



## First entry to supervision: 2011–12

This fact sheet provides information about the first entry to youth justice supervision among young people who were supervised during 2011–12.

### Entry to supervision

About one-third (35%) of young people under youth justice supervision had first entered supervision during 2011–12, and the remaining two-thirds (65%) had been supervised in a previous year (Table S17). Indigenous young people were slightly more likely than non-Indigenous young people to have been supervised in a previous year (71% compared with 65%, respectively).

Young people in detention during 2011–12 were slightly less likely than those under community-based supervision to have been supervised in a previous year (61% compared with 68%, respectively) (tables S51 and S84).

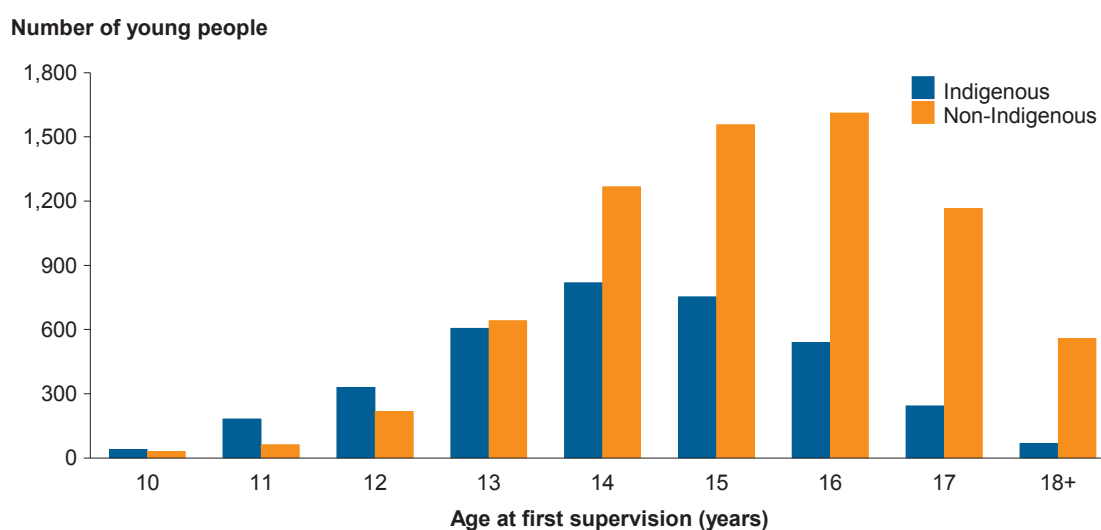
### Age at first supervision

Most (75%) young people under supervision during 2011–12 had first entered supervision when they were aged 14–17 years (Table S19). About 19% had first entered supervision when they were aged 10–13, and 6% when they were aged 18 or over. There was some variation in age at first supervision among the states and territories for which data were available (Tables S19). The proportion of young people who had first entered supervision when they were aged 14–17 ranged from 72–73% in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia to 80% in New South Wales.

Victoria had the highest proportion (17%) of young people who first entered youth justice supervision when they were aged 18 or over, which is likely to be due to the 'dual track' system operating in that jurisdiction (for more information about the youth justice systems, policies and programs in the states and territories, including the dual track system in Victoria, see <http://www.aihw.gov.au/youth-justice/states-territories/>). South Australia and Queensland had the highest proportion of young people who first entered supervision when aged 10–13, with 24% and 26%, respectively.

Indigenous young people tended to enter the youth justice supervision at a younger age, on average, than non-Indigenous young people. The most common age for entry to the youth justice system for Indigenous young people was 14, compared with 16 for non-Indigenous young people (Figure 1).

About 1 in 3 (32%) Indigenous young people supervised during 2011–12 had first entered youth justice system when they were aged 10–13, compared with about 1 in 8 (13%) non-Indigenous young people. About 2% of Indigenous young people first entered the youth justice system when aged 18 or over, compared with 8% of non-Indigenous young people (Table S18).



*Notes*

1. Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS) data for 2011–12.
2. In most states and territories, the maximum age of treatment as a young person for criminal responsibility is 17; however, it is possible for young people over the age of 17 to be supervised by a youth justice agency.

Source: Table S18.

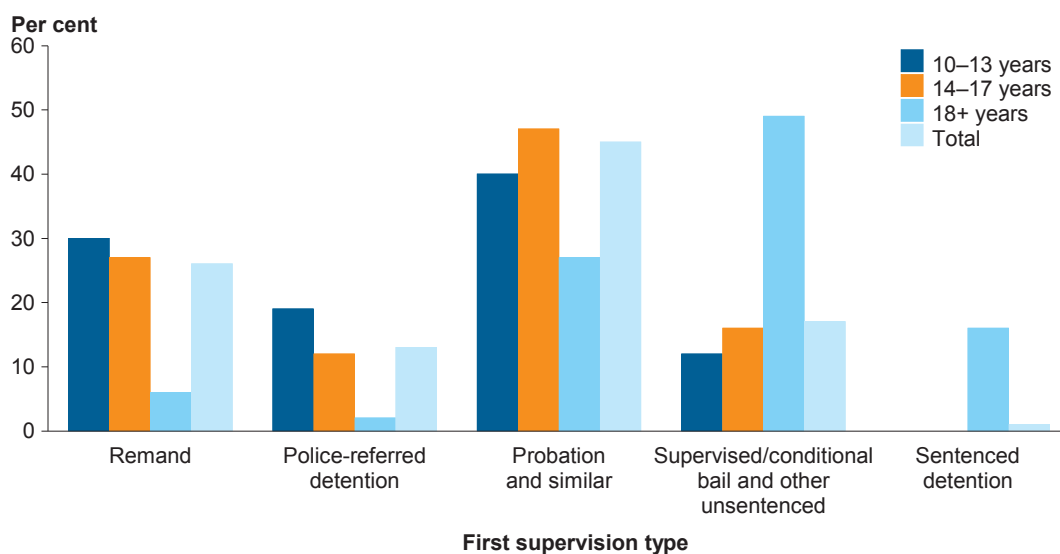
**Figure 1: Young people under supervision during the year by age at first supervision and Indigenous status, Australia (excluding WA and NT), 2011–12**

### First type of supervision

Among those supervised during 2011–12, the most common types of first supervision were probation (and similar) (45%), followed by remand (26%) (Figure 2). In contrast, on an average day in 2011–12, about 68% of all young people under supervision were on probation, and only 7% were on remand.

Probation and remand were the most common types of first supervision among young people who were first supervised when aged 10–13 or 14–17. Supervised or conditional bail (and similar) was the most common type of first supervision among those first supervised when aged 18 or over, followed by probation. Very few young people experienced sentenced detention as their first type of supervision (1%), except among those first supervised at age 18 or over (16%).

There were differences in the most common types of first supervision among the states and territories (tables S19 and S20). Probation was the most common type of first supervision experienced by young people in Queensland (80%) and Tasmania (65%), while remand was the most common first supervision type in New South Wales (42%) and the Australian Capital Territory (57%). Supervised or conditional bail (and other unsentenced) was the most common type of first supervision in Victoria (45%) and police-referred detention was the most common in South Australia (39%).



Note: Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply JJ NMDS data for 2011-12.

Sources: Tables S19 and S20.

**Figure 2: Young people under supervision during the year by type of first supervision and age of first supervision, Australia (excluding WA and NT), 2011-12**

### 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). These 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 the data presented 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 used 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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Please note that there is the potential for minor revisions of data in this report. Please check the online version at <[www.aihw.gov.au](http://www.aihw.gov.au)> for any amendments.