

Childrens Court of Queensland

Annual Report 2024 - 25

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CHILDRENS COURT OF QUEENSLAND REPORT

President's Overview

- [1] The *Making Queensland Safer Act 2024* enacted by parliament on 13 December 2024 introduced a number of significant changes to the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. These changes included: a new section, s175A, added to the Act increasing the maximum penalties for particular offences to bring them into line with adult maximum penalties; providing that any minimum term of imprisonment provided for those offences applied to the incarceration of a child, including mandatory life imprisonment for murder: increasing the jurisdiction of the Children's Court Magistrates to probation for a maximum of three years and detention for a maximum of three years; mandating that the court must not have regard to any principle that detention should only be imposed as a last resort or any principle that a sentence allows the child to stay in the community is preferable; and providing that the court when imposing sentence must have primary regard to any impact of the offence on a victim. Further offences were added to the list of s175A offences on 23 May 2025.
- [2] Tables 1 and 2 of this report show the finalised charges dealt with under s175A of the Act. Since its introduction, the courts have dealt with 2,535 matters, primarily burglary and theft offences, in the period to 30 June 2025. There were 49 robbery offences, 2 harm or endanger person offences and 128 assault offences. The small number of robbery offences and harm or endanger person offences reflect the fact that very few of these matters had proceeded to a hearing in the Childrens Court of Queensland by 30 June 2025. Almost all the matters in Table 1 were heard in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court. Of the penalties imposed for those offences, 12.5 percent of convictions resulted in sentences of detention and 9.4 percent in conditional release orders. Orders of probation accounted for 40.9 percent of sentence orders.
- [3] At this stage it is not possible to assess whether the legislation has produced a reduction of finalised charges before the court. A comparison of finalised charges for offences that are now listed in s175A of the Act for the period from July to

December 2023 against the period from July to December 2024 show a reduction from 9,721 to 8,158. This reduction occurred before the legislation took effect. Similarly, a comparison between the periods January to June 2024 and January to June 2025 show a reduction from 8,394 to 6,612¹. Those figures show a reduction in the number of finalised charges, however, the majority of the offences were committed before the introduction of s175A of the Act. The total number of charges finalised under the new legislation represent 2,535 offences out of a total of 6,612 finalised appearances from January to June 2025.

Victims of Offenders

- [4] It is also too early, on annual figures, to determine whether the new legislation has made a difference to the numbers of victims of youth offenders. Data extracted from the Queensland Police Service administrative data shows that in 2024-25 there was a total of 4,717 reports of personal offences where at least one offender was aged between 10 and 17 years. In the previous year, there was a total of 5,575 recorded victims of personal offences where at least one offender was aged 10 to 17 years.² This is not unexpected given the drop in offences generally. In 2023-24, acts intended to cause injury (which included assault and other acts intended to cause injury) was the most predominant offence among victims constituting 3,793 victims or 68 percent of all personal offences involving youthful offenders. Assault was the predominant offence amongst victims in 2024-25 constituting 3,500 victims or 74.2 percent of all personal offences involving youthful offenders.
- [5] The second most prevalent offence in 2024-25 was robbery, blackmail and extortion at 12.8 percent or 604 victims. This can be compared to 2023-24 where the figures showed 911 victims or 16.3 percent. There were fewer victims of sexual offences this year as they made up 353 of all victims or 7.5 percent. This is a reduction from 476 victims the previous year. The inclusion of some sexual offences in s175A did not occur until 23 May 2025.

¹ Table 3, p 21

² Children Court Annual Report 23/24 page 48.

- [6] The predominant group of victims in 2024-25 were females aged 10 to 14 for assaults, males 10 to 14 for robberies, and females 10 to 14 for sexual offences.³

Numbers of offenders

- [7] Overall, there were a total of 6,381 finalised appearances of child defendants in Queensland courts this year compared with 7,325 the previous year. This represents a decrease of 12.9 percent and was most apparent in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court where numbers decreased by 13.5 percent.⁴ This is consistent with the slight downward trend in numbers shown over a 10-year period⁵. The decrease in finalised charges is reflected in a decrease in distinct young people who had a proven charge finalised in Queensland courts last year. There was a decrease from 3,283 to 2,980, a drop of 9.2 percent. This can be seen as a continuing downward trend that has been present since 2021-22⁶. Young boys make up most offenders at 72 percent⁷. This figure has been consistent since 2020-21.
- [8] The number of children who come before the Childrens Court should be viewed against the general population of children in Queensland. In 2024 there were 577,462 children aged between 10-17 in Queensland. Of that number, 0.6 percent have a proven offence and 43 percent of those children never return to the youth justice system. The offender profile of the children who do appear before the court shows that they have complex needs. 81 percent of these children have used at least one substance and of those in custody 38 percent have used methamphetamine. Close to half of young offenders have experienced or been impacted by domestic violence, have a mental health or behavioural disorder, are disengaged from education, and/or have a disability. A quarter of these children have at least one parent in custody and a third have unstable or unsuitable accommodation.⁸

³ Figures 19, 20 and 21, p 52, 53 and 54.

⁴ Table 4, p. 22, figure 2, p 23.

⁵ Figure 2 p23

⁶ Figure 3, p23

⁷ Table 5, p24

⁸ Information taken from pocket Stats Sep 2024 , Dept of Youth Justice and Victim Support website

- [9] While many of the children who appear in the courts will be only ever appear in court once, or respond to community support through conditional bail programs, restorative justice or probation orders, there remains a persistent core of young people who offend frequently and, often due to significant mental health and life challenges, are not prepared to, or not able to, take advantage of the rehabilitation offered to them. They are the young people who are identified as serious repeat offenders. The statistics in relation to this cohort of offenders remains stubbornly consistent. There has been a slight reduction in the proportion of this group, however, they remain responsible for a disproportionate amount of the harm caused in the community. In 2023-24 19 percent of offenders were responsible for 51.6 percent of proven offences. In 2024-25 18 percent of offenders were responsible for 47.9 percent of proven offences.⁹

Services

- [10] Given the complexity of some of the cohort who appear in the Childrens Court, the support services offered to them when they appear in court and after, are vital. The Griffith Youth Forensic service offers a vital service to the court in relation to children convicted of sexual offences. They provide a comprehensive pre-sentence report to assist the court in arriving at an appropriate sentence. The reports consider all of the complexities that are personal to the child and then provide assistance on appropriate treatment and likely recidivism. The service then offers treatment for the child as part of the sentencing process. A recent evaluation of the service found that after treatment sexual recidivism was reduced by 78-90 percent and overall recidivism was reduced by 34-44 percent.
- [11] The Child Youth Mental Health Service offers a triage service in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court and referrals for the child to services where needed. It also treats children in detention and in the community. Similarly, the Education Department operates to assist children when they arrive at the Magistrates (Childrens) Court to access education or training that may suit their circumstances. They are both important services offered at a time when a young person first appears in court.

⁹ Figure 4, p 25.

- [12] Legal Aid (Queensland) offers free legal assistance to all children. The Youth Legal Aid team continues to operate the youth legal advice hotline as well as training and accreditation services for solicitors in private practice. Legal Aid also maintains on its website extensive material to assist practitioners when representing young people.

Youth detention

- [13] The issue of children being locked in their cells for days at a time has been raised on many occasions in sentence proceedings in this court particularly in sentence proceedings occurring in the Cairns and Townsville Childrens Courts.
- [14] Of the three detention centres in the State, the Cleveland Youth Detention Centre is the only detention centre in North Queensland, and it houses a predominantly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cohort from all over North Queensland. These children are often dislocated from their communities and their families and therefore care for these vulnerable children whilst in the care of the State is important. The latest report on the three Queensland Youth Detention Centres by the Inspector of Detention Services outlines some of the problems experienced by children in youth detention centres. That report found that there were extended separations due to staff shortages at Cleveland Youth Detention Centre although the frequency is reducing. Staff shortages separations also occurred in Brisbane Youth Detention Centre on weekends. It was also found that high frequency suicide risk observations were not conducted as required.
- [15] In the Cleveland Youth Detention Centre it was determined that children there were subject to staff shortage separations of two hours or more for an average of 53 per cent of their time in custody. In June and July of 2024 the children at the Cleveland Youth Detention were subjected to extended staff shortage separations of 11 hours and 59 minutes or longer for 61 per cent of the time, and on five occasions children were subjected to staff shortage separations for six consecutive days. When a child is subject to staff shortage separations of 11 hours and 59 minutes that combines with their daily overnight lockdown of 7:00 pm to 7:00 am resulting in separation in a cell for 24 hours per day. The

report concluded there was a serious risk to the safety, care and wellbeing of children in Cleveland Youth Detention Centre due to staff shortages.¹⁰

- [16] The report also noted that staffing levels have improved since that June and July period, however, there are still many days when children are experiencing full days locked away due to staff shortages.
- [17] The number of young people in youth detention were relatively stable from the previous year,¹¹ with young males dominating the numbers.¹² As already noted, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people continue to be significantly overrepresented in the population of children in youth detention. The number of young people in youth detention that were unsentenced increased to 252 from 246 and those sentenced in detention decreased from 40 to 33.¹³ On average the length of time a person spent in youth detention unsentenced was 54 days which represents an increase of six days from the previous year and an increase from 39 days to 54 over the last four years.¹⁴
- [18] The fact that children spend significant periods of time in detention unsentenced results in children being released into the community unsupervised at times. In 2024-25 46.1 per cent of all finalised appearances in which a detention order was made resulted in a young offender being released from court following sentence. In 26 per cent of all appearances resulting in a detention order the offender was not required to serve a supervised release order.¹⁵
- [19] There are still many children spending time in watchhouses.¹⁶ During the last year there were 6,815 admissions to watchhouses. Of those admissions 59 children spent 15 or more days in a watchhouse, 216 spent eight to 14 days in a watchhouse and 287 spent five to seven days in a watchhouse.¹⁷ Time spent by a child in a watchhouse is detrimental to the mental and physical health of the child;

¹⁰ Queensland Ombudsman, 'Combined inspection report for youth detention centres' (Report, November 2025) 24.

¹¹ Figure 12, p 47.

¹² Figure 13, p 47.

¹³ Figure 18, p 50.

¹⁴ Table 40, p 50.

¹⁵ Table 41, p 51.

¹⁶ Table 42, p 51.

¹⁷ Table 43, p 51.

the police in charge of watchhouses are not equipped to properly look after the children, the children are placed in close proximity to adults, and there are very limited facilities and access to nutritious food, education or exercise.

Youth justice trends summary

- [20] As already noted, the number of finalised appearances reduced over the year by 12.9 percent and distinct defendants reduced by 9.2 percent from the previous year.¹⁸ Despite the decrease conviction rates remain steady at 67.3 percent compared with 67.5 the previous year. Finalised appearances reduced from 6,743 in the Magistrates Court to 5,831, 555 in the Childrens Court of Queensland to 534, 7 in the District Court to 2 and 20 in the Supreme Court to 14.¹⁹
- [21] Despite there being a significant reduction in 17-year-olds being convicted in 2024-25 from 840 the year before to 750, 17-year-olds still account for 25 percent of all child defendants convicted of a charge while 16-year-olds account for 22 percent.²⁰ It should be noted that numbers in all age groups, with the exception of 11-year-olds, have decreased from 2021 to 2025.
- [22] There has been little change in numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people represented in the cohort of young offenders. In 2024-25, they accounted for 55 percent of all distinct young people with a proven charge which is consistent with the previous year.²¹ Of the 72 percent of all males with a proven charge in 2024-25, 38 percent of those males were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and of the remaining 27 percent of females, 16 percent were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.²²
- [23] Similarly to previous years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island young people are disproportionately represented in the younger age groups of young offenders and in particular with 83 percent of 10–11-year-olds, 72 percent of 12-year-olds and 63 percent of 13-year-olds convicted being indigenous. That percentage drops to 44 percent by the time a young person is 17 years of age. An Aboriginal and

¹⁸ Figure 3, p 23.

¹⁹ Table 4, p 22.

²⁰ Table 6, p 24.

²¹ Figure 5, p 25.

²² Table 7, figure 6, p 26.

Torres Strait Island young person is 12.5 times as likely as other young people to have proven charges finalised in a Queensland Court. However, the total conviction rate per 1,000 Queensland population has decreased slightly since 2021-22 from 34.9 to 31.9.²³

- [24] In terms of orders imposed of 1,916 young people referred to restorative justice process, 44 percent of those children were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a decrease from the previous year of 47 percent) and they accounted 65 percent of all distinct young offenders commencing a supervised Youth Justice order (a decrease of 2 percent from the previous year).²⁴ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were 18.9 times as likely as other young people to commence a supervised Youth Justice order in 2024-25.²⁵
- [25] Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people continue to dominate the numbers of young people in youth detention and accounted for between 66 and 72 percent of young people in youth detention on an average day over the last four years.²⁶ In 2024-25, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people accounted for 72 percent of young people in youth detention on an average day. This is a one percent increase compared to previous years.²⁷ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were 26 times as likely as other young people to have been in youth detention in 2024-25. This is the highest rate in the last four years.²⁸
- [26] The number of charges finalised against child defendants dropped from 49,670 to 44,056. Breaches of violence orders also decreased from 393 to 271. However, there was a significant increase in breaches of bail rising from 6,704 to 7,459.²⁹ The 10-year comparison of finalised charges against child defendants shows a steady increase from 2015 to 2025 although it should be noted that much of the

²³ Table 8, p 27.

²⁴ Figure 11, p 43.

²⁵ Table 34, p 43.

²⁶ Figure 14, p 48.

²⁷ Figure 14, p 48.

²⁸ Table 39, p 48.

²⁹ Tables 9, 10 and 11, p 28.

increase from 2022-23 and onwards includes breaches of bail offences which accounted for a fifth of convicted charges against children in 2024-25.³⁰

- [27] During the year, 82 percent of child defendants were convicted by courts in Queensland with detention being the most serious penalty imposed in 8.7 percent of cases and a further 6.2 percent resulting in a conditional release order. Probation was the most common penalty imposed³¹. There was a decline in cautions administered this year with 14 percent fewer than the previous year although cautions still remain approximately 28 percent of all police actions taken against youth offenders primarily in relation to theft.³² Restorative justice processes also saw a drop of 14 percent from the previous year, with theft again being the most common offence type conferenced.³³
- [28] The Childrens Court of Queensland finalised 2,527 charges and 534 appearances last year. Approximately 68 percent of those appearances related to defendants aged 16 and over. There was an increase in the numbers of 15 and 13-year-old defendants from the previous year.³⁴
- [29] In terms of charges finalised, assaults increased by 85 charges in 2024-25, burglary by 51 charges and theft by 41 charges. However, robbery decreased by 128 charges, sexual offences by 75 charges, and drug offences by 53 charges³⁵. There was a conviction rate of 83.3 per cent with 21.3 percent of defendants receiving a custodial sentence and a further 12.1 percent a conditional release order. Probation remains the most common penalty.³⁶
- [30] Turning to other work of the Court, applications for sentence reviews dropped from 46 to 39 last year. This represents the lowest number of sentence reviews since 2021.³⁷ Applications for bail also reduced significantly from 162 to 96. Again, this represents the lowest number since 2021.³⁸ Appeals lodged pursuant

³⁰ Figure 8, p 28.

³¹ Table 12, p 29

³² Table 13, p 30.

³³ Table 14, p 31.

³⁴ Table 16, p 32.

³⁵ Table 17, p 33.

³⁶ Table 18, p 34.

³⁷ Table 19, p 34.

³⁸ Table 20, p 34.

to s 222 of the *Justices Act* reduced from 10 to one.³⁹ Child protection appeals however increased from 15 to 45 which is the highest number of appeals since 2021⁴⁰. Applications for parentage orders decreased from 30 to 20.⁴¹

- [31] In the Magistrates (Childrens) Court there were 5,831 finalised appearances with a further 472 committals to a higher court for trial or sentence. This represents a decrease of 13.5 percent from the previous year. Where there was an adjudicated outcome, there was a conviction rate of 80.6 per cent which is similar to the previous year.⁴² 67 percent of finalised appearances were accounted for by children aged 15 to 17 years of age.⁴³
- [32] In total there were 41,453 charges finalised against child defendants which represents a decrease of 5,500 compared with the previous year. Theft accounted for 29.8 percent of all charges which also represented a decrease of 18 percent compared with the previous year. Offences against justice procedures and orders accounted for 23.7 percent of all charges finalised (an increase of 5.6 percent).⁴⁴ In terms of penalty, a reprimand was the most serious penalty imposed in 34.8 percent of cases followed by probation in 30.3 percent. A custodial sentence was imposed in 7.1 percent of cases and a conditional release order in 5.5 percent of cases.⁴⁵
- [33] The other work of the Court showed a decrease in applications of domestic violence protection orders from 398 to 350⁴⁶ but a significant increase in child protection applications rising from 6,626 the previous year to 8,123 and a steady increase over the last four years from 5,870 to 8,123 in 2024-25.⁴⁷
- [34] The Supreme and District Courts do not deal with a large number of young offenders. In 2024-25 there were 16 finalised appearances of children which was

³⁹ Table 21, p 35.

⁴⁰ Table 22, p 35.

⁴¹ Table 23, p 36.

⁴² Table 24, p 36.

⁴³ Table 25, p 37.

⁴⁴ Table 26, p 38.

⁴⁵ Table 27, p 39.

⁴⁶ Table 29, p 39.

⁴⁷ Table 28, p 39.

11 fewer than the previous year. All of those children were 17 and over.⁴⁸ The most common offences were homicide and sexual assault with associated theft and drug offences. There was a 56.3 percent conviction rate.⁴⁹

[35] A total of 1,563 young people commenced a supervised youth justice order in 2024-25.⁵⁰ Of those the majority of young people commencing those orders were male⁵¹ and the majority of those supervised youth justice orders were probation orders.⁵² Conditional bail programs decreased from the previous year.⁵³ The majority of community based supervised orders that commenced in 2023-24 were successfully completed by 2024-25 (87 percent probation orders, 68 percent of restorative justice orders and 63 percent of community service orders being the most prevalent community based order types). Approximately 50 percent of all conditional release orders were the subject of breach action before the successful or unsuccessful completion of the order.⁵⁴

[36] The time taken to finalise proceedings in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court was 112 days. This is an increase from 85 days in the previous year. In the Childrens Court of Queensland the time taken to finalise proceedings reduced from 309 days to 291 days.⁵⁵

Childrens Court Committee

[37] The Childrens Court Committee continues to meet during the year. It remains a way for the agencies connected to the courts to exchange information and to discuss emerging issues in youth justice throughout the State. It facilitates dialogue and allows for quicker action and understanding of potential problems and current challenges. It also allows for timely dissemination of new programs and procedures, The committee provides an important avenue for communication

⁴⁸ Table 30, p 40.

⁴⁹ Table 31 and 32, pp 40 and 41.

⁵⁰ Figure 9, p 41.

⁵¹ Figure 10, p 42.

⁵² Table 35, p 44.

⁵³ Table 36, p 44.

⁵⁴ Tables 37 and 38, p 45.

⁵⁵ Table 15, p 32.

and remains a vital cross-agency initiative. Special thanks to Kirryn Lewis who acts a secretary for this committee.

Court Case Management Committee

- [38] The Court Case Management Committee meets as required and discusses issues arising in the child protection arena. This Committee does not meet as frequently as the Childrens Court Committee. It meets on an as needed basis.

Acknowledgement and thanks

- [39] This report demonstrates that much of the daily business of the Childrens Court is carried out by the magistrates across the State. Specialist Childrens Court Magistrates deal not only with youth justice matters but also the increasingly heavy workload of the child protection jurisdiction. That work is particularly stressful, and it is noted that there is currently a Child Safety Commission of Inquiry examining how to better manage the system. The increasing numbers of child protection applications place enormous pressure on magistrates dealing with those matters. The paperwork is voluminous, parties are often unrepresented and extremely stressed and the decisions are life altering. In relation to youth justice sentencing the magistrates deal with a high volume of matters, sometimes trivial, but often very serious. They deserve thanks and appreciation. The magistrates are continued to be led with efficiency by Chief Magistrate Brassington.
- [40] I also thank the judges of the Childrens Court of Queensland for their assistance in managing the workload of that Court. The State is large and diverse and therefore most of the judges of the District Court take on the mantle of Childrens Court judges at times.
- [41] I also acknowledge the professionals that work in Youth Justice including the work of the agencies that support the Childrens Court and the youth justice system generally. The solicitors and barristers who appear regularly in the Court are professional and dedicated to their clients particularly those involved in Youth Legal Aid, the Youth Advocacy Centre, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service and the duty lawyers who attend the Magistrate (Childrens) Court providing general assistance to children at the first appearances

before the Court. The police prosecutors and the Queensland Director of Public Prosecutions officers as well as the Court Liaison Officers of the Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support and the child safety officers who attend court also play an essential role in the running of the court and their contribution is appreciated.

- [42] I also acknowledge the officers of the Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support generally, the Registry of the Magistrates (Childrens) Court and the Childrens Court of Queensland, the Director of Child Protection Litigation and his staff, officers of the Department of Justice, officers of the Office of the Adult Guardian and the police who all contribute to ensure the efficient running of the courts as well as doing their best to ensure that children are managed within the system.
- [43] Special mention must go to Claire Slater and Kylie Chaczko who provide enormous support to the court through their statistical expertise and technical support.
- [44] Many thanks to the officers of the Court's reporting unit and the Queensland Government's Statisticians Office for their assistance in providing the statistics for this report.

Deborah Richards
President
Childrens Court of Queensland

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics presented in this report may vary from data published elsewhere, due to differences in the dates administrative data were extracted, and frequency of revision, or in counting rules or statistical standards applied. Changes in the scope of the court statistics also occur from time to time. Readers are therefore urged to exercise caution when making comparisons between publications.

Reference year The statistics in this report relate primarily to the 2024–25 financial year, i.e. 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025. Where possible, data from up to nine previous financial years are provided for comparison.

Data sources Data which form the basis of the statistics presented in this report have been collated by Queensland Government Statistician’s Office (QGSO), Queensland Treasury. As all data are current at time of extraction, historical data include revisions.

Finalised appearances and charges data have been sourced from QGSO’s Courts Database, which contains operational data sourced from and managed on behalf of the Department of Justice. Data were extracted in September 2025.

Sourced from the Queensland Police Service were data relating to cautions administered to youth offenders, and victims of child offenders, extracted in July, and data relating to young people held in custody in police watchhouses and police stations, extracted in August 2025.

Youth justice data, including distinct defendants, rates, restorative justice conferencing, and supervised youth justice orders were provided by the Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data were extracted in September 2025.

Other data were sourced from the Department of Justice for use in this report, and were extracted in August 2025.

Counting rules The Childrens Court of Queensland Annual Report uses counting rules based on those used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for presenting courts statistics. In contrast, 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 these two reports incomparable. The main difference is the counting unit used for RoGS and the Magistrates Court Annual Report is lodgements, which gives a measure of workload, whereas the unit counted by the ABS is finalised appearances, which gives a measure of results.

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics: www.abs.gov.au
Report on Government Services: <https://www.pc.gov.au/>

Symbols used in tables — nil
.. not applicable

Definitions

<i>adjudicated</i>	criminal proceedings resulting in a judgment or decision made by the court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of a criminal charge(s). (See <i>not adjudicated</i>).
<i>caution</i>	an official warning given at police discretion to a young offender as an alternative to a charge.
<i>charge</i>	a formal accusation of an offence. A charge may be finalised by a guilty finding and sentence, discharge or withdrawal. In this report, unless otherwise specified, a finalised charge refers only to those finalised by adjudication.
<i>child</i>	In the context of youth justice, a child is a person aged between 10 and 17 years of age at date of offence. Prior to 12 February 2018, when changes to the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i> came into effect in Queensland, the age range was 10–16 years.
<i>Childrens Court</i>	The Childrens Court is a special court which deals with Magistrates Court matters involving child defendants. (For the purposes of this report, Magistrates Court is the term used.) It is presided over by a Childrens Court magistrate.
<i>Childrens Court of Queensland</i>	an intermediate court created to deal with children charged with serious offences, child safety appeals pursuant to s117 of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> and applications for parentage orders 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>Childrens Court judge</i>	a District Court judge appointed to the Childrens Court (s3, <i>Childrens Court Act 1992</i>).
<i>Childrens Court magistrate</i>	a magistrate appointed to the Childrens Court (s3, <i>Childrens Court Act</i>).
<i>committal</i>	referral of a case from a Childrens Court (Magistrates) to a higher court for trial or sentence.
<i>convicted</i>	a determination (finding) by the court, or as a result of a guilty plea, that a defendant is legally responsible for an offence.
<i>Court of Appeal</i>	the Supreme Court sitting in judgment on an appeal.
<i>defendant</i>	a person charged with a criminal offence and appearing in a criminal court.
<i>disposition</i>	the finalisation and clearing of matters to do with a defendant (for instance by a conviction (guilty finding) and sentence, acquittal (not guilty), discharge or withdrawal, but not by committal or transfer to another court).
<i>District Court</i>	a court constituted by a District Court judge (s3, <i>Childrens Court Act</i> , and s5, <i>District Court of Queensland Act 1967</i>). A District Court judge who does not have a commission as a Childrens Court judge has jurisdiction to deal with a child in circumstances where a Childrens Court judge is not available. Matters involving child defendants can be heard in the adult District Court if the child is charged as an adult, or in other

special circumstances, such as when a child is co-accused with an adult, in accordance with guidelines set down in the Childrens Court Act and the Youth Justice Act.

<i>ex officio indictment</i>	an indictment presented to a higher court by the Director of Public Prosecutions without a committal from a lower court.
<i>finalised appearance</i>	a collection of offences for a single offender that are disposed (finalised) on the same day, at the same court level and court location. In this report, unless otherwise specified, finalised appearance refers only to those finalised by adjudication.
<i>Magistrates Court</i>	a court of summary jurisdiction constituted by a magistrate or, in some circumstances, by two Justices of the Peace.
<i>not adjudicated</i>	includes cases where the prosecution has discontinued the proceedings. In some instances, these cases are replaced by a new case with amended charges.
<i>not convicted</i>	a determination by the court that a defendant is not guilty of an offence, and hence is acquitted.
<i>offence</i>	any act or omission by a person(s) for which a penalty could be imposed by the Australian legal system.
<i>offence type</i>	a category within a classification describing the nature of the offence; (See <i>classification of offences</i>).
<i>offender</i>	a person who is deemed responsible for, has been found guilty of, or pleaded guilty to an offence.
<i>penalty</i>	a term of detention (occasionally imprisonment), fine or other payment, community service or supervision, or other imposition ordered by the court as part of the punishment of an offender after a guilty finding. <i>detention order</i> a custodial penalty placing a child offender in a youth detention centre. <i>conditional release order</i> suspension by the sentencing court of a detention order against a child offender conditional on participation in a program of up to three months. <i>intensive supervision order</i> (ISO) a sentencing option for offenders 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. <i>community service order</i> a supervision penalty requiring an offender to perform a specified number of hours of unpaid community work. <i>graffiti removal order</i> an order made against a child offender aged 12 years or older who is found guilty of a graffiti offence, to perform graffiti removal service for a specified number of hours.

probation order a penalty allowing an offender 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 offender re-offends during the period of the order.

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

restorative justice conference

a diversionary option based on restorative justice principles whereby a child offender is diverted from the court system to a restorative justice conference—a meeting between a child who has committed a crime and the people most affected by that crime. The victim of an offence has the right to veto any conference.

sentence

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

serious repeat offender

in this report, a young person who scored higher than 6 on the Serious Repeat Offender Index (SROI) on any day (see **Serious Repeat Offender Index** in Interpreting the data, below).

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 (s8, Youth Justice Act).

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).

trial (criminal)

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.

Interpreting the data

breach of youth justice order

An offender found to have breached the conditions of a youth justice order (i.e. conditional release, probation, community service and good behaviour order) will appear in court for re-sentencing for the offence for which the order was originally made (Youth Justice Act). Therefore, as such breaches are not criminal offences, offenders appearing for re-sentencing have been excluded from the data in this report.

Breaches of justice orders which are criminal offences (for example those related to escaping custody, breach of bail, or breach of domestic violence order) have been included in the court statistics.

In 2024–25, there were 142 appearances by child defendants in Queensland courts for breaches of youth justice orders compared with 6,381 for criminal offences.

caution

On a crime report, a caution is counted once only for each type of offence committed by an offender. Thus, if a person is cautioned

by police for three property damage offences, only one caution will be counted for that offence type, and if a person is cautioned for one burglary offence and one property damage offence, two cautions will be counted, one for each offence type. The total number of cautions recorded may be less than the total number of offences for which offenders were cautioned.

classification of offences	This report shows the classification of charges by “offence type”. The offence classification used is the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification</i> (ANZSOC), 2023.⁵⁶ Offences are first classified into one of seventeen divisions of ANZSOC, and further broken down into offence types. Then the National Offence Index (2024) is applied to establish an order of seriousness to determine the most serious offence, where applicable. 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 (division) and those at the lower level that are of particular interest.
finalised appearance versus distinct defendant	In this report, the Queensland Courts and Youth Justice use different terms to explain volume counts. With Courts data, except in the case of finalised charges, the counting unit is appearances finalised by adjudication. An individual defendant may have one or multiple finalised court appearances during the reference year, and each is counted. By comparison, each distinct child defendant with a finalised appearance is counted by Youth Justice only once per reference year, regardless of how many finalised appearances they had during that time.
imprisonment	As a general rule, there is no power of imprisonment (as opposed to detention) under the Youth Justice Act. In rare cases, however, imprisonment may be imposed. For example, if a person commits a crime as a child, absconds, and is arrested pursuant to warrant one year or more after becoming an adult, the court must deal with the offender as an adult and can impose a penalty of imprisonment (see Youth Justice Act).
most serious penalty	Offenders may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition. Tables in this report show only their most serious penalty. For example, a person ordered to be detained in custody and also given a probation order is counted under “Detention” only, because it is the more serious penalty.
percentage totals	In tables in this report, constituent percentages may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding.
recording of age	Where possible, age has been calculated from the date of birth to the date of offence, or the date of finalised appearance, whichever is applicable.
Serious Repeat Offender Index (SROI)	The SROI is a 'point in time' measurement that represents the volume/seriousness of a young person's recent offending behaviour. The SROI provides a score as at a particular

⁵⁶ ANZSOC, 2023 (<https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/australian-and-new-zealand-standard-offence-classification-anzsoc>).

measurement date for all young people who, as at the relevant measurement date:

- were alleged to have committed an offence in the previous 12 months that was subsequently referred to a restorative justice process by Queensland Police or heard in a Queensland court, and
- were aged 10–17 years, and
- were not deceased, and
- had either a proven offence or a referral to a restorative justice process in their lifetime, or one or more adjourned charges still waiting finalisation in court.

SROI scores take into account the young person's age at that measurement date, as well as the young person's offending (including seriousness, frequency, clustering and recency) and custody nights over the 24 months leading up to that measurement date. Higher index scores indicate more serious/frequent offending behaviour. Young people with scores of 6 or above are considered a 'Serious Repeat Offender' (as at that measurement date).

SUMMARY

Finalised matters are presented in this report by their method of finalisation. That is, whether or not a matter has been adjudicated – where the court has handed down a judgment as to whether the defendant is guilty (convicted) or not guilty (not convicted) of a criminal charge(s). Appearances where all charges were withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication are presented as ‘not adjudicated’. In terms of finalised charges, each receives an outcome individually.

In this report, matters which are committed or transferred to another court are not considered finalised at that point. Those which are finalised in a higher or other court during the reference period are presented in that jurisdiction only.

Making Queensland Safer legislation

Tranche 1 of the *Making Queensland Safer Act 2024* commenced 13 December 2024, followed by Tranche 2 on 23 May 2025. Finalised charges against child defendants in Table 1 and penalty outcomes in Table 2 relate to offences committed since the legislation took effect.

Table 1 Finalised charges^(a) for offences under Section 175A of the *Youth Justice Act 1992* committed since the legislation commenced – all courts

Offence type ^(b)	2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted ^(c)	
Assault	17	102	9	128
Harm or endanger persons	–	2	–	2
Robbery, blackmail and extortion	34	14	1	49
Burglary	265	948	29	1,242
Theft	104	913	31	1,048
Traffic and vehicle offences	6	55	5	66
Total	426	2,034	75	2,535

(a) Excludes committals and transfers. Includes indefinite referral to restorative justice conferencing.

(b) Offence types represent divisions of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (ANZSOC), 2023. Offence types with zero values have been excluded. Only relevant offences are included for each offence type

(c) Includes cautions.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table 2 Convicted appearances^(a) by most serious penalty for offences under Section 175A of the *Youth Justice Act 1992* committed since the legislation commenced – all courts

Most serious penalty ^(b)	2024–25	
	Convicted appearances	% of total convicted
Detention ^(c)	90	12.5
Conditional release	68	9.4
Community service	39	5.4
Probation	295	40.9
Good behaviour	35	4.8
Disqualification of drivers licence	2	0.3
Court ordered conference	131	18.1
Reprimand	62	8.6
Total	722	100.0

(a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances within a reference year.

(b) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.

(c) May include intensive correction and intensive supervision orders.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table 3, below, presents charges finalised against child defendants during each reference period for offences listed in Section 175A of the *Youth Justice Act 1992*. The finalised charges relate to relevant offences committed both before and since the legislation took effect.

Table 3 Finalised charges^(a) for offences listed in Section 175A of the *Youth Justice Act 1992*, all courts

Offence type ^(b)	July – December 2023				January – June 2024			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted ^(c)			Convicted	Not convicted ^(c)	
Homicide	2	2		4	3	5	–	8
Assault	52	277	25	354	55	255	12	322
Harm or endanger persons	2	6	–	8	–	1	1	2
Robbery, blackmail and extortion	154	316	5	475	144	244	12	400
Burglary	946	3,728	111	4,785	791	3,173	83	4,047
Theft	356	3,483	83	3,922	261	3,105	45	3,411
Traffic and vehicle offences	25	143	5	173	42	174	13	204
Total	1,537	7,955	229	9,721	1,271	6,957	166	8,394

Offence type ^(b)	July – December 2024				January – June 2025			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted ^(c)			Convicted	Not convicted ^(c)	
Homicide	3	2	4	9	1	4	2	7
Assault	70	346	16	432	55	247	15	317
Sexual offences	15	36	9	60	23	24	8	55
Harm or endanger persons	15	116	5	136	20	103	5	128
Robbery, blackmail and extortion	174	269	14	457	148	233	7	388
Burglary	908	2,832	93	3,833	764	2,225	82	3,071
Theft	341	2,605	54	3,000	329	2,028	66	2,423
Drug offences	2	2	–	4	1	2	–	3
Property damage	21	17	–	38	8	33	1	42
Traffic and vehicle offences	46	131	12	189	31	134	13	178
Total	1,595	6,356	207	8,158	1,380	5,033	199	6,612

(a) Excludes committals and transfers. Includes indefinite referral to restorative justice conferencing.

(b) Offence types represent divisions of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (ANZSOC), 2023. Offence types with zero values have been excluded. Only relevant offences are included for each offence type.

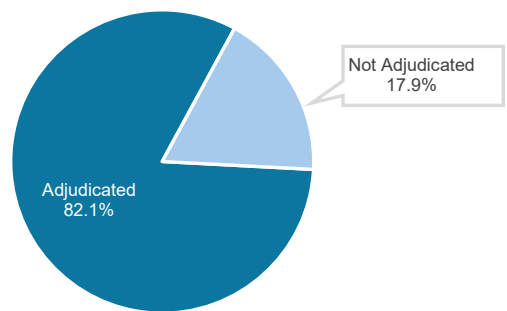
(c) Includes cautions.

(d) All offence dates included in this table.

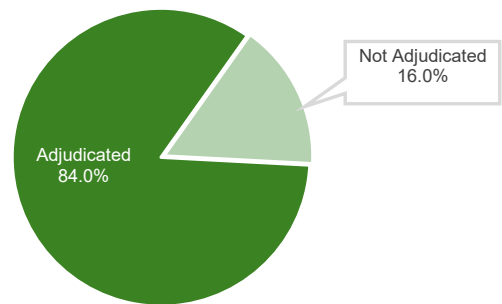
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Method of finalisation

Figure 1 Finalised appearances, 2024–25



Finalised charges, 2024–25



Appearances

In 2024–25, there was a total of 6,381 finalised appearances of child defendants in all Queensland criminal courts. Compared with 2023–24 (7,325), this represents an overall decrease of 12.9% (or –944 appearances). While child appearances decreased in all courts, the decline was most apparent in the Magistrates Court, where numbers decreased by 13.5% (–912 appearances). (Table 4 and Figure 2).

Despite the overall decrease in child appearances, the proportion resulting in conviction remained steady (67.3% in 2024–25 compared with 67.5% in the previous year).

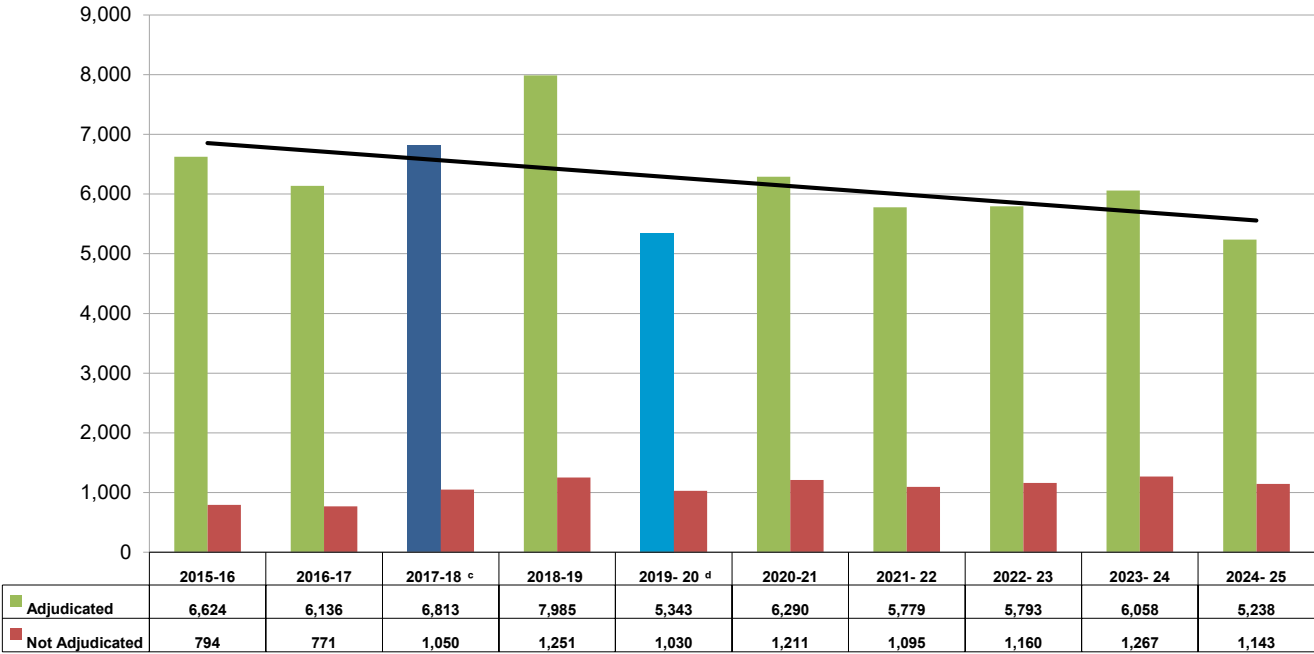
Table 4 Finalised appearances^(a) of child defendants, by method of finalisation, by outcome, by court type

Court	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
Magistrates (Childrens)	1,164	4,483	1,096	6,743	1,067	3,841	923	5,831
Childrens Court of Queensland	98	440	17	555	72	445	17	534
District	1	5	1	7	2	–	–	2
Supreme	4	14	2	20	2	9	3	14
Total	1,267	4,942	1,116	7,325	1,143	4,295	943	6,381

(a) An individual may have one or more appearances in a reference year. Appearances for breaches of youth justice orders are excluded, as are appearances resulting in indefinite referral to restorative justice conferencing.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure 2 Finalised appearances^(a) of child defendants, by method of finalisation, all courts^(b)



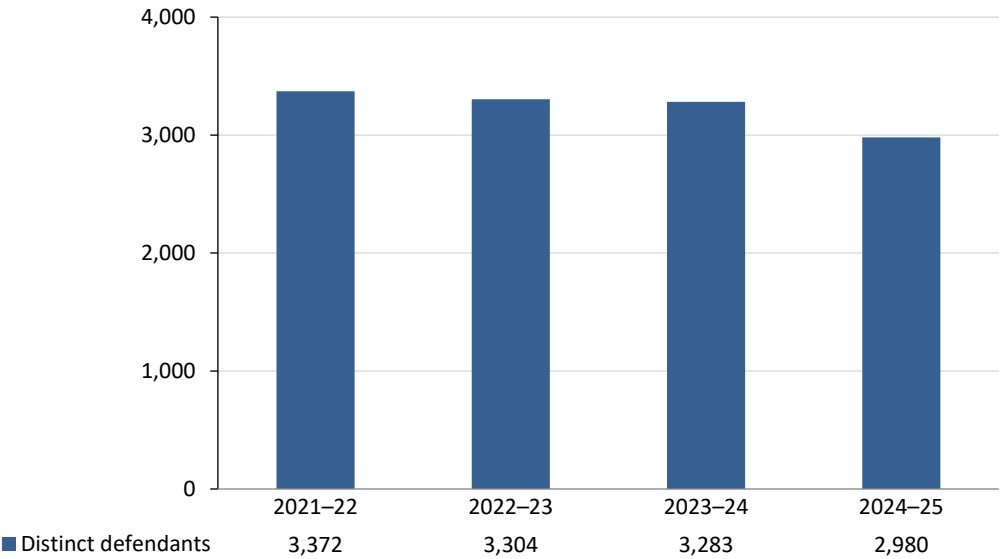
- (a) Appearances for breaches of youth justice orders, are excluded, as are appearances resulting in indefinite referral to restorative justice conferencing. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.
- (b) Includes Magistrates, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme Courts.
- (c) Break in time series due to the inclusion of 17-year-old offenders in the youth justice system from February 2018.
- (d) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in social restrictions which continued throughout 2020–21.
- Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data are current as at September 2025.

Distinct defendants

In 2024–25, there were 2,980 distinct young people aged 10 years and over who had a proven charge finalised in a Queensland court. This is a decrease of 303 persons (–9.2%) from the previous year, which saw 3,283 distinct young people with a proven charge finalised. Serious Repeat Offenders continue to be responsible for a disproportionate amount of offending by young people in Queensland — accounting for 47.9% of all proven charges finalised.

Due to the time it takes to have charges heard and finalised in court, there will be some young people aged 18 years and over at time of finalisation who are dealt with in the youth justice system. In addition, detention counts include young people aged 18 years and over who are completing their detention orders in a youth detention centre for offences that were committed as a juvenile.

Figure 3 Distinct child defendants^(a) convicted, all courts



- (a) These figures are based on first disposals of charges only (i.e. they exclude re-sentenced offences).
- (b) Proven charges exclude those that were not adjudicated (dismissed or withdrawn).

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Young males continue to outnumber young females, accounting for between 70 and 72 per cent of all distinct child defendants with a proven charge finalised (Table 5).

Table 5 Proportion of distinct child defendants convicted, by sex, all courts^(a)

Sex	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	Per cent ^(b) (%)			
Female	28	30	29	27
Male	72	70	71	72
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Count of distinct child defendants across all court levels.

(b) Percentages exclude young people who reported being intersex or where sex was not reported. These accounted for less than 0.05 per cent of young people per reference year. Due to this, percentages may not sum to exactly 100%.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Seventeen-year-olds remained the largest single age group with a proven charge finalised in a Queensland court in 2024–25, for offences committed as a juvenile. This age group accounted for 750 (25.0%) young people with a proven charge finalised, while 16-year-olds accounted for 653 (22.0%) young people convicted during the year. Only 382 (13.0%) young people were aged 18 years or older at the time of finalisation. (Table 6).

Table 6 Distinct child defendants convicted, by age, all courts^(a)

Age at finalised appearance (years) ^(b)	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Defendants—			
10	1	4	1	—
11	11	18	18	12
12	77	66	74	47
13	221	237	245	210
14	427	450	425	377
15	615	604	643	549
16	704	688	652	653
17	936	866	840	750
18 & over	380	371	385	382
Total	3,372	3,304	3,283	2,980

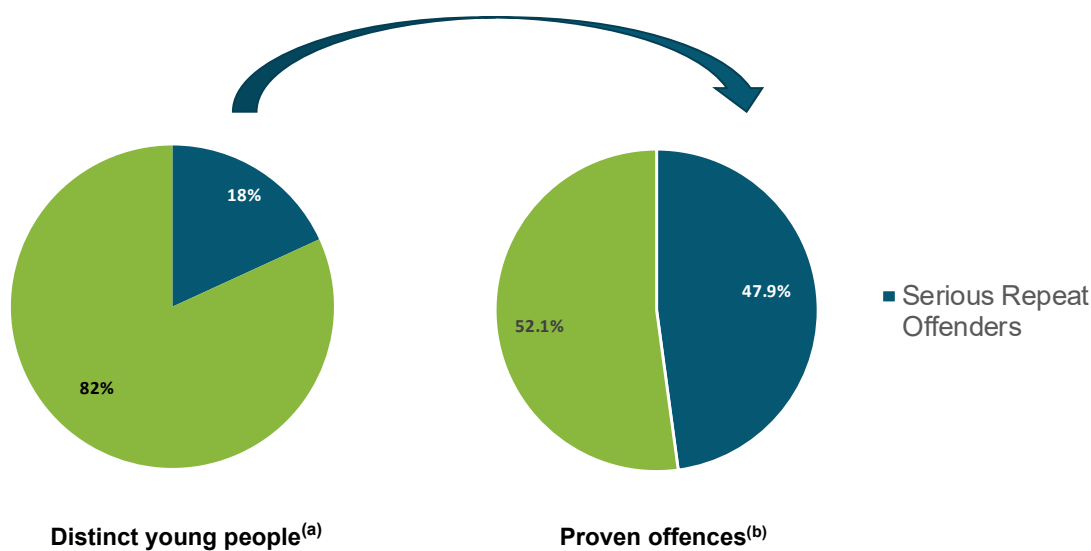
(a) Count of distinct young people with a proven charge finalised across all court levels.

(b) Represents age of defendant on the date their earliest proven charge was finalised in the financial year, not the date the offence was committed.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

A small proportion of offenders (18.0%) in 2024–25 was disproportionately responsible for 47.9 per cent of proven offences committed by young people in Queensland (Figure 4). These young people (Serious Repeat Offenders) are identified using the Serious Repeat Offender Index, which takes into account a young person's recent offending history (including offending frequency and seriousness), the time a young person has spent in custody, and their age.

Figure 4 Demographic intersection of distinct young people with a proven offence finalised, all courts, 2024–25



Note:
In this figure a young person is defined as a Serious Repeat Offender if they scored higher than 6 on the Serious Repeat Offender Index (SROI) on any day during the 2024–25 financial year. The SROI is a 'point in time' measurement that represents the volume/seriousness of a young person's recent offending behaviour. The SROI provides a score as at a particular measurement date for all young people who, as at the relevant measurement date:

- were alleged to have committed an offence in the previous 12 months that was subsequently referred to a restorative justice process by Queensland Police or heard in a Queensland court, and
- were aged 10–17 years, and
- were not deceased, and
- had either a proven offence or a referral to a restorative justice process in their lifetime, or one or more adjourned charges still waiting finalisation in court.

SROI scores take into account the young person's age at that measurement date, as well as the young person's offending (including seriousness, frequency, clustering and recency) and custody nights over the 24 months leading up to that measurement date. Higher index scores indicate more serious/frequent offending behaviour. Young people with scores of 6 or above are considered a 'Serious Repeat Offender' (as at that measurement date).

(a) Proportion of all distinct young people with a proven charge finalised across all court levels in 2024–25.

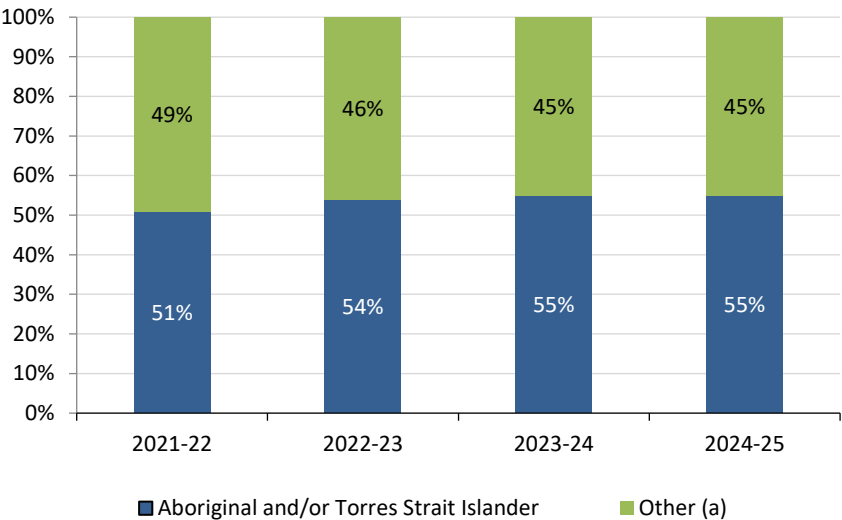
(b) Proportion of all proven charges finalised across all court levels in 2024–25.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander distinct defendants

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people accounted for more than half (55%) of all distinct young people with a proven charge finalised in 2024–25. This is consistent compared with previous periods (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Distinct young people convicted, by Indigenous status, all courts



(a) 'Other' includes those who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Males accounted for 72.0% of all young people with a proven charge finalised in 2024–25. Amongst young people with a proven charge finalised in 2024–25, Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander males (38.0%) made up a slightly larger proportion than other males (34.0%). Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander females (16.0%) made up a larger proportion than other females (11.0%).

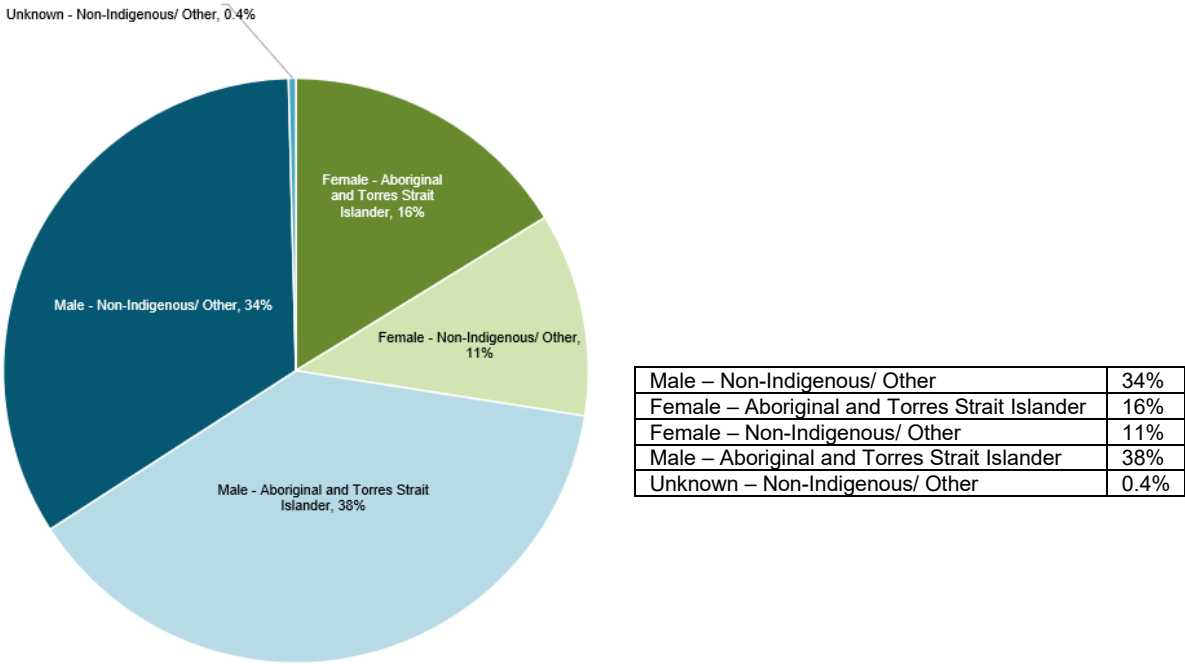
Table 7 Demographic intersection of distinct young people convicted, all courts, 2024–25

Indigenous status	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander		Other ^(a)		Total	
Sex	Defendants	% of total defendants	Defendants	% of total defendants	Defendants	% of overall total
Female	483	16.0	335	11.0	818	27.0
Male	1,146	38.0	1,004	34.0	2,150	72.0
Total ^(b)	1,629	55.0	1,351	45.0	2,980	100.0

- (a) 'Other' includes young people who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (b) Totals and percentages exclude young people who reported being intersex or whose sex was not reported. These accounted for less than 0.5 per cent of young people in the financial year. Due to this, components of this table may not sum to totals and percentages may not sum to exactly 100%.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

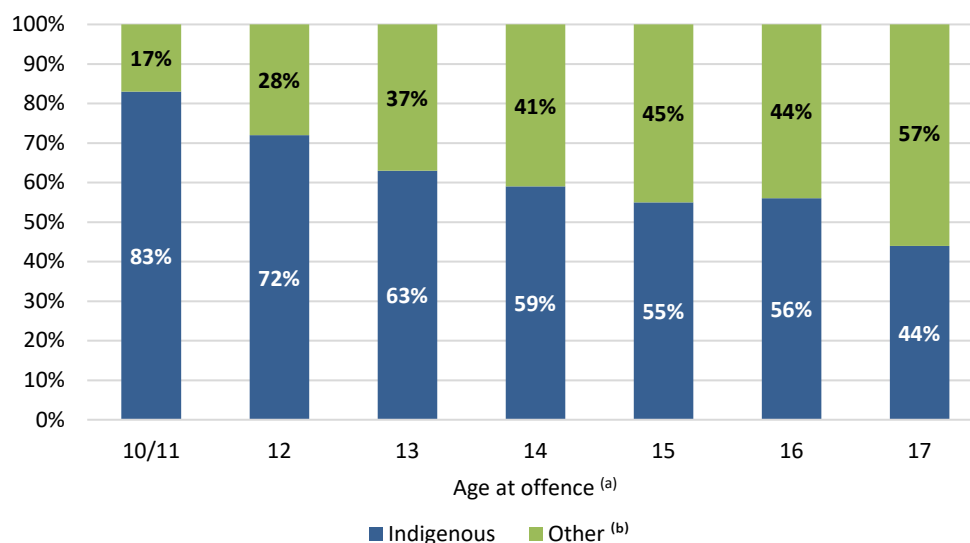
Figure 6 Demographic intersection of distinct young people with a proven offence finalised, 2024–25



- (a) 'Other' includes those who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (b) Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, therefore the sum of individual percentages reported may total more than 100%.
- Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people with a proven offence finalised continue to outnumber other young people in all age groups, with the exception of 17-year-olds. The disproportionate representation is particularly evident in the younger age groups (10–14 years).

Figure 7 Proportion of distinct convicted child defendants by Indigenous status, by age at offence, 2024–25



(a) Includes all distinct young people aged 10–17 years at the date of offence. Age at offence is determined as the youngest age at offence of any proven charge finalised for the young person in the 2024–25 financial year.

(b) 'Other' includes those who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

The total conviction rate per 1,000 Queensland population aged 10–17 years has decreased since 2021–22. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people continue to be disproportionately represented, being 12.5 times as likely as other young people to have had a proven charge finalised in a Queensland Court in 2024–25 (Table 8).

Table 8 Rate of distinct young people convicted, by Indigenous status, all courts

Indigenous status	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Distinct young people with a proven charge finalised – rate per 1,000 persons ^(a)				
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	34.9	35.2	35.7	31.9
Other ^(b)	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5
Total	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.1
Over-representation ^(c) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, as compared to other ^(b) young people				
Over-representation ^(c)	10.7	11.8	12.8	12.5

(a) Rates have been calculated using population estimates for 10–17-year-olds, from ABS, *Regional Population by age and sex*, 2023; ABS, *Quarterly Population by age and sex* (2024, December Quarter release).

(b) 'Other' includes those who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(c) 'Over-representation' is calculated by dividing the unrounded rate per population for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people by the unrounded rate per population figures for 'other' young people. 'Over-representation' figures indicate the number of times as likely an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander young person is to have a proven finalised charge, as compared to non-Indigenous/other young people. Rate ratios are based on unrounded figures.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Charges

In 2024–25, the average number of charges per finalised appearance of a child defendant increased slightly, from 6.8 to 6.9, compared with the previous year. Magistrates (Childrens) Court increased marginally to 7.1 charges per finalised appearance, while in the District Court the average number per appearance increased from 2.7 to 6.5 charges. (Table 9 and Table 4)

Of all charges adjudicated in 2024–25, the offence divisions with the largest number of charges against child defendants were *theft* with 11,161 charges (30.1%), *offences against justice procedures and orders* with 8,872 charges (24.0%) and *burglary* with 6,357 charges (17.2%). In total, these three offence types accounted for more than two-thirds (71.3%) of all charges adjudicated in childrens courts in 2024–25. (See Appendix Table A1 for more details.)

Table 9 Finalised charges against child defendants, by court type

Court	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
Magistrates (Childrens)	6,931	36,812	3,210	46,953	6,651	32,012	2,790	41,453
Childrens Court of Queensland	439	2,134	55	2,628	357	2,140	30	2,527
District	1	15	3	19	13	-	-	13
Supreme	20	48	2	70	13	43	7	63
Total	7,391	39,009	3,270	49,670	7,034	34,195	2,827	44,056

(a) Charges for breaches of youth justice orders are excluded, as are charges resulting in indefinite referral to restorative justice conferencing.
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table 10 Convicted charges against child defendants for breach of violence order, by court type

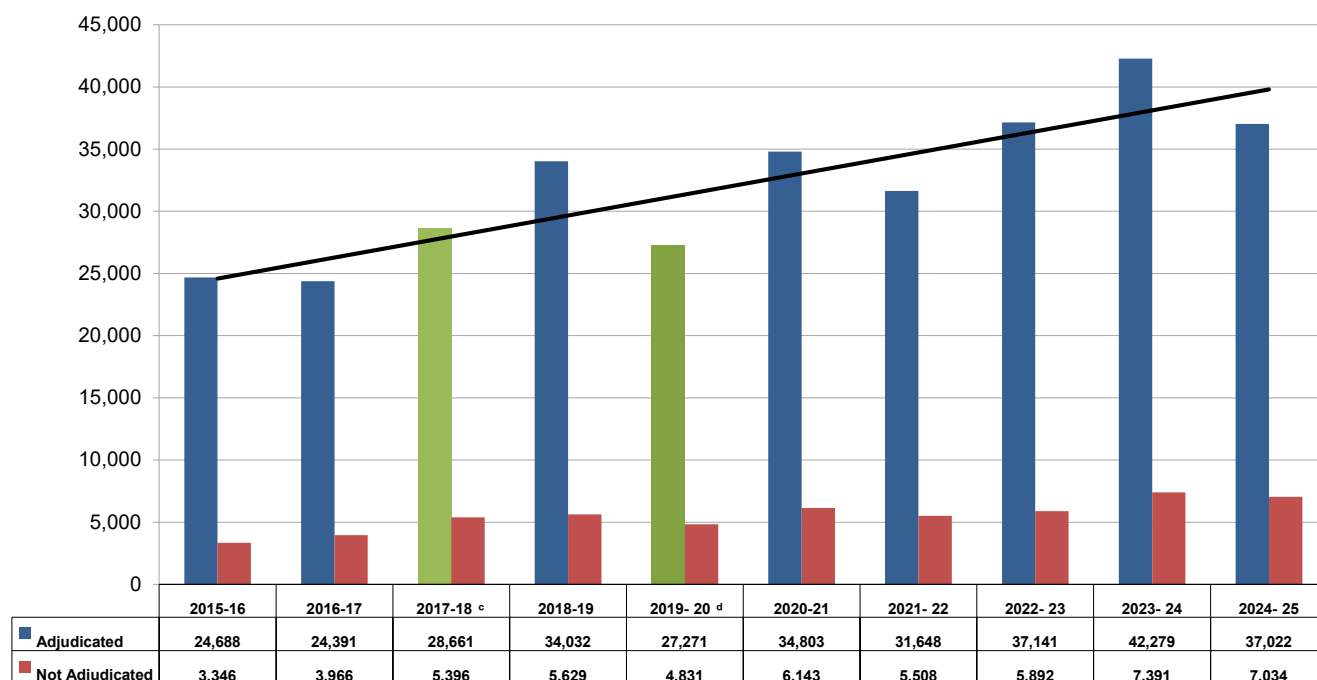
Court	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Magistrates (Childrens) Court	259	298	365	261
Childrens Court of Queensland	12	13	28	10
Total	271	311	393	271

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table 11 Convicted charges against child defendants for breach of bail, by court type

Court	2023–24	2024–25
Magistrates (Childrens) Court	6,653	7,409
Childrens Court of Queensland	51	50
Total	6,704	7,459

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure 8 Ten-year comparison of finalised charges^(a) against child defendants, all courts^(b)

(a) Includes breaches of bail conditions (introduced as a criminal offence for child offenders from March 2023) and breaches of domestic violence orders. Breaches of youth justice orders are excluded.

(b) Includes Magistrates Court, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme Courts.

(c) Break in time series due to the inclusion of 17-year-old offenders in the youth justice system from February 2018.

(d) The COVID-19 pandemic was declared in March 2020 and resulted in social restrictions which continued throughout 2020–21.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Penalties

In 2024–25, of the 5,238 adjudicated appearances of child defendants in Queensland courts, 4,295 (82.0%) resulted in conviction compared with 4,942 (81.6%) in 2023–24 (Table 12).

Detention was the most serious penalty imposed in 375 (8.7%) convicted child appearances in 2024–25, and a further 266 (6.2%) resulted in a conditional release order. Probation as the most serious penalty represented the largest proportion of convicted appearances at 33.1% (or 1,423), followed by reprimand and other minor penalties (31.6% or 1,357), while 9.1% (or 389) resulted in a good behaviour order.

Table 12 Convicted appearances^(a) of child defendants, by most serious penalty, all courts^(b)

Most serious penalty ^(c)	2023–24	2024–25
	Appearances	
Detention ^(d)	386	375
Conditional release	330	266
Community service	397	359
Probation	1,511	1,423
Treatment orders	20	4
Fine	27	28
Compensation	6	8
Good behaviour	497	389
Disqualification of drivers licence	90	86
Reprimand ^(e)	1,678	1,357
Total	4,942	4,295

(a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.

(b) Includes Magistrates Court, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme Courts.

(c) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single finalisation, only the most serious is counted here.

(d) May include imprisonment, intensive correction and intensive supervision orders.

(e) May include other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Cautions

In 2024–25, there was a decline in cautions administered to youth offenders by police, with a total of 14,086 cautions, representing 2,295 fewer (–14.0%) than in the previous year (Table 13). Despite this decline, cautions accounted for 28.2% of all police actions taken against youth offenders in 2024–25, a small increase compared with 27.0% in the previous year.

Theft continued to be the offence type most frequently resulting in a caution, with 4,099 cautions administered in 2024–25 for *theft*, accounting for more than a quarter (29.1%) of all cautions administered. The most substantial year-on-year percentage change was in cautions administered for *robbery, blackmail, and extortion*, with 44.2% less (–191) than in the previous year. This offence type accounted for 1.7% of all cautions administered in 2024–25, down from 2.6% in 2023–24. While increases in cautions were seen for both *harm or endanger persons* (up 8.7%) and *traffic and vehicle offences* (up 29.3%), their proportion of the total cautions administered remained stable at 2.9% and 1.5% respectively. The number of cautions administered for *drug offences* decreased by 743 (–43.9%) following the introduction of a drug diversion warning in May 2023 for an offender's first minor drug offence⁵⁷. Drug diversion warnings were issued to 1,852 youth in 2024–25, the first full year since their implementation. Further, cautions administered to young offenders in 2024–25 for *sexual offences* were down by 34.7% (or –287) compared with the previous year.

⁵⁷ Amendments included in the *Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 2023* expanded the Police Drug Diversion Program to include minor possession of all types of drugs (and/or drug utensils) and implemented a tiered response to minor drug possession offences. Police officers can now issue a warning and referral to support service for first offence. On the giving of the drug diversion warning, the minor drugs matter (the subject of the minor drugs offence) is forfeited to the State.

Table 13 Cautions administered^(a) to child offenders, by offence type

Offence type ^(b)	2023–24	2024–25
	—Cautions—	
Assault	1,813	1,757
Sexual offences	828	541
Harm or endanger persons	378	411
Robbery, blackmail and extortion	432	241
Burglary	2,699	2,103
Theft	4,309	4,099
<i>Motor vehicle theft & related offences</i>	1,565	1,281
<i>Theft from a person</i>	47	35
<i>Theft from retail premises</i>	2,114	2,307
<i>Receive or handle proceeds of crime</i>	202	179
<i>Other theft</i>	381	297
Fraud and related offences	293	222
Drug offences ^(c)	1,693	950
Weapons and explosive offences	407	375
Property damage	1,836	1,666
Public order, health, and safety offences	1,203	1,211
Traffic and vehicle offences	164	212
Offences against justice procedures and orders	319	294
Offences against government	4	1
Environmental offences	—	3
Miscellaneous offences	3	—
Total cautions administered	16,381	14,086

(a) Data are a count of cautions administered, not offenders or offences. During a reference year, an individual may be 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) Offence types are based on divisions of the *Australian and New Zealand Offence Classification*, 2023. Only selected offence divisions are shown (*in brackets*) at the more detailed level.

(c) Drug warnings were introduced on 2 May 2023 under the Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Act (No. 2) 2023. In 2024–25, the first full year since implementation, 1,852 minor drug warnings were issued to youth offenders.

Source: Queensland Police Service. Data current as at July 2025.

Restorative justice processes

In 2024–25, a total of 1,916 distinct young people were referred to a restorative justice process. This represents a 14 per cent decrease from 2023–24. Restorative justice processes include group conferencing (for offences which include an offender and victim) and alternative diversion processes (for offences which which do not include a victim).

Of the 1,916 young people, 44 per cent identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, which represents a decrease from the previous year (47%).

In 2024–25, a total of 1,455 distinct young people participated in a restorative justice process. Of these young people, 38 per cent identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, a decrease from the previous year (44%).

Theft was the most common offence type conferenced in 2024–25 (2,360), followed by *burglary* (1,023) and *assault* (565). Together, these three offence types accounted for over half (55.9%) of all offences for which a restorative justice process was held in the period (Table 14).

Table 14 Offences for which a restorative justice process^(a) was held for child offenders, 2024–25

Offence type ^(b)	2024–25	%
Homicide	1	0.01
Murder	1	
Assault	565	8.0
Assault of a prescribed officer	52	
Serious assault	326	
Common assault	187	
Sexual offences	339	4.8
Sexual assault of an adult	90	
Sexual assault of a child	109	
Child abuse material offences	125	
Other sexual offences	15	
Harm or endangering persons	93	1.3
Deprivation of liberty / false imprisonment	5	
Acts that threaten, harass, or control	78	
Driving causing serious injury	4	
Other acts that harm or endanger persons	6	
Robbery, blackmail, and extortion	212	3.0
Robbery	209	
Blackmail or other extortion	3	
Burglary	1,023	14.5
Burglary of a dwelling	387	
Burglary of a non-residential building	636	
Theft	2,360	33.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	827	
Theft from a person	34	
Theft from retail premises	200	
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	196	
Other theft	1,103	
Fraud and related offences	194	2.7
Obtain benefit by deception	100	
Unlawful access to information or systems	9	
Other fraud and related offences	85	
Drug offences	244	3.5
International drugs trafficking	5	
Distribute or deal drugs	19	
Manufacture or cultivate drugs	2	
Unlawful possession or use of drugs	193	
Other drug offences	25	
Weapons and explosives offences	91	1.3
Unlawfully obtain, possess, or use weapons or explosives	84	
Other weapons and explosives offences	7	
Property damage	531	7.5
Arson	13	
Damage or destroy property	518	
Public order, health, and safety offences	403	5.7
Public safety offences	89	
Disruptive conduct	295	
Public health regulatory offences	19	
Traffic and vehicle offences	556	7.9
Drink or drug driving	91	
Unsafe operation of a road vehicle	113	
Driver licence offences	207	
Vehicle registration and standards offences	117	
Other traffic and vehicle offences	28	
Offences against justice procedures and orders	440	6.2
Breach of restraining order	8	

Offences against justice procedures	131	
Offences against other justice orders and regulations	301	
Offences against government	11	0.2
Offences against government services	11	
Environmental offences	2	0.03
Environmental management offences	1	
Animal cruelty	1	
Total	7,065	100.0

(a) Data are a count of offences for which a restorative justice process was held, not a count of restorative justice processes held or child offenders who participated in a restorative justice process.

(b) Offence categories and sub-categories correspond to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)*, 2023. Offence types with zero values have been excluded.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

THE COURTS

Time lapsed to finalise court proceedings

For charges finalised in 2024–25, the average time taken to finalise proceedings in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court was 112 days, which is 27 days more than the 85 days taken in 2023–24 (Table 15).

By comparison, the average time to finalise proceedings in the Childrens Court of Queensland in 2024–25 was 291 days from the date of first mention in a Magistrates (Childrens) Court, which is 18 days less than the average time in 2023–24 (309 days).

Table 15 Average number of days^(a) to finalise convicted charges, selected courts

Court ^(b)	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Days—			
Magistrates (Childrens) Court	85	92	85	112
Childrens Court of Queensland ^(c)	300	319	309	291

(a) Figures are based on days lapsed between the date of first mention and date of disposition of each charge, averaged across all proven charges disposed in the reported financial year.

(b) District, Supreme and Murri Courts are excluded due to low numbers of youth justice charges finalised in these jurisdictions.

(c) Time lapsed for charges finalised in the Childrens Court of Queensland is calculated from date of first mention in a Magistrates Court.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Childrens Court of Queensland

The Childrens Court of Queensland finalised 2,527 charges in 534 appearances of child defendants in 2024–25. Just under half of these appearances related to defendants aged 17 years and older (49.1%), and over a third were aged 15–16 years (37.1%) (Table 16).

Finalised appearances in this court decreased for defendants aged 14, 16 and 17 years in 2024–25 compared with the previous year.

Table 16 Finalised appearances, by outcome and age of defendant, Childrens Court of Queensland

Age at finalised appearance (years) ^(a)	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
12	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2
13	—	10	—	10	2	22	—	24
14	18	47	—	65	4	44	—	48
15	9	71	1	81	15	78	2	95
16	13	95	—	108	11	87	5	103
17	23	113	4	140	12	95	2	109
18 & over	35	103	12	150	28	117	8	153
Total	98	440	17	555	72	445	17	534

(a) Age represents age of defendant at the finalised appearance.

(b) An individual defendant may have one or more finalised appearances within a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

An average of 4.7 charges were finalised per appearance in the Childrens Court of Queensland in 2024–25, the same as in 2023–24 (Table 17)

Finalised charges of *assault* increased by 85 charges (up 40.5%) in 2024–25, *burglary* by 51 charges (up 11.0%) and *theft* by 41 charges (up 7.6%). Over the same period, *robbery, blackmail, and extortion* decreased by 128 charges (–18.6%), *sexual offences* decreased by 75 charges (–27.8%) and *drug offences* by 53 charges (–55.8%) (Table 17).

Table 17 Finalised charges by offence type, by outcome, Childrens Court of Queensland

Offence type ^(a)	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
Assault	38	172	–	210	67	224	4	295
Sexual offences	136	85	49	270	54	119	22	195
Harm or endanger persons	3	28	–	31	4	34	1	39
Robbery, blackmail, and extortion	105	584	1	690	86	476	–	562
Burglary	58	402	2	462	62	451	–	513
Theft	61	480	1	542	55	527	1	583
<i>Motor vehicle theft and related offences</i>	41	267	–	308	43	331	–	374
<i>Theft from a person</i>	2	3	–	5	1	7	–	8
<i>Theft from retail premises</i>	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
<i>Receive or handle proceeds of crime</i>	2	19	–	21	4	29	–	33
<i>Other theft</i>	16	190	1	207	7	160	1	168
Fraud and related offences	1	17	–	18	5	15	–	20
Drug offences	12	83	–	95	3	39	–	42
Weapons and explosives offences	–	9	–	9	1	15	–	16
Property damage	21	88	–	109	15	102	2	119
Public order, health, and safety offences	–	19	–	19	1	19	–	20
Traffic and vehicle offences	3	60	1	64	3	49	–	52
Offences against justice procedures and orders ^(b)	1	105	1	107	1	70	–	71
Offences against government	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Environmental offences	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Total	439	2,134	55	2,628	357	2,140	30	2,527

(a) Offences are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (ANZSOC), 2023. Only selected offence types are shown (in italics) at the more detailed level.

(b) Breaches of youth justice orders are excluded.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Of the 534 appearances finalised in the Childrens Court of Queensland, 445 (83.3%) resulted in a conviction in 2024–25. Of these, 95 (21.3%) received a custodial sentence as most serious penalty, with a further 54 (12.1%) resulting in a conditional release order. Probation remains the most prevalent penalty (58.0%) (Table 18).

Table 18 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty, Childrens Court of Queensland

Most serious penalty ^(a)	2023–24		2024–25	
	Convicted appearances ^(b)	% of total	Convicted appearances ^(b)	% of total
Detention ^(c)	88	20.0	95	21.3
Conditional release	59	13.4	54	12.1
Community service	14	3.2	11	2.5
Probation	246	55.9	258	58.0
Fine	2	0.5	–	–
Good behaviour	8	1.8	8	1.8
Reprimand ^(d)	23	5.2	19	4.3
Total	440	100.0	445	100.0

(a) In descending order of seriousness. Offender may receive more than one penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is presented.

(b) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances within a reference year.

(c) May include imprisonment, partially suspended imprisonment, intensive correction and intensive supervision orders.

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

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Applications for sentence review

Table 19 Applications lodged for sentence review – Youth Justice Act 1992, Childrens Court of Queensland

Court location	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Applications ^(a) —			
Brisbane	44	52	42	38
Gympie	1	–	–	–
Maroochydore	–	1	–	–
Rockhampton	1	–	–	–
Townsville	–	–	4	1
Total	46	53	46	39

(a) Count is based on originating applications lodged at the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reference year, pursuant to section 119 of the Youth Justice Act.

Source: Department of Justice. Data current as at August 2025.

Applications for bail

Table 20 Applications for bail, Childrens Court of Queensland

Court location	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Applications ^(a) —			
Beenleigh	1	4	–	–
Brisbane	119	174	147	74
Cairns	4	5	1	1
Hervey Bay	–	1	–	1
Ipswich	10	6	6	7
Kingaroy	–	5	–	2
Mackay	1	1	–	1
Maroochydore	–	1	5	6
Mount Isa	–	1	–	–
Rockhampton	2	–	1	–
Southport	5	4	–	1
Toowoomba	–	–	1	1
Townsville	3	2	1	2
Total	145	204	162	96

(a) Figures represent a count of bail applications, not defendants, and is based on originating applications lodged in the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reference year.

Source: Department of Justice. Data current as at August 2025.

Appeals

Table 21 Appeals lodged pursuant to s222 of the *Justices Act 1886*, by court location

Court location	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Appeals ^(a) —			
Beenleigh	—	2	—	—
Bowen	—	—	1	—
Brisbane	—	—	7	1
Ipswich	—	—	1	—
Maroochydore	—	1	1	—
Mount Isa	1	—	—	—
Total	1	3	10	1

(a) Under s222 of the Justices Act, if a person feels aggrieved by an order made in the Magistrates Court for an offence, the person may appeal the order to a District Court Judge.

Source: Department of Justice, Queensland higher courts civil database (QCivil). Data current as at August 2025.

Table 22 Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland regarding child protection

Court location	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Appeals ^{(a)(b)(c)} —			
Beenleigh	—	—	—	3
Brisbane	16	16	4	23
Bundaberg	—	2	—	5
Cairns	—	1	2	1
Gladstone	—	1	—	1
Ipswich	—	3	4	1
Kingaroy	—	2	—	—
Maroochydore	1	—	4	1
Maryborough	—	—	—	6
Rockhampton	—	5	—	—
Southport	3	1	—	3
Toowoomba	—	1	1	1
Townsville	1	—	—	—
Total	21	32	15	45

(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 and Family Services, Department of Families, Seniors, Disability Support and Child Safety or the Director of Child Protection Litigation (DCPL) were either respondents or appellants in each of the matters. The DCPL commenced 1 July 2016.

(c) The count is based on the originating appeal document lodged in the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reference year.

Source: Department of Justice. Data current as at August 2025.

Applications for parentage orders

Table 23 Applications to Childrens Court of Queensland for Surrogacy Act 2010 parentage orders

Originating court location	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Applications ^{(a)(b)(c)} —			
Brisbane	16	21	25	16
Cairns	—	1	—	—
Emerald	—	—	1	—
Hervey Bay	1	—	—	—
Mackay	—	—	—	2
Maroochydore	1	—	—	1
Southport	—	2	1	—
Toowoomba	—	—	2	1
Townsville	—	—	1	—
Total	18	24	30	20

(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 reference year.

Source: Department of Justice. Data current as at August 2025.

Magistrates Court

There were 5,831 finalised appearances of child defendants in Queensland Magistrates Courts in 2024–25. A further 472 appearances resulted in committal to a higher court for trial or sentence, a decrease of 13.5% compared with 2023–24. Of the 4,764 appearances that were adjudicated, 3,841 (80.6%) resulted in conviction and 923 (19.4%) in acquittal, compared with 80.4% and 19.6% respectively in the previous year (Table 24).

Of the 34,802 charges against child defendants adjudicated in the Magistrates Court, 32,012 (92.0%) were convicted (proven), while 2,790 (8.0%) were acquitted, the same proportions as those in the previous year.

Table 24 Appearances and charges of child defendants, by most serious outcome, Magistrates (Childrens) Court

Outcome	2023–24		2024–25	
	Appearances ^(a)	Charges ^(a)	Appearances ^(a)	Charges ^(a)
Committed to a higher court^(b)	503	2,578	472	2,245
Finalised^(c)	6,743	46,953	5,831	41,453
Adjudicated	5,579	40,022	4,764	34,802
<i>Convicted</i>	4,483	36,812	3,841	32,012
<i>Not convicted^(c)</i>	1,096	3,210	923	2,790
Not adjudicated	1,164	6,931	1,067	6,651

(a) An individual defendant may have one or more appearances/charges within a reference year.

(b) Includes only those appearances where committal to a higher court for trial/sentence was the most serious outcome.

(c) Where the defendant has been acquitted (found not guilty) of the charge(s) against them.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

The difference between the 472 appearances of child defendants committed to a higher court in 2024–25 and the 550 finalised appearances in the higher courts in the same period is accounted for by ex officio indictments and matters committed to a higher court in 2023–24 but finalised in 2024–25.

Table 25 shows the number of finalised appearances decreased by 13.5% (–912 appearances) in 2024–25 compared with 2023–24. Defendants aged 17 years and over accounted for over a third of all finalised appearances (33.8% or 1,971 appearances) in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court in 2024–25. Appearances of defendants in all age groups decreased in 2024–25 compared with the previous year. Those aged 17 years decreased by 18.4% (–318 appearances), and 15 years decreased by 13.4% (–177 appearances).

Table 25 Finalised appearances^(a), by age and outcome, Magistrates (Childrens) Court

Age at finalised appearance (years) ^(b)	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
10	9	2	1	12	1	–	–	1
11	19	26	12	57	10	14	6	30
12	51	92	35	178	44	62	28	134
13	106	363	89	558	74	246	67	387
14	155	614	142	911	160	517	125	802
15	208	920	197	1,325	211	770	167	1,148
16	244	932	194	1,370	239	971	147	1,357
17	262	1,142	326	1,730	216	896	300	1,412
18 & over	108	392	100	600	112	365	82	559
Not stated	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	1
Total	1,164	4,483	1,096	6,743	1,067	3,841	923	5,831

(a) An individual defendant may have one or more finalised appearances within a reference year.

(b) Age represents age of defendant as at the earliest finalised appearance within the reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

There were 41,453 charges finalised against child defendants in the Magistrates Court in 2024–25, a decrease of 5,500 (or –11.7%) compared with the previous year (Table 26).

The largest number of finalised charges was for *theft* (12,365), which accounted for 29.8% of all charges, and represented a decrease of 2,723 (–18.0%) compared with 2023–24.

Charges for *offences against justice procedures and orders* accounted for 9,834 or 23.7% of all charges finalised, an increase of 519 (up 5.6%) compared with 9,315 charges in the previous year.

Combined, these two offence types accounted for just over half (53.6%) of all charges finalised in the Magistrates (Childrens) Court in 2024–25.

Table 26 Finalised charges against child defendants by offence type, Magistrates (Childrens) Court

Offence type ^(a)	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
Homicide	2	–	–	2	2	–	1	3
Assault	435	1,634	190	2,259	444	1,807	163	2,414
Sexual offences	22	22	11	55	38	17	12	67
Harm or endanger persons	91	276	40	407	59	272	16	347
Robbery, blackmail, and extortion	285	67	22	374	284	76	25	385
Burglary	2,016	7,535	240	9,791	1,956	5,659	241	7,856
Theft	1,793	12,418	877	15,088	1,747	9,945	673	12,365
<i>Motor vehicle theft and related offences</i>	607	5,460	143	6,210	648	3,877	130	4,655
<i>Theft from a person</i>	4	50	3	57	7	35	3	45
<i>Theft from retail premises</i>	60	410	239	709	59	405	127	591
<i>Receive or handle proceeds of crime</i>	292	1,367	87	1,746	286	967	49	1,302
<i>Other theft</i>	830	5,131	405	6,366	747	4,661	364	5,772
Fraud and related offences	130	509	34	673	99	463	29	591
Drug offences	161	1,225	200	1,586	103	770	73	946
Weapons and explosives offences	49	354	52	455	39	283	49	371
Property damage	318	1,541	219	2,078	285	1,294	181	1,760
Public order, health, and safety offences	237	1,940	306	2,483	302	1,484	230	2,016
Traffic and vehicle offences	207	1,598	527	2,332	247	1,658	554	2,459
Offences against justice procedures and orders	1,169	7,661	485	9,315	1,033	8,268	533	9,834
Offences against government	4	10	3	17	10	11	8	29
Environmental offences	12	22	4	38	3	5	2	10
Total	6,931	36,812	3,210	46,953	6,651	32,012	2,790	41,453

(a) Offences are based on divisions of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification* (ANZSOC), 2023. Only selected offence divisions are shown (in italics) at the more detailed level.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Of the 5,831 finalised appearances of child defendants in the Magistrates Court in 2024–25, 65.9% or 3,841 appearances resulted in a conviction, a slightly smaller proportion than in the previous year (66.5%) (Table 27).

For more than a third of these (1,338 or 34.8%) a *reprimand* was the most serious penalty imposed, followed by *probation* (30.3%). A custodial sentence was imposed in 273 appearances (7.1%) and a *conditional release order* in 212 (5.5%).

Table 27 Convicted appearances of child defendants, by most serious penalty, Magistrates (Childrens) Court

Most serious penalty ^(a)	2023–24		2024–25	
	Convicted appearances ^(b)	% of total	Convicted appearances ^(b)	% of total
Detention ^(c)	287	6.4	273	7.1
Conditional release	270	6.0	212	5.5
Community service	383	8.5	347	9.0
Probation	1,258	28.1	1,164	30.3
Treatment order	20	0.4	4	0.1
Fine	25	0.6	28	0.7
Compensation	6	0.1	8	0.2
Good behaviour	489	10.9	381	9.9
Disqualification of drivers licence	90	2.0	86	2.2
Reprimand ^(d)	1,655	36.9	1,338	34.8
Total	4,483	100.0	3,841	100.0

(a) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.

(b) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances within a reference year.

(c) May include imprisonment, intensive correction and intensive supervision orders.

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

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Applications for child protection orders under the *Child Protection Act 1999*

Table 28 Applications for child protection orders, Magistrates Court

	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Applications for child protection orders ^(a)	5,870	6,149	6,626	8,123

(a) The unit of measurement of workload used for these applications is lodgements based on the number of cases.

Source: Department of Justice. Data current as at August 2025.

Applications for domestic violence protection orders

Table 29 Applications for domestic violence order involving a child as respondent, Magistrates Court

	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Applications for domestic violence order ^(a)	425	424	398	350

(a) The data are a count of cases lodged where a respondent within the proceedings was under 18 years of age when the application was lodged.

Source: Department of Justice. Data current as at August 2025.

Supreme and District Courts

There were 16 finalised appearances of children in the Supreme and District Courts in 2024–25, eleven fewer than in 2023–24, and all defendants were aged 17 years and over. Over this period, the average number of charges finalised per appearance in these courts also increased from 3.3 to 4.8. (For more detail refer to Appendix Table 10.)

Table 30 Finalised appearances of child defendants, by age and outcome, Supreme and District Courts

Age at finalised appearance ^(a) (years)	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
17	1	3	–	4	–	–	1	1
18 & over	4	16	3	23	4	9	2	15
Total	5	19	3	27	4	9	3	16

(a) Data are a count of appearances, not defendants. An individual defendant may have one or more appearances within the year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Of the 76 charges finalised in the Supreme and District Courts, *theft* accounted for 19.7% (or 15 charges), and all resulted in conviction, more than twice the number in 2023–24. *Drug offences* accounted for 14 charges (18.4%), with five convicted. *Homicide* offences decreased from 21 charges in 2023–24 to 13 in 2024–25, with six charges resulting in conviction, while *assault* charges were down from 22 in 2023–24 to three in 2024–25, with one charge convicted.

Table 31 Finalised charges against child defendants, by offence type and outcome, Supreme and District Courts

Offence type ^(a)	2023–24				2024–25			
	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total	Not adjudicated	Adjudicated		Total
		Convicted	Not convicted			Convicted	Not convicted	
Homicide	11	8	2	21	2	6	5	13
Assault	2	17	3	22	–	1	2	3
Sexual offences	–	4	–	4	13	–	–	13
Harm or endanger persons	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1
Robbery, blackmail, and extortion	2	10	–	12	–	2	–	2
Burglary	–	7	–	7	1	6	–	7
Theft	3	3	–	6	–	15	–	15
<i>Motor vehicle theft and related offences</i>	1	3	–	4	–	8	–	8
<i>Other theft</i>	2	–	–	2	–	7	–	7
Fraud and related offences	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Drug offences	–	6	–	6	9	5	–	14
Weapons and explosives offences	1	5	–	6	1	2	–	3
Property damage	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	2
Public order, health, and safety offences	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Traffic and vehicle offences	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Offences against justice procedures and orders	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1
Total	21	63	5	89	26	43	7	76

(a) Only selected offence divisions are shown (in italics) at the more detailed level.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Of the 16 finalised appearances of child defendants in the Supreme and District Courts in 2024–25, nine (56.3%) resulted in conviction (Table 32). Of these, seven (77.8%) received *detention* as the most serious penalty with one appearance each resulting in *probation* and *community service*.

Table 32 Convicted appearances of child defendants, by most serious penalty, Supreme and District Courts

Most serious penalty ^(a)	2023–24		2024–25	
	Convicted appearances ^(b)	% of total	Convicted appearances ^(b)	% of total
Detention ^(c)	11	57.9	7	77.8
Conditional release	1	5.3	–	0.0
Community service	–	–	1	11.1
Probation	7	36.8	1	11.1
Total	19	100.0	9	100.0

(a) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.

(b) An individual defendant may have one or more convicted appearances within a reference year.

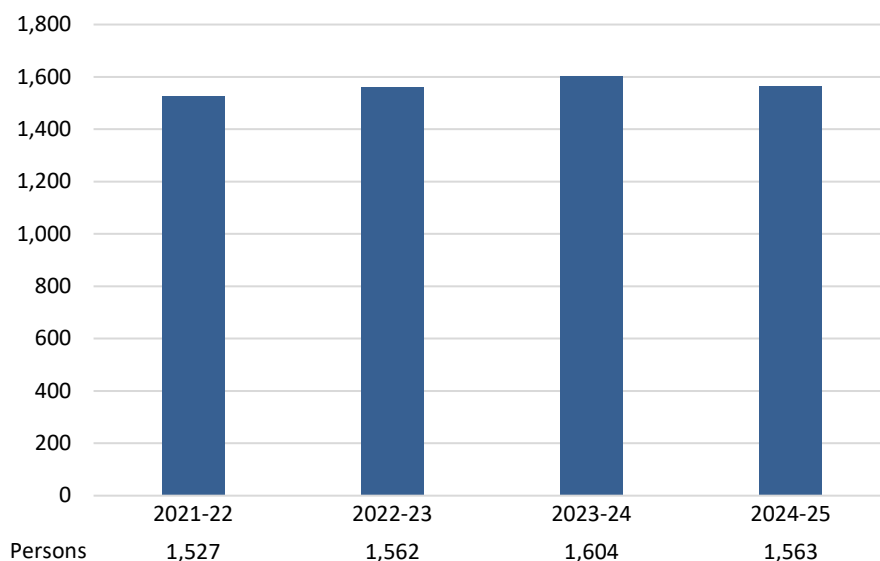
(c) May include imprisonment, partially suspended imprisonment, intensive correction and intensive supervision orders.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

SUPERVISED YOUTH JUSTICE ORDERS

In 2024–25, a total of 1,563 distinct young people commenced a supervised youth justice order, representing a 3 per cent decrease on the previous year (1,604).

Figure 9 Distinct young people^(a) commencing a supervised youth justice order^{(b)(c)}



(a) Distinct young people are counted once only in a reference year, irrespective of the number of supervised orders they commenced in that period.

(b) A supervised youth justice order may commence at a later date than the date the court made the order.

(c) This count excludes admissions to a supervised release order, the portion of a detention order that is completed in the community.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Young people aged 16 years represented the largest age group commencing a supervised youth justice order in 2024–25, constituting 383 (24.5%) of the 1,563 distinct young people commencing an order. Young people aged 17 years made up 361 (23.1%) of the total. In 2024–25, there were increases in the number of distinct young people within the 12, 16 and 18+ year age groups commencing a supervised order compared with the previous year (Table 33).

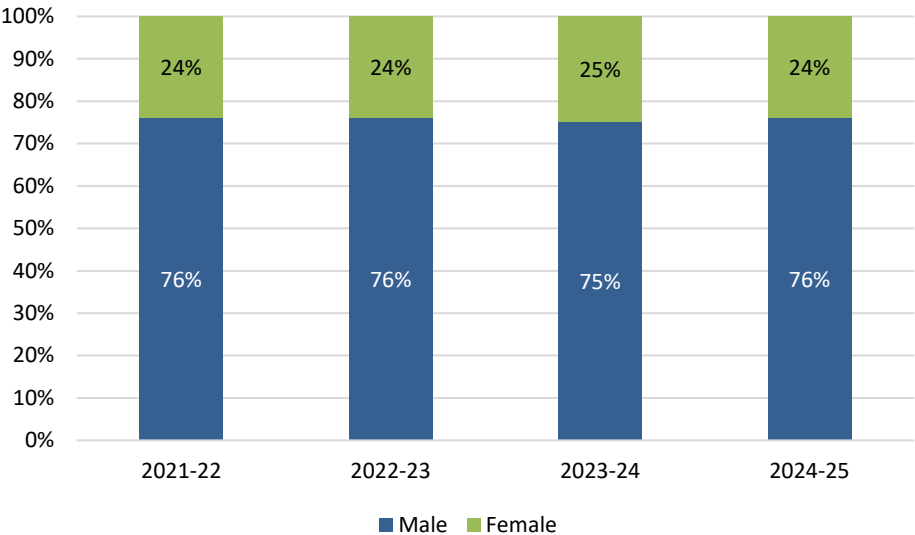
Table 33 Distinct offenders commencing a supervised youth justice order, by age at commencement

Age at commencement of order (years) ^(a)	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Offenders—			
10	—	1	1	—
11	4	3	5	2
12	31	19	21	24
13	91	110	110	97
14	203	217	197	197
15	306	306	343	316
16	360	366	357	383
17	390	376	401	361
18 and over	142	164	169	183
Total	1,527	1,562	1,604	1,563

(a) Age represents offender's age on the date of the earliest commencement of any supervised order within the relevant financial year.
Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Distinct young males commencing a supervised youth justice order outnumber young females by approximately three to one. This pattern has remained consistent over time.

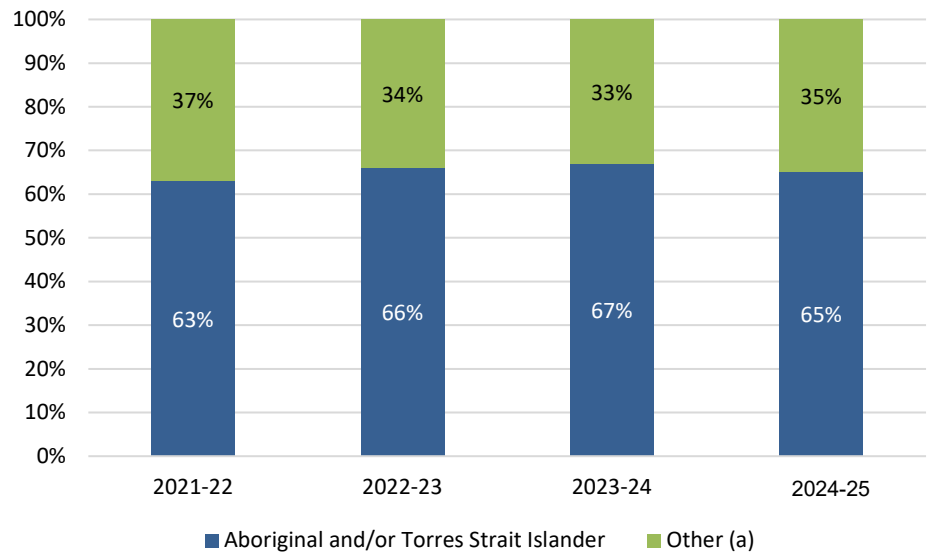
Figure 10 Distribution of distinct offenders commencing a supervised youth justice order, by sex



Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

In 2024–25, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people accounted for 65 per cent of all distinct young offenders commencing a supervised youth justice order. This represents a 2 percentage point decrease from the previous year.

Figure 11 Distinct young people commencing a supervised youth justice order, by Indigenous status



(a) ‘Other’ includes young people who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose status is unknown or not stated.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were 18.9 times as likely as other young people to commence a supervised youth justice order in 2024–25 (Table 34).

Table 34 Rate of distinct offenders commencing a supervised youth justice order, by Indigenous status

Indigenous status	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Distinct young people commencing a supervised youth justice order - rate per 1,000 persons ^(a)				
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	19.4	20.3	21.0	19.7
Other ^(b)	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Over-representation ^(c) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, as compared to other ^(c) young people				
Over-representation ^(c)	17.2	19.5	20.6	18.9

(a) Rates have been calculated using population estimates for 10–17-year-olds, from ABS, *Regional Population by age and sex* 2023; ABS, *Quarterly Population by age and sex* (2024 December Quarter Release).

(b) ‘Other’ includes young people who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, or whose status is unknown or not stated.

(c) ‘Over-representation’ is calculated by dividing the unrounded rate per population for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people by the unrounded rate per population figures for ‘other’ young people. ‘Over-representation’ figures indicate the number of times as likely an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander young person is to commence a supervised youth justice order, as compared to other young people.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Probation was the most prevalent order type, averaging over half of all supervised youth justice orders commenced between 2021–22 and 2024–25. Community service orders as a proportion of all order types have slightly decreased over the same time, representing 12 per cent of orders in 2021–22, and 11 per cent of orders commenced in 2024–25. Detention orders (excluding suspended detention) has seen an increase from nine per cent in 2021–22 to 13 per cent in 2024–25 (Table 35).

Table 35 Supervised youth justice orders commenced, by order type

Order type	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Orders commenced ^(a) —			
Community service	392	365	354	327
Conditional release	308	284	326	270
Detention ^(b)	302	349	389	369
Graffiti removal ^(c)	94	74	75	72
Intensive supervision ^(d)	8	1	2	4
Probation	1,704	1,665	1,699	1,622
Restorative justice	445	431	435	240
Total	3,253	3,169	3,280	2,904

(a) Data are a count of orders commenced, not a count of distinct young people, as an individual may commence more than one supervised order during a reference year.

(b) Detention order counts exclude suspended detention orders associated with a conditional release order.

(c) Court-ordered graffiti removal orders exclude graffiti removal program referrals by police and as a result of youth justice conference agreements.

(d) Intensive supervision orders (ISOs) are a sentencing option for offenders 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.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Conditional bail

The number of conditional bail programs commenced decreased by seven per cent in the 2024–25 financial year and is the lowest it has been in the four years shown (Table 36).

Table 36 Court-ordered conditional bail commenced by young people

	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Conditional bail program	826	1,051	885	820

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Community supervision

Most community-based supervised orders that commenced in 2023–24 were successfully completed by the end of 2024–25 (87% of probation orders, 68% of restorative justice orders, and 63% of community service orders, the three most prevalent community-based order types).

Around one in five probation (22%), and around one in four community service orders (24%), were subject to breach action before the successful or unsuccessful completion of the order. Around 50 per cent of all conditional release orders were subject to breach action before the successful or unsuccessful completion of the order (Table 38).

Table 37 Supervised youth justice orders commenced in 2023–24: completion status as at 30 June 2025

Completion status at 30 June 2025	Types of orders commenced ^(a)											
	Probation		Conditional release		Community service		Intensive supervision		Graffiti removal		Restorative justice	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Successfully completed	1,470	87	175	54	223	63	1	50	57	76	294	68
<i>without breach action taken</i>	1,197	81	132	75	202	91	—	—	54	95	291	99
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	273	19	43	25	21	9	1	100	3	5	3	1
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	89	5	134	41	68	19	1	50	11	15	115	26
<i>without breach action taken</i>	16	18	23	17	20	29	—	—	4	36	52	45
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	73	82	111	83	48	71	1	100	7	64	63	55
Remained active	128	8	13	4	62	18	—	—	6	8	23	5
Other ^(d)	12	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
Total^(e)	1,699	100	326	100	354	100	2	100	75	100	435	100

(a) An individual may commence more than one youth justice order in a reference year.

(b) Orders that were successfully completed may still have had, at a point while the order was active, breach action initiated against it.

(c) Unsuccessfully completed orders include orders that were revoked, cancelled, or discharged due to breach action.

(d) "Other" includes where the order was set aside on appeal or review, the order was discharged in the interests of justice or by consent, the young person moved interstate, or the young person was transferred to an adult correctional centre.

(e) Percentages may not sum to 100% in every case due to rounding.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Table 38 Supervised youth justice orders commenced: completion status as at 30 June of the following period

Completion status at 30 June in the following financial year	Probation orders commenced ^(a)					
	2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Successfully completed	1,432	84	1,460	88	1,470	87
<i>without breach action taken</i>	1,241	87	1,209	83	1,197	81
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	191	13	251	17	273	19
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	141	8	91	5	89	5
<i>without breach action taken</i>	29	21	9	10	16	18
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	112	79	82	90	73	82
Remained active	127	7	110	7	128	8
Other ^(d)	4	—	4	—	12	1
Total^(e)	1,704	100	1,665	100	1,699	100

Completion status at 30 June in the following financial year	Conditional release orders commenced ^(a)					
	2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Successfully completed	209	68	176	62	175	54
<i>without breach action taken</i>	167	80	136	77	132	75
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	42	20	40	23	43	25
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	88	29	98	35	134	41
<i>without breach action taken</i>	21	24	25	26	23	17
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	67	76	73	74	111	83
Remained active	10	3	10	4	13	4
Other ^(d)	1	—	—	—	4	1
Total^(e)	308	100	284	100	326	100

Completion status at 30 June in the following financial year	Community service orders commenced ^(a)					
	2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	number	%	number	%	number	%

Successfully completed	189	48	235	64	223	63
<i>without breach action taken</i>	162	86	208	89	202	91
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	27	14	27	11	21	9
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	121	31	73	20	68	19
<i>without breach action taken</i>	34	28	19	26	20	29
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	87	72	54	74	48	71
Remained active	81	21	56	15	62	18
Other ^(d)	1	—	1	—	1	—
Total^(e)	392	100	365	100	354	100

Completion status at 30 June in the following financial year	Intensive supervision orders commenced ^(a)					
	2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Successfully completed	6	75	1	100	1	50
<i>without breach action taken</i>	5	83	—	—	—	—
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	1	17	1	100	1	100
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	1	13	—	—	1	50
<i>without breach action taken</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	1	100	—	—	1	100
Remained active	1	13	—	—	—	—
Other ^(d)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total^(e)	8	100	1	100	2	100

Completion status at 30 June in the following financial year	Graffiti removal orders commenced ^(a)					
	2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Successfully completed	76	81	58	78	57	76
<i>without breach action taken</i>	74	97	56	97	54	94
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	2	3	2	3	3	6
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	16	17	11	15	11	15
<i>without breach action taken</i>	4	25	3	27	4	42
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	12	75	8	73	7	58
Remained active	2	2	5	7	6	8
Other ^(d)	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total^(e)	94	100	74	100	75	100

Completion status at 30 June in the following financial year	Restorative justice orders commenced ^(a)					
	2021–22		2022–23		2023–24	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Successfully completed	335	75	308	71	294	68
<i>without breach action taken</i>	314	94	295	96	291	99
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	21	6	13	4	3	1
Unsuccessfully completed ^(c)	97	22	100	23	115	26
<i>without breach action taken</i>	41	42	61	61	52	45
<i>with breach action taken^(b)</i>	56	58	39	39	63	55
Remained active	12	3	22	5	23	5
Other ^(d)	1	—	1	—	3	1
Total^(e)	445	100	431	100	435	100

(a) Orders are reported against the financial year in which they commenced. Order status is reported as at 30 June in the following financial year. An individual may commence more than one youth justice order in a reference year.

(b) Orders that were successfully completed, may still have had, at a point while the order was active, breach action initiated against it.

(c) Unsuccessfully completed orders include orders that were revoked, cancelled, or discharged due to breach action.

(d) 'Other' includes where the order was set aside on appeal or review, the order was discharged in the interests of justice or by consent, the young person moved interstate, or the young person was transferred to an adult correctional centre.

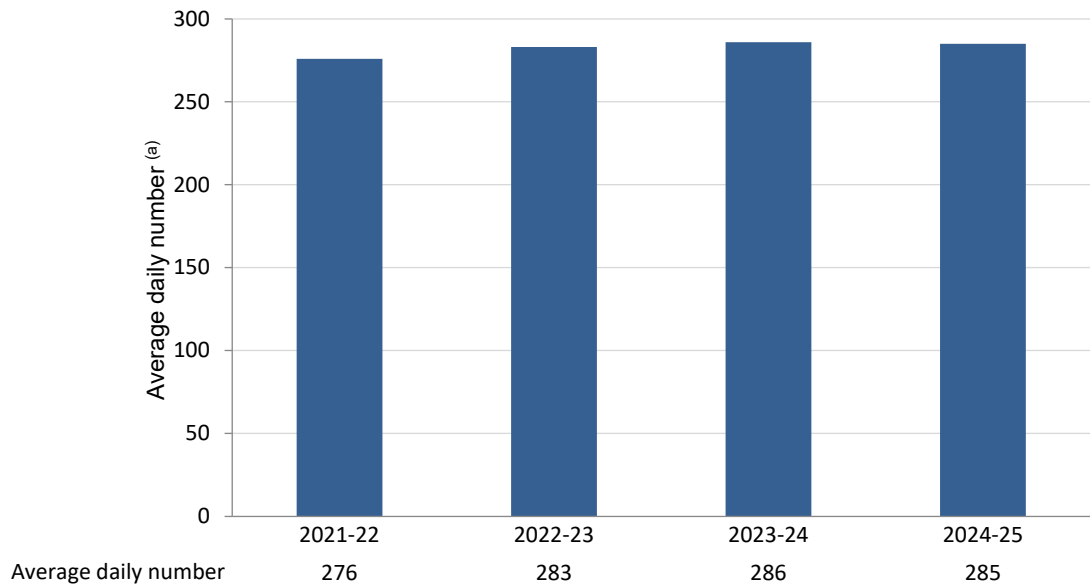
(e) Percentages may not sum to 100% in every case due to rounding.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Young people in youth detention

'Youth detention' refers to young people held in a Queensland Youth Detention Centre on sentenced and unsentenced custody. The average daily number of young people in youth detention in 2024–25 was 285, one fewer than in the previous year. (Figure 12).

Figure 12 Average daily number of young people in youth detention



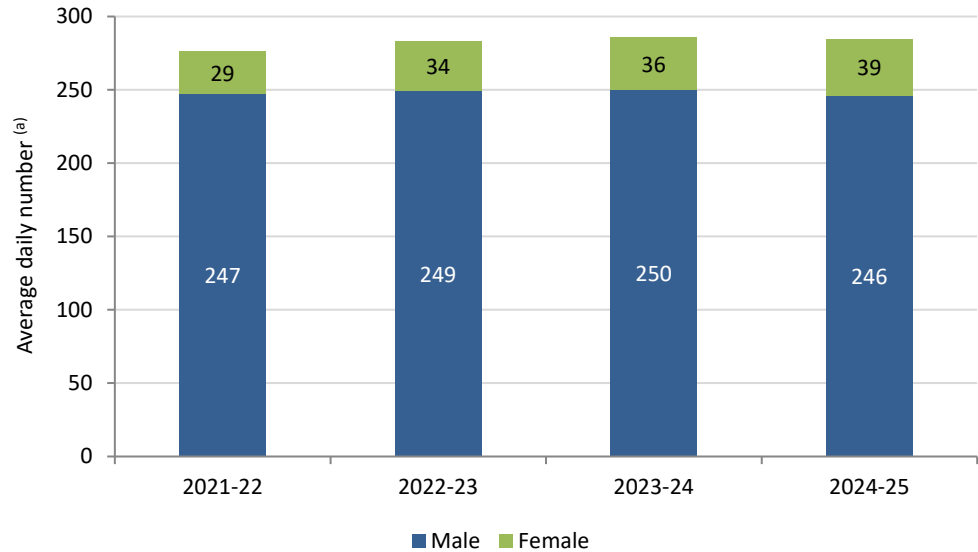
(a) The average daily number of young people in youth detention is calculated based on the number who were physically located in a detention centre at 11:59pm on each day during the period.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Young males continue to outnumber young females in youth detention, accounting for between 86 and 89 per cent of all young people in youth detention on average in any given financial year.

The proportion of young females in youth detention was marginally higher in 2024–25 (14%) than in 2023–24 (13%).

Figure 13 Average daily number of young people in youth detention, by sex

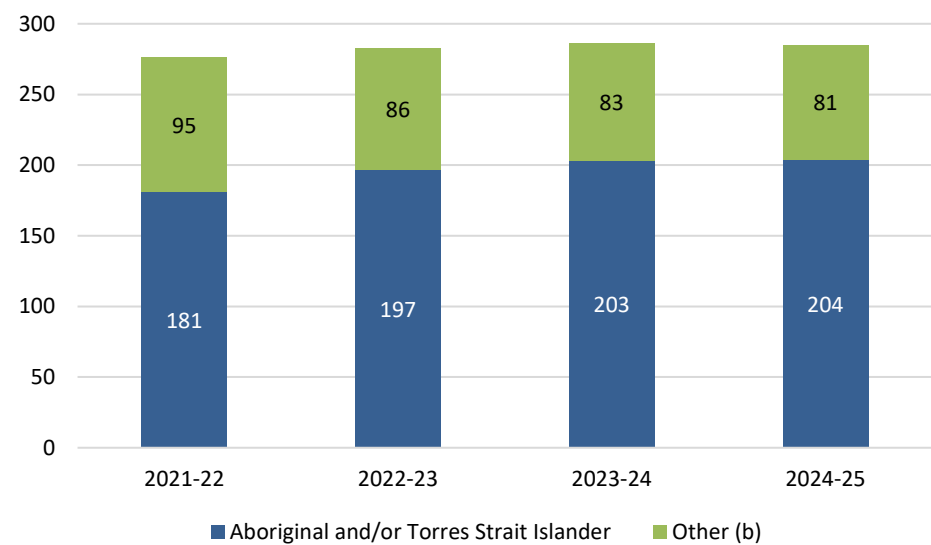


(a) As a result of rounding, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items in Figure 13 and the totals in Figure 12.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people continue to be overrepresented in youth detention, accounting for between 66 and 72 per cent of young people in youth detention on an average day over the last four years (Figure 14). In 2024–25, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people accounted for 72 per cent of those in youth detention on an average day. This represents a 1-percentage point increase compared to the previous period (71%).

Figure 14 Average daily number of young people in youth detention, by Indigenous status



(a) ‘Other’ includes young people who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose status is unknown or not stated.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were 26 times as likely as other young people to have been in youth detention in 2024–25. This is the highest rate in the last four years.

Table 39 Rate of young people in detention / court-ordered custody, by Indigenous status

Indigenous status	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Average daily number of young people in youth detention - rate per 10,000 persons ^(a)				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	36.5	39.0	39.8	39.9
Other ^(b)	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Over-representation ^(c) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people, as compared to other ^(c) young people				
Over-representation ^(c)	19.3	23.2	25.1	26.1

(a) Rates have been calculated using population estimates for 10–17-year-olds, from ABS, *Regional Population by age and sex* 2023; ABS, *Quarterly Population by age and sex* (2024 December Quarter Release).

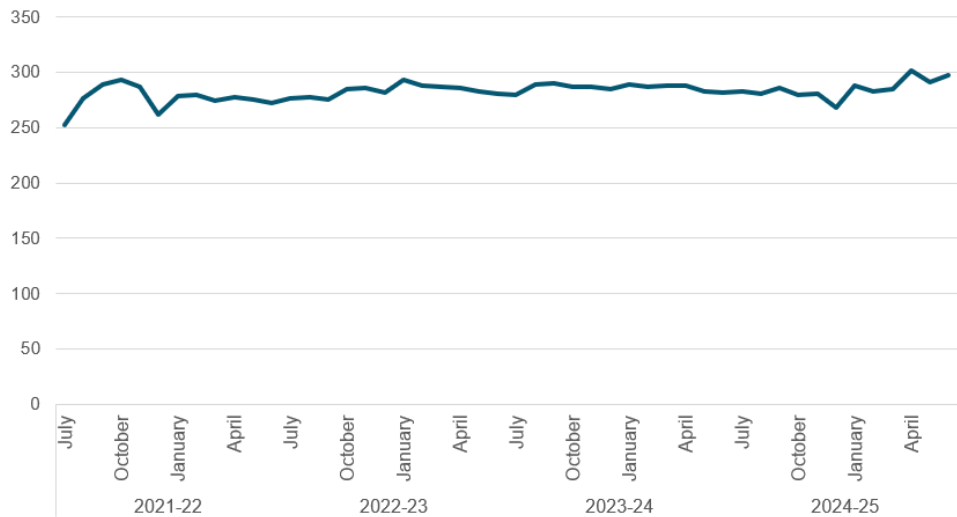
(b) ‘Other’ includes young people who do not identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, and those whose status is unknown or not stated.

(c) ‘Over-representation’ is calculated by dividing the unrounded rate per population for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people by the unrounded rate per population figures for ‘other’ young people. ‘Over-representation’ figures indicate the number of times as likely an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander young person is to commence a supervised youth justice order, as compared to other young people. Rate ratios are based on unrounded figures.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

The three figures below show the total daily number of young people, total daily number of young males and total daily number of young females in youth detention per month between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2025.

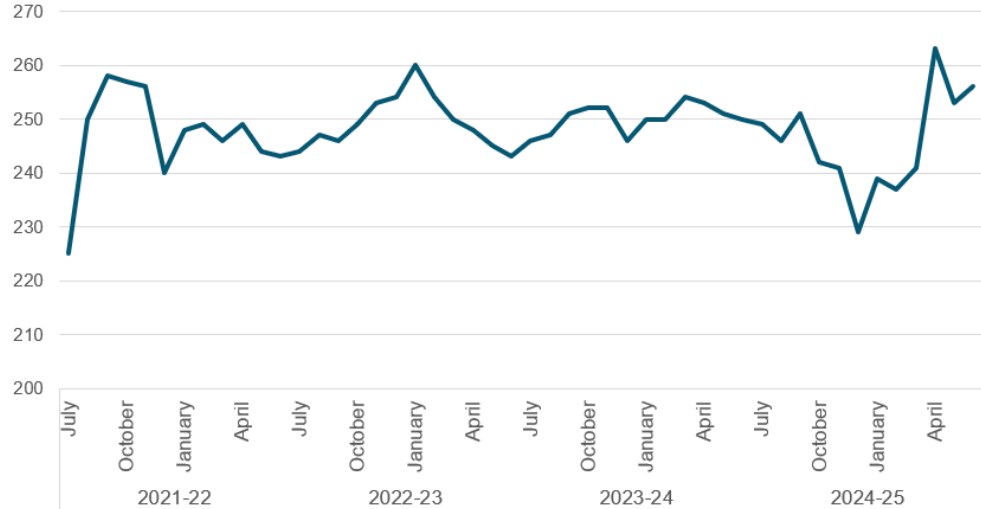
Figure 15 Average daily number of all young people in youth detention, by month^(a)



(a) Figures are daily counts, averaged over the relevant month.
Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

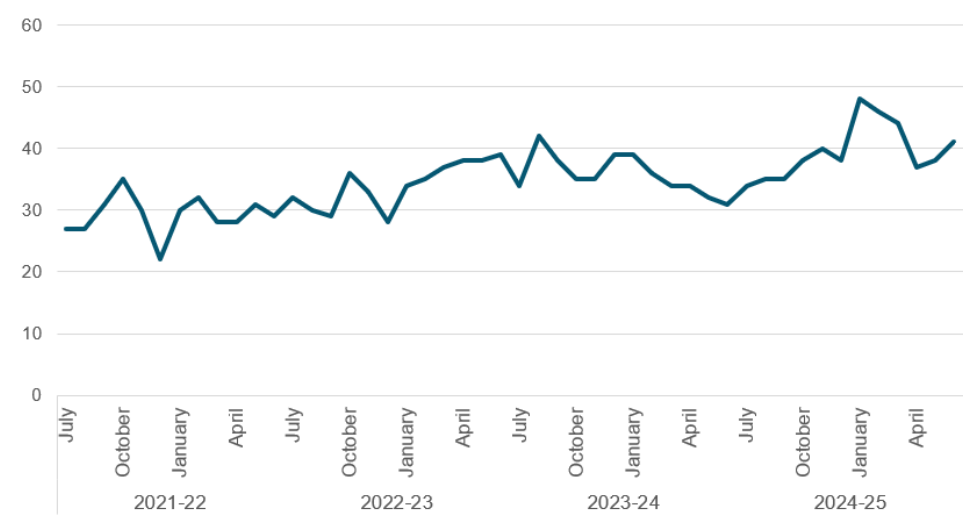
Please note the difference in scale for the following figures relating to young males and females in custody in a Queensland Youth Detention Centre .

Figure 16 Average daily number of young males in youth detention, by month^(a)



(a) Figures are daily counts, averaged over the relevant month.
Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure 17 Average daily number of young females in youth detention, by month (a)



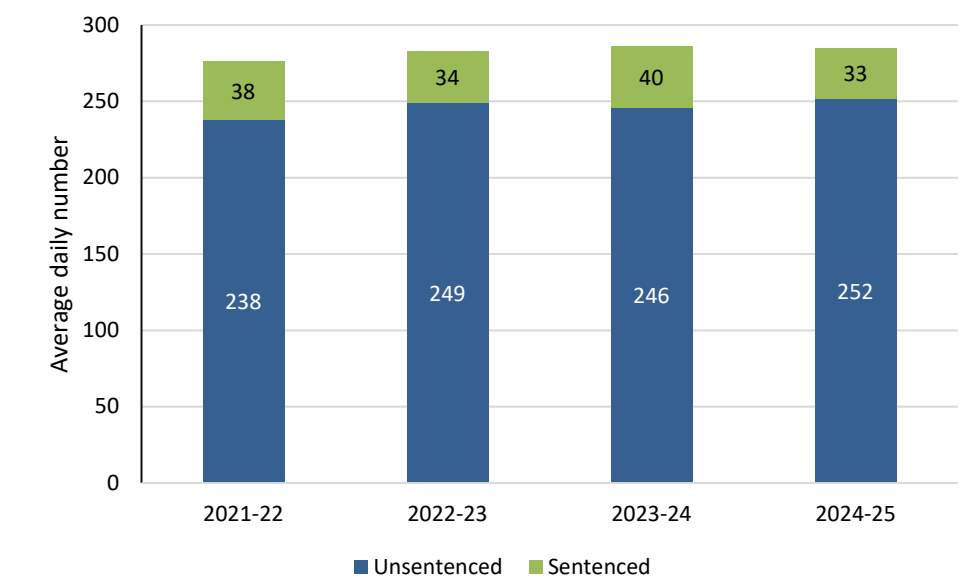
(a) Figures are daily counts, averaged over the relevant month.
Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Unsentenced youth detention

The average daily number of young people in youth detention in unsentenced custody saw an increase to 252 per day in 2024–25, compared with 246 in the previous year. The average daily number of young people in sentenced detention decreased to 33 per day compared with 40 in the previous year (Figure 18).

Most young people in youth detention on an average day in 2024–25 were in unsentenced detention (88%). This figure is slightly higher than in the previous year (86%).

Figure 18 Average daily number of young people in youth detention, by legal status



(a) Unsentenced encompasses all custody that is not a result of a detention order.
Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

In 2024–25, the average length of time a young person spent in youth detention per unsentenced episode was 54 days, which is six days longer than in 2023–24 (48 days). The average length is based on unsentenced periods of youth detention that concluded in each financial year. The average length of unsentenced episodes in youth detention has been steadily increasing over the last four years. (Table 40)

Table 40 Average length of episodes (days) spent in unsentenced youth detention

	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Average (days)	39	45	48	54
Median (days)	23	24	27	30

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Of all finalised appearances in 2024–25 at which a detention order was made, 46.1 per cent resulted in a young offender being released from court following sentencing, with no time remaining to serve in custody. In 26.3% of all appearances resulting in a detention order, the offender was not required to serve a supervised release order. This reflects the number of detention orders that had been served as pre-sentence custody. Of all sentencing events resulting in detention orders, 53.9% involved the offender serving a period of custody following sentencing (Table 41).

Table 41 Detention orders by custody status at time of sentencing

Custody status	2021–22	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
	—Per cent (%)—			
Released directly from court following sentencing	44.8	48.9	37.5	46.1
<i>Without a supervised release order</i>	25.1	29.9	18.3	26.3
<i>With a supervised release order</i>	19.7	19.0	19.3	19.8
Custodial period to serve following sentencing	55.2	51.1	62.5	53.9

(a) Pre-sentence custody includes time spent in custody on remand and pre-court custody.

(b) Subtotals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Department of Youth Justice and Victim Support. Data current as at September 2025.

Table 42 Unique young persons in custody in police watchhouses and stations by month and age, 2024–25

Age (years)	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	—Persons—											
10	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	1
11	11	6	6	5	4	6	4	6	8	6	5	1
12	20	20	18	16	32	22	24	24	19	12	18	16
13	58	53	45	40	58	55	49	50	41	45	37	40
14	98	82	86	79	96	74	69	58	77	80	75	58
15	127	114	103	121	117	101	105	103	100	100	89	87
16	122	122	102	116	108	126	130	105	112	124	105	106
17	108	102	91	126	118	102	108	118	77	95	90	90
Total	543	503	446	501	532	487	488	465	430	459	419	397

Notes:

1. Data are preliminary and may be subject to change.
2. Data relate to persons in custody in police watchhouses and selected stations, for any reason, aged 10–17 years on admission to custody.
3. Police watchhouses are those where the organisational unit name contains 'Watchhouse' and are based on the latest detention unit a person was in.
4. Police stations refer to selected stations which are used as watchhouses.
5. Number of persons refers to a unique count of persons. A person with multiple custody reports during the period will be counted once in the breakdown.
6. Data do not indicate the number of persons held in a police watchhouse on any individual day.
7. Data may differ from statistics reported and published by other Queensland Government agencies.
8. Individual counts may not add up to the total, as the total is the number of unique persons in the period.

Source: Queensland Police Service. Data current as at August 2025.

Table 43 Admissions of young people and length of stay in custody in police watchhouses and stations, 2024–25

Length of stay (days)	Number of admissions
1 or less	5,368
2	471
3–4	414
5–7	287
8–14	216
15 or more	59
Total	6,815

Notes:

1. Data are preliminary and may be subject to change.

- 2. Data relate to persons in custody in police watchhouses and selected stations, for any reason, aged 10–17 years on admission to custody.
- 3. Police watchhouses are those where the organisational unit name contains 'Watchhouse' and are based on the latest detention unit a person was in.
- 4. Police stations refer to selected stations which are used as watchhouses.
- 5. Number of admissions refers to the number of custody reports for persons aged 10–17 years and includes persons taken into custody for any reason.
- 6. Data do not indicate the number of persons held in a police watchhouse on any individual day.
- 7. Data may differ from statistics reported and published by other Queensland Government agencies.

Source: Queensland Police Service. Data current as at August 2025.

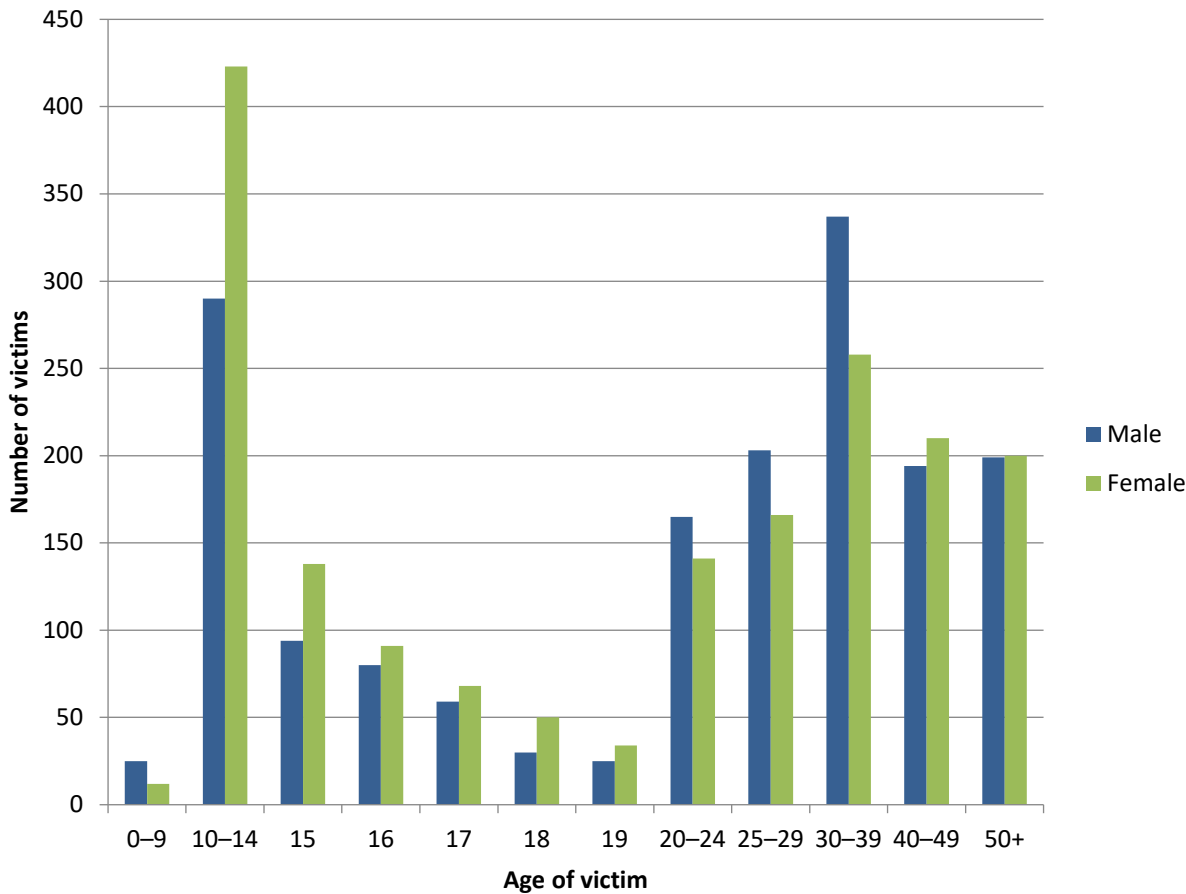
VICTIMS OF YOUTH OFFENDERS

Data relating to victims of youth offenders in 2024–25 were extracted from Queensland Police Service administrative data. They represent all occurrences where at least one of the alleged offenders was aged 10–17 years when the crime was recorded. **The data relate only to offences against the person** and all victims data are presented in that context in this report.

In 2024–25, there was a total of 4,717 recorded victims of personal offences where at least one offender was aged 10–17 years. Of all victims whose age was recorded (4,712), almost half were aged 18 years or younger (2,078 or 44.1%), and those aged 14 years or under accounted for almost a quarter of all victims (1,162 or 24.7%). This age group is notably vulnerable and represented the largest victim proportions for *sexual offences* (61.0%), *robbery*, *blackmail and extortion* (23.1%) and *assault* (21.5%). Only 1 in 10 victims of youth offenders was aged 50 years or older (11.2%) in 2024–25.

Assault was the predominant personal offence type among all victims, constituting 3,500 or 74.2% of all personal offences involving youth offenders. Of all victims of this offence type whose age and sex were recorded (3,492), those aged 10–14 and 30–39 years were victimised most often (713 or 20.4%, and 595 or 17.0% respectively) in 2024–25. The most prevalent victim group was females aged 10–14 years (423), closely followed by males aged 30–39 years (337). There were more female than male victims of *assault* in every age group except those aged 0–9 years, 20–24 years, 25–29 years and 30–39 years. Nevertheless, the gender distribution of victimisation was more balanced overall, females representing 51.3% and males 48.7% of all victims of this offence type by youth offenders in 2024–25. (Figure 19).

Figure 19 Victims of assault^(a) by youth offenders, by age and sex of victim, 2024–25

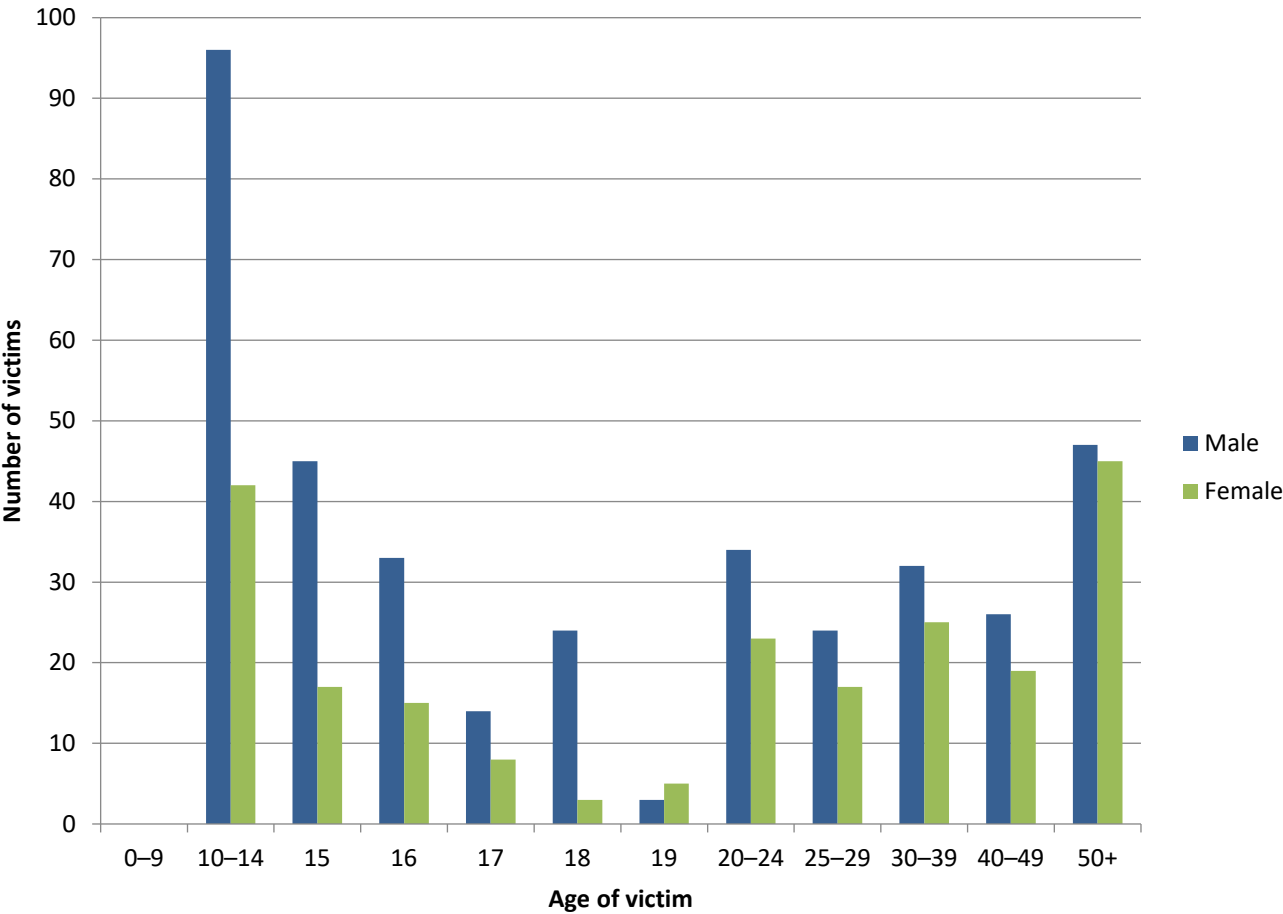


(a) Includes assault

Source: Queensland Police Service. Data current as at July 2025.

The second most prevalent offence type among victims of youth offenders was *robbery, blackmail, and extortion*, at 12.8% (604) of all victims in 2024–25. Almost two-thirds (378 or 63.3%) of victims of this offence type whose age and sex were recorded (597) were male. One in two victims (49.7%) were aged between 9 and 18 years. The most prevalent age group of victims of this offence type was those aged 10–14 years (138 victims or 23.1%), with males representing the largest single victim group for this offence type by age and sex (96 victims). The other significant victim group was victims aged 50 years old and over, accounting for 15.4% of all victims (45 female and 47 male victims). (Figure 20).

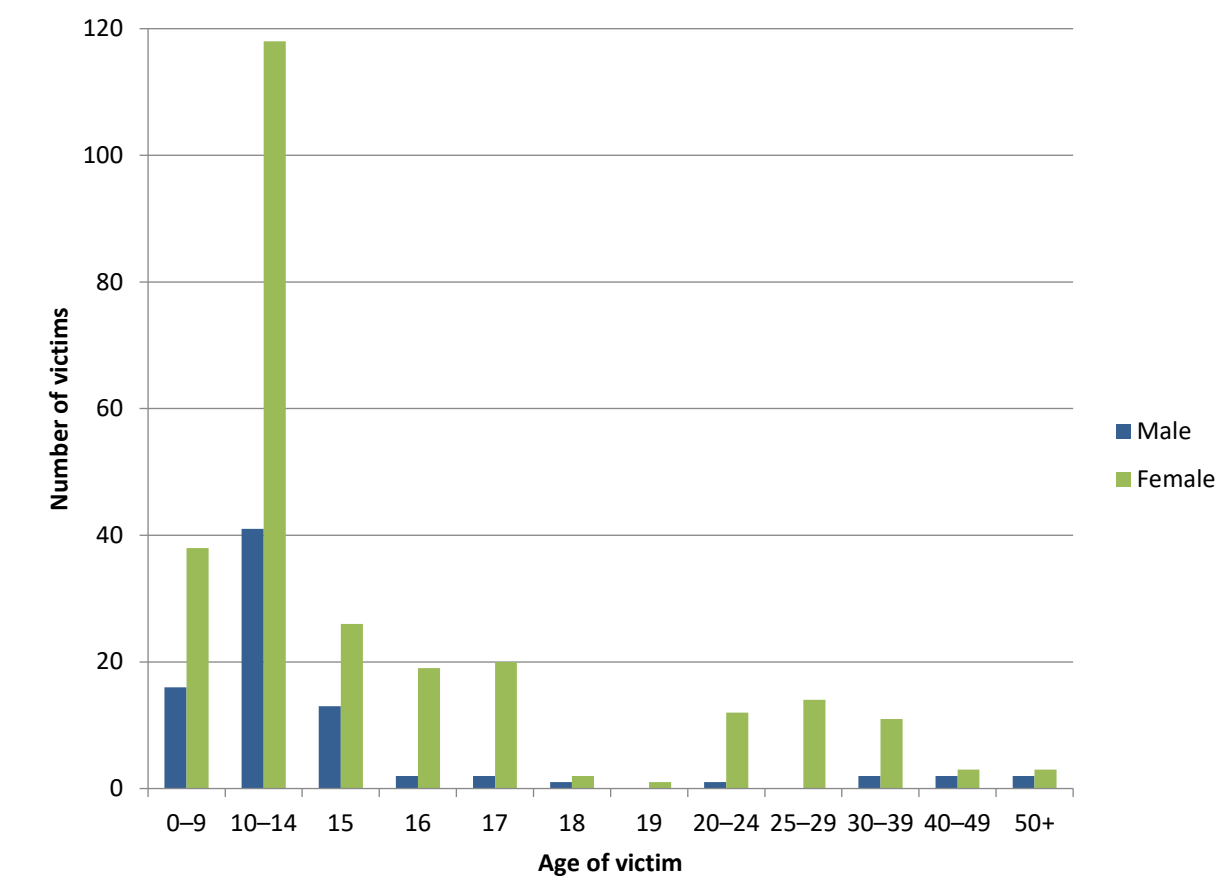
Figure 20 Victims of *robbery, blackmail, and extortion* by youth offenders, by age and sex of victim, 2024–25



Source: Queensland Police Service. Data current as at July 2025.

In total, there were 353 victims of *sexual offences* by youth offenders in 2024–25, accounting for 7.5% of all victims of youth offenders (Figure 21). Of the victims whose age and sex were recorded (349 victims), more than three-quarters were female (267 or 76.5%). Females aged 15 years and younger accounted for the largest victim group of *sexual offences* by youth offenders (182 or 52.1%), despite this cohort accounting for only 18.1% of victims across all personal offence types. Moreover, almost three-quarters (72.2%) of *sexual offences* victims were aged 15 years or younger, and almost half were aged 10–14 years (45.6%). One in six victims were under 10 years old (54 or 15.5%), and *sexual offences* was the only personal offence type where this age group represented such a high proportion of victims.

Figure 21 Victims of sexual offences by child offenders, by age and sex of victim, 2024–25



Source: Queensland Police Service. Data current as at July 2025.

APPENDIX

Detailed tables

All tables in this section relate to charges and appearances of child defendants in Queensland courts, for 2023–24 and 2024–25.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician’s Office, Courts Database. Data are current as at September 2025 and include revisions to data published in previous reports.

Summary

Table A1 All Courts: Finalised charges, by offence type and court

Magistrates Court (committals)

Table A2 Appearances and charges committed for sentence or trial, by statistical area level 4 (SA4) of court

Magistrates Court (dispositions)

Table A3 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age and sex of defendant

Figure A1 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age of defendant

Table A4 Finalised appearances and charges, by SA4 of court

Table A5 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty and sex of defendant

Figure A2 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty

Childrens Court of Queensland

Table A6 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age and sex of defendant

Figure A3 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age of defendant

Table A7 Finalised appearances and charges, by SA4 of court

Table A8 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty and sex of defendant

Figure A4 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty

District and Supreme Courts

Table A9 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age and sex of defendant

Figure A5 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age of defendant

Table A10 Finalised appearances and charges, by SA4 of court

Table A11 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty and sex of defendant

Figure A6 Convicted appearances, by most serious penalty

All Courts

Table A12 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age and sex of defendant

Figure A7 Appearances finalised by adjudication, by age of defendant

Table A1 All courts: Finalised charges, by offence type and court level

Adjudicated, by offence type	2023–24				2024–25			
	Magistrates Court	Childrens Court of Qld	District & Supreme Courts	Total	Magistrates Court	Childrens Court of Qld	District & Supreme Courts	Total
Homicide	—	—	10	10	1	—	11	12
Murder	—	—	1	1	1	—	7	8
Attempted murder	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter or driving causing death	—	—	6	6	—	—	4	4
Assault	1,824	172	20	2,016	1,970	228	3	2,201
Serious assault	604	99	19	722	596	132	3	731
Assault of a prescribed officer	521	30	—	551	562	29	—	591
Common assault	699	43	1	743	812	67	—	879
Sexual offences	33	134	4	171	29	141	—	170
Sexual assault of an adult	23	65	4	92	12	86	—	98
Sexual assault of a child	2	48	—	50	4	18	—	22
Child procurement or grooming	—	7	—	7	1	5	—	6
Child abuse material offences	2	9	—	11	—	19	—	19
Intimate images offences	2	3	—	5	2	13	—	15
Other sexual offences	4	2	—	6	10	—	—	10
Harm or endanger persons	316	28	1	345	288	35	1	324
Abduction or kidnapping	2	—	—	2	4	2	—	6
Deprivation of Liberty or false imprisonment	10	8	—	18	12	7	—	19
Acts that threaten, harass, or control	255	14	1	270	225	14	1	240
Driving causing serious injury	4	6	—	10	3	7	—	10
Other acts that harm or endanger persons	45	—	—	45	44	5	—	49
Robbery, blackmail, and extortion	89	585	10	684	101	476	2	579
Robbery	89	585	10	684	101	475	2	578
Blackmail or other extortion	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Burglary	7,775	404	7	8,186	5,900	451	6	6,357
Burglary of a dwelling	3,703	191	7	3,901	2,718	265	3	2,986
Burglary of a non-residential building	3,992	172	—	4,164	3,114	138	2	3,254
Other burglary offences	80	41	—	121	68	48	1	117
Theft	13,295	481	3	13,779	10,618	528	15	11,161
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	5,603	267	3	5,873	4,007	331	8	4,346
Theft from a person	53	3	—	56	38	7	—	45
Theft from retail premises	649	1	—	650	532	—	—	532
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	1,454	19	—	1,473	1,016	29	—	1,045
Other theft	5,536	191	—	5,727	5,025	161	7	5,193
Fraud and related offences	543	17	—	560	492	15	1	508
Obtain benefit by deception	540	17	—	557	470	15	1	486
Deceptive business practices	1	—	—	1	10	—	—	10
Unlawful access to information or systems	2	—	—	2	12	—	—	12
Drug offences	1,425	83	6	1,514	843	39	5	887
International drug trafficking	—	4	2	6	—	2	2	4
Distribute or deal drugs	18	50	—	68	32	5	—	37
Manufacture or cultivate drugs	8	1	—	9	4	1	—	5
Unlawful possession or use of drugs	1,399	28	4	1,431	807	31	3	841
Weapons and explosives offences	406	9	5	420	332	15	2	349
Distribute or deal weapons or explosives	2	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
Manufacture weapons or explosives	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unlawfully obtain, possess, or use weapons or explosives	404	9	—	413	332	14	2	348
Property damage	1,760	88	—	1,848	1,475	104	2	1,581
Arson	13	25	—	38	1	53	2	56
Damage or destroy property	1,747	63	—	1,810	1,474	51	—	1,525
Public order, health and safety offences	2,246	19	1	2,266	1,714	19	—	1,733
Traffic and vehicle offences	2,125	61	—	2,186	2,212	49	1	2,262
Offences against justice procedures and orders^(a)	8,146	106	1	8,253	8,801	70	1	8,872
Breach of restraining order	394	28	—	422	270	10	—	280
Offences against justice procedures	761	26	1	788	705	9	1	715
Escape custody	9	1	—	10	6	1	—	7
Offences against other justice orders and regulations	6,982	51	—	7,033	7,820	50	—	7,870
Offences against government	13	1	—	14	19	—	—	19
Environmental offences	26	1	—	27	7	—	—	7
Total adjudicated	40,022	2,189	68	42,279	34,802	2,170	50	37,022
Not adjudicated	6,931	439	21	7,391	6,651	357	26	7,034
Total	46,953	2,628	89	49,670	41,453	2,527	76	44,056

(a) While breach of bail and breach of restraining order (such as a domestic violence order) are criminal offences, breaches of youth justice orders are not, and are therefore excluded.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A2 Magistrates (Childrens) Court: Appearances and charges committed for sentence or trial, by SA4 of court

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) of court	2023–24			2024–25		
	Appearances (a)	Charges	Average charges per appearance	Appearances (a)	Charges	Average charges per appearance
Brisbane Inner City	112	465	4.2	99	431	4.4
Brisbane East	22	174	7.9	8	88	11.0
Cairns	59	158	2.7	73	325	4.5
Central Queensland	32	161	5.0	27	86	3.2
Darling Downs–Maranoa	11	87	7.9	7	56	8.0
Gold Coast	53	152	2.9	50	138	2.8
Ipswich	79	236	3.0	75	230	3.1
Logan–Beaudesert	42	156	3.7	27	77	2.9
Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday	8	22	2.8	6	14	2.3
Moreton Bay–North	29	80	2.8	25	102	4.1
Moreton Bay–South	15	30	2.0	15	34	2.3
Queensland–Outback	12	34	2.8	19	89	4.7
Sunshine Coast	33	116	3.5	32	82	2.6
Toowoomba	27	109	4.0	25	90	3.6
Townsville	60	278	4.6	64	254	4.0
Wide Bay	51	320	6.3	36	149	4.1
Total	645	2,578	4.0	588	2,245	3.8

(a) Appearances in this table comprise any resulting in a committal to a higher court for sentence or trial, irrespective of whether other matters for the defendant were finalised in the same appearance.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A3 Magistrates (Childrens) Court: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age and sex of defendant

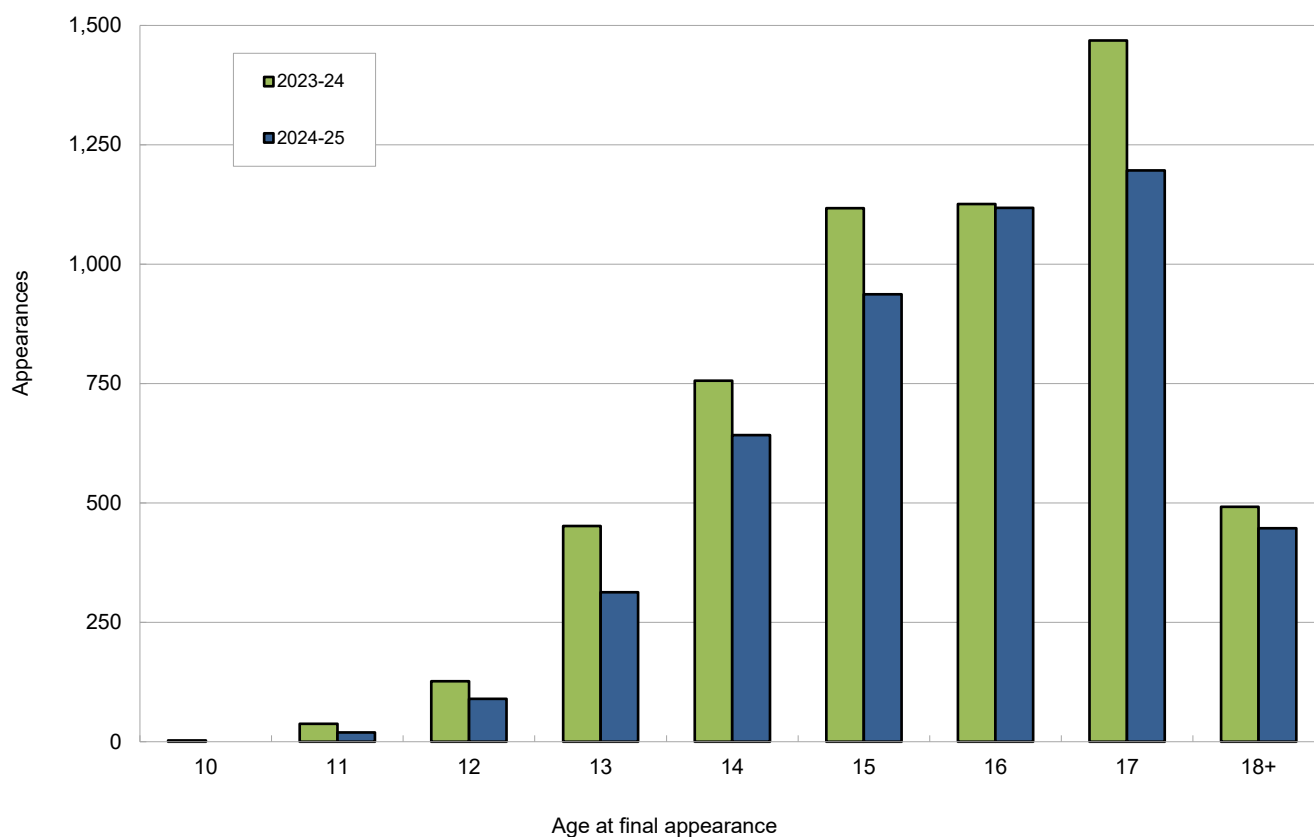
Age at final appearance	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total ^(c)
10	3	—	3	—	—	—
11	31	7	38	14	6	20
12	94	33	127	61	29	90
13	305	147	452	212	101	313
14	468	288	756	418	224	642
15	771	345	1,117	640	297	937
16	801	325	1,126	793	324	1,118
17	1,122	345	1,468	909	287	1,196
18+	379	112	492	357	90	447
Not stated	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	3,974	1,602	5,579	3,404	1,359	4,764

(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or multiple adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

(b) Includes three appearances where sex of defendant was unknown or not stated.

(c) Includes one appearance where sex of defendant was unknown or not stated.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A1 Magistrates (Childrens) Court: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age of defendant

(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A4 Magistrates Court: Finalised appearances and charges, by SA4 of court

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) of court	2023–24			2024–25		
	Appearances	Charges	Average charges per appearance	Appearances	Charges	Average charges per appearance
Brisbane Inner City	723	5,487	7.6	670	5,946	8.9
Brisbane–East	92	527	5.7	98	735	7.5
Brisbane–South	1	1	1.0	—	—	..
Cairns	885	7,280	8.2	728	6,018	8.3
Central Queensland	353	2,390	6.8	249	1,626	6.5
Darling Downs–Maranoa	122	554	4.5	86	432	5.0
Gold Coast	406	3,627	8.9	413	2,681	6.5
Ipswich	383	2,965	7.7	393	2,927	7.4
Logan–Beaudesert	293	2,026	6.9	255	1,559	6.1
Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday	63	393	6.2	55	321	5.8
Moreton Bay–North	269	1,215	4.5	203	1,244	6.1
Moreton Bay–South	69	438	6.3	69	356	5.2
Queensland–Outback	378	2,607	6.9	261	1,396	5.3
Sunshine Coast	282	1,485	5.3	299	1,771	5.9
Toowoomba	325	2,264	7.0	244	2,006	8.2
Townsville	692	5,089	7.4	503	4,077	8.1
Wide Bay	243	1,674	6.9	238	1,707	7.2
Total adjudicated	5,579	40,022	7.2	4,764	34,802	7.3
Not adjudicated^(a)	1,164	6,931	6.0	1,067	6,651	6.2
Total	6,743	46,953	7.0	5,831	41,453	7.1

(a) 'Not adjudicated' matters are those which were withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated and/or non-adjudicated appearances/charges in a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A5 Magistrates Court: Convicted appearances^(a), by most serious penalty and sex of defendant

Most serious penalty ^(b)	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total ^(c)	Male	Female	Total
Detention ^(d)	257	30	287	243	30	273
Conditional release	232	38	270	175	37	212
Community service	270	113	383	267	80	347
Probation	933	325	1,258	828	336	1,164
Treatment Order	16	4	20	3	1	4
Fine	21	4	25	23	5	28
Compensation	5	1	6	8	—	8
Good behaviour order	310	179	489	256	125	381
Disqualification of licence	85	5	90	74	12	86
Reprimand ^(e)	1,109	545	1,655	888	450	1,338
Total	3,238	1,244	4,483	2,765	1,076	3,841

(a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.

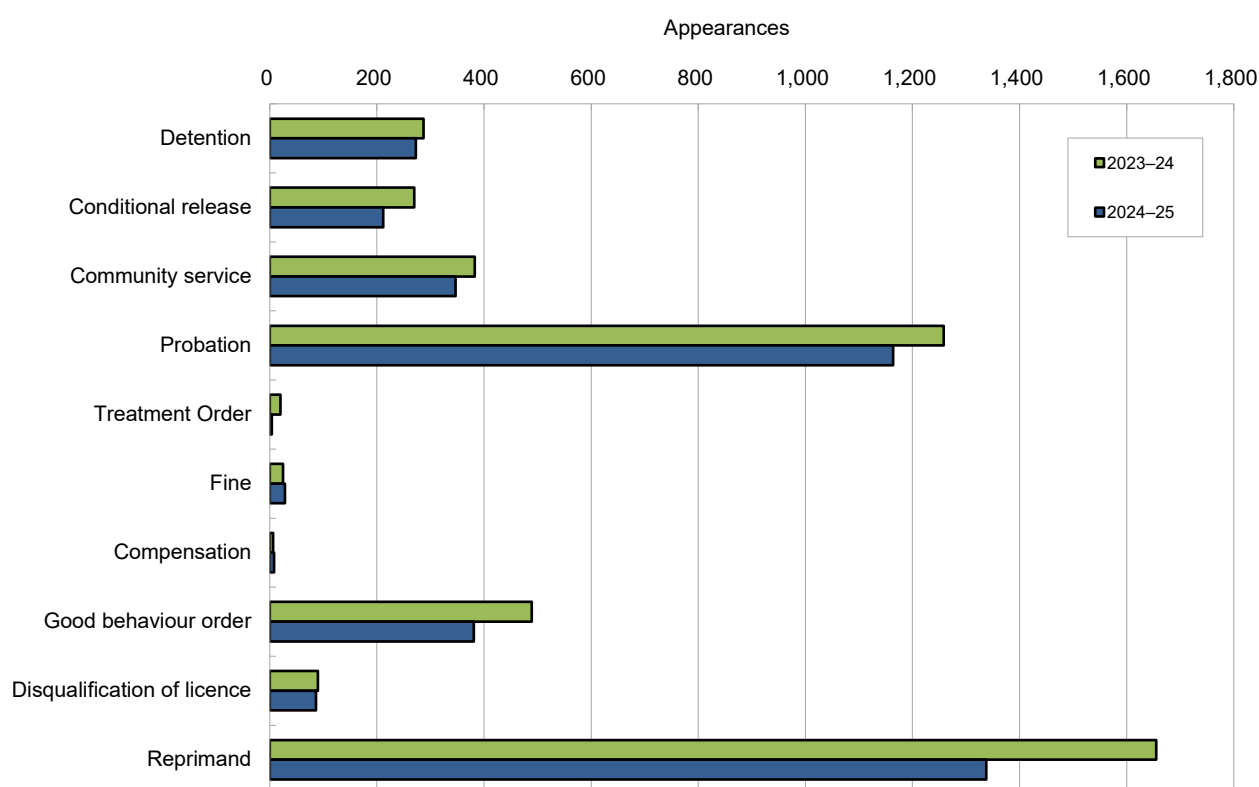
(b) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.

(c) Includes one appearance where sex of defendant was unknown or not stated

(d) May include imprisonment, intensive supervision and intensive correction orders.

(e) May include other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A2 Magistrates Court: Convicted appearances^(a), by most serious penalty^(b)

(a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.

(b) An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

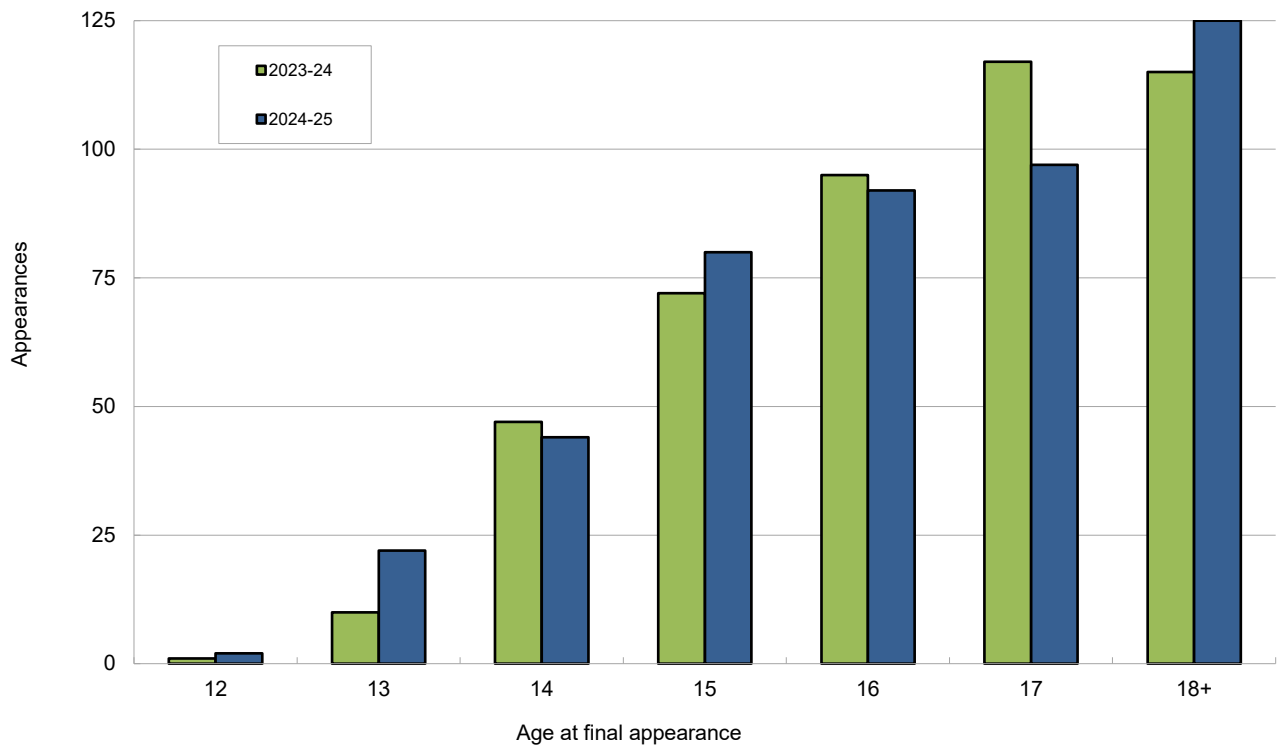
Table A6 Childrens Court of Queensland: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age and sex of defendant

Age at final appearance	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12	1	—	1	1	1	2
13	8	2	10	17	5	22
14	33	14	47	34	10	44
15	53	19	72	56	24	80
16	76	19	95	65	27	92
17	93	24	117	83	14	97
18+	95	20	115	120	5	125
Total	359	98	457	376	86	462

(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A3 Childrens Court of Queensland: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age of defendant



(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A7 Childrens Court of Queensland: Finalised appearances and charges, by SA4 of court

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) of court	2023–24			2024–25		
	Appearances	Charges	Average charges per appearance	Appearances	Charges	Average charges per appearance
Brisbane Inner City	170	868	5.1	142	525	3.7
Cairns	64	193	3.0	35	118	3.4
Central Queensland	30	118	3.9	16	67	4.2
Darling Downs–Maranoa	4	20	5.0	2	12	6.0
Gold Coast	16	54	3.4	37	122	3.3
Ipswich	36	160	4.4	42	138	3.3
Logan–Beauresert	31	99	3.2	21	53	2.5
Mackay–Isaac–Whitsunday	2	3	1.5	4	15	3.8
Queensland–Outback	3	6	2.0	7	23	3.3
Sunshine Coast	12	102	8.5	32	198	6.2
Toowoomba	19	150	7.9	30	262	8.7
Townsville	39	157	4.0	73	533	7.3
Wide Bay	31	259	8.4	21	104	5.0
Total adjudicated	457	2,189	4.8	462	2,170	4.7
Not adjudicated ^(a)	98	439	4.5	72	357	5.0
Total	555	2,628	4.7	534	2,527	4.7

(a) 'Not adjudicated' matters are those which were withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated and/or non-adjudicated appearances/charges in a reference year .

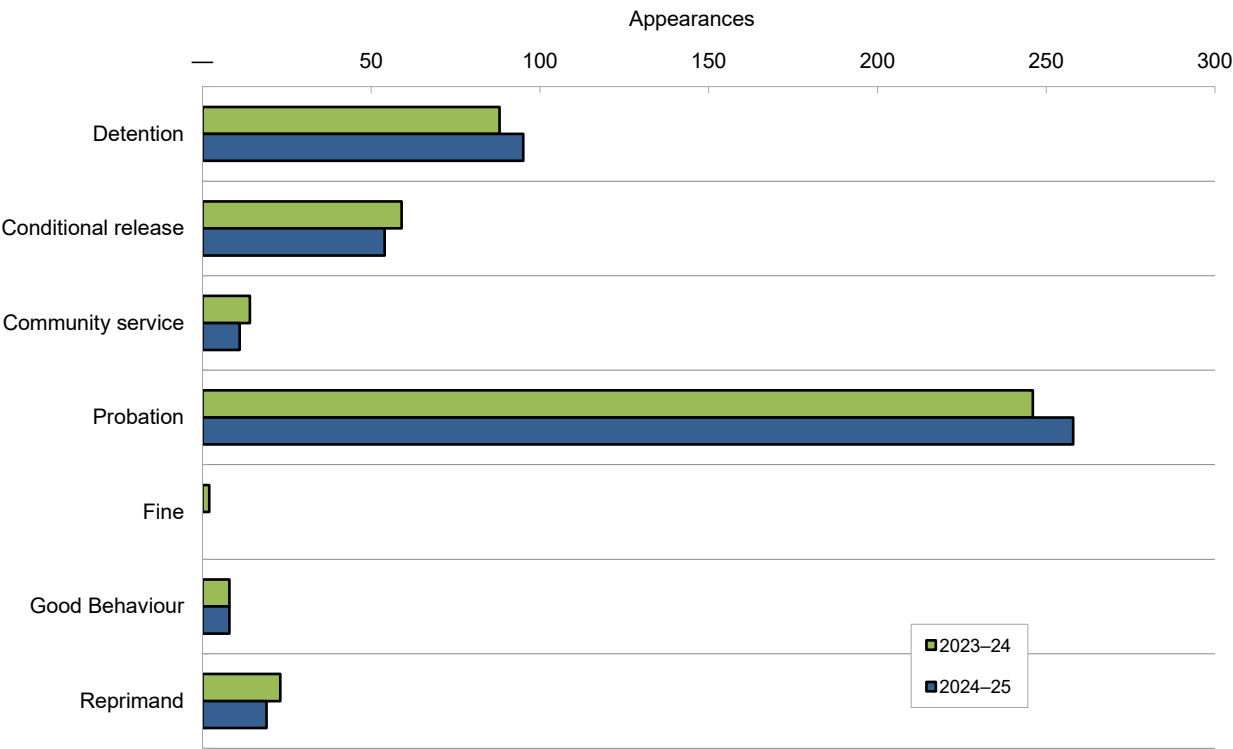
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A8 Childrens Court of Queensland: Convicted appearances^(a), by most serious penalty and sex of defendant

Most serious penalty ^(b)	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention ^(c)	77	11	88	87	8	95
Conditional release	45	14	59	42	12	54
Community service	12	2	14	10	1	11
Probation	180	66	246	200	58	258
Fine	2	—	2	—	—	—
Good behaviour order	6	2	8	5	3	8
Reprimand ^(d)	20	3	23	17	2	19
Total	342	98	440	361	84	445

- (a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.
(b) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.
(c) May include imprisonment, intensive supervision and intensive correction orders.
(d) May include other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.
- Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A4 Childrens Court of Queensland: Convicted appearances^(a), by most serious penalty^(b)



- (a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.
(b) An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.
- Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

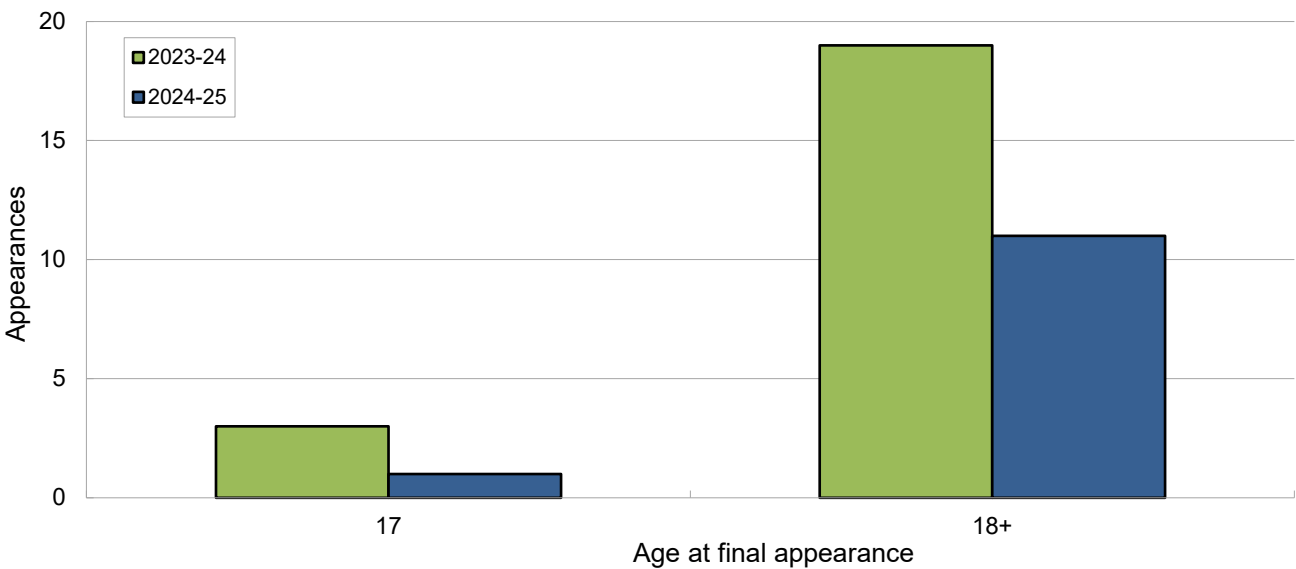
Table A9 Supreme and District Courts: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age and sex of defendant

Age at final appearance	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
17	2	1	3	1	—	1
18+	16	3	19	11	—	11
Total	18	4	22	12	—	12

(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician’s Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A5 Supreme and District Courts: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age of defendant



(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician’s Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A10 Supreme and District Courts: Finalised appearances and charges, by SA4 of court

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) of court	2023–24			2024–25		
	Appearances	Charges	Average charges per appearance	Appearances	Charges	Average charges per appearance
Brisbane Inner City ^(a)	12	44	3.7	9	47	5.2
Cairns ^(a)	—	—	..	3	3	1.0
Central Queensland ^(b)	1	1	1.0	—	—	..
Logan–Beaudesert ^(b)	1	2	2.0	—	—	..
Queensland–Outback ^(a)	1	1	1.0	—	—	..
Sunshine Coast ^(b)	1	3	3.0	—	—	..
Toowoomba ^(a)	1	3	3.0	—	—	..
Townsville	3	9	3.0	—	—	..
Wide Bay ^(b)	2	5	2.5	—	—	..
Total adjudicated	22	68	3.1	12	50	4.2
Not adjudicated^(c)	5	21	4.2	4	26	6.5
Total	27	89	3.3	16	76	4.8

(a) Counts are for Supreme Court only.

(b) Counts are for District Court only.

(c) 'Not adjudicated' matters are those which were withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated and/or non-adjudicated appearances/charges in a reference year.

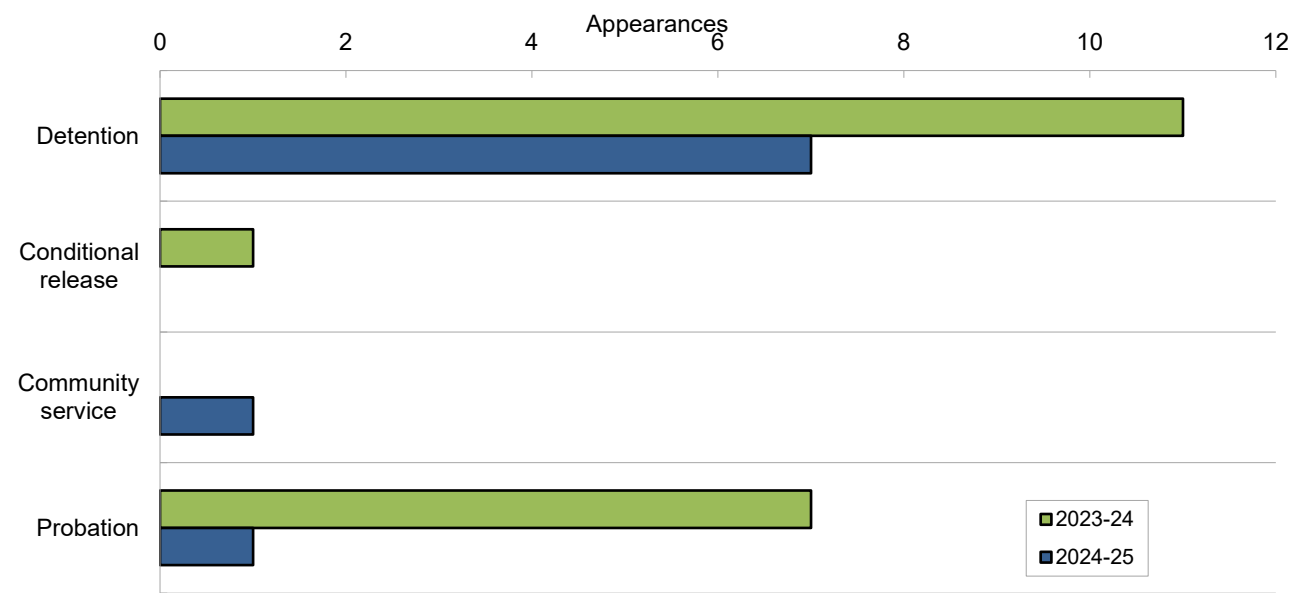
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A11 Supreme and District Courts: Convicted appearances^(a), by most serious penalty and sex

Most serious penalty ^(b)	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention ^(c)	10	1	11	7	—	7
Conditional release	—	1	1	—	—	—
Community service	—	—	—	1	—	1
Probation	5	2	7	1	—	1
Total	15	4	19	9	—	9

(a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.
(b) In descending order of seriousness. An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.
(c) May include imprisonment, intensive supervision and intensive correction orders.
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A6 Supreme and District Courts: Convicted appearances^(a), by most serious penalty^(b)



(a) An individual may have one or more convicted appearances in a reference year.
(b) An offender may receive more than one type of penalty in a single disposition, only the most serious is counted here.
Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Table A12 All Courts: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age and sex of defendant

Age at final appearance	2023–24			2024–25		
	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total ^(c)
10	3	—	3	—	—	—
11	31	7	38	14	6	20
12	95	33	128	62	30	92
13	313	149	462	229	106	335
14	501	302	803	452	234	686
15	824	364	1,189	696	321	1,017
16	877	344	1,221	858	351	1,210
17	1,217	370	1,588	993	301	1,294
18+	490	135	626	488	95	583
Not stated	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total^(d)	4,351	1,704	6,058	3,792	1,445	5,238

(a) Count includes appearances finalised by adjudication, and excludes those withdrawn or dismissed prior to adjudication. An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

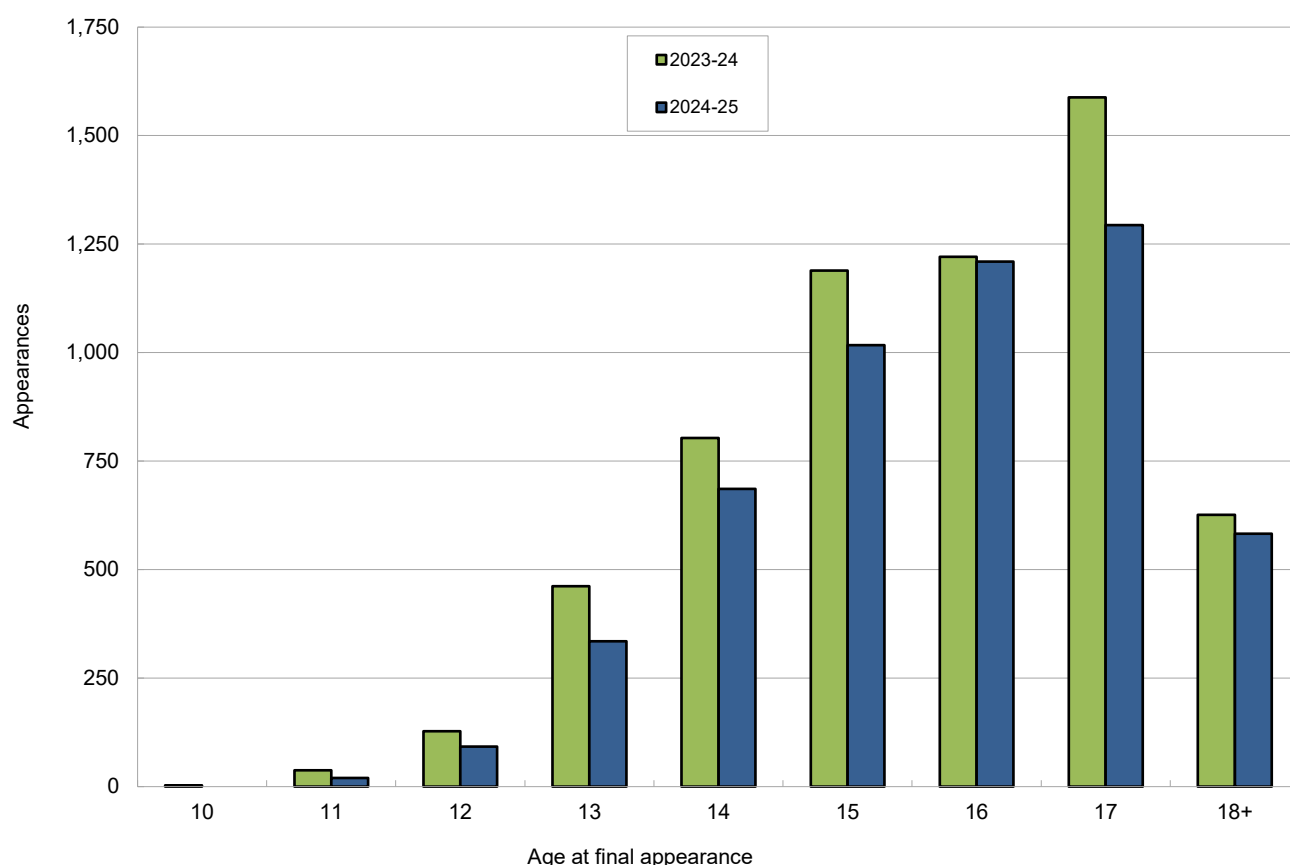
(b) Includes three appearances by a child defendant(s) whose sex was unknown or not stated.

(c) Includes one appearance by a child defendant(s) whose sex was unknown or not stated.

(d) Excludes appearances finalised at Magistrates Court level by committal, transfer or referral to conference.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.

Figure A7 All Courts: Appearances finalised by adjudication^(a), by age^(b) of defendant



(a) An individual may have one or more adjudicated appearances in a reference year.

(b) Age of defendant is as at date of finalised appearance.

Source: Queensland Government Statistician's Office, Courts Database. Data current as at September 2025.