

# **Childrens Court of Queensland**

**Annual Report 2012 – 2013**





28 October 2013

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

Dear Attorney,

In accordance with the requirements of s24 of the *Childrens Court Act 1992* (Qld), I am pleased to present the Twentieth Annual Report of the Childrens Court of Queensland for 2012-2013.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Shanahan  
**President, Children's Court of Queensland**

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## **President's Overview**

### ***General***

I have included in this year's Annual Report data concerning juvenile justice trends over the last ten years. There are tables concerning the number of juveniles dealt with by the Courts and the number of charges against juveniles disposed of by the Courts. There is also a new section setting out figures for ten years in relation to the types of orders juveniles were given, the type and proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed and the average daily numbers of young offenders held in detention either on remand or on sentence. Those figures are further divided by sex and indigenous status. That data can be found in the section "Juvenile Justice Trends – Summary". The figures were provided by Youth Justice, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (JAG).

Those figures have been included as they provide data and evidence in relation to trends in juvenile justice over the last decade. In my view, in light of the ongoing debate about the juvenile justice system, it is incumbent that policy makers make informed decisions. I trust the additional figures about juvenile justice trends contribute to that debate. The trend line in relation to the number of juveniles dealt with shows a decline over the decade. It should be appreciated that that number includes those juveniles where charges were discontinued or verdicts of acquittal were entered. In 2012-13, 85.8% of juveniles were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

The trend line in relation to the number of charges against juveniles shows an upward trend. There was an increase in the number of charges of 4,651 in the 2012-13 year. There may be a number of factors contributing to that, including a substantial drop in the number of cautions being administered by the police and legislative amendment which abolished the diversionary mechanism of court ordered Youth Justice Conferencing. However, as I noted in last year's report, the statistics seem to demonstrate that there are a number of persistent offenders who are charged with multiple offences.

The figures also show a trend line of increasing detention orders over the last decade. Indigenous juveniles continue to be overrepresented. All admissions to orders (including detention) have increased by around 18% over the last 5 years. For indigenous young offenders the increase has been 29%.

The proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed is around the 80% mark, although the trend line shows a slight decrease over the decade.

The trend line in relation to juveniles held in detention has risen over the last 10 years from an average daily number of 98 in 2003-04 to 161 in 2012-13. Concerningly 78% of that number in 2012-13 were on remand rather than serving a sentence. In 2012-13, 66% of juveniles detained were indigenous. Again the trend line in relation to indigenous juveniles has risen over the decade.

This year's Annual Report also includes data in relation to the number of applications for bail to the Childrens Court of Queensland heard in 2012-13. These are basically reviews of a Childrens Court's Magistrate's refusal of bail. Again the addition of these applications gives a more accurate picture of the work of the Court. Once again figures are also included concerning sentence reviews, child safety appeals and parenting order applications under the Surrogacy Act.

### ***Activities and Consultations***

On 3 July 2012 I provided feedback to the Strategic Policy Section, JAG in relation to the Childrens Court Rules of Court and the Statutory Instruments Act.

On 2 August 2012 I addressed the Queensland Magistrates Annual Conference in relation to various Childrens Court issues.

On 6 August 2012 I responded to the Queensland Attorney-General in relation to a consultation draft of the *Childrens Court Rules 2012*.

Between 23-25 August 2012 the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration conducted a conference “Doing Justice for Young People – Issues and Challenges for Judicial Administration in Australia and New Zealand” in Brisbane. I was on the organising committee for the conference and chaired one of the sessions.

On 9 October 2012 I held a liaison meeting with the Queensland Law Society’s Childrens Law Committee. On 24 October 2012 I spoke at the launch of the Queensland Law Society’s Policy Positions Paper in relation to a range of children’s law issues.

On 17 October 2012, I provided comment to the Assistant Director- General, Youth Justice, JAG in relation to the *Youth Justice Act Amendment Bill* (version 2A). I indicated that it would be inappropriate for me to comment on policy issues.

I was unable to attend an Attorney-General’s Ministerial Round-table in relation to the Boot Camp Trial on 30 October 2012 due to District Court circuit commitments.

On 8 November 2012, I provided comment on the Youth Justice Amendment Regulation to the Assistant Director-General, Youth Justice. Again, I declined to comment on policy issues.

On 27 November 2012, I gave an interview to a journalist from the Courier Mail about various issues concerning juvenile justice.

As a result of the article, I was contacted by a representative of Golden West Employment Solutions offering the services of that organisation in finding places for further education and apprenticeships for juvenile offenders. I referred that offer to the Deputy Director-General, Youth Justice.

In October and November 2012, I met with District Judge Michael Crighton of the Judiciary of England and Wales and a delegation of Seoul Family Court Judges in relation to a number of juvenile justice issues.

On 19 December 2012, I responded to the Attorney-General’s request for comment in relation to a proposal to develop stand-alone rules of Court to assist the operation of the *Domestic Violence and Family Protection Act 2012*.

On 8 May 2013, I provided comment to the Court Policy Procedure and Legal Unit, JAG in relation to proposed amendments to the *Childrens Court Rules 1997* to give effect to the Trans-Tasman Proceedings Act.

On 8 May 2013, I responded to a request for comment by the Assistant Director-General, Youth Justice in relation to four discussion papers concerning Youth Justice Issues. Again, I declined to comment on policy matters.

On 26 June 2013, I addressed the Bar Practice Course in relation to the Childrens Court of Queensland and related juvenile justice issues.

On two occasions in the reporting period I met with Mr T. Carmody SC and a senior research consultant in relation to the Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry. I was also consulted by officers of JAG in relation to the Justice and Attorney-General final submission to that Commission.

On regular occasions throughout the year I held meetings with the Deputy Director-General, Youth Justice, JAG and his officers to discuss various juvenile justice issues.

### **South Pacific Council of Youth and Childrens Courts (SPCYCC)**

From 19 – 22 August 2012, Queensland hosted the Annual General Meeting of the SPCYCC. In the Fifteenth Annual Report, Judge Dick SC identified the importance of the Council, whose charter is to support the development of youth justice and child protection systems and the maintenance of law in the region. Details of the organisation, its Charter and its role can be found at the SPCYCC website. There was representation from Papua New Guinea, Kiribati, Samoa, Vanuatu, Palau, the Solomon Islands, the Cook Islands, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and New Zealand. Apologies were received from Tonga, Tuvalu, Tokelau, New South Wales and the ACT. UNICEF Pacific and the Pacific Judicial Development Programme were also in attendance.

It was a successful meeting with a variety of papers presented, site visits, jurisdiction reports and the AGM. The Governor hosted a reception for delegates at Government House.

I would like to record my thanks to AUSAID who provided some of the funding for the Pacific members and to the Director-General of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General for the funding of the administration and costs of the meeting. The Childrens Court has no budget for such activities. I would also like to thank the various members of Court Administration, JAG and the Department of Communities' who contributed greatly to the success of the meeting.

It was resolved that the 2013 meeting be held in Auckland.

### **Youth Justice Trends Summary**

There was an overall increase of 10.1% in the number of juveniles whose cases were disposed of in all Queensland courts in 2012-13 from 2011-12. As noted above, that figure includes cases where charges were withdrawn or acquittals were entered. There was an overall increase in the number of charges against juveniles from 21,535 to 26,186 (21.6%) from 2011-12.

Of the 6,642 juvenile defendants, 85.8% were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

Cautions administered by the Queensland Police Service decreased by 13.3% from 12,281 to 10,645. This followed a decrease of 9.1% last year.

The Childrens Court of Queensland disposed of 2,301 charges against 388 defendants in 2012-13, which was an increase of 2.4% defendants from the previous year. There was an increase of 20.8% in the number of charges dealt with. The Magistrates Court dealt with 6,561 juvenile defendants. Of these, 333 were committed to a higher court and 6,228 were finalised. This was an increase of 10.1% from the previous year. There was a 19.5% increase in the number of charges dealt with. The Magistrates Court disposed of 93.3% of juvenile cases in 2012-13.

The rise in the number of juveniles dealt with in 2012-13 (10.1% - 6,642) and in the number of charges disposed of (21.6%-26,186) is a concern. There may be some contributors to this other than a bare increase in offending. There has been a substantial drop in the number of cautions administered by police (13.3%). Also in January 2013, by legislative amendment, the diversionary option of Youth Justice Conferencing by the Court was abolished. One such option was an "indefinite referral" which saw a matter removed from the Court system if a satisfactory resolution was achieved at the conference. Those matters would then not proceed to finalisation in the Courts. In 2011-12 Queensland Courts made 1,691 referrals of which 1,328 were indefinite referrals. In 2012 – 2013, 445 indefinite referrals were made by the Courts before the option was abolished. The difference of some 900 would have been processed through the Courts without diversion and included in the figures for both the number of defendants and the number of charges.

Thus there may have been both administrative and legislative changes that have contributed to the increase. However the increase is a concern and deserves further analysis. Again, it is an ongoing concern that there were 4,164 victims involving an offence against the person where a juvenile offender was involved. This was a slight drop from last year (4,211).

### **Youth Justice Conferencing**

As noted above, in 2013 the diversionary option of Youth Justice Conferencing as a court order was abolished. A diversionary referral is still available to the Queensland Police Service. The *Youth Justice (Boot Camp Orders) and other Legislation Amendment Act 2012* amended the *Youth Justice Act 1992* to abolish the power of the Court to refer a juvenile offender to Youth Justice Conferencing either as an indefinite referral or as a pre-sentence referral.

I wrote in the 2011-12 Annual Report,

“The Youth Justice Conferencing program provides a valuable mechanism to the police and the Courts for the adoption of restorative justice principles. It allows the victim of a crime to confront the offender with the consequences of that crime. In the vast majority of cases it results in an agreement between the parties to address the issues that led to the offending, and to recompense the victim for the impacts of the crime. It is an important mechanism in diversion from the court system, recompense to the victim and rehabilitation of the offender.”

In the 2011-2012 financial year 2,937 referrals were made to Youth Justice Conferencing. There were 1,691 referrals by the Courts and 1,246 by police. Of the Court referrals 1,328 were indefinite referrals and 363 were pre-sentence referrals. Agreements were reached in 95% of conferences. There was a very high level of satisfaction from participants (including victims) (98% indicated that the conference was fair and with being satisfied with the agreement).

In 2012-13 Court-referred conferencing was discontinued in January 2013. In 2012-13, the Youth Justice Conferencing program received a total of 1,530 referrals. The Courts made 445 indefinite referrals and 139 pre-sentence referrals. Queensland police made 946 referrals. Agreement was reached in 94% of the conferences and again 99% of conference participants indicated they thought the conference was fair and were satisfied with the agreement made.

The reason for the abolition of Court ordered conferencing is unclear to me. If it was a concern about the performance of the measure, then that disregarded the 99% satisfaction rate which included the actual victims of the crimes. I am unaware of any other evaluation undertaken. If the reason was financial, then any savings in the costs of administering the conferences would, in my view, be illusory. As noted above, the defendants subject to indefinite referrals will now be dealt with in Court. Many of those would be dealt with by way of a community based supervision order. This would obviously involve the supervision costs for the Department. The return of these matters to Court resolution will also inflate the number of juveniles and charges dealt with.

The power of the Court to refer a juvenile offender to Youth Justice Conferencing was a powerful restorative justice mechanism. It confronted a child offender with the direct consequences of the offending. In almost all cases, it resulted in a restorative agreement that met the needs of the participants. It had in my view, a substantial rehabilitative impact on young offenders. I urge the Government to reconsider its abolition.

## ***Boot Camp Orders***

By the *Youth Justice (Boot Camp Orders) and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012*, “boot camp orders” were introduced as a sentencing option and as an early intervention mechanism.

Although, in my view, unfortunately named, it is gratifying to note that the sentence order option contains a large component of reintegration into society and family support after the residential component of the sentence. Almost all studies of military style boot camps introduced in other jurisdictions reveal they have little impact on recidivism or turn young people away from crime. It is only by addressing the underlying factors that led to criminal behaviour in juveniles that rehabilitation can be achieved. Boot camp sentence orders commenced in the Cairns region in February 2013.

A welcome innovation introduced by the Act is the early intervention boot camp trial.

The Department of Justice and Attorney General commenced boot camp trials in February 2013 targeting at-risk youth with an early intervention trial. International research increasingly advocates for investment in intervention before antisocial behaviours are entrenched.

Kokoda Challenge Association is delivering the Isurava Early Intervention Youth Boot camp program on the Gold Coast. This program focuses on young people aged 12 to 16 who have not had contact with the criminal justice system but are at high risk of long term involvement in offending. Communities and front lines staff identified these young people and the program’s focus is on providing a circuit breaker experience and addressing the underlying causes of offending.



The program consists of three months intensive work with the young people followed by nine months mentoring. During the intensive period young people are engaged in a 10 day camp where the foundations of cognitive behaviour therapy are implemented through adventure based counselling. Following the 10 day camp, therapy and support is continued in the community integration period where young people and their families are linked to services which address their individual needs. The three month intensive period is then completed with a five day graduation camp which reinforces the learning from throughout the program and is followed by nine months mentoring. Through the support and encouragement provided by the volunteer mentors, the young people are able to continue to work towards achieving their goals, attend education and improve their family relationships.

Early indications are that the Isurava Early Intervention Youth Boot Camp has successfully helped to change the lives of its young participants and their families and is helping to create safer communities. Anecdotal feedback from the young people, their families and extended support networks including teachers, indicates that the majority of young participants have improved their outlook on life. These young people, who completed the graduation camp are now attending and engaging in school, have better relationships with their families and are utilising the skills learnt on the program to make better life decisions and avoid antisocial behaviour.

The early intervention trial is to be extended to include Rockhampton and the Fraser/Sunshine Coast.

The Government is to be congratulated on this innovation.

### ***Seventeen Year Olds***

There has been no move to amend the age of a child for the purposes of the criminal law to 18. (See my comments in the Childrens Court Annual Report 2010-2011).

### ***Thanks***

I would like to thank the Judges of the Childrens Court for their assistance in managing the workload of the Court. During 2012/13, Judge Smith was appointed a Judge of the Childrens Court based in Rockhampton. There are 25 District Court Judges who hold commissions as Childrens Court Judges.

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

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

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

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

Michael Shanahan  
President  
Childrens Court of Queensland

## Explanatory Notes

### ***Background***

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

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

### ***Reference period***

The statistics in this report focus on the financial year 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013. Where possible, data from the previous financial year are provided for comparison.

### ***Data collection***

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

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

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

Australian Bureau of Statistics: [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

Report on Government Services: [www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/rogs)

### ***Symbols used in tables***

—	nil
. .	not applicable
r	revised

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<b><i>sentence</i></b>	the determination by a court of the punishment to be imposed on a person who has been found guilty or has pleaded guilty.
<b><i>serious offence</i></b>	an offence that, if committed by an adult, would make the adult liable to imprisonment for life or for 14 years or more ( <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i> , s. 8).
<b><i>Supreme Court of Queensland</i></b>	the highest court in the Queensland judicial system (with unlimited jurisdiction and dealing with murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and the most serious drug offences).
<b><i>trial (criminal)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Youth Justice Conferencing</i></b>	a diversionary option based on restorative justice principles whereby the police can divert young offenders from the court system. The victim of an offence has the right to veto any conference.

## **Interpreting the Data**

<b><i>Breach of juvenile justice orders</i></b>	<p>A juvenile found to have breached the conditions of a juvenile justice order (ie conditional release, probation, community service and good behaviour orders) will appear in court for re-sentencing for the offence for which the order was originally made (<i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i>). Therefore, as such breaches are not criminal offences, juveniles appearing for re-sentencing have been excluded from the data in this report.</p> <p>In 2012–13, 380 defendants appeared in Queensland courts for breach of juvenile justice orders compared to 6,642 appearing for criminal offences.</p> <p>Breach of justice orders which are criminal offences have been included in the court statistics (for example those related to escaping custody, breach of bail or Domestic Violence Protection Orders).</p>
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***Recording of ages***

Where possible, age has been calculated from the date of birth of the defendant to the date of finalisation.

***Most serious penalty***

Offenders may receive more than one type of penalty. Tables in this report show the number of offenders by their most serious penalty. For example, a person ordered to be detained and also placed on probation is placed in the “Detention” row only, because it is the more serious penalty.

***Percentage totals***

In tables in this report constituent percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding to one decimal place.

***Classification of offences***

This report shows the classification of charges by “offence type”. The offence classification used is based on the Queensland extension of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (QASOC) 2008. Offences are first classified into one of sixteen divisions using QASOC 2008, then the National Offence Index (2009) is applied to establish an order of seriousness. These divisions are further broken down into offence types.

QASOC 2000 was revised during the 2008-09 period. This report contains offence data using QASOC 2008.

Detailed tables contain figures for all offence types. Summary tables in the body of the text give figures for all categories at the higher level and those at the lower level that are of particular interest.

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

***Caution***

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

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

***Imprisonment***

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

## Summary

### *Juvenile defendants by court level*

There were 6,642 juveniles whose cases were disposed in all Queensland courts in 2012–13, an increase of 10.1% from 6,031 in 2011–12. The number of defendants in the Magistrates Court increased by 602 (10.7%). Over the same 12 month period in the Children’s Court of Queensland, the number of defendants increased by 9 (2.4%).

In 2012–13, the Magistrates Court disposed 93.8% of juvenile defendants, the Childrens Court of Queensland 5.8%, and the District and Supreme Courts the remaining 0.4%.

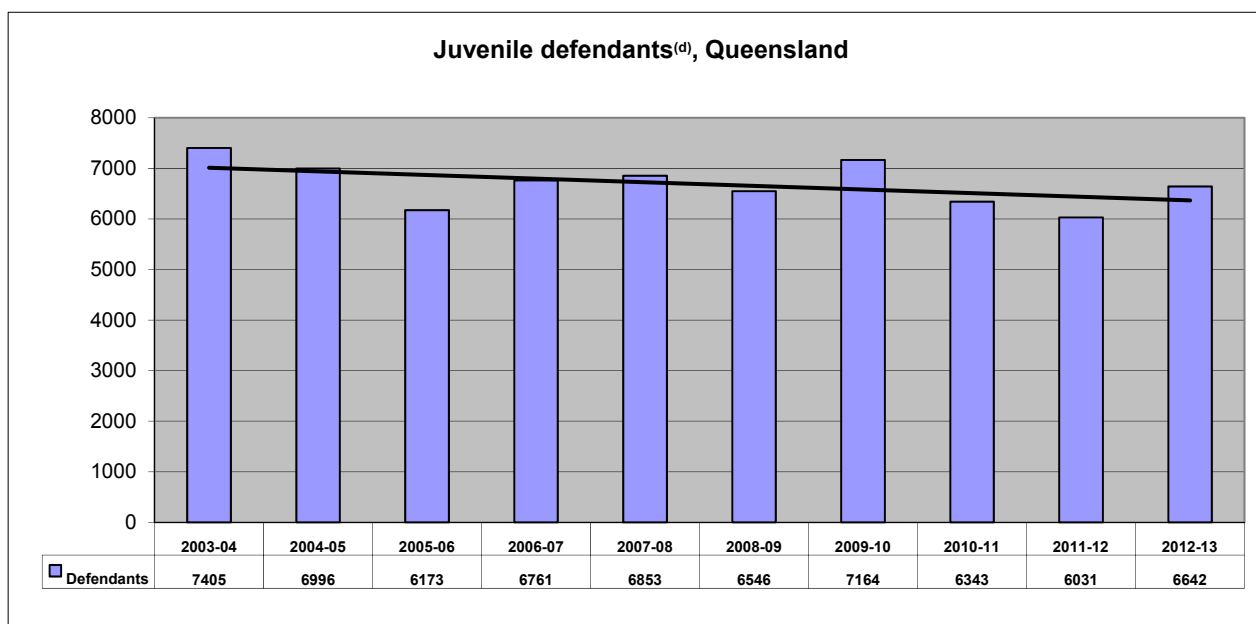
### **Juvenile defendants by court level of final disposal<sup>(a)</sup>, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Court level	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>		2012–13		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Magistrates	5,626	93.3	6,228	93.8	10.7
Childrens Court of Queensland	379	6.3	388	5.8	2.4
District	21	0.3	24	0.4	14.3
Supreme	5	0.1	2	0.0	-60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>

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

Following the pattern of previous years, males accounted for 75.7% of all finalised defendants in 2012–13. Fifteen to sixteen year olds represented 55.5% of juvenile defendants, with a further 16.7% aged 14 years. (For more detail refer to Table 12)

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



- (a) A defendant is disposed when all the charges against him or her are proved or dismissed or withdrawn. Juveniles committed from a Magistrates Court are disposed at a higher court and are counted here only at that level. Similarly, those defendants who are indefinitely referred to Youth Justice Conferencing are not counted here.
- (b) Breach of juvenile justice orders are excluded.
- (c) All years, except 2012-13, are revised figures.
- (d) Juvenile defendants includes counts from all court levels, including Magistrates, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme.

***Charges against juveniles by court level***

The average number of charges per defendant increased in 2012–13 with the Children’s Court of Queensland rising from 5.0 to 5.9 and the Magistrates Court charges per defendant rose from 3.5 to 3.8. The Supreme Court showed an increase in charges per defendant, from 2.8 in 2011–12 to 3.0 in 2012–13 whilst the District court remained the same at 2.5 charges per defendant.

The offence categories with the largest number of charges were theft and related offences with 7,843 charges (30.0%), unlawful entry with intent with 5,399 charges (20.6%), property damage with 3,715 charges (14.2%) and public order offences with 2,324 charges (8.9%). In total, these four offence categories represented almost three quarters of all charges against juveniles (73.6%). (For more detail refer to Table 1)

Charges of unlawful entry with intent showed the largest increase since 2011–12, with a further 1,426 charges in 2012–13 (an increase of 35.9%).

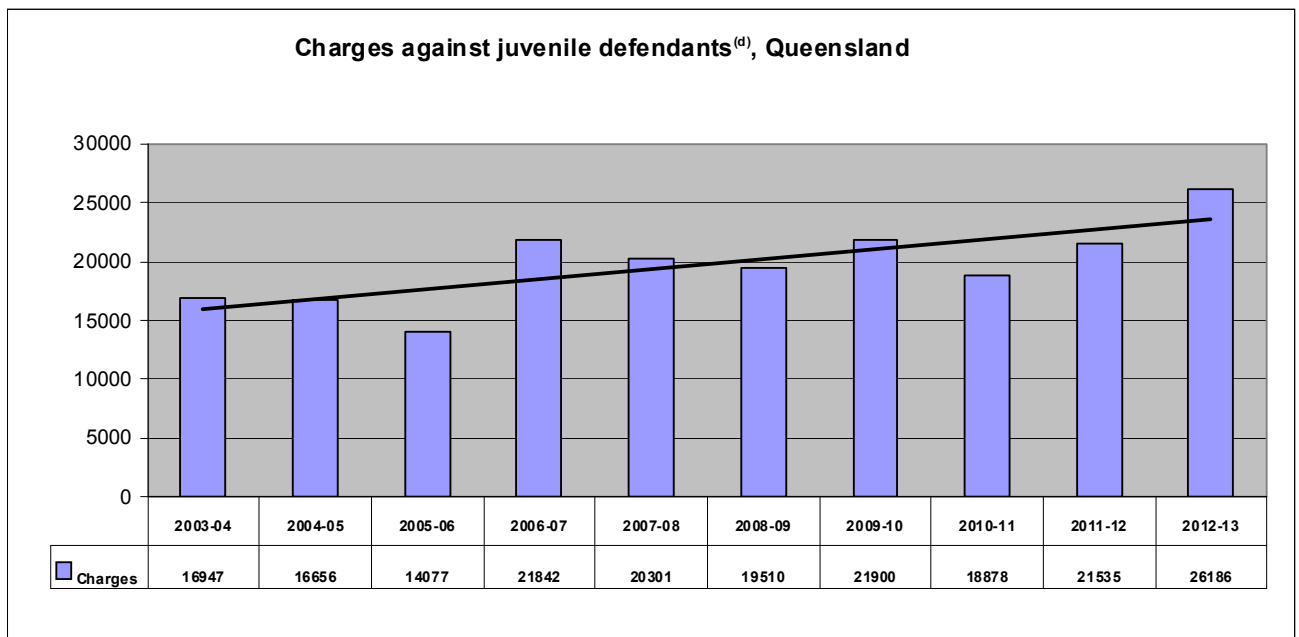


**Charges against juveniles by court level of final disposal<sup>(a)</sup>,  
Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Court level	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>		2012–13		Change
	No.	%	No.	%	%
Magistrates	19,564	90.8	23,818	91.0	21.7
Childrens Court of Queensland	1,905	8.8	2,301	8.8	20.8
District	52	0.2	61	0.2	17.3
Supreme	14	0.1	6	0.0	-57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,535</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>26,186</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>

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

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



- (a) A defendant is disposed when all the charges against him or her are proved or dismissed or withdrawn. Juveniles committed from a Magistrates Court are disposed of at a higher court and are counted here only at that level. Similarly, those defendants who are indefinitely referred to Youth Justice Conferencing are not counted here.
- (b) Breach of juvenile justice orders are excluded.
- (c) All years, except 2012-13, are revised figures.
- (d) Juvenile defendants includes counts from all court levels, including Magistrates, Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme.

### ***Penalties received by juvenile offenders***

In 2012–13, 85.8% (5,701) of the 6,642 juvenile defendants in Queensland’s courts were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

#### **Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Detention <sup>(b)</sup>	87	96	10.3
Immediate/Conditional release <sup>(c)</sup>	372	343	-7.8
Community service	756	908	20.1
Probation	877	1,088	24.1
Fine	118	92	-22.0
Compensation	55	55	-
Good behaviour	839	1,119	33.4
Disqualification of licence	27	28	3.7
Reprimand <sup>(d)</sup>	1,946	1,972	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,077</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>12.3</b>

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

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

(c) Includes suspended imprisonment.

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

Of those found guilty in 2012–13, 96 (or 1.7%) were sentenced to detention, and a further 343 (or 6.0%) received immediate/conditional release orders.

Reprimands and other minor penalties were ordered for 1,972 juveniles (34.6%). The next largest group of 1,119 received good behaviour orders (19.6%) as their most serious penalty, followed by 1,088 (19.1%) with probation orders.

### ***Cautions***

Data provided by the Queensland Police Service showed that 10,645 juvenile offenders were cautioned in 2012–13, a decrease of 1,636 or 13.3% since 2011–12. In comparison, 5,701 juvenile defendants were disposed in court in the same period.

As in 2011–12, the greatest number of cautions were administered for theft and related offences (3,433 or 32.2% of all cautions) in 2012–13. A further 1,902 juveniles received cautions for “other offences” (17.9%), including dangerous or negligent acts, public order offences etc (see table footnote, below), and 1,567 for property damage (14.7%).

**Juvenile offenders proceeded against by caution<sup>(a)</sup> by offence type, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Offence type <sup>(b)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Acts intended to cause injury	719	598	-16.8
Sexual assault & related offences	290	541	86.6
Robbery & extortion	15	33	120.0
Unlawful entry with intent	1,641	1,204	-26.6
Theft & related offences	4,361	3,433	-21.3
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	985	772	-21.6
<i>[Other theft]</i>	3,141	2,461	-21.6
<i>[Receiving &amp; handling]</i>	235	200	-14.9
Deception & related offences	107	62	-42.1
Illicit drug offences	1,128	1,292	14.5
Property damage	1,589	1,567	-1.4
Road traffic offences	19	13	-31.6
Other offences <sup>(c)</sup>	2,412	1,902	-21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,281</b>	<b>10,645</b>	<b>-13.3</b>

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

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

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

## Offences before the courts

### *Childrens Court of Queensland*

The Childrens Court of Queensland disposed 2,301 charges against 388 defendants in 2012–13, an increase of 2.4% defendants since the previous year.

#### ***Defendants in the Childrens Court of Queensland***

The majority of defendants in 2012–13 were aged 15 years or older (336 or 86.6%), with 44.8% of all defendants aged 17 years or older, appearing for offences committed before the age of 17. Only 13.4% of defendants were aged less than 15 years.

**Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Age	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
12	3	4	33.3
13	9	18	100.0
14	25	30	20.0
15	61	66	8.2
16	111	96	-13.5
17 & over <sup>(a)</sup>	170	174	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2.4</b>

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

***Charges against juveniles in the Childrens Court of Queensland***

The Childrens Court of Queensland dealt with 2,301 charges in 2012–13, an increase of 20.8% from the previous year. The average number of charges per defendant increased from 5.0 in 2011–12 to 5.9 in 2012–13.

**Childrens Court of Queensland: Charges against juveniles disposed<sup>(a)</sup> by offence type, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Offence type <sup>(b)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Acts intended to cause injury	223	269	20.6
Sexual assault & related offences	209	175	-16.3
Robbery & extortion	247	221	-10.5
Unlawful entry with intent	418	611	46.2
Theft & related offences	408	566	38.7
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	185	297	60.5
<i>[Other theft]</i>	187	218	16.6
<i>[Receiving &amp; handling]</i>	36	51	41.7
Deception & related offences	7	20	185.7
Illicit drug offences	19	31	63.2
Property damage	254	180	-29.1
Road traffic offences	19	55	189.5
Other offences <sup>(c)</sup>	101	173	71.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>20.8</b>

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

Unlawful entry with intent accounted for 26.6% of all charges, compared with 21.9% in 2011–12, and theft and related offences accounted for 24.6%. Charges for acts intended to cause injury increased by 20.6%, to 269 charges in 2012–13 and represented 11.7% of all charges.

### ***Penalties received by juvenile offenders before the Childrens Court of Queensland***

Of the 388 juveniles before the Childrens Court of Queensland in 2012–13, 318 (82.0%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, 21 offenders (6.6%) received a custodial sentence as their most serious penalty, with a further 83 (26.1%) receiving an immediate/conditional release order. The most common penalty was probation (41.2%).

#### **Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Detention <sup>(b)</sup>	19	21	10.5
Immediate/Conditional release <sup>(c)</sup>	86	83	-3.5
Community service	63	66	4.8
Probation	104	131	26.0
Fine	2	2	—
Good behaviour	7	9	28.6
Reprimand <sup>(d)</sup>	10	6	-40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>9.3</b>

- (a) In descending order of seriousness.
- (b) Includes imprisonment and intensive supervision orders.
- (c) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.
- (d) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

## Magistrates Court

### Juvenile defendants in the Magistrates Court

In 2012–13, 6,561 juvenile defendants were dealt with in the Magistrates Court in Queensland, an increase of 10.1% from 5,959 in the previous year. Of these, 333 were committed to a higher court for trial or sentence, the same as in the previous year, and 6,228 were disposed, either by a guilty finding (5,369 or 86.2%) or by discharge (859 or 13.8%).

#### Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants by method of finalisation, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13

Method of finalisation	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Committed <sup>(a)</sup>	333	333	—
Disposed <sup>(b)</sup>	5,626	6,228	10.7
<i>Found guilty</i>	4,773	5,369	12.5
<i>Discharged<sup>(c)</sup></i>	853	859	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>6,561</b>	<b>10.1</b>

- (a) Includes only those appearances where Committal to a Higher Court was the defendants Most Serious Outcome.  
 (b) Defendants who are indefinitely referred to Youth Justice Conferencing are not counted here.  
 (c) Where all charges against the defendant were dismissed or withdrawn.

The difference between the 333 defendants committed to the higher court and the 414 disposed in the Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme Courts in 2012–13 is accounted for by *ex officio* indictments and matters committed to the higher court in 2011–12 and being disposed in 2012–13.

### Charges against juveniles in the Magistrates Court

Of the 25,301 charges against juveniles in the Magistrates Court in 2012–13, 23,818 (94.1%) were disposed, while 1,483 (5.9%) were committed to a higher court for trial or sentence.

#### Magistrates Court: Charges against juveniles by method of finalisation, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13

Method of finalisation	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Committed	1,605	1,483	-7.6
Disposed <sup>(a)</sup>	19,564	23,818	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,169</b>	<b>25,301</b>	<b>19.5</b>

- (a) Charges of defendants who are indefinitely referred to Youth Justice Conferencing are not counted here.

## **Charges against juveniles disposed in the Magistrates Court**

In 2012–13, 23,818 charges were disposed in the Magistrates Court.

The largest number of charges disposed were for theft and related offences (7,273 or 30.5%), followed by unlawful entry with intent (4,777 or 20.1%) and property damage (3,530 or 14.8%).

In total, these three offence types accounted for 65.4% of all charges disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2012–13, compared with 65.5% in the previous year.

Deception and related offences saw a substantial increase (297.8%), from 92 in 2011–12 to 366 in 2012–13.

### **Magistrates Court: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Offence type <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Homicide & related offences	1	2	100.0
Acts intended to cause injury	980	1172	19.6
Sexual assault & related offences	47	45	-4.3
Robbery & extortion	106	105	-0.9
Unlawful entry with intent	3,549	4,777	34.6
Theft & related offences	6,491	7,273	12.0
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	2,559	2,675	4.5
<i>[Other theft]</i>	3,236	3,639	12.5
<i>[Receiving &amp; handling]</i>	696	959	37.8
Deception & related offences	92	366	297.8
Illicit drug offences	553	847	53.2
Property damage	2,779	3,530	27.0
Road traffic offences	1,301	1,711	31.5
Other offences <sup>(b)</sup>	3,665	3,990	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,564</b>	<b>23,818</b>	<b>21.7</b>

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

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

(c) *Excludes committals.*

## **Penalties received by juvenile offenders before the Magistrates Court**

Of the 6,228 juvenile defendants disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2012–13, 5,369 (86.2%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, over one third (1,963 or 36.6%) received a reprimand as their most serious penalty. A custodial sentence was given to 74 offenders (1.4%) as their most serious penalty, 255 (4.7%) received immediate/conditional release orders and a

further 1,109 (20.7%) received a good behaviour order.

**Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Detention <sup>(b)</sup>	66	74	12.1
Immediate/conditional release <sup>(c)</sup>	284	255	-10.2
Community service	689	841	22.1
Probation	769	954	24.1
Fine	116	90	-22.4
Compensation	55	55	—
Good behaviour	831	1,109	33.5
Disqualification of licence	27	28	3.7
Reprimand <sup>(d)</sup>	1,936	1,963	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>12.5</b>

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes imprisonment orders and intensive supervision orders.

(c) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.

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

***Supreme and District Courts***

In 2012–13, the Supreme and District Courts disposed 67 charges against 26 juveniles. The number of defendants remained the same as in 2011–12, however the number of charges increased by 1, resulting in a minor change to the number of charges per defendant from one year to the next.

**In 2012–13, there were 6 charges against 2 defendants disposed in the Supreme Court, compared with 61 charges against 24 defendants disposed in the District Court.**

***Defendants in Supreme and District Courts***

In 2012–13, 65.4% of the 26 juvenile defendants before the Supreme and District Courts were aged 17 years and older, with a further 23.1% aged 16 years. (For more detail refer to Table 9.)

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Age	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
12	—	1	..
14	2	—	-100.0
15	1	2	100.0
16	3	6	100.0
17 & over <sup>(a)</sup>	19	17	-10.5
Unknown	1	—	-100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>—</b>



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

### **Charges against juveniles in Supreme and District Courts**

In 2012–13, of the 67 charges before Supreme and District Courts, acts intended to cause injury accounted for the largest number with 18 charges (26.9%), while robbery and extortion offences accounted for 17 charges (25.4%). Unlawful entry with intent accounted for 11 charges or 16.4% of the total.

#### **Supreme and District Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Offence type <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Homicide & related offences	4	1	-75.0
Acts intended to cause injury	23	18	-21.7
Sexual assault & related offences	3	5	66.7
Robbery & extortion	18	17	-5.6
Unlawful entry with intent	6	11	83.3
Theft & related offences	5	4	-20.0
<i>[Motor vehicle theft]</i>	2	—	-100.0
<i>[Other theft]</i>	1	4	300.0
<i>[Receiving &amp; handling]</i>	2	—	-100.0
Illicit drug offences	6	5	-16.7
Property Damage	—	5	..
Other offences <sup>(b)</sup>	1	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1.5</b>

- a) Only selected offence types are shown [in brackets] at the more detailed level. For more detail refer to Table 1.
- b) Other offences = *Dangerous or negligent acts + abduction & related offences + weapons & explosive offences + public order offences + justice & government offences + miscellaneous offences.*

### **Penalties received by juvenile offenders before Supreme and District Courts**

Of the 26 juveniles before the District and Supreme Courts in 2012–13, 14 (53.8%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, 1 (8.1%) received detention as their most serious penalty and 5 (35.7%) received immediate/conditional release orders.

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>	2012–13	Change %
Detention <sup>(b)</sup>	2	1	-50.0
Immediate/conditional release <sup>(c)</sup>	2	5	150.0
Community service	4	1	-75.0
Probation	4	3	-25.0
Good behaviour	1	1	—
Reprimand <sup>(d)</sup>	—	3	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7.7</b>

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

(b) Includes imprisonment orders and intensive supervision orders.

(c) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.

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

***Compliance with court orders***

In 2011–12 there were 2,566 admissions to these types of orders. Of these, 1,429 (55.7%) were probation, 854 (33.3%) were community service orders, 275 (10.7%) were conditional release orders and 8 (0.3%) were intensive supervision orders

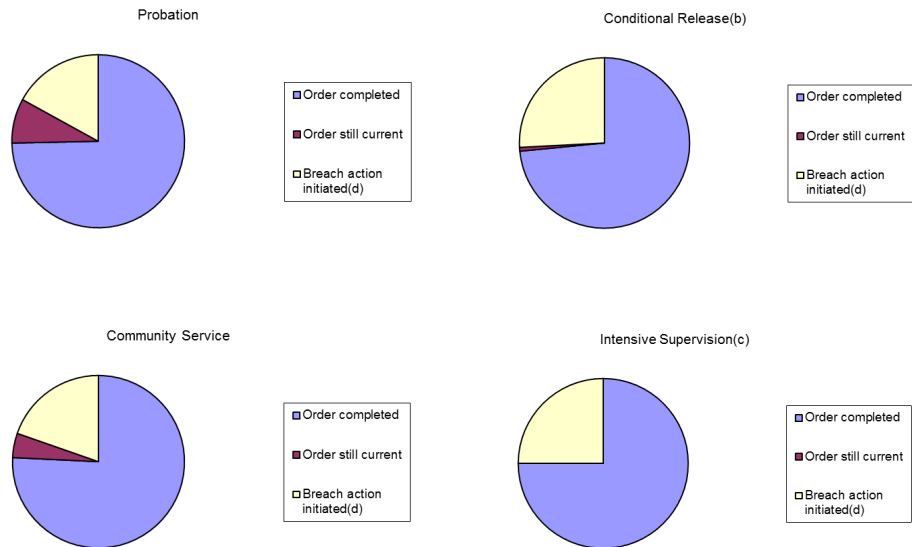
**Orders breached**

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

The majority (74.9%) of orders made in 2011–12 had been complied with and completed by 30 June 2013.

Of community service orders from 2011–12, 4.6% were still in effect 12 months after the end of that year, and of probation orders 8.3% were still in effect. Probation orders may be up to three years in length. The length of time within which community service orders should be completed is twelve months. Longer periods may be due to subsequent variations to the original order, including extension of orders and those which are not administratively closed after the specified date. Immediate release orders are a maximum of three months in duration.

**Admissions to orders against juveniles in 2011–12: Type of order by completion status at 30 June 2013, Queensland <sup>(a)</sup>**



- (a) Admissions to orders are counted separately for each type of order made, including those made in the same court on the same day for the same young person. Previous reports counted admissions orders once only for each type of order. Data are therefore not directly comparable with previously reported.
- (b) Formerly "Immediate Release Orders".
- (c) Intensive Supervision Orders (ISOs) are a sentencing option for young people aged between 10 and 12 years where the court considers that the child, unless subject to an intensive period of supervision and support in the community, is likely to commit further offences. ISOs can only be ordered in cases where the young person has been found guilty of an offence that if committed by an adult would make the adult liable to imprisonment.
- (d) If an order has had a breach action initiated, it will not be counted as being completed or still current, even if the order had been completed or was still current (at 30 June 2013) as a result of the action.

Source: ICMS Database, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, September 2013

*Applications for sentence review*

**Applications for Sentence Review – Youth Justice Act 1992, 2011–12 and 2012–13<sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>**

Location of applications	2011–12	2012–13
Brisbane	62	48
Cairns	2	—
Beenleigh	4	—
Toowoomba	3	1
Townsville	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>

- (a) The statistics are a count of applications made to the Childrens Court of Queensland pursuant to section 118 and 119 of the Youth Justices Act (Reviews of sentences by Childrens Court magistrates).
- (b) The count is based on the originating application, lodged at the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reported period.
- (c) More than one application may be made in relation to a child. In these cases, the application is counted for each application made.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 14 September 2013.

*Applications for Bail to the Childrens Court of Queensland*

**Applications for Bail to the Childrens Court of Queensland, 2012–13<sup>(a)(b)</sup>**

Location	2012–13
Beenleigh	1
Brisbane	50
Ipswich	5
Toowoomba	5
Townsville	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>

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

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 1 October 2013

*Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland*

**Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13, Department of Child Safety as Respondent<sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>**

Location	2011–12	2012–13
Beenleigh	1	—
Brisbane	5	9
Cairns	1	—
Ipswich	—	3
Mackay	—	1
Maroochydore	1	—
Southport	1	1
Toowoomba	4	—
Townsville	1	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

- (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.
- (b) Child Safety Services, Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services were either respondents or appellants in each of the matters.
- (c) The count is based on the originating appeal document lodged at the Childrens Court of Queensland within the reported period.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 19 September 2013.

*Applications for parentage orders*

**Originating Applications to Childrens Court for Surrogacy Act 2010 Parentage Orders, 2011–12 and 2012–13<sup>(a)(b)(c)</sup>**

Originating Location	2011–12	2012–13
Brisbane	5	8
Cairns	1	—
Rockhampton	—	1
Southport	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>

- (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 reported period.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QCIVIL System, data current as at 19 September 2013.

## ***Victims of juvenile offenders***

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

Of the 4,164 victims of juvenile offenders in 2012–13, the majority were under the age of 20 years (51.6% of those where age was recorded), with 25.2% aged 10 to 14 years and 19.4% aged 15 to 19 years. Only 7.9% of victims were aged 50 years or over.

Assault victims accounted for 65.2% of all victims of juvenile offenders, with 29.4% of those victims aged between 25 and 39 years, 23.0% aged 40 and over, and a further 19.3% aged between 10 and 14 years.

Victims aged 10 to 14 years accounted for 53.2% of victims of sexual offences by juvenile offenders, and a further 29.5% were under 10 years of age.

For offences committed by juveniles, male and female victims were represented in equal number. Females comprised 66.7% of sexual assault victims and 46.2% of assault victims, while males comprised 57.3% of robbery victims and 53.7% of assault victims.

## ***Youth Justice Conferencing***

Court-referred conferencing was discontinued in January 2013. As a result, 2012–13 conferencing data is not directly comparable to previous years' data.

In 2012–13, the Youth Justice Conferencing program received a total of 1,530 referrals. A total of 1,478 referrals were conferenced.

Queensland courts made 445 (29.1%) indefinite and 139 (9.1%) before-sentence referrals, whilst 946 (61.8%) diversionary referrals were made by Queensland police.

Indigenous young offenders accounted for 34.9 per cent (534) of all referrals received, compared to 37.8 per cent in the previous year.

Of the referrals conferenced, 94 per cent resulted in an agreement being reached in a conference; 1 percentage point lower than 2011–12. In addition:

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

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

**Offences for which young people were proceeded against by community conference, by offence type, 2011–12 and 2012–13.**

Offence type <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12	2012–13	Change <sup>(c)</sup> %
Homicide	1	—	..
<i>[Driving causing death]</i>	1	—	..
Assaults	656	272	..
<i>[Assault]</i>	—	266	..
<i>[Other acts intended to cause injury]<sup>(b)</sup></i>	—	6	..
Sexual Offences	162	103	..
<i>[Rape]</i>	12	—	..
<i>[Non-assaultive sexual offences]</i>	—	14	..
<i>[Sexual assault]</i>	—	89	..
<i>[Other sexual offences]<sup>(b)</sup></i>	150	—	..
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering person	57	60	..
<i>[Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle]</i>	48	26	..
<i>[Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons]<sup>(b)</sup></i>	9	34	..
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	1	18	..
Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	1	2	..
Robbery & extortion	63	30	..
Fraud and Misappropriation	173	158	..
<i>[Forgery and counterfeiting]</i>	—	2	..
<i>[Obtain benefit by deception]</i>	—	77	..
<i>[Other fraud and deception offences]<sup>(b)</sup></i>	—	79	..
Theft, breaking & entering, etc.	2,791	1,986	..
<i>[Theft / Unlawful Use of MV]</i>	585	401	..
<i>[Other theft]</i>	950	641	..
<i>[Receiving, unlawful possession]</i>	131	98	..
<i>[Breaking and entering]</i>	1,125	846	..
Property damage]	1,107	780	..
Driving, traffic & related offences	320	291	..
<i>[Licence offences]</i>	166	135	..
<i>[Driving under the influence]</i>	27	—	..
<i>[Other traffic offences]<sup>(b)</sup></i>	127	156	..

Drug offences	178	183	..
<i>[Possession or use of drugs]</i>	70	66	..
<i>[Deal or traffic illicit drugs]</i>	25	42	..
<i>[Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs]</i>	—	9	..
<i>[Other drug offences]<sup>(b)</sup></i>	83	66	..
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	44	37	..
Public nuisance offences	294	387	..
<i>[Trespassing and vagrancy]</i>	231	—	..
<i>[Offensive conduct]</i>	33	88	..
<i>[Disorderly conduct]</i>	27	276	..
<i>[Regulated public order offences]</i>	3	23	..
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	25	145	..
<i>[Breach of community based orders]</i>	1	5	..
<i>[Offences against government operations]</i>	1	10	..
<i>[Offences against justice procedures]</i>	23	130	..
Other offences	358	27	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>4,479</b>	..

Notes:

1. Court-referred conferencing was discontinued in January 2013. As a result, 2012-13 conferencing data are not directly comparable to previous years' data.

(a) Offence categories and sub-categories correspond to Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (Queensland Extension) (QASOC) codes where possible.

(b) Sub-categories relating to 'other' offences include offences which are peripheral to the main offence category.

(c) Percentage change cannot be provided this year.

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



## Ten year comparisons

### Admissions to orders by order type and sex, 2003-04 to 2012-13

Gender	Order type	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Female	Boot camp										1
	Community service	127	143	127	168	155	130	147	172	140	180
	Conditional release	15	23	18	22	23	18	20	33	32	38
	Detention	8	8	11	14	19	12	21	22	20	26
	Intensive supervision	1			1				2		1
	Probation	228	303	300	360	323	278	328	354	317	390
	Supervised release	7	7	17	14	18	13	11	16	13	17
<b>Female Total</b>		<b>386</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>652</b>
Male	Boot camp										2
	Community service	917	893	767	840	890	751	785	875	700	803
	Conditional release	148	157	155	196	180	161	188	216	217	203
	Detention	117	121	132	170	199	180	200	232	232	212
	Intensive supervision	3	6	6	13	3	2	6	5	3	6
	Probation	1,244	1,216	1,220	1,286	1,251	1,201	1,247	1,262	1,087	1,293
	Supervised release	85	101	112	123	141	102	116	123	204	183
<b>Male Total</b>		<b>2,514</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>2,702</b>
<b>Total admissions to orders</b>		<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>3,354</b>

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot.

Note: Data is a count of admissions to an order type only, not of young offenders.

#### ANALYSIS

Admissions to orders for young female offenders increased by 25% over the past year. This reflects the increased rate of offending by a group of female young people.

### Admissions to orders by order type and Indigenous status of offender, 2003-04 to 2012-13

Indigenous status	Order type	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Indigenous	Boot camp										3
	Community service	490	529	483	568	554	434	479	541	454	532
	Conditional release	95	105	112	125	124	117	134	152	146	161
	Detention	88	83	98	132	150	146	151	170	176	170
	Intensive supervision	2	4	4	14	3	2	7	5	4	5
	Probation	680	762	811	896	790	735	816	816	757	931
	Supervised release	61	75	93	90	114	77	92	80	148	151
<b>Indigenous Total</b>		<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,953</b>
Non-Indigenous	Community service	553	507	411	439	490	447	452	500	374	424
	Conditional release	68	75	61	93	79	62	74	97	103	79
	Detention	37	46	45	52	68	46	70	84	76	68
	Intensive supervision	2	2	2				1			1
	Probation	790	757	707	748	784	743	755	791	622	716
	Supervised release	31	33	36	47	45	38	35	59	69	49
<b>Non-Indigenous Total</b>		<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,337</b>
Unknown	Community service	1			1	1		1	6	12	27
	Conditional release										1
	Probation	2		2	2		1	4	9	25	36
<b>Unknown Total</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Total admissions to orders</b>		<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>3,354</b>

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot.

Note: Data is a count of admissions to an order type only, not of young offenders.

#### ANALYSIS

While all admissions to orders have increased by around 18% over the past five years, for Indigenous young offenders the increase has been markedly greater at 29%.

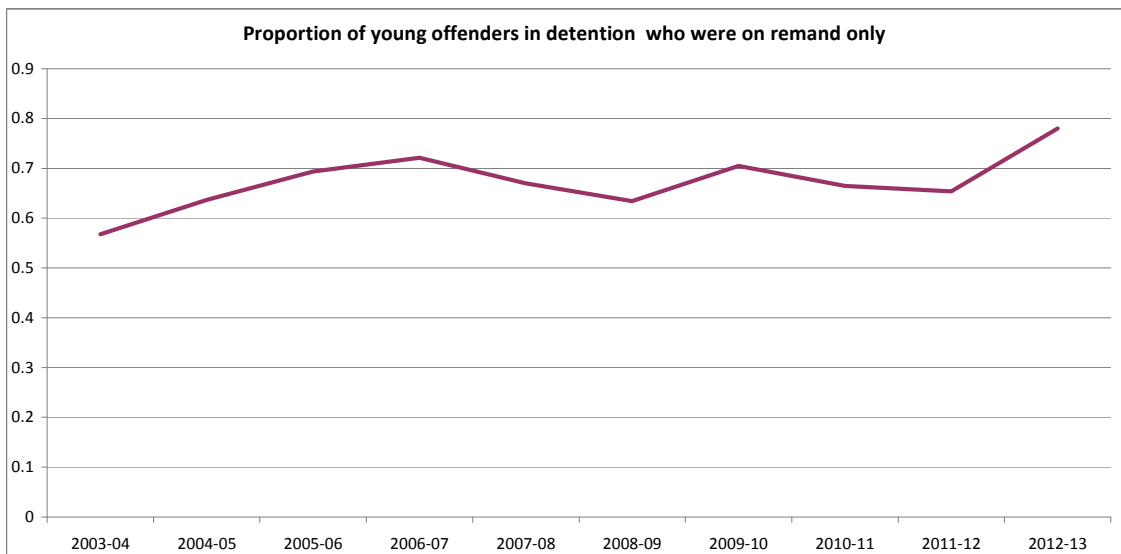
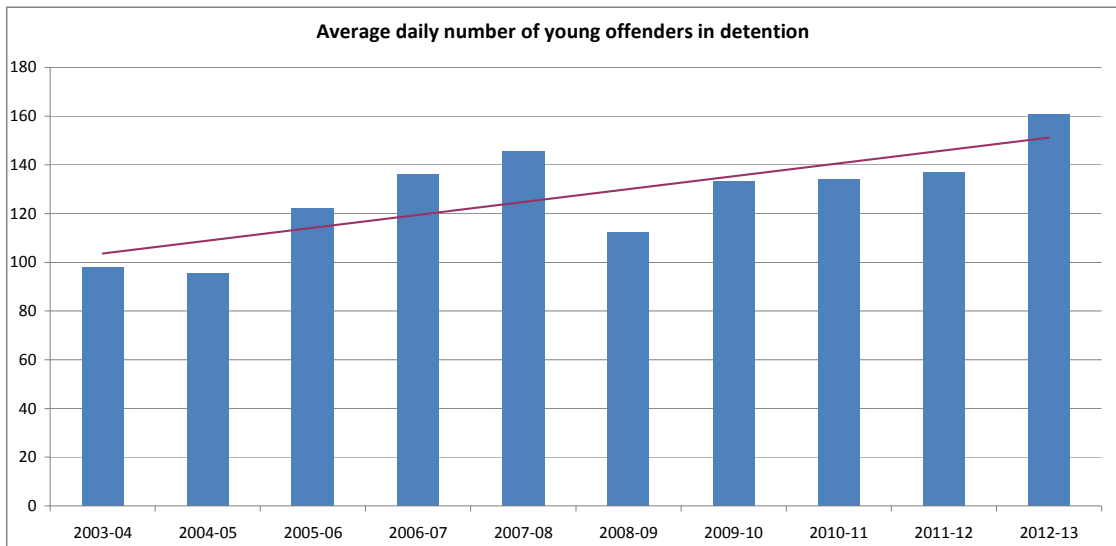
**Average daily number of young offenders in detention, 2003-04 to 2012-13**

Legal Status	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Remanded	56	61	85	98	98	71	94	89	89	125
Sentenced	42	35	37	38	48	41	39	45	47	35
Total	98	95	122	136	146	112	133	134	137	161
% on remand	57%	64%	69%	72%	67%	63%	71%	66%	65%	78%

Source: Youth Justice Services, DIAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot

**ANALYSIS**

The proportion of young offenders in detention who are remanded in custody has increased substantially, from 63% in 2008-09 to 78% during 2012-13.



**Average daily number of young offenders in detention by sex, 2003-04 to 2012-13**

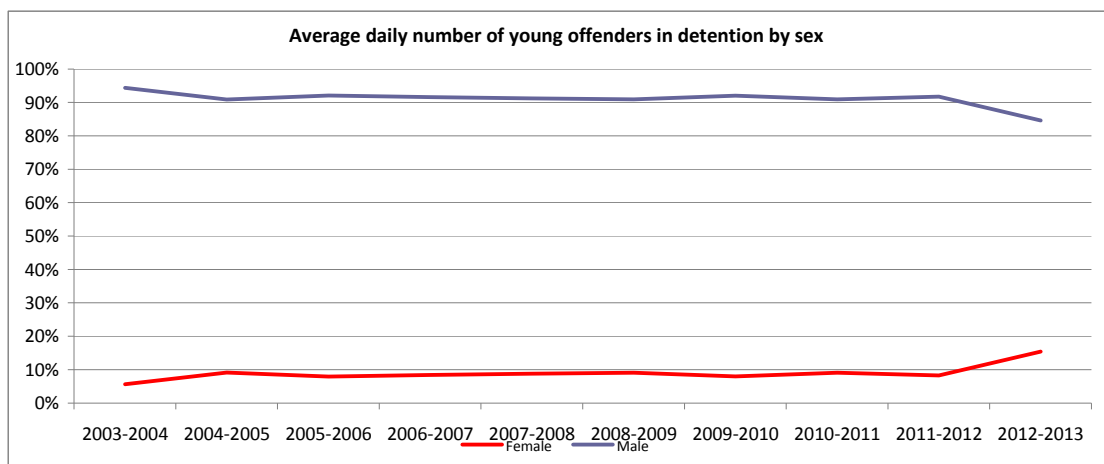
Sex	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Female	5	9	10	11	13	10	11	12	11	25
Male	93	87	112	124	133	102	123	122	126	136
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>161</b>

Proportion	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Female	6%	9%	8%	8%	9%	9%	8%	9%	8%	15%
Male	94%	91%	92%	92%	91%	91%	92%	91%	92%	85%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot

**ANALYSIS**

Since 2008-09, the average daily number of young female offenders in detention has more than doubled. This increase in young female offenders has been reflected across the youth justice system, particularly in the past year. The number of male offenders in detention has also increased but not to the same extent.



**Average daily number of young offenders in detention by Indigenous status, 2003-04 to 2012-13**

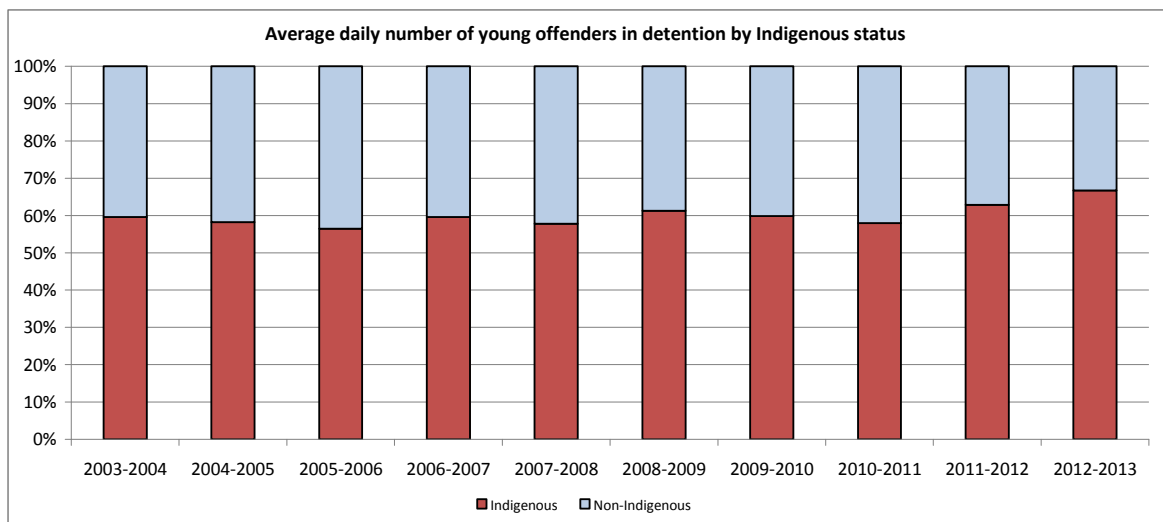
	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Indigenous	58	56	69	81	84	69	80	78	86	107
Non-Indigenous	40	40	53	55	61	44	53	56	51	53
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>161</b>

Proportion	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Indigenous	60%	58%	56%	60%	58%	61%	60%	58%	63%	66%
Non-Indigenous	40%	42%	44%	40%	42%	39%	40%	42%	37%	33%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot

**ANALYSIS**

Levels of involvement by Indigenous young offenders in the youth justice system have increased over the past five years. The graph visually depicts the increasing extent of Indigenous over-representation in detention.



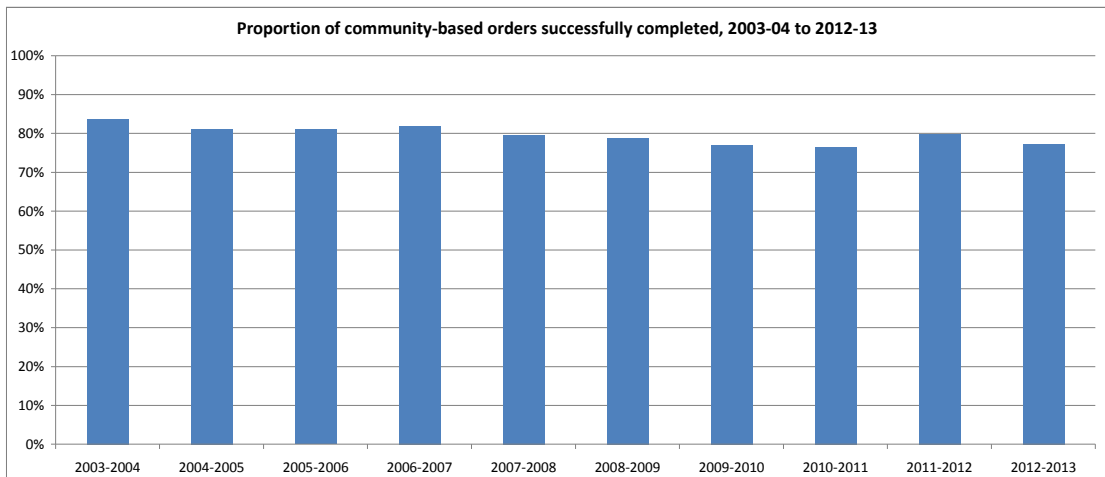
**No. and proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed, 2003-04 to 2012-13**

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Successful	2,449	2,306	2,382	2,407	2,432	2,427	2,244	2,428	2,409	2,093
Unsuccessful	473	534	557	528	625	654	664	743	606	615
Total orders completed	2,922	2,840	2,939	2,935	3,057	3,081	2,908	3,171	3,015	2,708
<b>% successfully completed</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>77%</b>

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot

**ANALYSIS**

Over time, the proportion of orders successfully completed in the community has decreased. This can in part be attributed to the change in profile of the young offenders coming into contact with the youth justice system over recent years, with more presenting with increasingly complex and challenging issues. Staff have also been more proactive in taking action to ensure that young offenders comply with the conditions of their orders.



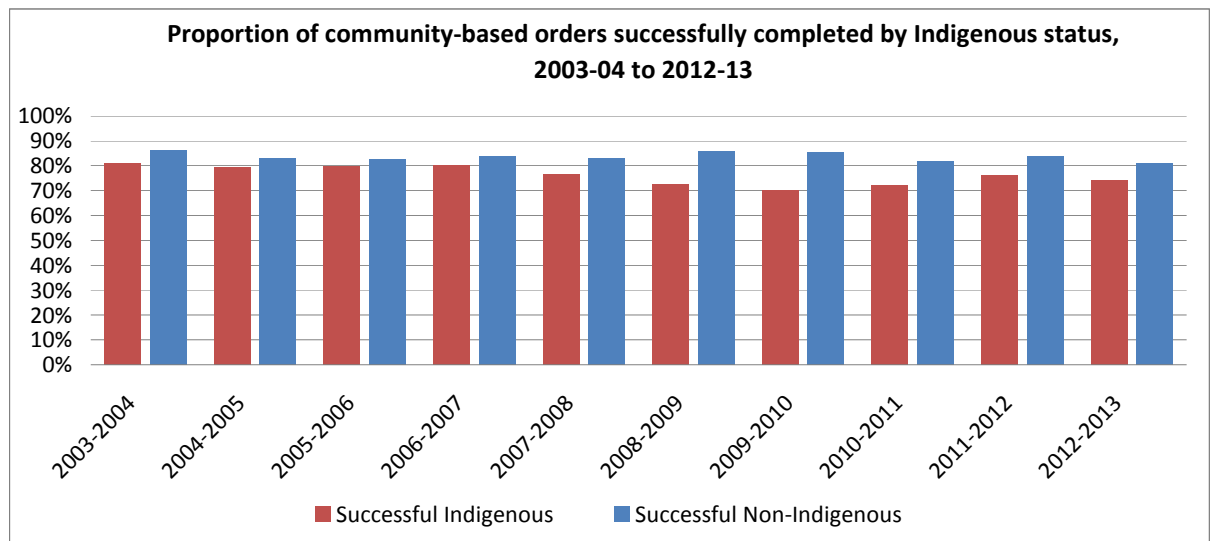
**Proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed by Indigenous status, 2003-04 to 2012-13**

	Successful		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2003-2004	81.1%	86.2%	83.8%
2004-2005	79.3%	82.9%	81.2%
2005-2006	79.8%	82.4%	81.0%
2006-2007	80.4%	83.9%	82.0%
2007-2008	76.6%	83.1%	79.6%
2008-2009	72.7%	85.8%	78.8%
2009-2010	69.9%	85.4%	77.2%
2010-2011	72.3%	81.7%	76.6%
2011-2012	76.1%	83.8%	79.9%
2012-2013	74.0%	81.1%	77.3%

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot

**ANALYSIS**

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



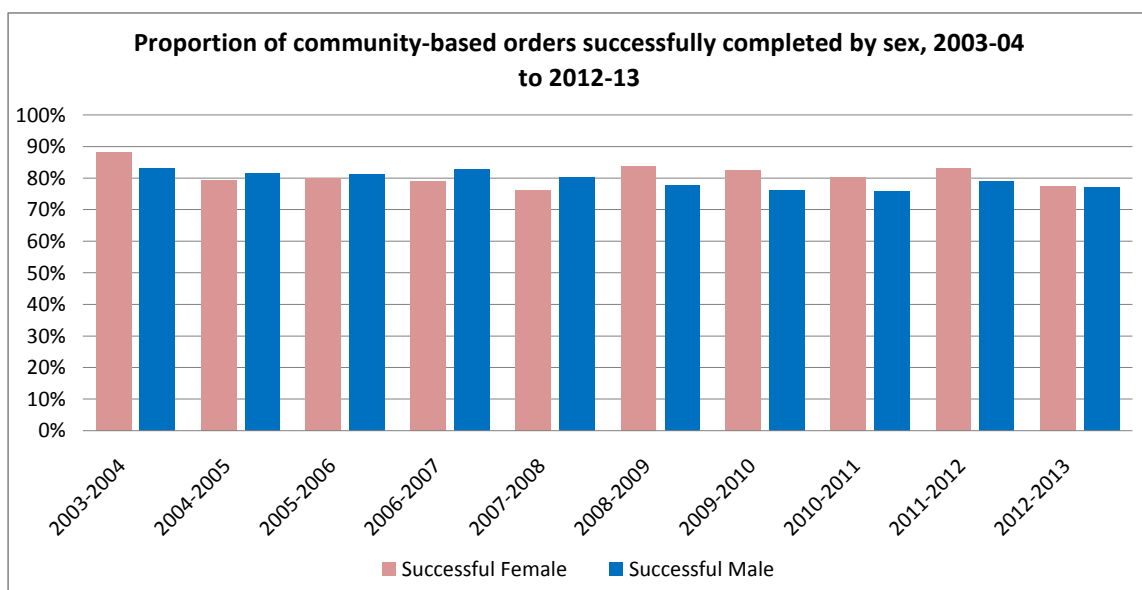
**Proportion of supervised community based orders successfully completed by sex, 2003-04 to 2012-13**

	Successful			Unsuccessful		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2003-2004	88.0%	83.1%	83.8%	12.0%	16.9%	16.2%
2004-2005	79.4%	81.5%	81.2%	20.6%	18.5%	18.8%
2005-2006	80.0%	81.3%	81.0%	20.0%	18.7%	19.0%
2006-2007	78.9%	82.7%	82.0%	21.1%	17.3%	18.0%
2007-2008	76.1%	80.3%	79.6%	23.9%	19.7%	20.4%
2008-2009	83.8%	77.7%	78.8%	16.2%	22.3%	21.2%
2009-2010	82.4%	76.1%	77.2%	17.6%	23.9%	22.8%
2010-2011	80.1%	75.8%	76.6%	19.9%	24.2%	23.4%
2011-2012	83.1%	79.1%	79.9%	16.9%	20.9%	20.1%
2012-2013	77.4%	77.3%	77.3%	22.6%	22.7%	22.7%

Source: Youth Justice Services, DJAG. 31 August 2013 snapshot

**ANALYSIS**

In previous periods, young female offenders proved to be more compliant with the conditions of their community based orders. 2012-13 figures indicate a deviation from that trend.



<b>Admissions to orders against juveniles, Queensland: 2003-04 to 2011-12</b>								
<b>Type of order by completion status at 30 June</b>								
Completion Status as at 30 June 2005	Type of Order Admitted in 2003-04							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,072	72.4	78	48.1	773	63.4	1	25.0
Order still current	117	7.9	3	1.9	140	11.5	1	25.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	292	19.7	81	50.0	306	25.1	2	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2006	Type of Order Admitted in 2004-05							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,018	66.2	78	43.1	626	59.7	4	66.7
Order still current	163	10.6	0	0.0	131	12.5	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	356	23.2	103	56.9	292	27.8	2	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2007	Type of Order Admitted in 2005-06							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,037	67.5	95	54.9	592	65.6	3	50.0
Order still current	149	9.7	5	2.9	105	11.6	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	350	22.8	73	42.2	206	22.8	3	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2008	Type of Order Admitted in 2006-07							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,175	69.9	119	54.3	650	63.5	8	57.1
Order still current	127	7.6	0	0.0	85	8.3	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	378	22.5	100	45.7	288	28.2	6	42.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2009	Type of Order Admitted in 2007-08							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,105	70.0	94	46.3	697	66.5	1	33.3
Order still current	119	7.5	0	0.0	70	6.7	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	354	22.4	109	53.7	281	26.8	2	66.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2010	Type of Order Admitted in 2008-09							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	982	65.9	84	47.2	582	65.8	2	100.0
Order still current	87	5.8	0	0.0	55	6.2	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	422	28.3	94	52.8	247	27.9	0	0.0



<b>Total</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2011	Type of Order Admitted in 2009-10							
	Probation		Conditional Release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community Service		Intensive Supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,008	63.44	97	46.63	602	64.39	5	62.5
Order still current	121	7.61	0	0.00	48	5.13	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	460	28.95	111	53.37	285	30.48	3	37.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Data from 2010-11 are not directly comparable with previous years' figures<sup>(e)</sup></b>								
Completion Status as at 30 June 2012	Type of Order Admitted in 2010-11							
	Probation		Conditional release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community service		Intensive supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,197	73.7	150	60.2	763	72.9	2	40.0
Order still current	126	7.8	2	0.8	64	6.1	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	302	18.6	97	39.0	220	21.0	3	60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Completion Status as at 30 June 2013	Type of Order Admitted in 2011-12							
	Probation		Conditional release <sup>(b)</sup>		Community service		Intensive supervision <sup>(c)</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Order completed	1,067	74.7	202	73.5	647	75.8	6	75.0
Order still current	119	8.3	2	0.7	39	4.6	0	0.0
Breach action initiated <sup>(d)</sup>	243	17.0	71	25.8	168	19.7	2	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Source: FaMYJ (DCCSDS) and ICMS (DJAG)</i>								
1. Admissions orders are counted once for each type of order made in the same court on the same day. Admissions to combined orders are counted under the main order category - a probation/community service order is counted as a probation order, a probation/detention order is counted as a probation order and a community service order/probation order is counted as a community service order. As such, data reported in these categories may not align with other admissions data.								
(b) Formerly "Immediate Release Orders".								
(c) Intensive Supervision Orders (ISOs) are a sentencing option for young people aged between 10 and 12 years where the court considers that the child, unless subject to an intensive period of supervision and support in the community, is likely to commit further offences. ISOs can only be ordered in cases where the young person has been found guilty of an offence that if committed by an adult would make the adult liable to imprisonment.								
(d) If an order has had a breach action initiated, it will not be counted as being completed or still current, even if the order had been completed or was still current (at 30 June 2011) as a result of the action.								
(e) Data from 2010-11 are not directly comparable with previously published figures due to migration to new information system and enhanced data extraction methodology.								

## **DETAILED TABLES**

	<b>Summary, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13</b>
Table 1	All Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type and court
	<b>Magistrates Court (committals), Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13</b>
Table 2	Juvenile defendants and charges committed for sentence or trial by court location
	<b>Magistrates Court (disposals), Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13</b>
Table 3	Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex
Figure 1	Juvenile defendants disposed by age
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**Table 1 All Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type and court type, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Offence type	2011–12 <sup>(a)</sup>				2012–13			
	Magistrates Court <sup>(a)</sup>	Childrens Court of Qld	District & Supreme Courts	Total	Magistrates Court <sup>(a)</sup>	Childrens Court of Qld	District & Supreme Courts	Total
<b>Homicide &amp; related offences</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Murder	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	2
Manslaughter and driving causing death	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<b>Acts intended to cause injury</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,459</b>
Assault	973	219	21	1,213	1,152	266	17	1,435
Acts intended to cause injury, nec	7	4	2	13	20	3	1	24
<b>Sexual assault &amp; related offences</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>225</b>
Sexual assault	27	183	3	213	33	158	5	196
Non-assaultive sexual offences	20	26	—	46	12	17	—	29
<b>Dangerous or negligent acts</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>16</b>	—	<b>231</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>30</b>	—	<b>316</b>
Dangerous operation of a vehicle	107	10	—	117	131	24	—	155
Other dangerous or negligent acts	108	6	—	114	155	6	—	161
<b>Abduction &amp; related offences</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	—	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>67</b>
Abduction and kidnapping	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Deprivation of Liberty	6	2	—	8	6	1	1	8
Harrasment and Threatening Behaviour	43	2	—	45	47	9	—	56
<b>Robbery &amp; extortion</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>343</b>
Robbery	102	246	18	366	98	219	17	334
Blackmail & extortion	4	1	—	5	7	2	—	9
<b>Unlawful entry with intent</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,399</b>
<b>Theft &amp; related offences<sup>(b)</sup></b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6,904</b>	<b>7,273</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7,843</b>
Motor vehicle theft & related offences	2,559	185	2	2,746	2,675	297	—	2,972
Other theft & related offences	5	—	—	5	1	—	—	1
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	696	36	2	734	959	51	—	1,010
Theft (except motor vehicles)	3,231	187	1	3,419	3,638	218	4	3,860
<b>Deception &amp; related offences</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>7</b>	—	<b>99</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>20</b>	—	<b>386</b>
Obtain benefit by deception	46	5	—	51	200	7	—	207
Forgery & counterfeiting	8	—	—	8	37	—	—	37
Other fraud and deception offences	38	2	—	40	129	13	—	142
<b>Illicit drug offences</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>883</b>
Deal or traffic in illicit drugs	25	1	2	28	56	6	1	63
Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs	15	1	—	16	25	—	—	25
Possess &/or use illicit drugs	225	5	2	232	321	17	2	340
Other illicit drug offences	288	12	2	302	445	8	2	455
<b>Weapons &amp; explosives offences</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>8</b>	—	<b>144</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5</b>	—	<b>180</b>
Prohibited weapons/explosives offences	12	—	—	12	13	1	—	14
Regulated weapons/explosives offences	124	8	—	132	162	4	—	166
<b>Property damage</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>254</b>	—	<b>3,033</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,715</b>
Property damage	2,779	254	—	3,033	3,529	180	5	3,714
Environmental pollution	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>Public order offences</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>41</b>	—	<b>2,168</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>48</b>	—	<b>2,324</b>
<b>Road traffic offences</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>19</b>	—	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>55</b>	—	<b>1,766</b>
<b>Justice &amp; government offences</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>75</b>	—	<b>1,222</b>
Breach of justice order <sup>(c)</sup>	27	—	—	27	27	1	—	28
Offences against government operations	14	1	—	15	33	6	—	39
Offences against justice procedures	1,064	29	1	1,094	1,087	68	—	1,155
Offences against government security	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	—	<b>55</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,564</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>21,535</b>	<b>23,818</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>26,186</b>

(a) Charges are disposed at Magistrates Court level by conviction, dismissal or withdrawal, but not by committal or referral to Youth Justice Conference.

(b) Total includes offences not further disaggregated.

(c) Includes offences such as breach of bail, breach of Domestic Violence Protection Order, and escape custody.

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(c)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants <sup>(b)</sup>	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants <sup>(b)</sup>	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants <sup>(b)</sup>	Charges
<b>Brisbane Inner City</b>								
Brisbane	37	88	2.38	50	290	5.80	35.1	229.5
<b>Brisbane North</b>								
Sandgate	2	4	2.00	2	8	4.00	—	100.0
<b>Brisbane East</b>								
Cleveland	7	34	4.86	3	13	4.33	-57.1	-61.8
Wynnum	5	23	4.60	2	2	1.00	-60.0	-91.3
<b>Brisbane South</b>								
Holland Park	1	2	2.00	1	1	1.00	—	-50.0
<b>Logan-Beaudesert</b>								
Beenleigh	45	322	7.16	31	205	6.61	-31.1	-36.3
<b>Wide Bay</b>								
Bundaberg	2	6	3.00	3	3	1.00	50.0	-50.0
Gympie	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	—	—
Hervey Bay	9	52	5.78	11	26	2.36	22.2	-50.0
Kingaroy	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Maryborough	3	7	2.33	3	3	1.00	—	-57.1
Murgon	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Darling Downs - Maranoa</b>								
Dalby	—	—	..	1	3	3.00	..	..
Goondiwindi	1	35	35.00	1	1	1.00	—	-97.1
Stanthorpe	—	—	..	1	1	1.00	..	..
St George	4	6	1.50	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Warwick	2	11	5.50	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Queensland - Outback</b>								
Aurukun	4	14	3.50	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Charleville	1	3	3.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Cunnamulla	—	—	..	2	2	1.00	..	..
Mount Isa	4	11	2.75	2	2	1.00	-50.0	-81.8
Mornington Island	—	—	..	1	1	1.00	..	..
Normanton	1	2	2.00	1	2	2.00	—	—
<b>Morton Bay - North</b>								
Caboolture	20	131	6.55	18	66	3.67	-10.0	-49.6
Redcliffe	6	26	4.33	9	25	2.78	50.0	-3.8
<b>Morton Bay - South</b>								
Pine Rivers	16	57	3.56	8	20	2.50	-50.0	-64.9
<b>Townsville</b>								
Great Palm Island	1	1	1.00	2	2	1.00	100.0	100.0
Townsville	17	40	2.35	19	106	5.58	11.8	165.0
<b>Fitzroy</b>								
Biloela	4	10	2.50	1	1	1.00	-75.0	-90.0
Emerald	—	—	..	1	2	2.00	..	..
Gladstone	1	1	1.00	5	8	1.60	400.0	700.0
Rockhampton	15	47	3.13	9	17	1.89	-40.0	-63.8
Woorabinda	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Toowoomba</b>								
Toowoomba	7	11	1.57	26	50	1.92	271.4	354.5
<b>Mackay</b>								
Bowen	2	15	7.50	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Mackay	7	29	4.14	5	10	2.00	-28.6	-65.5
Moranbah	—	—	..	1	1	1.00	..	..
Proserpine	1	2	2.00	1	1	1.00	—	-50.0

**Table 2** **Continued**

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(c)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants <sup>(b)</sup>	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants <sup>(b)</sup>	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants <sup>(b)</sup>	Charges
<b>Cairns</b>								
Atherton	—	—	..	1	2	2.00	..	..
Cairns	23	211	9.17	28	72	2.57	21.7	-65.9
Innisfail	1	1	1.00	1	1	1.00	—	—
Mareeba	2	4	2.00	3	66	22.00	50.0	1,550.0
Mossman	2	5	2.50	1	2	2.00	-50.0	-60.0
Yarrabah	3	3	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>								
Caloundra	2	13	6.50	2	3	1.50	—	-76.9
Maroochydore	3	8	2.67	13	34	2.62	333.3	325.0
<b>Gold Coast</b>								
Southport	27	63	2.33	26	85	3.27	-3.7	34.9
<b>Ipswich</b>								
Ipswich	53	185	3.49	50	189	3.78	-5.7	2.2
Richlands	20	116	5.80	29	156	5.38	45.0	34.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-7.6</b>

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

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

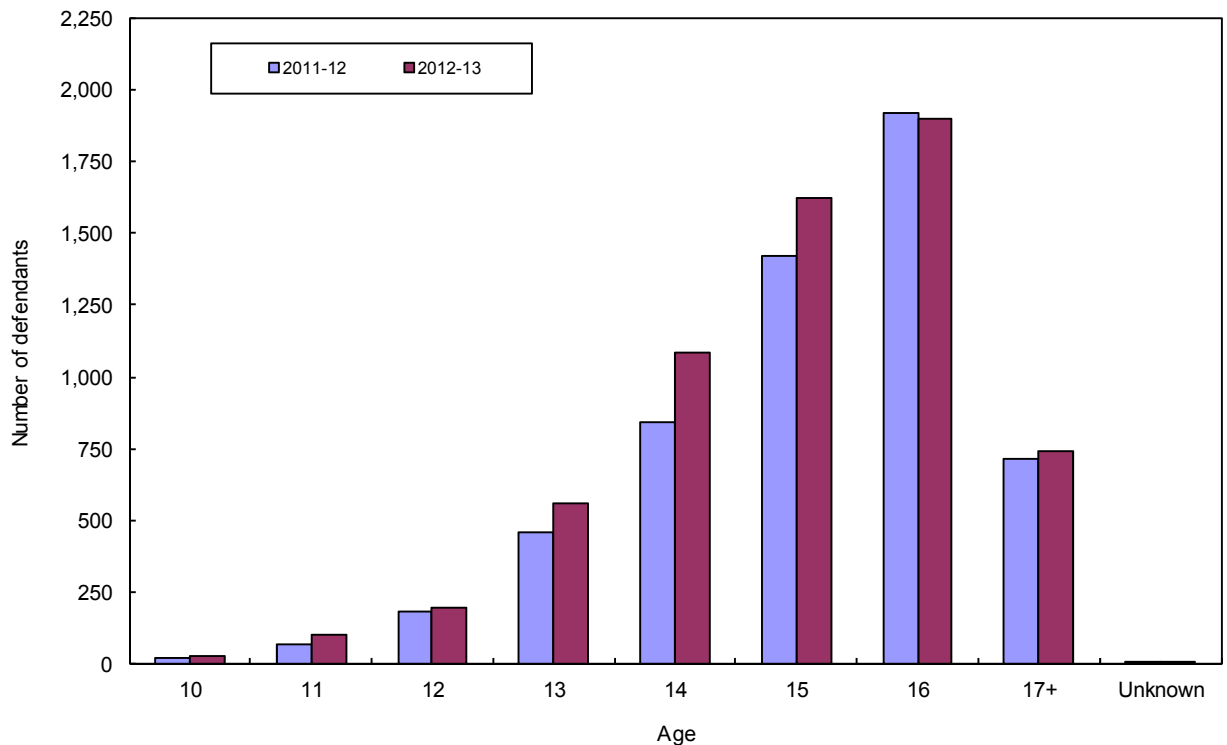
**Table 3**

**Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Age	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10	23	1	24	26	3	29	13.0	200.0	20.8
11	68	3	71	99	4	103	45.6	33.3	45.1
12	141	42	183	148	49	197	5.0	16.7	7.7
13	320	138	458	412	146	558	28.8	5.8	21.8
14	574	265	839	771	310	1,081	34.3	17.0	28.8
15	1,039	381	1,420	1,176	444	1,620	13.2	16.5	14.1
16	1,491	426	1,917	1,466	433	1,899	-1.7	1.6	-0.9
17+	573	138	711	592	146	738	3.3	5.8	3.8
Unknown	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	..	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,232</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>

**Figure 1**

**Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(r)</sup> and 2012–13**



Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(c)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
<b>Brisbane Inner City</b>								
Brisbane	591	2,244	3.80	616	2,523	4.10	4.2	12.4
<b>Brisbane - East</b>								
Cleveland	84	196	2.33	98	452	4.61	16.7	130.6
Wynnum	62	229	3.69	49	194	3.96	-21.0	-15.3
<b>Brisbane - North</b>								
Sandgate	46	220	4.78	36	92	2.56	-21.7	-58.2
<b>Brisbane - South</b>								
Holland Park	52	104	2.00	85	290	3.41	63.5	178.8
<b>Cairns</b>								
Atherton	29	103	3.55	41	156	3.80	41.4	51.5
Cairns	483	2,078	4.30	549	2,662	4.85	13.7	28.1
Innisfail	29	70	2.41	21	65	3.10	-27.6	-7.1
Mareeba	78	421	5.40	83	316	3.81	6.4	-24.9
Mossman	9	28	3.11	7	34	4.86	-22.2	21.4
Mount Garnet	—	—	..	7	38	5.43	..	..
Tully	3	3	1.00	6	31	5.17	100.0	933.3
Yarrabah	25	74	2.96	45	139	3.09	80.0	87.8
<b>Queensland - Outback</b>								
Aurukun	48	212	4.42	32	164	5.13	-33.3	-22.6
Badu Island	2	8	4.00	2	3	1.50	—	-62.5
Bamaga	7	18	2.57	12	39	3.25	71.4	116.7
Blackall	5	9	1.80	2	4	2.00	-60.0	-55.6
Camooweal	—	—	..	1	1	1.00	..	..
Charleville	7	19	2.71	12	40	3.33	71.4	110.5
Cloncurry	16	31	1.94	11	52	4.73	-31.3	67.7
Coen	1	7	7.00	1	2	2.00	—	-71.4
Cooktown	11	19	1.73	20	50	2.50	81.8	163.2
Cunnamulla	32	137	4.28	31	83	2.68	-3.1	-39.4
Darney Island	—	—	..	1	1	1.00	..	..
Doomadgee	11	66	6.00	20	36	1.80	81.8	-45.5
Georgetown	—	—	..	1	2	2.00	..	..
Hopevale	7	10	1.43	5	13	2.60	-28.6	30.0
Hughenden	1	3	3.00	2	3	1.50	100.0	—
Kowanyama	9	14	1.56	8	19	2.38	-11.1	35.7
Lockhart River	7	12	1.71	13	37	2.85	85.7	208.3
Longreach	7	20	2.86	14	43	3.07	100.0	115.0
Mabuiag Island	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Mornington Island	13	64	4.92	11	47	4.27	-15.4	-26.6
Mount Isa	161	506	3.14	122	367	3.01	-24.2	-27.5
Normanton	22	91	4.14	17	31	1.82	-22.7	-65.9
Pompuraaw	6	22	3.67	6	14	2.33	—	-36.4
Saibai Island	2	2	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Thursday Island	11	61	5.55	22	81	3.68	100.0	32.8
Weipa	16	48	3.00	36	190	5.28	125.0	295.8
Wujal wujal	1	1	1.00	3	13	4.33	200.0	1,200.0
Yam Island	—	—	..	1	7	7.00	..	..
Yorke Island	—	—	..	1	1	1.00	..	..
<b>Townsville</b>								
Ayr	12	36	3.00	11	41	3.73	-8.3	13.9
Charters Towers	11	34	3.09	8	18	2.25	-27.3	-47.1
Ingham	15	36	2.40	27	89	3.30	80.0	147.2
Great Palm Island	47	219	4.66	56	197	3.52	19.1	-10.0
Townsville	396	2,121	5.36	505	2,417	4.79	27.5	14.0

Table 4

Continued

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(a)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
<b>Logan - Beaudesert</b>								
Beaudesert	9	13	1.44	15	31	2.07	66.7	138.5
Beenleigh	254	846	3.33	399	1,933	4.84	57.1	128.5
<b>Fitzroy</b>								
Biloela	8	25	3.13	15	46	3.07	87.5	84.0
Blackwater	6	16	2.67	11	19	1.73	83.3	18.8
Emerald	11	53	4.82	10	45	4.50	-9.1	-15.1
Gladstone	77	215	2.79	71	243	3.42	-7.8	13.0
Rockhampton	304	965	3.17	270	944	3.50	-11.2	-2.2
Taroom	—	—	..	1	6	6.00	..	..
Woorabinda	33	82	2.48	29	71	2.45	-12.1	-13.4
Yeppoon	16	39	2.44	17	35	2.06	6.3	-10.3
<b>Mackay</b>								
Bowen	19	70	3.68	27	57	2.11	42.1	-18.6
Clermont	2	2	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Mackay	106	388	3.66	96	276	2.88	-9.4	-28.9
Moranbah	4	8	2.00	5	7	1.40	25.0	-12.5
Proserpine	13	29	2.23	11	27	2.45	-15.4	-6.9
Sarina	11	24	2.18	11	27	2.45	—	12.5
<b>Wide Bay</b>								
Bundaberg	120	296	2.47	128	354	2.77	6.7	19.6
Cherbourg	—	—	..	2	2	1.00	..	..
Childers	4	29	7.25	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Gayndah	4	9	2.25	12	68	5.67	200.0	655.6
Gympie	48	96	2.00	37	127	3.43	-22.9	32.3
Hervey Bay	111	305	2.75	73	170	2.33	-34.2	-44.3
Kingaroy	53	179	3.38	90	441	4.90	69.8	146.4
Maryborough	38	96	2.53	51	128	2.51	34.2	33.3
Monto	3	7	2.33	1	2	2.00	-66.7	-71.4
Murgon	145	475	3.28	144	610	4.24	-0.7	28.4
Nanango	5	9	1.80	1	3	3.00	-80.0	-66.7
<b>Morton Bay - North</b>								
Caboolture	142	483	3.40	162	483	2.98	14.1	—
Redcliffe	97	332	3.42	123	571	4.64	26.8	72.0
<b>Morton Bay - South</b>								
Pine Rivers	100	303	3.03	147	584	3.97	47.0	92.7
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>								
Caloundra	44	135	3.07	32	140	4.38	-27.3	3.7
Maroochydore	132	320	2.42	148	481	3.25	12.1	50.3
Nambour	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Noosa	32	71	2.22	26	54	2.08	-18.8	-23.9
<b>Gold Coast</b>								
Coolangatta	2	2	1.00	1	1	1.00	-50.0	-50.0
Southport	317	793	2.50	336	1,339	3.99	6.0	68.9



**Table 4** **Continued**

Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(a)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
<b>Darling Downs - Maranoa</b>								
Chinchilla	8	20	2.50	7	23	3.29	-12.5	15.0
Dalby	20	65	3.25	30	89	2.97	50.0	36.9
Goondiwindi	20	175	8.75	13	88	6.77	-35.0	-49.7
Millmerran	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Oakey	3	12	4.00	4	12	3.00	33.3	—
Pittsworth	2	2	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Roma	23	74	3.22	15	38	2.53	-34.8	-48.6
Stanthorpe	14	50	3.57	16	39	2.44	14.3	-22.0
St George	12	29	2.42	17	79	4.65	41.7	172.4
Warwick	46	107	2.33	44	206	4.68	-4.3	92.5
<b>Ipswich</b>								
Ipswich	403	1,388	3.44	398	1,227	3.08	-1.2	-11.6
Richlands	127	419	3.30	158	503	3.18	24.4	20.0
Toogoolawah	1	3	3.00	5	12	2.40	400.0	300.0
<b>Toowoomba</b>								
Gatton	24	43	1.79	35	126	3.60	45.8	193.0
Toowoomba	275	862	3.13	327	954	2.92	18.9	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>19,564</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>23,818</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>

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

**Table 5**

**Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention <sup>(b)</sup>	60	6	66	67	7	74	11.7	16.7	12.1
Immediate/conditional release <sup>(c)</sup>	261	23	284	224	31	255	-14.2	34.8	-10.2
Community service	580	109	689	683	158	841	17.8	45.0	22.1
Probation	567	202	769	707	247	954	24.7	22.3	24.1
Fine	98	18	116	79	11	90	-19.4	-38.9	-22.4
Compensation	43	12	55	34	21	55	-20.9	75.0	—
Good behaviour order	615	216	831	821	288	1,109	33.5	33.3	33.5
Disqualification of licence	23	4	27	22	6	28	-4.3	50.0	3.7
Reprimand <sup>(d)</sup>	1,362	574	1,936	1,428	535	1,963	4.8	-6.8	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

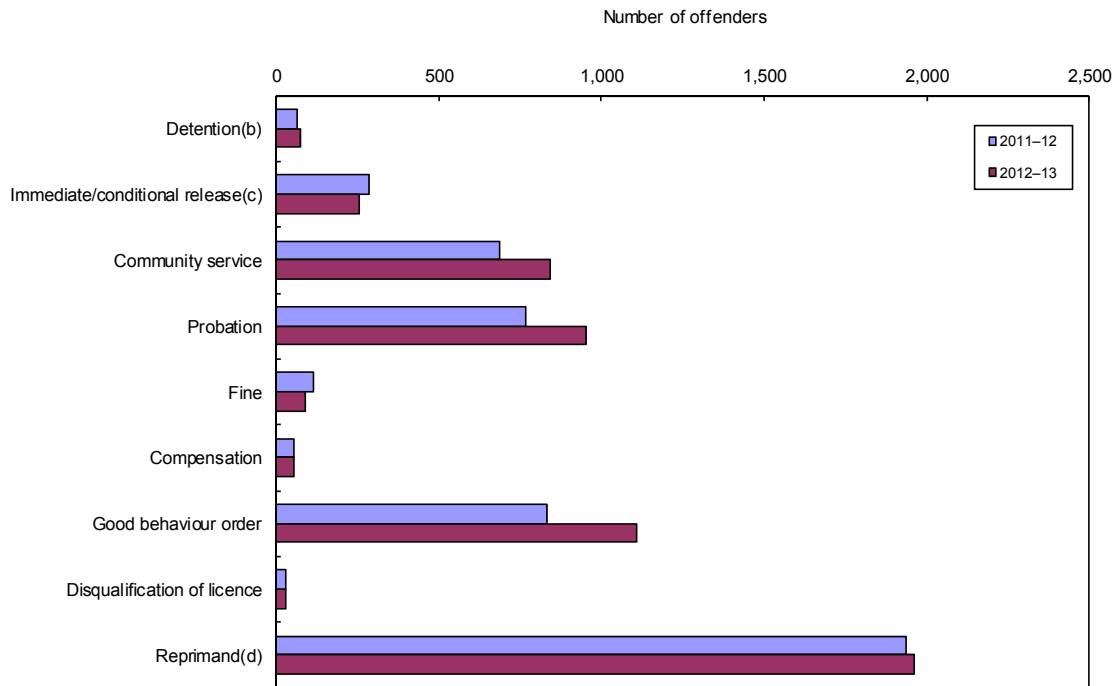
(b) Includes intensive supervision, imprisonment, intensive correction order and boot camp orders.

(c) Includes immediate release orders and conditional release orders

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

**Figure 2**

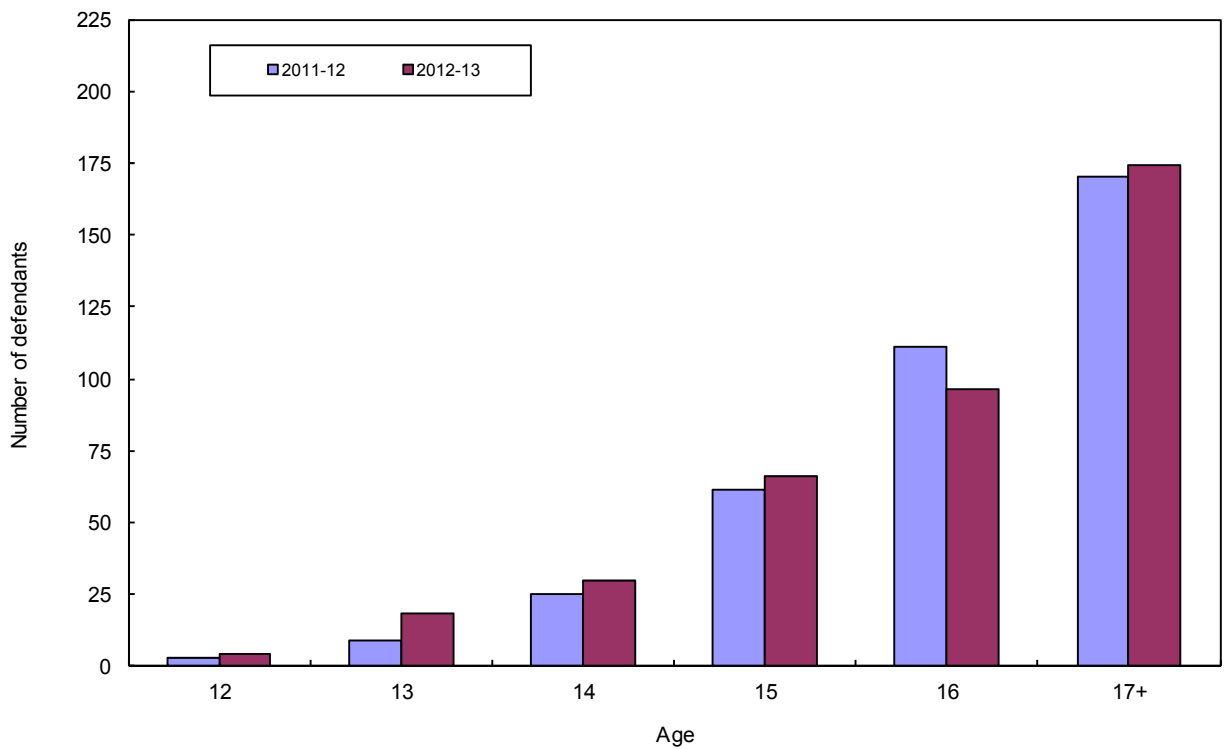
**Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(r)</sup> and 2012–13**



**Table 6 Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Age	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12	3	—	3	2	2	4	-33.3	..	33.3
13	6	3	9	11	7	18	83.3	133.3	100.0
14	23	2	25	18	12	30	-21.7	500.0	20.0
15	47	14	61	46	20	66	-2.1	42.9	8.2
16	93	18	111	76	20	96	-18.3	11.1	-13.5
17+	148	22	170	155	19	174	4.7	-13.6	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>

**Figure 3 Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(r)</sup> and 2012–13**



Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(a)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
<b>Brisbane Inner City</b>								
Brisbane	131	847	6.47	111	673	6.06	-15.3	-20.5
<b>Cairns</b>								
Cairns	53	253	4.77	51	432	8.47	-3.8	70.8
<b>Queensland - Outback</b>								
Charleville	2	3	1.50	1	1	1.00	-50.0	-66.7
Mount Isa	1	6	6.00	3	4	1.33	200.0	-33.3
<b>Townsville</b>								
Townsville	16	116	7.25	25	180	7.20	56.3	55.2
<b>Logan - Beaudesert</b>								
Beenleigh	36	156	4.33	36	413	11.47	—	164.7
<b>Fitzroy</b>								
Emerald	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Gladstone	1	4	4.00	1	1	1.00	—	-75.0
Rockhampton	9	24	2.67	23	46	2.00	155.6	91.7
<b>Mackay</b>								
Bowen	3	4	1.33	3	20	6.67	—	400.0
Mackay	4	36	9.00	7	33	4.71	75.0	-8.3
<b>Wide Bay</b>								
Bundaberg	6	22	3.67	4	10	2.50	-33.3	-54.5
Gympie	—	—	..	2	3	1.50	..	..
Hervey Bay	10	25	2.50	8	11	1.38	-20.0	-56.0
Kingaroy	1	10	10.00	1	2	2.00	—	-80.0
Maryborough	2	2	1.00	1	4	4.00	-50.0	100.0
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>								
Maroochydore	18	56	3.11	9	30	3.33	-50.0	-46.4
<b>Gold Coast</b>								
Southport	20	115	5.75	23	102	4.43	15.0	-11.3
<b>Darling Downs - Maranoa</b>								
Goondiwindi	1	2	2.00	2	24	12.00	100.0	1,100.0
Stanthorpe	—	—	..	1	2	2.00	..	..
<b>Ipswich</b>								
Ipswich	50	164	3.28	49	218	4.45	-2.0	32.9
<b>Toowoomba</b>								
Toowoomba	14	59	4.21	27	92	3.41	92.9	55.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>

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

**Table 8**

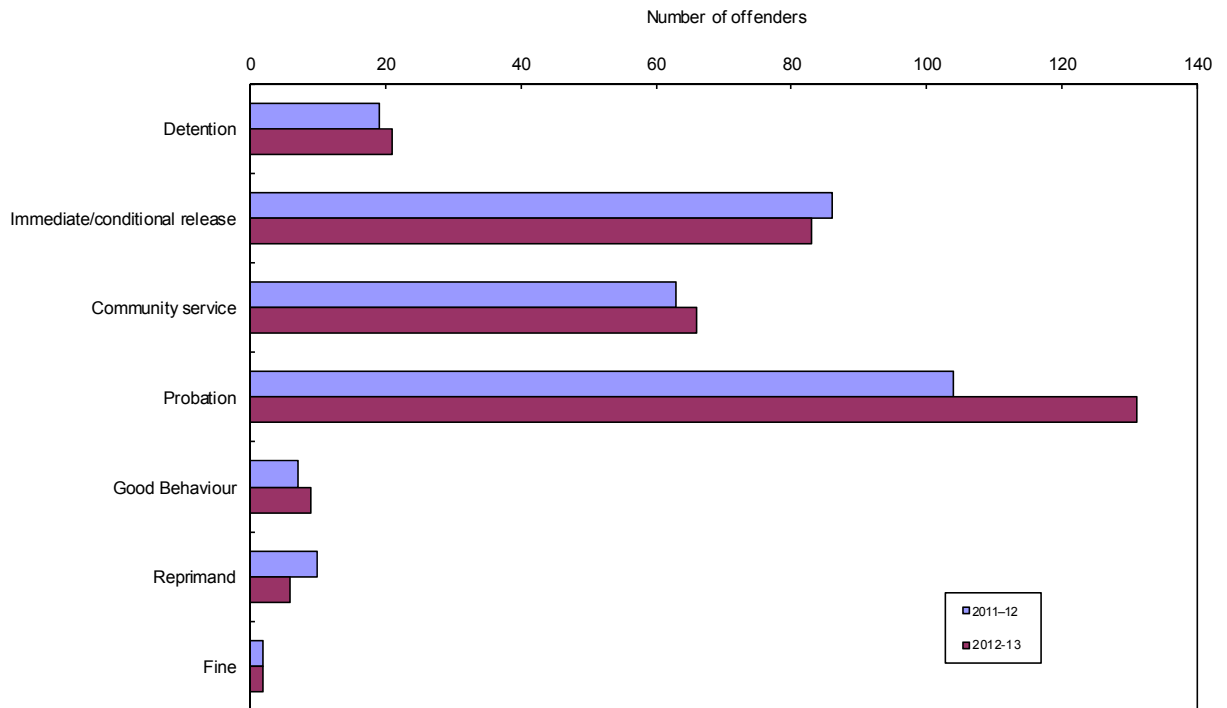
**Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention	19	—	19	17	4	21	-10.5	..	10.5
Immediate/conditional release	79	7	86	71	12	83	-10.1	71.4	-3.5
Community service	49	14	63	54	12	66	10.2	-14.3	4.8
Probation	78	26	104	98	33	131	25.6	26.9	26.0
Good behaviour order	6	1	7	6	3	9	—	200.0	28.6
Fine	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	..	—
Reprimand	10	—	10	5	1	6	-50.0	..	-40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

**Figure 4**

**Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(r)</sup> and 2012–13**



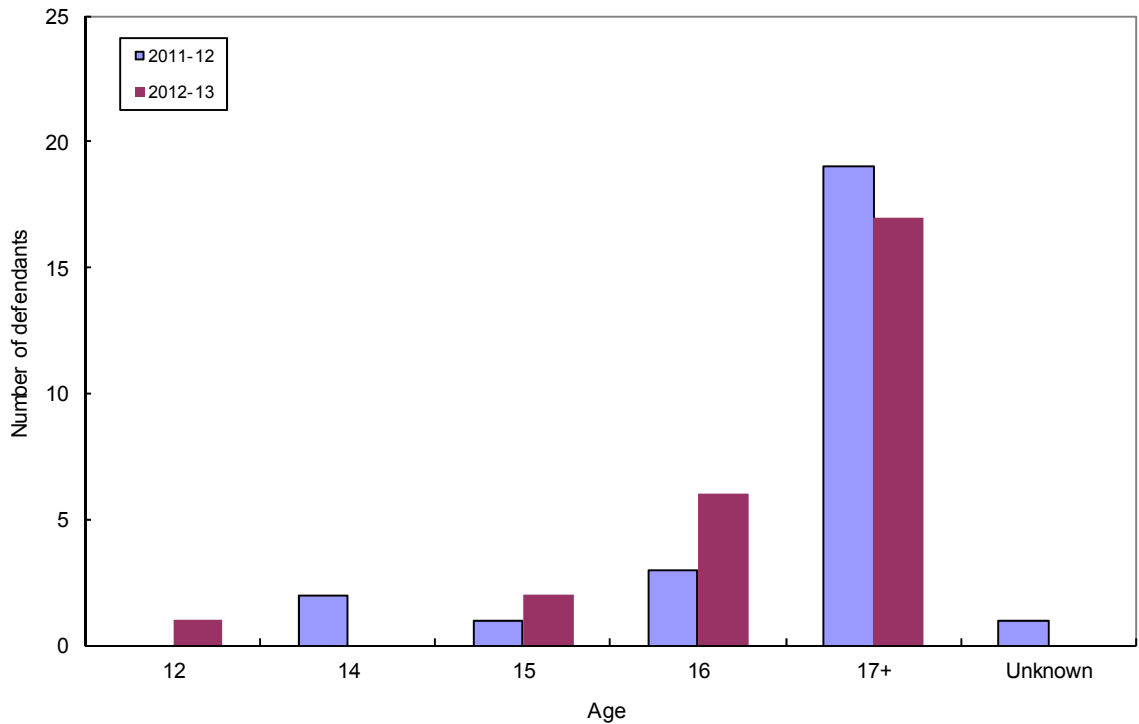
**Table 9**

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Age	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
12	—	—	..	—	1	1	..	..	..
14	1	1	2	—	—	—	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
15	1	—	1	2	—	2	100.0	..	100.0
16	3	—	3	6	—	6	100.0	..	100.0
17+	12	7	19	16	1	17	33.3	-85.7	-10.5
Unknown	—	1	1	—	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>-77.8</b>	<b>—</b>

**Figure 5**

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(r)</sup> and 2012–13**



Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(a)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change	
	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
<b>Brisbane Inner City</b>								
Brisbane	6	18	3.00	7	16	2.29	16.7	-11.1
Brisbane (S)	5	14	2.80	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Queensland - Outback</b>								
Charleville	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Mount Isa	2	4	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Cairns</b>								
Cairns	—	—	..	3	9	3.00	..	..
<b>Ipswich</b>								
Ipswich	—	—	..	8	21	2.63	..	..
<b>Fitzroy</b>								
Rockhampton	1	2	2.00	2	4	2.00	100.0	100.0
<b>Wide Bay</b>								
Bundaberg	1	1	1.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
Hervey Bay	1	2	2.00	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Toowoomba</b>								
Toowoomba	2	4	2.00	2	4	2.00	—	—
<b>Townsville</b>								
Townsville	3	4	1.33	1	6	6.00	-66.7	50.0
Townsville (S)	—	—	..	2	6	3.00	..	..
<b>Sunshine Coast</b>								
Maroochydore	1	2	2.00	1	1	1.00	—	-50.0
<b>Gold Coast</b>								
Southport	3	13	4.33	—	—	..	-100.0	-100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.5</b>

S = Supreme Court

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

**Table 11**

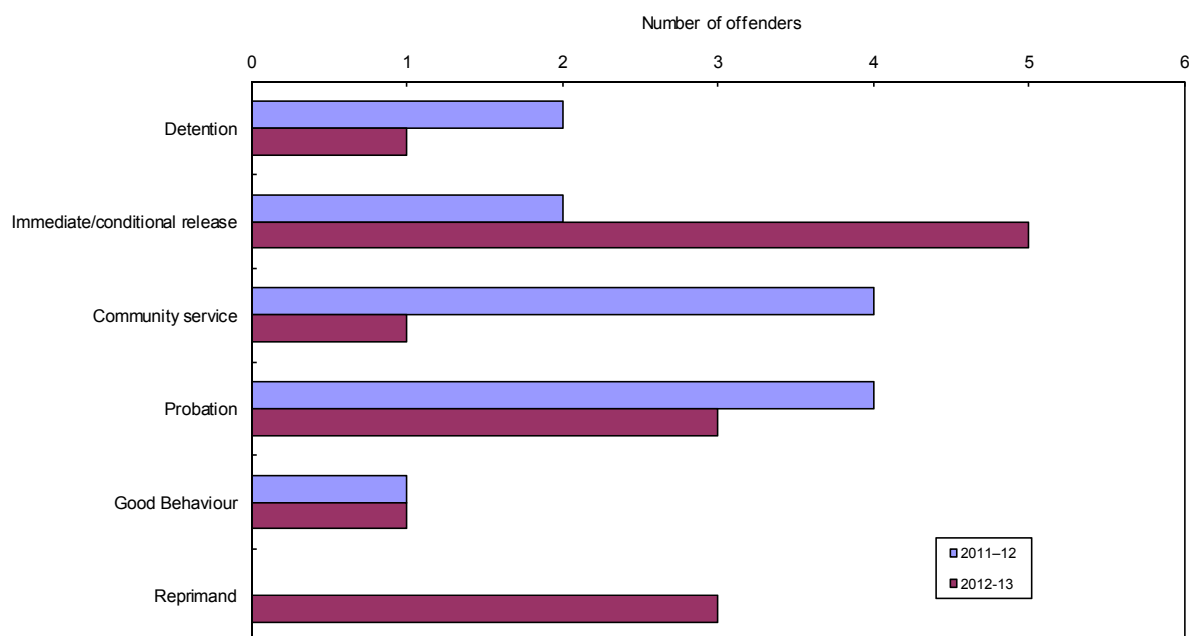
**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Penalty <sup>(a)</sup>	2011–12 <sup>(r)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention	2	—	2	1	—	1	-50.0	..	-50.0
Immediate/conditional release	1	1	2	5	—	5	400.0	-100.0	150.0
Community service	4	—	4	1	—	1	-75.0	..	-75.0
Probation	3	1	4	2	1	3	-33.3	—	-25.0
Good behaviour order	1	—	1	1	—	1	..	..	—
Reprimand	—	—	—	3	—	3	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-50.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>

(a) In descending order of seriousness.

**Figure 6**

**Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(r)</sup> and 2012–13**





**Table 12**

**All Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2011–12 and 2012–13**

Age	2011–12 <sup>(a)</sup>			2012–13			Percentage change		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10	23	1	24	26	3	29	13.0	200.0	20.8
11	68	3	71	99	4	103	45.6	33.3	45.1
12	144	42	186	150	52	202	4.2	23.8	8.6
13	326	141	467	423	153	576	29.8	8.5	23.3
14	598	268	866	789	322	1,111	31.9	20.1	28.3
15	1,087	395	1,482	1,224	464	1,688	12.6	17.5	13.9
16	1,587	444	2,031	1,548	453	2,001	-2.5	2.0	-1.5
17+	733	167	900	763	166	929	4.1	-0.6	3.2
Unknown	3	1	4	3	—	3	—	-100.0	-25.0
<b>Total<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>4,569</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>5,025</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>

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

**Figure 7**

**All Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2011–12<sup>(a)</sup> and 2012–13**

