



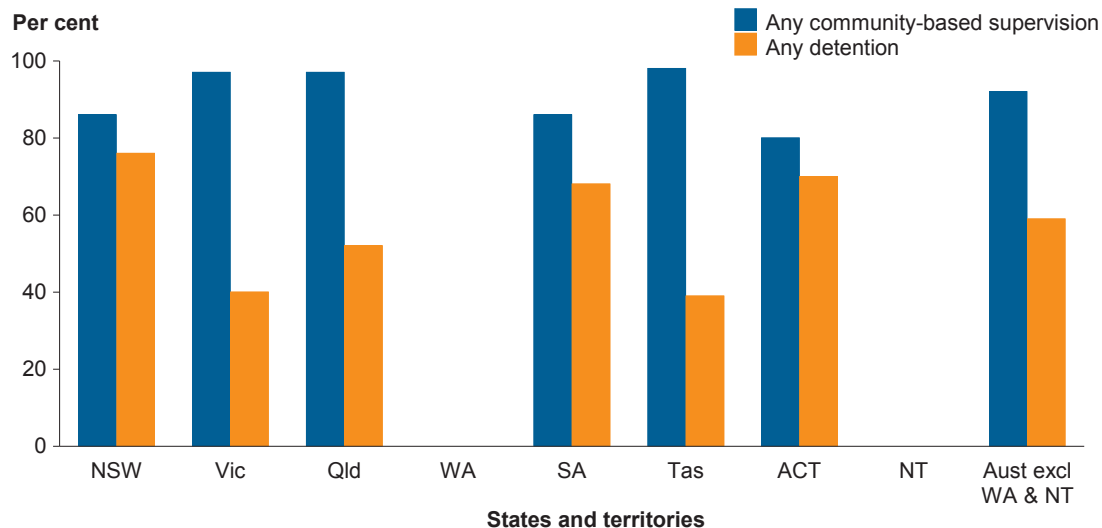
## Youth justice supervision history: 2011–12

This fact sheet explores the supervision history of the young people who were under youth justice supervision during 2011–12.

Nationally, about 9 in 10 (92%) young people under supervision had experienced community-based supervision at some time during their supervision history—that is, either during 2011–12 or in a previous year. About 6 in 10 (59%) had spent time in detention (Figure 1).

About 41% of young people had experienced only community-based supervision, and 8% had experienced only detention, meaning that about half (51%) had experienced both types of supervision (tables S2 and S35).

Most young people under supervision during 2011–12 in each state and territory (for which data were available) had experienced some form of community-based supervision at some time. Results ranged from 80% in the Australian Capital Territory to 97–98% in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. The proportion that had experienced detention ranged from 39–40% of those under supervision in Tasmania and Victoria to 76% in New South Wales.



### Notes

1. Western Australia and the Northern Territory did not supply Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set (JJ NMDS) data for 2011–12.
2. Supervision history was not available for all young people under supervision (see <<http://www.aihw.gov.au/youth-justice/data-quality/>> for more details).

Sources: Tables S2 and S35.

**Figure 1: Young people under supervision during the year by supervision history, states and territories, 2011–12 (per cent)**

Males and females under supervision during 2011–12 were equally likely to have experienced community-based supervision at some time during their supervision history (92% each) (tables S2 and S35). However, males were more likely than females to have experienced detention (60% compared with 51%, respectively).

Indigenous young people under supervision were more likely than non-Indigenous young people to have a history of detention (69% compared with 56%, respectively) (tables S2 and S35). About 72% of Indigenous males under supervision had been in detention, compared with 58% of non-Indigenous males. Similarly, 59% of Indigenous females under supervision had been in detention, compared with 50% of non-Indigenous females.

### 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.