Childrens Court of Queensland

Annual report 2011 – 2012

CHAMBERS OF JUDGE SHANAHAN DISTRICT COURT BRISBANE

26 October 2012

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

Dear Attorney,

In accordance with the requirements of s 24 of the *Childrens Court Act 1992* (Qld), I am pleased to present the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Childrens Court of Queensland, for 2011 – 2012.

Yours faithfully,

Michael Shanahan

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President's Overview

General

For the first time, this year's Annual Report contains data in relation to the number of sentence reviews (ss 118 and 119 *Youth Justice Act 1992* (Qld)), child safety appeals (s 117 *Child Protection Act 1999* (Qld)), and applications under s 21 of the *Surrogacy Act 2010* (Qld), as heard in the Childrens Court of Queensland for the last two financial years. The addition of those figures gives a more accurate picture of the work of the Court. In addition there are further tables analysing in detail the criminal matters disposed of by the Childrens Court of Queensland (as constituted by a Judge).

There is a further explanation (under the heading "Data Collection") as to the different counting rules applied in this annual report, compared to the statistics for juveniles contained in the Magistrates Courts Annual Report. I would like to thank the Youth Advocacy Centre for bringing this apparent anomaly to my attention.

On 14 July 2011, I was consulted by officers of the Department of Justice and Attorney-General in relation to revised forms for the Childrens Court.

From 26 to 27 July 2011, I attended the Annual General Meeting of the South Pacific Council of Youth and Childrens Courts (SPCYCC) in Vanuatu. 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. The SPCYCC is supported in its activities by UNICEF, AusAID, NZAID and the Pacific Islands Forum. It was resolved that the 2012 meeting be held in Queensland.

On 29 August 2011, I responded to a request for comment on the draft Domestic Violence and Family Protection Bill 2011, and the powers given to the Childrens Court to make or vary a domestic violence order under the *Child Protection Act 1999* (Qld).

On 13 September 2011, I attended the inaugural Ms Leneen Forde Public Address, hosted by the Child Protection Practitioners Association of Queensland.

On 7 February 2012, I attended the launch of the book "Evidence Based Policy and Practice in Youth Justice" by Stewart, Allard and Dennison at Griffith University.

From 15 to 16 March 2012, I attended the inaugural meeting of the Australian Childrens Courts – Heads of Jurisdiction in Melbourne. The meeting enabled reporting on developments in each jurisdiction, and exchanging ideas in relation to both the juvenile criminal justice system and the child protection system. It is planned to hold such meetings annually.

On 19 June 2012, I met with Associate Professor Jodie O'Leary of Bond University in relation to a study of fitness for trial issues amongst juvenile offenders in Queensland.

On 21 June 2012, in response to an invitation from the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, I attended a round table forum discussing the Government proposal to introduce "bootcamps" as a sentencing alternative for juveniles.

During the course of the financial year I held various meetings to develop the programme for the annual meeting of the SPCYCC, to be held in Brisbane in August 2012. I was also a member of the organising committee for the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration's conference "Doing Justice for Young People – Issues and Challenges for Judicial Administration in Australia and New Zealand", to be held in Brisbane in August 2012.

I also responded to various media enquiries involving juvenile justice issues, including giving an interview to the Courier Mail on 17 April 2012.

Youth Justice Trends Summary

Again there was an overall decrease in the number of juveniles whose cases were disposed of in all Queensland courts in 2011-2012. The decrease was 6.9%, following a decrease of 8.6% in 2010-2011. However, the number of charges heard increased. There was a 9.7% increase in the number of charges heard.

Of the 5,906 juveniles whose cases were finalised, 84.9% (5,012) were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

The number of detention orders imposed decreased by 38.3% and the use of Immediate or Condition Release Orders increased by 12.2%.

Cautions administered by the Queensland Police Service decreased by 9.1% from 2010-2011, with 12,238 juveniles being cautioned.

The Childrens Court of Queensland dealt with 1,762 charges against 358 defendants. This was a decrease of 15.2% from the previous year, although there was an increase of 5.3% in the number of charges dealt with. The Magistrates Court dealt with 5,840 juvenile defendants. Of these, 313 were committed to a higher court and 5,527 were finalised. There was a 6.3% decrease in the number of juvenile defendants before the Magistrates Court. However, there was an 8.6% increase in the number of charges being dealt with.

The statistics seem to demonstrate that there are a small number of persistent offenders who are charged with multiple offences. Whilst the number of juveniles appearing before the courts is decreasing, the number of offences alleged to be committed has increased.

Again, it is an ongoing concern that there were 4,211 victims involving an offence against the person where a juvenile offender was involved.

Youth Justice Conferencing

In the financial year, the Youth Justice Conferencing program received 2,937 referrals, an increase of 2.8% from the previous year. There were 1,691 referrals by the courts and 1,246 referrals by police. In total 2,282 conferences were held. 95% of conferences resulted in an agreement being reached. There was a very high level of satisfaction from participants (98% indicated that the conference was fair and with being satisfied with the agreement).

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.

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 for 2010-2011). Two further Court of Appeal cases during the year further highlighted the problem: R v GAM [2011] QCA 288, concerning police questioning of 17 year olds; and R v Love [2012] QCA 24, involving aspects of sentencing of 17 year olds convicted of federal offences.

Thanks

I would like to thank the Judges of the Childrens Court for their assistance in managing the workload of the Court. During 2011/2012, Judge Farr SC was appointed as a Judge of the Childrens Court. There are now 26 District Court Judges who hold commissions as Childrens Court Judges. I also thank the Magistrates for their work in this area. The Magistrates continue to perform over 90% of the judicial work in the youth justice system. I would like to particularly thank Magistrate Pam Dowse, who has diligently performed the role of Childrens Court Magistrate in Brisbane for her five year appointment, and welcome the appointment of Magistrate Leanne O'Shea to the position.

I also thank the court and registry staff for the contribution they make to the smooth operation of the 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 and other youth advocacy workers, as well as officers from the Department of Communities and 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

Juvenile Justice Trends - Summary

- There was an overall decrease of 6.9% in the number of juveniles whose cases were disposed in Queensland from 6,343 in 2010–11 to 5,906 in 2011–12.
- There was a 15.2% decrease in the number of young people coming before the Childrens Court of Queensland, and a 20.0% decrease in those appearing before the District Court. The number of juveniles dealt with by the Supreme Court also decreased by 64.3%.
- The Magistrate's Courts disposed of 93.6% of juvenile cases in 2011–12.
- Overall males accounted for 75.6%, while 15 to 16 year olds represented 58.3% of juvenile defendants. Young people appearing before the Supreme and District Courts were aged 16 years or older in 81.0% of cases.
- The number of detention orders issued by all courts decreased by 38.3%. Immediate/conditional release orders increased 12.2% from 320 to 359. These most serious of penalties were awarded in only 8.8% of cases. Detention orders in the Childrens Court of Queensland remained the same and immediate/conditional release orders decreased by 7.0% from 2010–11 to 2011 12.
- There was an overall increase in the number of charges against young people, from 18,878 to 20,712 (9.7%) between 2010–11 and 2011–12 respectively.
- As in the previous year, theft and related offences and unlawful entry with intent offences accounted for half of all charges against juveniles. These offences saw a combined increase of 15.3% since 2010–11.
- In 2011–12, the Youth Justice Conferencing services received a total of 2,937 referrals, an increase of 79 or 2.8% from the previous financial year. During the 2011 12 period, a total of 2,282 referrals were conferenced. Queensland courts made 1,328 (45.2%) indefinite and 363 (12.4%) before sentence referrals whilst 1,246 (42.4%) diversionary referrals were made by Queensland Police.
- Cautions administered by Queensland Police decreased this year by 9.1%, from 13,461 to 12,238.
- As in previous years, the majority of victims of offences against the person committed by juvenile offenders were aged under 20 years of age (53.3% of those where age was recorded) and only 6.4% were aged 50 years or over. Assault victims accounted for 66.0% of all victims of offences against the person committed by juvenile offenders, with 27.3% of those victims aged between 25 and 39 years.

Introduction

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).

Explanatory Notes

Reference period

The statistics in this report focus on the financial year 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. Where possible, data from the previous financial year are provided for comparison.

Data collection

Statistical information used in this report has been collected and prepared by the 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 counting rules as prescribed by the Australian Government Productivity Commission. The differences in the counting rules make the two reports incomparable. The main difference is the unit counted in the RoGs counting rules is lodgements, which gives a measure of workload, while the unit counted in the ABS counting rules is disposals, which gives a measure of results.

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

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

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

Symbols used in tables

— nil

. not applicable

Definitions

caution - an official warning given at police discretion to juveniles as an alternative to charging

charge - a formal accusation of an offence

child - see juvenile

Childrens Court Judge - a District Court Judge appointed to the Childrens Court (s3, *Childrens Court Act 1992*)

Childrens Court of Queensland - an intermediate court created to deal with juveniles charged with serious offences, child safety appeals pursuant to s 117 of the *Child Safety Act 1999* and applications under the *Surrogacy Act 2010*. It is presided over by a Childrens Court Judge, who is also a Judge of the District Court of Queensland.

committal - referral of a case from a Magistrates Court to a higher court for trial or sentence

Court of Appeal - the Supreme Court sitting in judgement on an appeal

defendant - 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.

disposal - 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 transfer to another court)

District Court of Queensland - a court constituted by a District Court Judge (ss 3 and 5, *Childrens Court Act 1992* and *District Court of Queensland Act 1967*)

ex officio indictment - an indictment presented to a higher court by the Director of Prosecutions without a committal

guilty finding - a determination by the court or as a result of a guilty plea that a defendant is legally responsible for an offence

juvenile - 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.)

Magistrates Court - a court of summary jurisdiction constituted by a magistrate or, in some circumstances, by two justices of the peace

offence - an act or omission which renders the person doing the act or making the omission liable to punishment.

offence type - a category within a classification describing the nature of the offence; the Queensland extension of the Australian Standard Offence Code (QASOC 2008) is used in this report

offender - a juvenile who has been found, or has pleaded, guilty of an offence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

trial (criminal) - a hearing (in a District or Supreme Court) before a judge sitting with a jury or (in the Childrens Court of Queensland) by a judge alone to determine the guilt of a defendant charged with an offence

Youth Justice Conferencing - a diversionary option based on restorative justice principles whereby firstly the police can divert young offenders from the court system, and then the court can either divert or order a pre-sentence conference or indefinite referral as a method of dealing with a charge. The victim of an offence has the right to veto any conference.

Data Issues

There has been a change in the scope of the court statistics in recent years, and caution should be used in comparing the data in this report to those published in early reports.

Breach of juvenile justice orders

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 (*Youth Justice Act 1992*). Therefore, as such breaches are not criminal offences, juveniles appearing for re-sentencing have been excluded from the data in this report.

In 2011–12, 308 defendants appeared in Queensland courts for breach of juvenile justice orders compared to 5,906 appearing for criminal offences.

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).

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 Australian Standard Offence Classification, Queensland Extension (QASOC) 2008. Offences are first classified into one of sixteen divisions using QASOC 2008, then the National Offence Index (09) is applied to establish an order of seriousness. These divisions are further broken down into offence types.

The Australian Standard Offence Classification, Queensland Extension (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 significant 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.

Cautions

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 5,906 juveniles whose cases were disposed in all Queensland courts in 2011–12, a decrease of 6.9% from 6,343 in 2010–11. The number of defendants in the Magistrates Court decreased by 360 (6.1%). Over the same 12 month period in the Children's Court of Queensland, the number of defendants decreased by 64 (15.2%).

In 2011–12, the Magistrates Court disposed 93.6% of juvenile defendants, the Childrens Court of Queensland 6.1%, and the District and Supreme Courts the remaining 0.4%.

Juvenile defendants by court level of final disposal(a), Queensland, 2010-11 and 2011-12

	2010–11 ^(b)		2011–12		Change
Court level	No.	%	No.	%	%
Magistrates	5,887	92.8	5,527	93.6	-6.1
Childrens Court of Queensland	422	6.7	358	6.1	-15.2
District	20	0.3	16	0.3	-20.0
Supreme	14	0.2	5	0.1	-64.3
Total	6,343	100.0	5,906	100.1	-6.9

⁽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) Revised.

Following the pattern of previous years, males accounted for 75.6% of all finalised defendants in 2011–12. Fifteen to sixteen year olds represented 58.3% of juvenile defendants, with a further 14.8% aged 17 years and over. (For more detail refer to Table 12.)

Charges against juveniles by court level

Whereas defendant numbers decreased in the Childrens Court of Queensland and Magistrates Court in 2011–12, the number of charges heard increased. The average number of charges per defendant in the Children's Court of Queensland rose from 4.0 to 4.9 in 2011–12, and in the Magistrates Court charges per defendant rose from 2.9 to 3.4. Only the Supreme Court showed a decrease in charges per defendant, from 3.2 in 2010–11 to 2.0 in 2011–12.

The offence categories with the largest number of charges were theft and related offences with 6,674 charges (32.2%), unlawful entry with intent with 3,775 charges (18.2%), property damage with 2,951 charges (14.2%) and public order offences with 2,096 charges (10.1%). In total, these four offence categories represented three quarters of all charges against juveniles (74.8%). (For more detail refer to Table 1.)

Charges against juveniles by court level of final disposal(a), Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

	2010–11 ^(b)		2011–12		Change
Court level	No.	%	No.	%	%
Magistrates	17,131	90.7	18,905	91.3	10.4
Childrens Court of Queensland	1,674	8.9	1,762	8.5	5.3
District	28	0.1	35	0.2	25.0
Supreme	45	0.2	10	0.05	-77.8
Total	18,878	100.0	20,712	100.0	9.7

⁽a) Charges against 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.

Penalties received by juvenile offenders

In 2011–12, 84.9% (5,012) of the 5,906 juvenile defendants in Queensland's courts were either found guilty or pleaded guilty.

Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Penalty ^(a)	2010–11 ^(b)	2011–12	Change %
Detention ^(c)	133	82	-38.3
Immediate/Conditional release ^(d)	320	359	12.2
Community service	951	748	-21.3
Probation	977	863	-11.7
Fine	143	116	-18.9
Compensation	67	53	-20.9
Good behaviour	904	837	-7.4
Disqualification of licence	48	25	-47.9
Reprimand ^(e)	1,892	1,929	2.0
Total	5,435	5,012	-7.8

⁽a) In decreasing order of seriousness.

Of those found guilty in 2011–12, 82 (or 1.6%) were sentenced to detention, and a further 359 (or 7.2%) received immediate/conditional release orders.

Reprimands and other minor penalties were ordered for 1,929 juveniles (38.5%). The next largest group of 863 received probation orders (17.2%) as their most serious penalty, followed by 837 (16.7%) with good behaviour orders.

⁽b) Revised.

⁽b) Revised.

⁽c) Includes imprisonment and intensive supervision orders.

⁽d) Includes suspended imprisonment.

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

Cautions

Data provided by the Queensland Police Service showed that 12,238 juvenile offenders were cautioned in 2011–12, a decrease of 9.1% from 2010–11. In comparison, 5,906 juvenile defendants were disposed in court in the same period.

As in 2010–11, the greatest number of cautions were administered for theft and related offences (4,355 or 35.6% of all cautions) in 2011–12. A further 2,397 juveniles received cautions for "other offences" (19.6%), including dangerous or negligent acts, public order offences etc (see table footnote, below), and 1,630 for unlawful entry with intent (13.3%).

Juvenile offenders proceeded against by caution(a) by offence type, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Offence type ^(b)	2010–11 ^(c)	2011–12	Change %
Acts intended to cause injury	789	719	-8.9
Sexual assault & related offences	259	290	12.0
Robbery & extortion	50	15	-70.0
Unlawful entry with intent	1,409	1,630	15.7
Theft & related offences	5,526	4,355	-21.2
[Motor vehicle theft]	860	984	14.4
[Other theft]	4,384	3,136	-28.5
[Receiving & handling]	282	235	-16.7
Deception & related offences	128	107	-16.4
Illicit drug offences	1,042	1,121	7.6
Property damage	1,772	1,585	-10.6
Road traffic offences	17	19	11.8
Other offences ^(d)	2,469	2,397	-2.9
Total	13,461	12,238	-9.1

⁽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) Revised.

⁽d) 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 1,762 charges against 358 defendants in 2011–12, a decrease of 15.2% defendants since the previous year.

Defendants in the Childrens Court of Queensland

The majority of defendants in 2011–12 were aged 15 years or older (325 or 90.8%), with 45.5% of all defendants aged 17 years or older, appearing for offences committed before the age of 17. Only 9.2% of defendants were aged less than 15 years.

Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Oueensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Age	2010–11 ^(a)	2011–12	Change %
11	1	_	-100.0
12	5	3	-40.0
13	13	8	-38.5
14	28	22	-21.4
15	66	58	-12.1
16	106	104	-1.9
17 & over ^(b)	203	163	-19.7
Total	422	358	-15.2

⁽a) Revised

Charges against juveniles in the Childrens Court of Queensland

The Childrens Court of Queensland dealt with 1,762 charges in 2011–12, an increase of 5.3% from the previous year. The average number of charges per defendant increased from 4.0 in 2010–11 to 4.9 in 2011–12.

Childrens Court of Queensland: Charges against juveniles disposed(a) by offence type, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Offence type ^(b)	2010–11 ^(c)	2011–12	Change %
Acts intended to cause injury	214	212	-0.9
Sexual assault & related offences	193	198	2.6
Robbery & extortion	244	227	-7.0
Unlawful entry with intent	375	378	0.8
Theft & related offences	341	365	7.0

⁽b) 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.

00	0	
85	95	11.8
23	18	-21.7
166	243	46.4
10	19	90.0
23	7	-69.6
28	34	21.4
152	168	10.5
161	163	1.24
	152 28 23 10 166 23	152 168 28 34 23 7 10 19 166 243

- (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) Revised.
- (d) 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 21.5% of all charges, compared with 22.4% in 2010–11, and theft and related offences accounted for 20.7%. Property damage charges increased by 46.4%, to 243 charges in 2011–12 and represented 13.8% of all charges.

Penalties received by juvenile offenders before the Childrens Court of Queensland

Of the 358 juveniles before the Childrens Court of Queensland in 2011–12, 280 (78.2%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, 19 offenders (6.8%) received a custodial sentence as their most serious penalty, with a further 80 (28.6%) receiving an immediate/conditional release order. The most common penalty was probation (36.1%).

Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Penalty ^(a)	2010–11 ^(b)	2011–12	Change %
Detention ^(c)	19	19	_
Immediate/Conditional release ^(d)	86	80	-7.0
Community service	83	61	-26.5
Probation	121	101	-16.5
Fine	3	2	-33.3
Compensation	2	_	-100.0
Good behaviour	7	7	_
Reprimand ^(e)	12	10	-16.7
Total	333	280	-15.9

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

Magistrates Court

Juvenile defendants in the Magistrates Court

In 2011–12, 5,840 juvenile defendants were dealt with in the Magistrates Court in Queensland, a decrease of 6.3% from 6,234 in the previous year. Of these, 313 were committed to a higher court for trial or sentence and 5,527 were disposed, either by a guilty finding (4,722 or 85.4%) or by discharge (805 or 14.6%).

Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants by method of finalisation, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Method of finalisation	2010–11 ^(a)	2011–12	Change %
Committed ^(b)	347	313	-9.8
Disposed ^(c)	5,887	5,527	-6.1
Found guilty	5,080	4,722	-7.0
Discharged ^(d)	807	805	-0.2
Total	6,234	5,840	-6.3

⁽a) Revised.

The difference between the 313 defendants committed to the higher court and the 379 disposed in the Childrens Court of Queensland, District and Supreme Courts in 2011–12 is accounted for by ex officio indictments and matters committed to the higher court in 2010–11 and being disposed in 2011–12.

Charges against juveniles in the Magistrates Court

Of the 20,349 charges against juveniles in the Magistrates Court in 2011–12, 18,905 (92.9%) were disposed, while 1,444 (7.1%) were committed to a higher court for trial or sentence.

Magistrates Court: Charges against juveniles by method of finalisation, Oueensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Method of finalisation	2010–11 ^(a)	2011–12	Change %
Committed	1,607	1,444	-10.1
Disposed(b)	17,131	18,905	10.4
Total	18,738	20,349	8.6

⁽a) Revised.

⁽b) Includes only those appearances where Committal to a Higher Court was the defendants Most Serious Outcome.

⁽c) Defendants who are indefinitely referred to Youth Justice Conferencing are not counted here.

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

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

Charges against juveniles disposed in the Magistrates Court

In 2011–12, 18,905 charges were disposed in the Magistrates Court.

The largest number of charges disposed were for theft and related offences (6,304 or 33.3%), followed by "other offences" (3,533 or 18.7%) and unlawful entry with intent (3,391 or 17.9%).

Property damage offences also saw a significant increase (26.8%), from 2,135 in 2010–11 to 2,708 in 2011–12.

In total, these four offence types accounted for 84.3% of all charges disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2011–12, compared with 80.7% in the previous year.

Magistrates Court: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Queensiana, 2010 11 ana 20			
Offence type ^(a)	2010–11 ^(b)	2011–12	Change %
Homicide & related offences	1	1	_
Acts intended to cause injury	939	942	0.3
Sexual assault & related offences	82	46	-43.9
Robbery & extortion	114	99	-13.2
Unlawful entry with intent	2,837	3,391	19.5
Theft & related offences	5,507	6,304	14.5
[Motor vehicle theft]	1,812	2,490	37.4
[Other theft]	3,049	3,147	3.2
[Receiving & handling]	646	667	3.3
Deception & related offences	156	92	-41.0
Illicit drug offences	430	537	24.9
Property damage	2,135	2,708	26.8
Road traffic offences	1,576	1,252	-20.6
Other offences ^(c)	3,354	3,533	5.3
Total	17,131	18,905	10.4

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

Penalties received by juvenile offenders before the Magistrates Court

Of the 5,527 juvenile defendants disposed in the Magistrates Court in 2011 12, 4,722 (85.4%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, over one third (1,919 or 40.6%) received a reprimand as their most serious penalty. A custodial sentence was given to 62 offenders (1.3%) as their most serious penalty, and 277 (5.9%) received

⁽b) Revised.

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

⁽d) Excludes committals.

immediate/conditional release orders. A further 829 (17.6%) received a good behaviour order and 759 (16.1%) received probation as their most serious penalty.

Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Penalty ^(a)	2010–11 ^(b)	2011–12	Change %
Detention ^(c)	107	62	-42.1
Immediate/conditional release ^(d)	232	277	19.4
Community service	863	684	-20.7
Probation	850	759	-10.7
Fine	140	114	-18.6
Compensation	65	53	-18.5
Good behaviour	896	829	-7.5
Disqualification of licence	48	25	-47.9
Reprimand ^(e)	1,879	1,919	2.1
Total	5,080	4,722	-7.0

⁽a) In decreasing order of seriousness.

⁽b) Revised.

⁽c) Includes imprisonment orders and intensive supervision orders.
(d) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.

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

Supreme and District Courts

In 2011–12, the Supreme and District Courts disposed 45 charges against 21 juveniles. The number of defendants decreased from 34 in 2010–11 to 21 in 2011–12 and the number of charges also decreased accordingly, resulting in no change to the number of charges per defendant from one year to the next.

In 2011–12, there were 10 charges against 5 defendants disposed in the Supreme Court, compared with 35 charges against 16 defendants disposed in the District Court.

Defendants in Supreme and District Courts

In 2011–12, two thirds of the 21 juvenile defendants before the Supreme and District Courts were aged 17 years and older, with a further 14.3% aged 16 years. (For more detail refer to Table 9.)

Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Age	2010–11 ^(a)	2011–12	Change %
14	_	2	
15	2	1	-50.0
16	7	3	-57.1
17 & over ^(b)	25	14	-44.0
Unknown	_	1	
Total	34	21	-38.2

⁽a) Revised.

Charges against juveniles in Supreme and District Courts

In 2011–12, Of the 45 charges before Supreme and District Courts, acts intended to cause injury accounted for the largest number with 15 charges (33.3%), while robbery and extortion offences accounted for 9 charges (20.0%). Illicit drug offences and unlawful entry with intent each accounted for 6 charges or 13.3% of the total.

Supreme and District Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

,			
Offence type ^(a)	2010–11 ^(b)	2011–12	Change %
Homicide & related offences	13	2	-84.6
Acts intended to cause injury	37	15	-59.5
Sexual assault & related offences	4	1	-75.0
Robbery & extortion	7	9	28.6
Unlawful entry with intent	2	6	200.0
Theft & related offences	1	5	400.0

⁽b) 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.

[Motor vehicle theft]		2	
[Other theft]		1	
[Receiving & handling]	1	2	100.0
Deception & related offences	1		-100.0
Illicit drug offences	8	6	-25.0
Other offences ^(c)		1	
Total	73	45	-38.4

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

Penalties received by juvenile offenders before Supreme and District Courts

Of the 21 juveniles before the District and Supreme Courts in 2011–12, 11 (52.4%) were found guilty or pleaded guilty. Of these, 1 (9.1%) received detention as their most serious penalty, 3 (27.3%) received probation and 3 (27.3%) a community service order.

Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

Penalty ^(a)	2010–11 ^(b)	2011–12	Change %
Detention ^(c)	7	1	-85.7
Immediate/conditional release ^(d)	2	2	
Community service	6	3	-50.0
Probation	6	3	-50.0
Fine	1	1	
Good behaviour	1	1	
Reprimand ^(e)	1		-100.0
Total	24	11	-54.2

⁽a) In decreasing order of seriousness.

- (b) Revised.
- (c) Includes imprisonment orders and intensive supervision orders.
- (d) Includes wholly suspended imprisonment.
- (e) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Compliance with court orders

On 3 April 2012, the responsibility for youth justice was transferred from the Department of Communities to the Department of Justice and Attorney-General

Youth Justice Services, Department of Justice and Attorney-General, supervises juveniles on community correction orders (i.e. probation, conditional release,

⁽b) Revised.

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

community service and intensive supervision orders). The following information has been extracted from the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) database.

Note: Data may not match previously published figures due to 2011–12 data being extracted from the new youth justice information management system (ICMS) where counting rules differ from previous years using the old FAM YJ information system. In addition, data quality issues associated with the recording of breaches in the new information system has resulted in an under-count of breaches.

In 2010–11 there were 2,926 admissions to these types of orders. Of these, 1,625 (55.5%) were probation, 1,047 (35.8%) were community service orders, 249 (8.5%) were conditional release orders and 5 (0.2%) were intensive supervision orders.

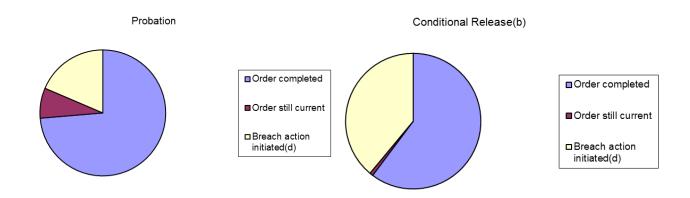
Orders breached

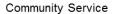
Orders can be breached either by the juvenile re-offending during the period of the order or by not meeting other conditions of the order.

The majority (72.2%) of orders made in 2010–11 had been complied with and completed by 30 June 2012.

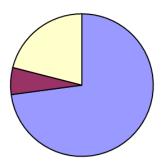
Of community service orders from 2010–11, 6.1% were still in effect 12 months after the end of that year, and of probation orders 7.8% were still in effect. Probation orders may be up to three years in length. The length of time within which community service orders should be completed is twelve months. 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.

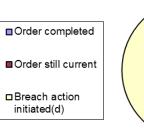
Admissions to orders against juveniles in 2010–11: Type of order by completion status at 30 June 2012, Queensland (a)

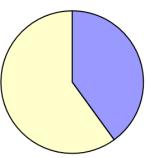




Intensive Supervision(c)









- (a) Admissions orders are counted once for each type of order made in the same court on the same day (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 2012) as a result of the action.

Source: ICMS Database, Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, October 2012

Applications for sentence review

Applications for Sentence Review – Youth Justice Act 1992, 2010–11 and 2011–12(a)(b)(c)

Total	44	73
Stanthorpe	1	
Mount Isa	1	_
Ipswich	1	_
Townsville	1	2
Toowoomba	1	3
Beenleigh	1	4
Cairns	4	2
Brisbane	34	62
Location of applications	2010–11	2011–12

- (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 13 July 2012.

Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland

Appeals to Childrens Court of Queensland, Department of Child Safety as Respondent or Appellant(a)(b)(c)

Respondent of App		<u> </u>	
Originating Location	2010–11	2011–12	Total
Beenleigh	_	1	1
Brisbane	3	5	8
Cairns	2	1	3
Maroochydore	2	1	3
Mt Isa	1	_	1
Rockhampton	1	_	1
Southport	1	1	2
Toowoomba	2	4	6
Townsville	_	1	1
Total	12	14	26

⁽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*.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, data current as at 11 September 2012.

Applications for parentage orders

Originating Applications to Childrens Court for *Surrogacy Act 2010* Parentage Orders(a)(b)(c)

Originating Location	2010–11	2011–12	Total
Brisbane	2	5	7
Cairns	_	1	1
Total	2	6	8

⁽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.

Source: Department of Justice and Attorney-General, QCIVIL System.

⁽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.

⁽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.

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 and sex of the victim were recorded and the age of the offender was known. This is the context in which all victim data are reported in this report.

Of the 4,211 victims of juvenile offenders in 2011–12, the majority were under the age of 20 years (53.3% of those where age was recorded), with 25.2% aged 10 to 14 years and 21.2% aged 15 to 19 years. Only 6.4% of victims were aged 50 years or over.

Assault victims accounted for 66.0% of all victims of juvenile offenders, with 27.3% of those victims aged between 25 and 39 years and a further 21.3% aged between 10 and 14 years.

Victims aged 10 to 14 years accounted for 45.6% of victims of sexual offences by juvenile offenders, and a further 33.0% were under 10 years of age.

For offences committed by juveniles, 57.0% of victims were male. Females comprised 71.3% of sexual assault victims and 40.0% of assault victims, while males comprised 75.1% of robbery victims and 60.0% of assault victims.

Youth justice conferencing

A new youth justice conferencing information system, CRIS-YJ commenced in May 2012. As a result, data for 2011–12 has been extracted from two different information systems, CRISYJ and the superseded YJC Files. Because of differences between the two systems and slightly different counting rules for data extracted from the two systems, the absolute reliability of the data for the 2011–12 financial year cannot be guaranteed.

In 2011–12, the Youth Justice Conferencing program received a total of 2,937 referrals, an increase of 79 or 2.8% from the previous financial year. During the 2011–12 period, a total of 2,282 referrals were conferenced.

Queensland courts made 1,328 (45.2%) indefinite and 363 (12.4%) before sentence referrals whilst 1,246 (42.4%) diversionary referrals were made by Queensland Police.

Indigenous young people accounted for 37.8% (1,110) of all referrals received, a 21.4% increase from the previous year.

Of the referrals conferenced, 95 per cent resulted in agreement being reached in a conference, consistent with 2011–12. In addition:

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

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

Offences for which young people were conferenced, by offence type, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Offence type ^(a)	2010–11	2011–12	Change ^(c) %
Homicide	_	1	
[Driving causing death]		1	
Assaults	777	656	
[Major assault]	237	_	
[Minor assault]	373	_	
[Other violations of persons]	157	_	
Sexual Offences	132	162	
[Rape]	24	12	
[Other sexual offences] ^(b)	108	150	
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	_	57	
[Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle]	_	48	
[Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons] (b)	_	9	
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	_	1	
Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	_	1	
Robbery & extortion	65	63	
Fraud and Misappropriation	151	173	
Theft, breaking & entering, etc.	3,030	2,791	
[Theft / Unlawful Use of MV]	721	585	
[Other theft]	1,179	950	
[Receiving, unlawful possession]	137	131	
[Breaking and entering]	993	1,125	
Property damage	848	1,107	
[Arson]	31	_	
[Other property damage]	817	_	
Driving, traffic & related offences	401	320	
[Licence offences]	189	166	
[Driving under the influence] ^(b)	41	27	
[Dangerous or negligent driving]	38	_	

[Other traffic offences] ^(b)	133	127	
Drug offences	171	178	
[Possession or use of drugs]	74	70	
[Deal or traffic illicit drugs]	_	25	
[Other drug offences]	97	83	
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	_	44	
Public nuisance offences	259	294	
[Trespassing and vagrancy]	241	231	
[Offensive conduct]	18	33	
[Disorderly conduct]	_	27	
[Regulated public order offences]	_	3	
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	_	25	
[Breach of community based orders]	_	1	
[Offences against government operations]	_	1	
[Offences against justice procedures]	_	23	
Other offences	318	358	
Total	6,152	6,230	

Notes:

- 1. A new youth justice conferencing information system, CRIS-YJ commenced in May 2012. As a result, data for 2011–12 has been extracted from two different information systems, CRIS-YJ and the superseded YJC-Files. Because of differences between the two systems and slightly different counting rules for data extracted from the two systems, the absolute reliability of the data for the 2011–12 financial year cannot be guaranteed.
- (a) Offence categories and sub-categories correspond to Australian 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) Due to changes in the data extraction, percentage change cannot be provided this year.

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

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All Courts: Charges against juveniles disposed by offence type and court type, Queensland, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Table 1

Γ	2010–11 and	–12	1					
		2010-	District &			2011	District &	
Offence type	Magistrates Court ^(a)	Childrens Court of Qld	Supreme Courts	Total	Magistrates Court ^(a)	Childrens Court of Qld	Supreme Courts	Total
Homicide & related offences	1	_	13	14	1	_	2	3
Murder	_	_	6	6		_	2	3
Conspiracy to murder	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Attempted murder	1	_	2	3	_	_	_	_
Manslaughter and driving causing death	_	_	5	5	_	_	_	_
Acts intended to cause injury	939	214	37	1,190	942	212	15	1,169
Assault	932	213	37	1,182		208	14	1,157
Acts intended to cause injury, nec	7	1	_	8	7	4	1	12
Sexual assault & related offences	82	193	4	279	46	198	1	245
Sexual assault	74	178	4	256		172	1	199
Non-assaultive sexual offences	8	15	_	23		26	_	46
Dannaraus ar naglinant acts	147	40		159	200	16		216
Dangerous or negligent acts Dangerous operation of a vehicle	72	12 6	_	78	99	10	_	109
Other dangerous or negligent acts	75	6		81	101	6		109
Other dangerous or riegingent dots	7.5	0		01	101			
Abduction & related offences	46	8	_	54		3	_	50
Deprivation of Liberty	6	3	_	9	5	2 1		7
Harrassment and Threatening Behaviour	40	5		45	42	1	_	43
Robbery & extortion	114	244	7	365	99	227	9	335
Robbery	112	242	7	361	95	226	9	330
Blackmail & extortion	2	2	_	4	4	1	_	5
Unlawful entry with intent	2,837	375	2	3,214	3,391	378	6	3,775
Theft & related offences ^(c)	5,507	341	1	5,849	6,304	365	5	6,674
Motor vehicle theft & related offences	1,812	161	_	1,973	-	163	2	2,655
Other theft & related offences	4	_	_	4	5	_	_	5
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	646	28	1	675	667	34	2	703
Theft (except motor vehicles)	3,045	152	_	3,197	3,142	168	1	3,311
Deception & related offences	156	23	1	180	92	7	_	99
Obtain benefit by deception	72	16	_	88	46	5	_	51
Forgery & counterfeiting	3	_	_	3	8	_	_	8
Deceptive business/government practice	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_
Other fraud and deception offences	80	7	1	88	38	2	_	40
Illicit drug offences	430	10	8	448	537	19	6	562
Import or export illicit drugs	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Deal or traffic in illicit drugs	15	_	5	20	25	1	2	28
Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs	18	1	_	19		1	_	15
Possess &/or use illicit drugs	181	4	1	186		5	2	226
Other illicit drug offences	216	5	2	223	279	12	2	293
Weapons & explosives offences	131	3	_	134	132	8	_	140
Prohibited weapons/explosives offences	7	_	_	7	11	_	_	11
Regulated weapons/explosives offences	124	3	_	127	121	8	_	129
Property damage	2,135	166	_	2,301	2,708	243		2,951
Property damage	2,132	166	_	2,298		243	_	2,951
Environmental pollution	3	_	_	3	_	_	_	· —
Public order offences	2,049	33	_	2,082	2,057	39	_	2,096
Road traffic offences	1,576	23	_	1,599	1,252	18	_	1,270
Justice & government offences	966	29	_	995	1,067	28	1	1,096
Breach of justice order ^(d)	8	_	_	8	26	_	_	26
Offences against government operations	23	-	_	23	13	1	_	14
Offences against justice procedures	935	29	_	964	1,027	27	1	1,055
Offences against government security	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1
Miscellaneous offences	15	_	_	15	30	1	_	31
Total	17,131	1,674	73	18,878	18,905	1,762	45	20,712

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

(b) Revised

⁽c) Total includes offences not further disaggregated.

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

-83.9 -20.0 3,100.0 16.7 -84.6 -100.0 146.9
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Table 2 Continued

		2010-11 _{(a})		2011–12		Percentag	ge change
Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(b)	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Cairns		Ü			Ü			Ü
Cairns	29	92	3.17	18	205	11.39	-37.9	122.8
Innisfail	1	3	3.00	1	1	1.00	_	-66.7
Mareeba	1	1	1.00	2	4	2.00	100.0	300.0
Mossman	_	_		2	5	2.50		
Tully	1	2	2.00	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Yarrabah	8	38	4.75	3	3	1.00	-62.5	-92.1
Sunshine Coast								
Caloundra	1	2	2.00	1	12	12.00	_	500.0
Maroochydore	16	26	1.63	3	8	2.67	-81.3	-69.2
Gold Coast								
Southport	18	45	2.50	26	61	2.35	44.4	35.6
lpswich								
lpswich	41	154	3.76	48	176	3.67	17.1	14.3
Richlands	35	156	4.46	20	116	5.80	-42.9	-25.6
Total	389	1,607	4.13	341	1,444	4.23	-12.3	-10.1

⁽a) Revised

⁽b) Magistrates court not show n did not commit any juveniles during the relevant year(s).

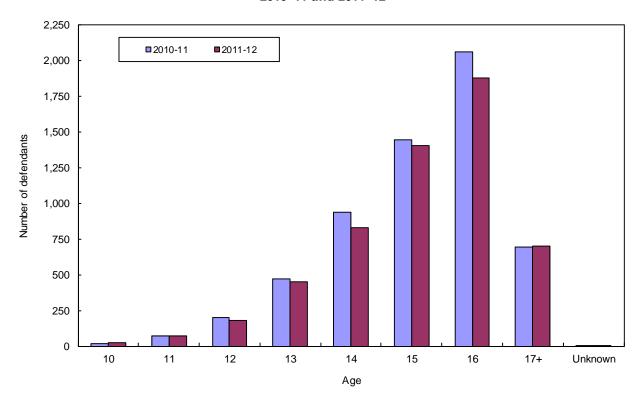
⁽c) Defendants here include those w hose appearance resulted in a committal to a higher court for sentence or trial, regardless of w hether or not this w as their most serious outcome.

Table 3 Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

		2010-11 _(a)			2011–12		Perd	centage cha	ange
Age	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total
10	13	3	16	23	1	24	76.9	-66.7	50.0
11	48	21	69	67	3	70	39.6	-85.7	1.4
12	149	49	198	137	42	179	-8.1	-14.3	-9.6
13	360	112	472	314	134	448	-12.8	19.6	-5.1
14	689	250	939	568	261	829	-17.6	4.4	-11.7
15	1,053	390	1,443	1,023	378	1,401	-2.8	-3.1	-2.9
16	1,560	497	2,058	*	422	1,877	-6.7	-15.1	-8.8
17+	549	141	690	559	137	696	1.8	-2.8	0.9
Unknown	_	2	2	3	_	3		-100.0	
Total	4,421	1,465	5,887	4,149	1,378	5,527	-6.2	-5.9	-6.1

⁽a) Revised.

Figure 1 Magistrates Court: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12



⁽b) Includes persons with sex not recorded (1 in 2010-11).

Table 4			venile defen and 2011–12		harges dis	posed by co	urt location,	
		2010-11 _(a)			2011–12		Percentag	e change
Statistical area level 4 (SA4)			Charges per			Charges per		
and court location(b)	Defendants	Charges	defendant	Defendants	Charges	defendant	Defendants	Charges
Brisbane Inner City Brisbane	600	1,977	3.30	587	2,171	3.70	-2.2	9.8
Brisbane - East Cleveland	80	193	2.41	83	193	2.33	3.8	_
Wynnum	34	57	1.68		221	3.56		
Brisbane - North Sandgate	59	107	1.81	45	219	4.87	-23.7	104.7
Brisbane - South Holland Park	33	160	4.85	52	104	2.00	57.6	-35.0
Cairns	40	405	0.04		400	0.55	00.0	00.7
Atherton Cairns	48 425	135 1,502	2.81 3.53	29 470	103			
Innisfail	425 23	1,502	3.53 1.96		1,972 70			31.3 55.6
Mareeba	81	208	2.57		421	5.40		
Mossman	10	19	1.90		28			
Mount Garnet	1	1	1.00		_		-100.0	
Tully	1	3	3.00	3	3	1.00	200.0	
Yarrabah	19	39	2.05	24	71	2.96	26.3	82.1
Queensland - Outback								
Aurukun	70	265	3.79		210			
Badu Island	2	9	4.50		3			
Bamaga	15	27	1.80	7	14	2.00		
Barcaldine	3	5 1	1.67	_	_	1.00	-100.0	
Blackall Boigu Island	1	4	1.00 4.00		9		400.0 -100.0	
Boulia	2	19	9.50				-100.0	-100.0
Camooweal	1	13	1.00				-100.0	
Charleville	6	12	2.00		19	2.71	16.7	
Cloncurry	12	31	2.58		31			_
Coen	1	3	3.00		7			133.3
Cooktown	16	37	2.31	10	18	1.80	-37.5	-51.4
Cunnamulla	25	92	3.68		137			
Doomadgee	20	92	4.60	11	66	6.00		-28.3
Georgetown	2	11	5.50				-100.0	-100.0
Hopevale	_	_		7	10			
Hughenden Kowanyama	9	 27	3.00	1 9	3 14			-48.1
Lockhart River	13	21	3.00 1.62		14			
Longreach	8	29	3.63		20			
Mabuiag Island		_	0.00	1	1			01.0
Mornington Island	8	9	1.13		64			611.1
Mount Isa	155	506			478			
Normanton	20	44	2.20		91			
Pormpuraaw	5	6			22	3.67		
Richmond	1	3	3.00		_		-100.0	-100.0
Saibai Island		_		2	2			
Thursday Island	18 15	36 47	2.00 3.13		61 46			
Weipa Wujal wujal	15	3	3.13 1.50		1			
Townsville								
Ayr	41	110	2.68	12	36	3.00	-70.7	-67.3
Charters Towers	9	18			34			
Ingham	12	27	2.25		30			
Great Palm Island	46	88			218			147.7
Townsville	378	1,333	3.53	391	2,093	5.35	3.4	57.0

Table 4 Continued

		2010-11 _(a)			2011–12		Percentag	e change
Statistical area level 4 (SA4)			Charges per			Charges per		
and court location(b)	Defendants	Charges	defendant	Defendants	Charges	defendant	Defendants	Charges
Darling Downs - Maranoa								
Chinchilla	4	6	1.50		14			
Dalby	37	124	3.35		65	3.25	-45.9	-47.6
Goondiwindi	18	95	5.28	20	175	8.75	11.1	84.2
Inglewood	2	3	1.50	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Millmerran	_	_		1	2	2.00		
Mitchell	1	2	2.00	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Oakey	8	10	1.25	3	12	4.00	-62.5	20.0
Pittsworth	3	4	1.33	2	2	1.00	-33.3	
Roma	40	110	2.75	23	74	3.22	-42.5	-32.7
Stanthorpe	15	35	2.33	14	50	3.57	-6.7	42.9
St George	11	15	1.36	12	29	2.42	9.1	93.3
Warwick	61	148	2.43	45	105	2.33	-26.2	-29.1
lpswich								
lpswich	415	1,111	2.68	395	1,352	3.42	-4.8	21.7
Richlands	125	292	2.34	125	413	3.30	_	41.4
Toogoolawah	1	2	2.00	1	3	3.00	_	50.0
Toowoomba								
Gatton	30	74	2.47	21	38	1.81	-30.0	-48.6
Toowoomba	318	912	2.87	264	818	3.10	-17.0	-10.3
Total	5,887	17,131	2.91	5,527	18,905	3.42	-6.1	10.4

⁽a) Revised.

⁽b) 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, 2010–11 and 2011–12

		2010-11 _(b)			2011–12		Perd	entage cha	ange
Penalty ^(a)	Male	Female	Total ^(c)	Male	Female	Total ^(c)	Male	Female	Total
Detention ^(d)	104	م	107	56	6	62	-46.2	100.0	-42.1
Immediate/conditional release ^(e)	205	27	232	254	23	277	23.9		
Community service	718	145	863	575	109	684	-19.9	-24.8	-20.7
Probation	621	229	850	560	199	759	-9.8	-13.1	-10.7
Fine	120	20	140	96	18	114	-20.0	-10.0	-18.6
Compensation	54	11	65	41	12	53	-24.1	9.1	-18.5
Good behaviour order	670	226	896	613	216	829	-8.5	-4.4	-7.5
Disqualification of licence	37	11	48	21	4	25	-43.2	-63.6	-47.9
Reprimand _(f)	1,308	570	1,879	1,349	570	1,919	3.1	_	2.1
Total	3,837	1,242	5,080	3,565	1,157	4,722	-7.1	-6.8	-7.0

- (a) In decreasing order of seriousness.
- (b) Revised.
- (c) Includes offenders with sex not recorded (1 in 2010-11).
- (d) Includes intensive supervision, imprisonment and intensive correction order.
- (e) Includes immediate release orders and conditional release orders
- (f) Includes other minor penalties such as convicted not punished.

Figure 2

Magistrates Court: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

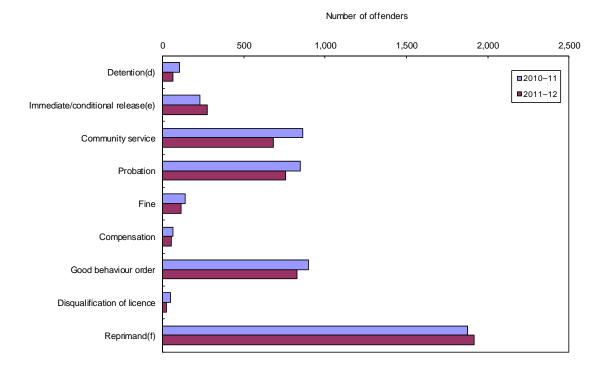


Table 6 Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

		2010-11 _(a)			2011–12		Perd	centage cha	ange
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11	1	_	1	_	_	_	-100.0		-100.0
12	3	2	5	3	_	3	_	-100.0	-40.0
13	13	_	13	6	2	8	-53.8		-38.5
14	21	7	28	20	2	22	-4.8	-71.4	-21.4
15	55	11	66	45	13	58	-18.2	18.2	-12.1
16	87	19	106	87	17	104	_	-10.5	-1.9
17+	171	32	203	143	20	163	-16.4	-37.5	-19.7
Total	351	71	422	304	54	358	-13.4	-23.9	-15.2

(a) Revised.

Figure 3 Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queenslar 2010–11 and 2011–12

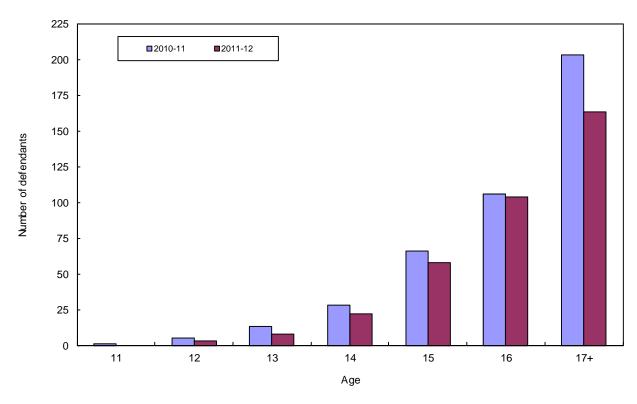


Table 7			eensland: Jเ , 2010–11 an		ndants an	d charges dis	sposed by c	ourt
		2010-11(a)			2011–12		Percentag	e change
Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(b)	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Brisbane Inner City Brisbane	143	633	4.43	125	791	6.33	-12.6	25.0
Cairns Cairns Innisfail	57 1	158 3	2.77 3.00	49 —	247 —	5.04 	-14.0 -100.0	56.3 -100.0
Queensland - Outback Charleville Mount Isa	1 2	1	1.00 2.00	2 1	3	1.50 6.00		200.0 50.0
Townsville Charters Towers Townsville	1 17	3 38	3.00 2.24	<u> </u>	— 79	 5.27	-100.0 -11.8	-100.0 107.9
Logan - Beaudesert Beenleigh	48	268	5.58	35	152	4.34	-27.1	-43.3
Fitzroy Emerald Gladstone Rockhampton	2 4 15	8 20 23	4.00 5.00 1.53	1 1 6	1 4 16	1.00 4.00 2.67		-87.5 -80.0 -30.4
Mackay Bowen Mackay	3 4	8	2.67 1.00	1 3	2 14	2.00 4.67	-66.7 -25.0	-75.0 250.0
Wide Bay Bundaberg Gympie Hervey Bay Kingaroy Maryborough	8 1 13 3 4	40 1 61 20 20	5.00 1.00 4.69 6.67 5.00	6 — 10 1 2	22 — 25 10 2	3.67 2.50 10.00 1.00	-66.7	-45.0 -100.0 -59.0 -50.0 -90.0
Sunshine Coast Maroochydore	10	32	3.20	17	54	3.18	70.0	68.8
Gold Coast Southport	26	78	3.00	19	113	5.95	-26.9	44.9
Darling Downs - Maranoa Goondiwindi Roma Stanthorpe		— 18 3	2.57 3.00	1 — —	2 — —	2.00	-100.0 -100.0	 -100.0 -100.0
Ipswich Ipswich	34	175	5.15	49	160	3.27	44.1	-8.6
Toowoomba Toowoomba	17	55	3.24	14	59	4.21	-17.6	7.3
Total	422	1,674	3.97	358	1,762	4.92	-15.2	5.3

⁽a) Revised

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

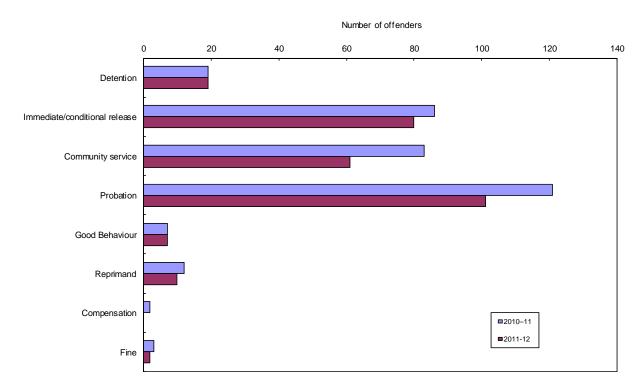
Table 8 Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex,

Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

		2010-11 _(b)			2011–12		Perd	centage cha	ange
Penalty ^(a)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention	15	4	19	19		19	26.7	-100.0	
Immediate/conditional release	73	13	86	74	6	80	1.4	-53.8	-7.0
Community service	69	14	83	48	13	61	-30.4	-7.1	-26.5
Probation	95	26	121	76	25	101	-20.0	-3.8	-16.5
Good behaviour order	5	2	7	6	1	7	20.0	-50.0	_
Compensation	2	_	2	_	_	_	-100.0		-100.0
Fine	1	2	3	2	_	2	100.0	-100.0	-33.3
Reprimand	9	3	12	10	_	10	11.1	-100.0	-16.7
Total	269	64	333	235	45	280	-12.6	-29.7	-15.9

⁽a) In decreasing order of seriousness.

Figure 4 Childrens Court of Queensland: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12



⁽b) Revised.

Table 9 Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex,
Queensland, 2010-11 and 2011-12

		2010-11 _(a)			2011–12		Percentage change			
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
14				1	1	2				
15	2	_	2	1	_	1	-50.0		-50.0	
16	7	_	7	3	_	3	-57.1		-57.1	
17+	23	2	25	8	6	14	-65.2	200.0	-44.0	
Unknown		_		_	1	1				
Total	32	2	34	13	8	21	-59.4	300.0	-38.2	

(a) Revised.

Figure 5 Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age,
Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

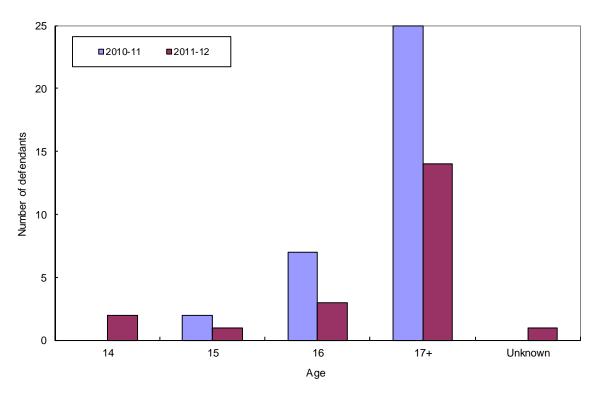


Table 10			Courts: Juve , 2010–11 an		ants and c	harges dispo	sed by cou	rt
		2010-11 _(a)			2011–12		Percentag	e change
Statistical area level 4 (SA4) and court location ^(b)	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges	Charges per defendant	Defendants	Charges
Brisbane Inner City Brisbane Brisbane (S)	3 12	7 36	2.33 3.00		14 10	3.50 2.00		100.0 -72.2
Queensland - Outback Charleville Mount Isa	_	_ _		1 2	2	2.00 2.00		
Logan-Beaudesert Beenleigh	4	4	1.00	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Ipswich Ipswich	2	2	1.00	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Fitzroy Rockhampton	1	1	1.00	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Wide Bay Bundaberg Hervey Bay Maryborough (S)	_ _ 1	 4	 4.00	1 1 —	1 2 —	1.00 2.00		 -100.0
Toowoomba Toowoomba	_	_		2	4	2.00		
Townsville Townsville Townsville (S)	1	<u> </u>	 5.00	3 —	4	1.33	 -100.0	 -100.0
Darling Downs - Maranoa Warwick	1	1	1.00	_	_		-100.0	-100.0
Sunshine Coast Maroochydore	4	6	1.50	1	2	2.00	-75.0	-66.7
Gold Coast Southport	5	7	1.40	1	2	2.00	-80.0	-71.4
Total	34	73	2.15	21	45	2.14	-38.2	-38.4

⁽a) Revised.

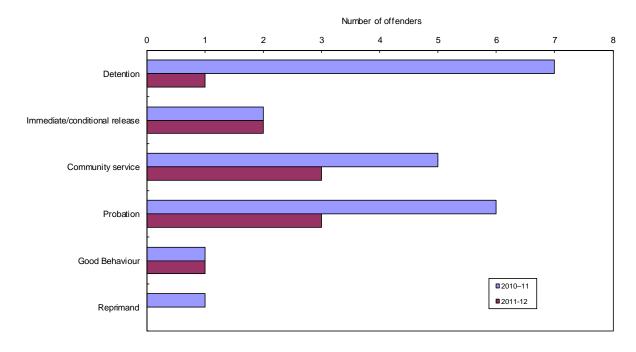
⁽b) District Courts unless otherwise indicated. Courts not shown did not dispose any juveniles during the relevant year(s).

Table 11 Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty and sex,
Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

		2010-11(b)		2011–12			Percentage change		
Penalty ^(a)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Detention	7		7	1	_	1	-85.7		-85.7
Immediate/conditional release Community service	2	_	2	1	1	2	-50.0 -25.0	 -100.0	-40.0
Probation	6		6	3		3			-40.0 -50.0
Good behaviour order	1	_	1	1	-	1	_		_
Reprimand	1	_	1		_	_	-100.0		-100.0
Total	21	1	22	9	1	10	-57.1	_	-54.5

⁽a) In decreasing order of seriousness.

Figure 6 Supreme and District Courts: Juvenile offenders by most serious penalty, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12



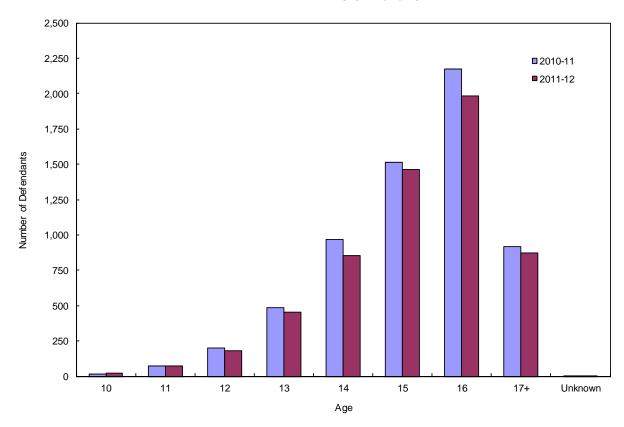
⁽b) Revised.

Table 12 All Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age and sex, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12

		2010-11 _(a)		2011–12			Percentage change			
Age	Male	Female	Total ^(b)	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
10	13	3	16	23	1	24	76.9	-66.7	50.0	
11	49	21	70	67	3	70	36.7	-85.7	_	
12	152	51	203	140	42	182	-7.9	-17.6	-10.3	
13	373	112	485	320	136	456	-14.2	21.4	-6.0	
14	710	257	967	589	264	853	-17.0	2.7	-11.8	
15	1,110	401	1,511	1,069	391	1,460	-3.7	-2.5	-3.4	
16	1,654	516	2,171	1,545	439	1,984	-6.6	-14.9	-8.6	
17+	743	175	918	710	163	873	-4.4	-6.9	-4.9	
Unknown	_	2	2	3	1	4		-50.0	100.0	
Total(c)	4,804	1,538	6,343	4,466	1,440	5,906	-7.0	-6.4	-6.9	

⁽a) Revised

Figure 7 All Courts: Juvenile defendants disposed by age, Queensland, 2010–11 and 2011–12



⁽b) Includes persons with sex not recorded (1 in 2010-11).

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