



## Types of community-based supervision: 2011–12

This fact sheet outlines the types of community-based supervision that young people experienced in 2011–12.

Young people may be supervised in the community under one or more types of orders, including:

- unsentenced orders, such as supervised or conditional bail (while awaiting the outcome of a court matter or sentencing)
- sentenced orders, such as probation and similar orders, suspended detention, and parole or supervised release (after being proven guilty in a court).

Young people may be supervised under multiple orders of different types at the same time, and community-based orders may be interrupted by time spent in detention.

In 2011–12, there were 23,128 community-based supervised orders for the 10,144 young people under community-based supervision, which equates to 2.3 orders per young person, on average (excluding Western Australia and the Northern Territory; see Box 1) (Table S59).

### Unsentenced community-based supervision

Unsentenced community-based supervised orders include supervised bail (also known as conditional bail) and other orders, such as home detention bail. Information about unsupervised bail is not available.

In 2011–12, about 14% of young people under community-based supervision were under unsentenced orders on an average day and about 30% were under these orders at some time during the year (Table S59). This difference reflects the relatively short duration of these types of orders.

On an average day, the proportion of young people under community-based supervision who were unsentenced ranged from 8% in Queensland to 34% in the Australian Capital Territory (Figure 1).

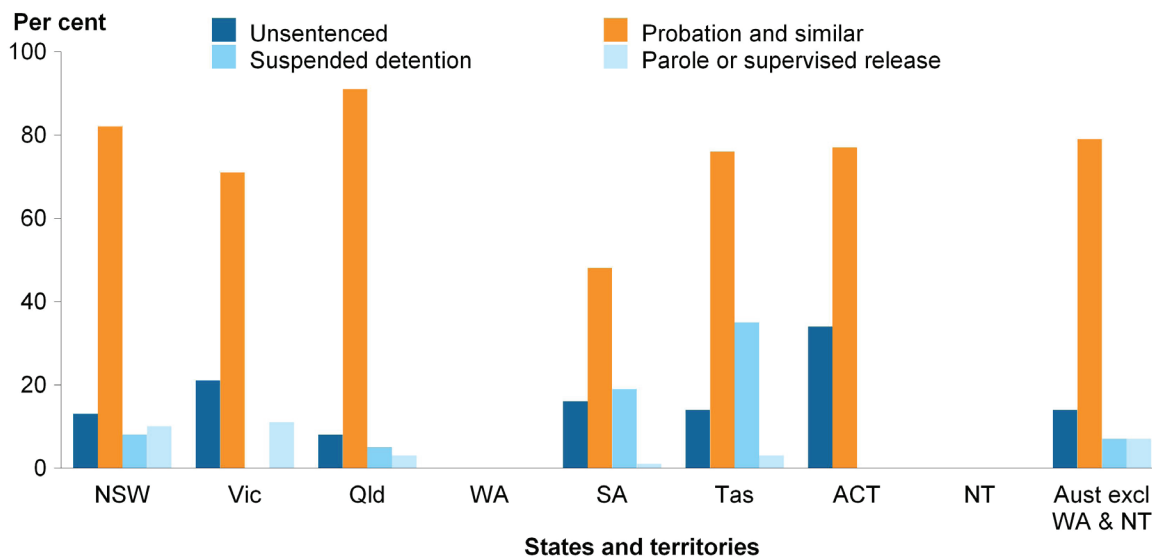
The proportion of unsentenced community-based orders that ended during the year due to successful completion ranged from 49% in Tasmania to 99% in Victoria and South Australia (Table S65). Most successfully completed orders lasted less than 3 months, with proportions ranging from 55% in Queensland to 82% in New South Wales.

### Probation and similar orders

About 4 in 5 (3,928 of 4,997, or 79%) young people supervised in the community on an average day in 2011–12 were serving a probation order, or an order similar to probation (Figure 1). This was the most common type of community-based supervision on an average day in all states and territories, with proportions ranging from 48% of those under supervision in South Australia to 91% in Queensland.

Most probation and similar orders that ended during the year were successfully completed, with proportions ranging from 71% in Tasmania to 91% in Victoria (Table S66). Most successfully completed orders of this type lasted 6 months or more in each of the states and territories for which data were available.

Orders can end for other reasons, including that the young person breached the conditions of the order, or that the order was varied or cancelled. The proportions of probation and similar orders that were breached were small, and ranged from 4% in South Australia to 18% in New South Wales (Table S67).



*Notes*

1. Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply data for 2011–12.
2. Young people may have been under supervision in relation to multiple types of orders on the same day.

Source: Table S59.

**Figure 1: Young people under community-based supervision on an average day by type of supervision, states and territories, 2011–12 (per cent)**

### Suspended detention

About 7% of young people under community-based supervision on an average day in 2011–12 were serving a suspended detention order. Young people in Tasmania were the most likely to be under this type of supervision on an average day (35%) (Figure 1).

The proportion of suspended detention orders that ended in 2011–12 due to successful completion ranged from 54% in Tasmania to 92% in South Australia (Table S68).

### Parole or supervised release

About 7% of young people under community-based supervision on an average day in 2011–12 were on parole or supervised release (Figure 1). Most (86%) were in New South Wales and Victoria (Table S59).

## Box 1: Youth justice supervision fact sheets

This is one of a series of fact sheets on youth justice supervision in 2011–12 published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). The fact sheets can be downloaded for free from the AIHW website at <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/youth-justice/>.

Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply standard data for 2011–12 and are not included in this fact sheet.

The supplementary data tables (those with a prefix of S) referred to in this fact sheet accompany the bulletin *Youth justice in Australia 2011–12: an overview*, and can be downloaded from <http://www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=60129543149&tab=3>.

Technical and data quality information, including definitions of key terms in this fact sheet, is available from <http://www.aihw.gov.au/youth-justice/data-quality/>.

For more information about young people under youth justice supervision, see <http://www.aihw.gov.au/youth-justice/>.

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