



Remoteness area and socioeconomic status: 2011–12

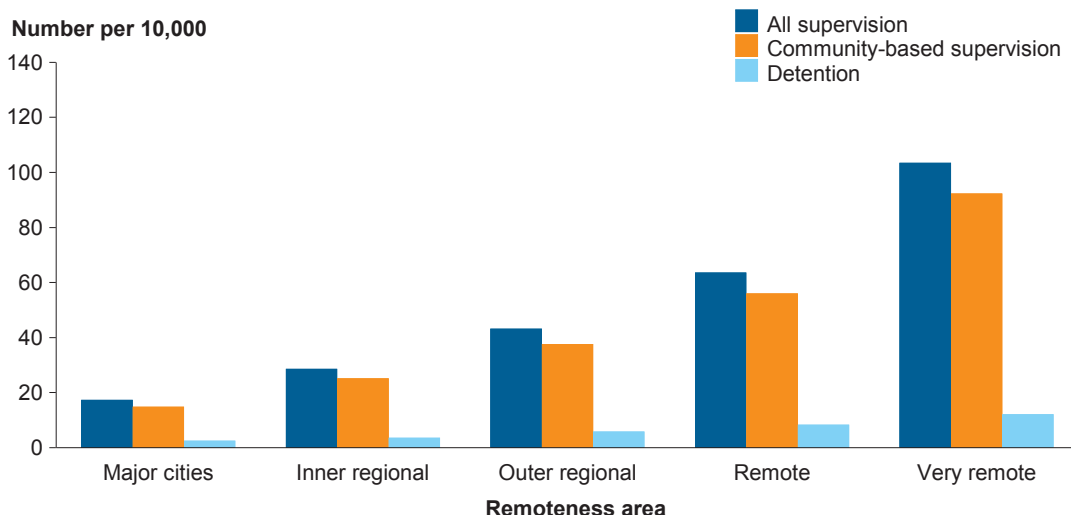
This fact sheet provides information about the remoteness area and socioeconomic status of the last known address of young people under supervision during 2011–12.

Remoteness area

Most young people under supervision on an average day in 2011–12 had lived in cities (49%) and regional areas (40%) before entering supervision (based on postcode of last address) (tables S2 and S21). Only a small proportion had lived in *Remote* or *Very remote* areas (both 2%).

Indigenous young people under supervision were more likely to come from remote areas than non-Indigenous young people. About 10% of Indigenous young people under supervision on an average day in 2011–12 were from *Remote* or *Very Remote* areas, compared with less than 1% of non-Indigenous young people (tables S2 and S21). In addition, about 27% of Indigenous young people were from *Outer regional* areas, compared with 9% of non-Indigenous young people. Similar patterns occurred for both community-based supervision and detention.

Despite their relatively low representation, those from geographically remote areas were the most likely to be supervised (Figure 1). On an average day, 63 young people aged 10–17 out of every 10,000 from *Remote* areas and 103 per 10,000 from *Very remote* areas were under youth justice supervision, compared with 17 per 10,000 from *Major cities*. This means that young people from *Remote* areas were about 4 times as likely to be under supervision as those from *Major cities*, while those from *Very remote* areas were 6 times as likely.



Note: Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS) data for 2011–12.

Sources: Tables S22, S56 and S91.

Figure 1: Young people aged 10–17 years under supervision on an average day by remoteness of usual residence and supervision type, Australia (excluding WA and NT), 2011–12 (rate)

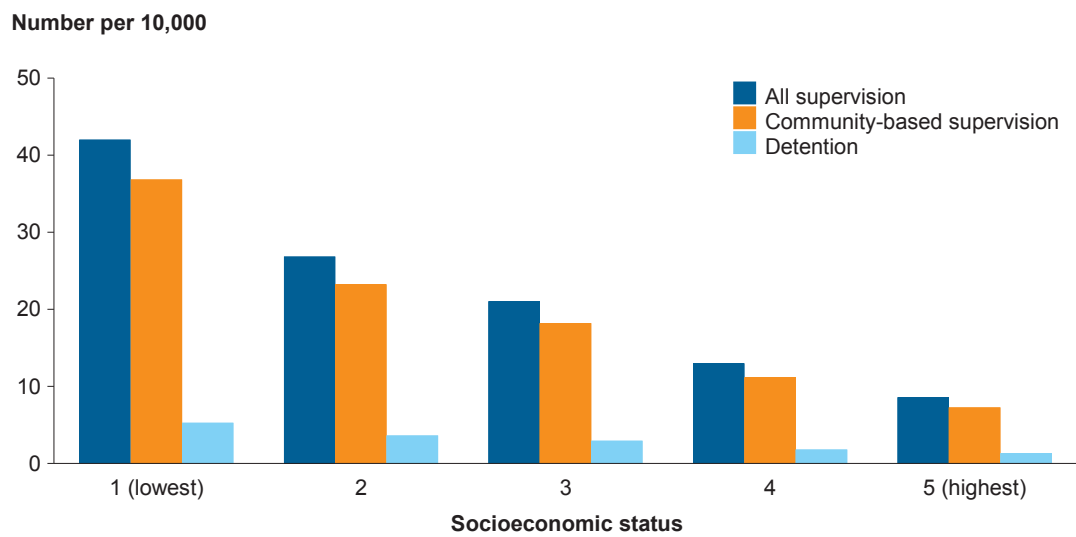
Similar patterns occurred for both community-based supervision and detention. On an average day, young people aged 10–17 from *Remote* areas were almost 4 times as likely as those from *Major cities* to be under community-based supervision, while those from *Very remote* areas were just over 6 times as likely (Table S56). Young people from *Remote* areas were 3 times as likely to be in detention as those from *Major cities*, while those from *Very remote* areas were 5 times as likely (Table S91).

Socioeconomic status

Young people under supervision during 2011–12 most commonly lived in areas of relatively low socioeconomic status before entering supervision. On an average day, 38% of young people under supervision on an average day were from the areas of the lowest socioeconomic status, compared with 6% from the areas of highest socioeconomic status (based on postcode of last address) (tables S2 and S23).

Indigenous young people under supervision on an average day were more likely to come from the lowest areas of socioeconomic status than non-Indigenous young people (44% compared with 35%, respectively), and this was the case for both community-based supervision (45% compared with 35%, respectively) and detention (42% compared with 35%, respectively) (tables S2, S23, S37, S57, S70 and S92).

On an average day in 2011–12, there were 42 young people aged 10–17 under supervision for every 10,000 in the population from the areas of lowest socioeconomic status, compared with about 9 per 10,000 from the areas of highest socioeconomic status (Figure 2). Young people from the areas of lowest socioeconomic status were therefore about 5 times as likely to be under supervision as those from the areas of highest socioeconomic status. This was the case for both community-based supervision (5 times as likely) and detention (4 times).



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

Sources: Tables S24, S58 and S93.

Figure 2: Young people aged 10–17 years under supervision on an average day by socioeconomic status of usual residence and supervision type, Australia (excluding WA and NT), 2011–12 (rate)

This pattern occurred in all states and territories for which data are available, although the rate ratios differed. Young people from the areas of lowest socioeconomic status were 5 times as likely as those from the areas of the highest socioeconomic status to be under supervision in New South Wales, 6 times as likely in Victoria, 8 times as likely in South Australia and 13 times as likely in Queensland (Table S24).

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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