

# PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 20 FEB 2003

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■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Julie Cole on Melbourne 03 9615 7463.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents national statistics on prisoners who were in custody on 30 June 2002. These statistics provide indicators on the characteristics of prisoners, sentencing lengths, and offences for which offenders are imprisoned, and is a basis for measuring change over time.

### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

Imprisonment rates data for the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) are now included in the publication and are calculated on the basis of the total number of ACT prisoners (i.e. ACT prisoners held in New South Wales (NSW) prisons, and ACT prisoners held in the ACT) divided by the estimated adult population of the ACT and multiplied by 100,000. For NSW, the imprisonment rate is now based on the count of NSW prisoners, excluding ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons, divided by the estimated resident NSW adult population and multiplied by 100,000. Time series included in table 16 have been derived on this basis. Previously NSW imprisonment rates included ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons, which had the effect of slightly overstating the NSW imprisonment rate.

To accommodate the changes to the presentation of imprisonment rates data, a new table 2 has been created which presents total and Indigenous imprisonment rates data by state and territory, along with a new table 16 which contains time series of imprisonment rates for total prisoners and Indigenous prisoners by state and territory. The creation of a new table 2 has resulted in some changes to subsequent table numbering.

The tables showing country of birth (table 5) and prior imprisonment by most serious offence/charge (table 7) now have data for males, females and persons.

Federal prisoners are counted as part of the prisoner population but are no longer separately presented in this publication. See paragraph 58 of the Explanatory Notes for further detail. Specific counts of federal prisoners can be obtained in the quarterly *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) publication.

Periodic detainee data are no longer published in a separate table (previously table 15): data on periodic detainees forms part of tables 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management, the Advisory Group of the National Corrective Services Statistics Unit and the staff of the various agencies that provide the statistics that are presented in this publication.

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### INTRODUCTION

This publication presents information from the National Prisoner Census about persons held in Australian prisons on the night of 30 June 2002. The National Prisoner Census covers all adults in gazetted Australian prisons, including periodic detainees in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, but excluding persons held in juvenile institutions, psychiatric custody and police custody. It is based on data extracted from administrative records held by the corrective services agencies in each Australian state and territory. These statistics provide a profile of the demographic characteristics, legal status and sentence details of Australian prisoners.

Users of this publication should note that it provides a picture of the persons in prison at a point in time, and does not describe the flow of prisoners during the year. The majority of prisoners in the annual Prisoner Census are serving long-term sentences for serious offences, whereas the flow of offenders in and out of prisons consists primarily of persons serving short sentences for lesser offences. The information in this publication is supplemented with monthly statistics about Australian prisoners in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) quarterly publication *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0).

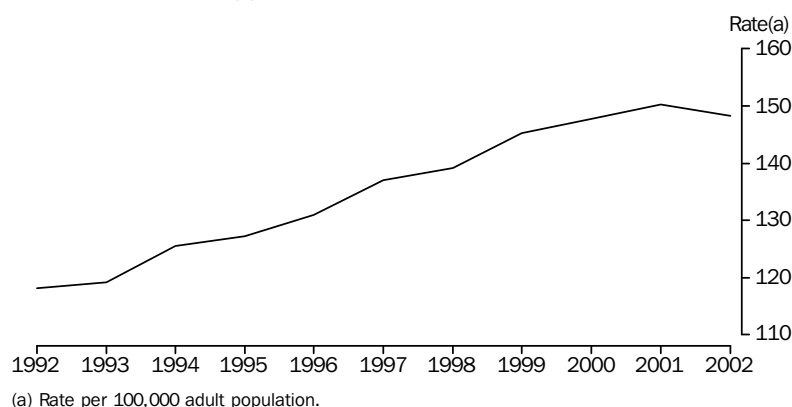
The Explanatory Notes provide detailed information on the data sources, definitions, counting rules and other technical matters associated with this publication.

### PRISONERS

There were 22,492 prisoners in Australia on 30 June 2002, an increase of less than 1% on the 22,458 prisoners at 30 June 2001. The imprisonment rate of 148 prisoners per 100,000 adult population represents a 1% decrease on the rate of 151 prisoners per 100,000 adult population at 30 June 2001. This is the first decrease in the national imprisonment rate in the period 1992–2002.

New South Wales had the largest prisoner population of 8,759 with Queensland (4,721) having the next largest number of prisoners. The highest imprisonment rate of 466 prisoners per 100,000 adult population was recorded in the Northern Territory. While this is three times the national rate, it is 9% below the 2001 rate for the Northern Territory of 511 prisoners per 100,000 adult population.

### IMPRISONMENT RATES(a)

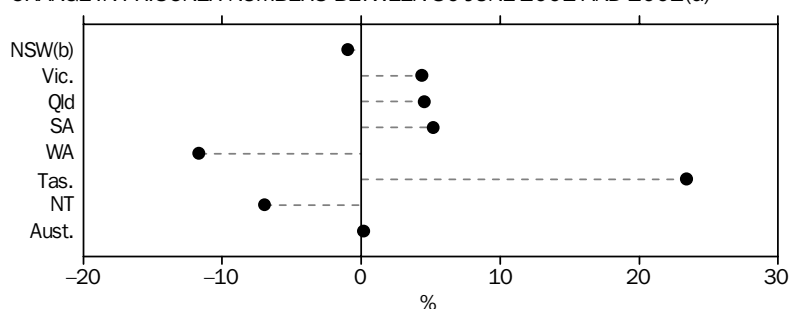


## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### PRISONERS *continued*

Between 2001 and 2002 Tasmania recorded a 23% increase in the number of prisoners, the largest for any state or territory. A policy of more active opposition by police to bail contributed to an increase in remandees, while for sentenced prisoners, the number expected to serve short sentences (less than 6 months) increased by over 40% and the number expected to serve 1–2 years nearly doubled. In contrast, Western Australia recorded a 12% decrease in the number of prisoners as a result of an increase in the acquittal and dismissal rates in courts, greater use by the courts of suspended imprisonment and community orders as penalties, and a decrease in the breach rate for early release orders. The 1% decrease in total prisoner numbers in New South Wales resulted from the 15% decrease in the number of periodic detainees.

CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS BETWEEN 30 JUNE 2001 AND 2002(a)



(a) Due to a methodological change in the way the ACT counted periodic detainees in 2002, the percentage change between 2001 and 2002 for ACT has not been included. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 68.

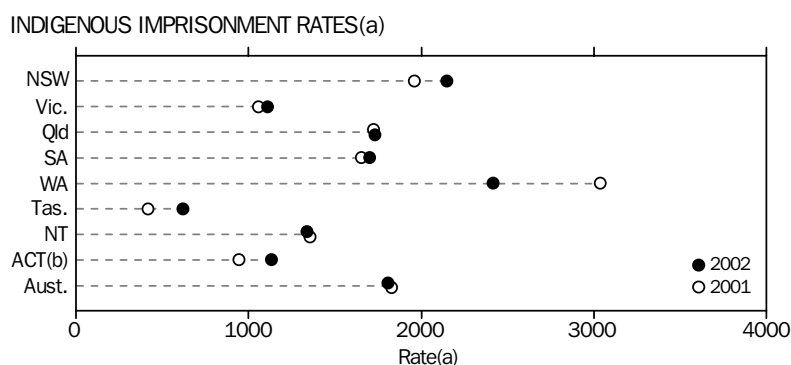
(b) Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

### Indigenous prisoners

There were 4,494 Indigenous prisoners in Australia (20% of the prisoner population) at 30 June 2002. With an imprisonment rate of 1,806 prisoners per 100,000 adult Indigenous population, Indigenous persons were 15 times more likely than non-Indigenous persons to be in prison. While the highest Indigenous imprisonment rate of 2,414 prisoners per 100,000 adult Indigenous population was recorded in Western Australia, this is well below the 3,036 prisoners per 100,000 adult Indigenous population recorded a year earlier. The impact of the factors outlined in the previous paragraph on Western Australia's imprisonment rates between 2001 and 2002 has been greater for Indigenous prisoners (20% decrease) than non-Indigenous prisoners (9% decrease). The 20% decrease in Western Australia, along with a 1% decrease in the Northern Territory, offset the increases in all other states and the Australian Capital Territory, resulting in a 1% decrease in the national Indigenous imprisonment rate.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### Indigenous prisoners *continued*



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult Indigenous population at 30 June 2002. (b) A change in the method of counting periodic detainees in the ACT contributed to the increase in rates. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 68.

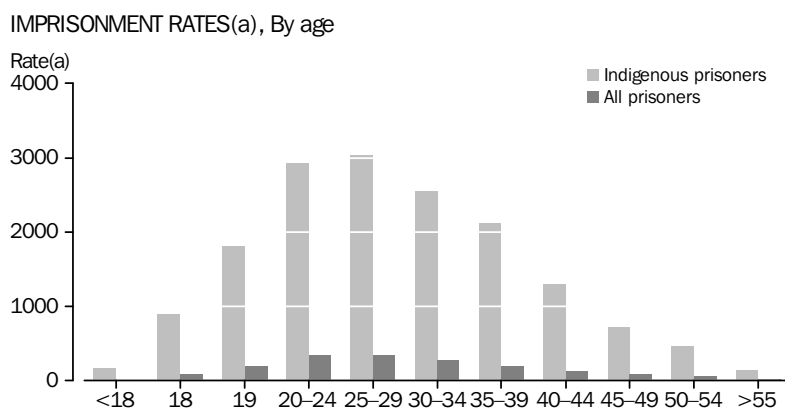
### AGE AND SEX

There were 21,008 male prisoners at 30 June 2002 (93% of the total prisoner population) and 1,484 female prisoners (7% of the total prisoner population). The imprisonment rate for males was 282 per 100,000 adult male population and for females it was 19 per 100,000 adult female population. The small decrease in the number of female prisoners between 2001 and 2002 contrasts with the movement over the period 1992–2002 where the number of female prisoners increased by 95%. Imprisonment rates for both male and female prisoners showed a decrease on the previous year's rates (1% and 3% decreases respectively).

Approximately 40% of prisoners were males aged between 20 and 29 years. The 25–29 year age group had the highest imprisonment rates for both males and females, with 639 male prisoners per 100,000 adult males (4% increase on the 2001 rate), and 51 female prisoners per 100,000 adult females (10% increase).

### Indigenous prisoners

The age profile for Indigenous prisoners is younger than that for the overall prisoner population, with the median age for Indigenous prisoners of 28.9 years being 2.3 years less than the 31.2 years for all prisoners. Nearly 6% of all Indigenous males aged 25–29 years were in prison at 30 June 2002 (compared with 0.6% of all males aged 25–29 years).



(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 17–26.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

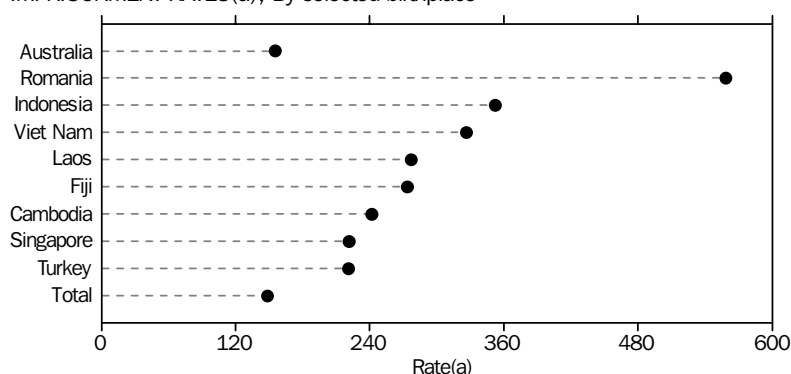
### MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

For both male and female prisoners, the largest proportions of most serious offences/charges for which they were either sentenced or being held on remand were: assault (14% of males, 13% of females); robbery (14% of males, 12% of females); and unlawful entry with intent (13% of males, 11% of females). There were proportionally more males in prison for sexual assault (10% of males, 1% of females), while deception and related offences was the most serious offence for 9% of females and 3% of males.

### BIRTHPLACE

Of all prisoners, 72% were Australian-born. Persons born in the United Kingdom and Ireland were the next largest birthplace grouping (3%), with less than 3% each for New Zealand and Viet Nam. On the basis of imprisonment rates, prisoners born in European countries, including the United Kingdom and Ireland, tended to have imprisonment rates well below the national rate. An exception to this situation was for male prisoners born in Romania who had the highest imprisonment rate for any of the birthplace groups listed in this publication (1,024 male prisoners per 100,000 adult Romanian-born males). This rate was over 3 times the national imprisonment rate for male prisoners. (See paragraph 22 of the Explanatory Notes for further information about birthplace imprisonment rates.)

IMPRISONMENT RATES(a), By selected birthplace



(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 22.

### PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENT

At least 59% of male prisoners and 51% of female prisoners are known to have prior imprisonment. Approximately 4 in every 5 Indigenous prisoners had previously been in prison. The proportion of Indigenous prisoners with prior imprisonment increased between 2001 and 2002, from 76% in 2001 to 78% in 2002. The proportion for all prisoners with known prior imprisonment remained constant at 58%.

### LEGAL STATUS

Eighty percent (18,078) of all prisoners were serving a sentence. Of those who were sentenced, the period 30 June 2001 to 2002 saw an increase in the proportion who were serving a maximum-minimum sentence (from 53% at 30 June 2001 to 55% at 30 June 2002). This relates to prisoners who may be eligible for release on parole after serving a minimum term in custody, and who must be released once the maximum term has been served. A further 35% of sentenced prisoners were serving a fixed term, the same proportion as in 2001.

### SENTENCED PRISONERS

Most sentenced prisoners were sentenced in either the District/County court (49%) or the Magistrates' court (29%), with 19% sentenced in the Supreme court.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

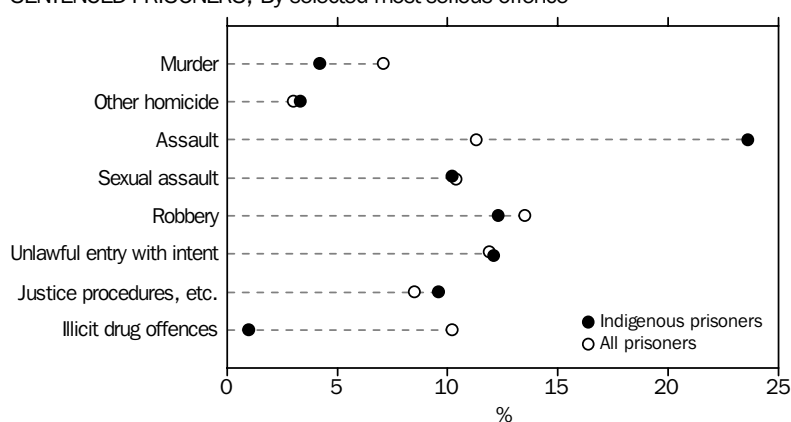
### Most serious offence

Of the 18,078 sentenced prisoners, nearly 1 in 2 prisoners had a most serious offence involving violence or the threat of violence, including offences such as robbery (14%), assault (12%), sexual assault (10%), murder (7%) and other homicide (3%). Twelve per cent of sentenced prisoners were convicted of unlawful entry with intent as their most serious offence. In addition, 10% of prisoners were serving a sentence for illicit drug offences.

### Most serious offence — Indigenous prisoners

Of the 3,617 Indigenous sentenced prisoners, 24% had a most serious offence of assault, twice the proportion for the overall sentenced prisoner population (12%). In contrast, of 1,840 prisoners sentenced with a most serious offence relating to illicit drug offences, only 42 (2%) were Indigenous.

SENTENCED PRISONERS, By selected most serious offence

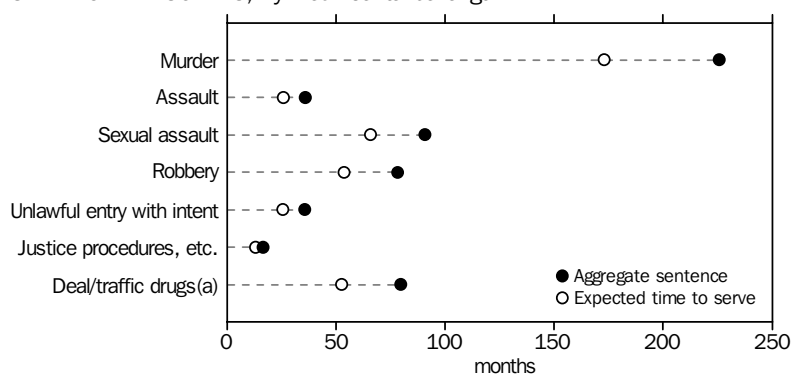


### Sentence length

The mean aggregate sentence length for all sentenced prisoners at the time of the Prisoner Census was 58.4 months (4.9 years), an increase of 1% since 2001.

(See paragraph 53 of the Explanatory Notes for information about interpreting mean and median sentence lengths based on a census 'snapshot'.) Nearly one in four sentenced prisoners (23%) had a mean aggregate sentence of 2–5 years, with another 22% with a sentence of 5–10 years. Prisoners who had received a 'Life' sentence comprised 4% of all sentenced prisoners.

SENTENCED PRISONERS, By mean sentence length



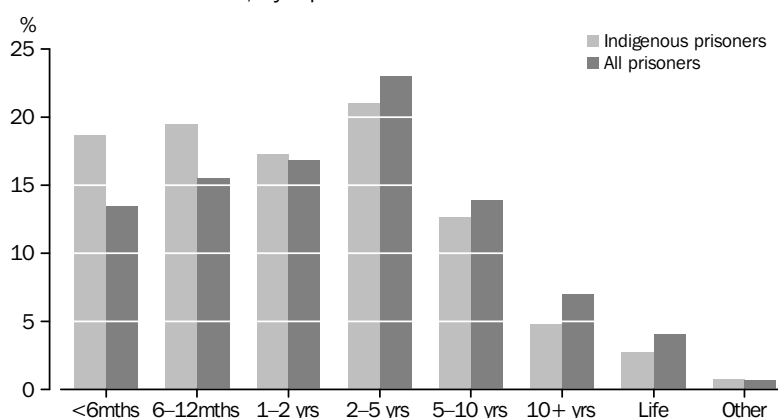
(a) Includes importing and exporting of illicit drugs.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### *Sentence length continued*

Taking into account the earliest dates for release of sentenced prisoners, the mean expected time to serve was 41.8 months (3.5 years). There has been an 18% decrease since 2001 in the number of prisoners expecting to serve sentences of less than 6 months, reflecting a change in sentencing practices towards diverting less serious offenders from prison to other penalty types such as fines, suspended sentences or community service orders. Indigenous prisoners are proportionally more likely to be serving shorter sentences than the overall prison population, with 38% of Indigenous prisoners expected to serve less than 1 year, compared with 29% of all prisoners.

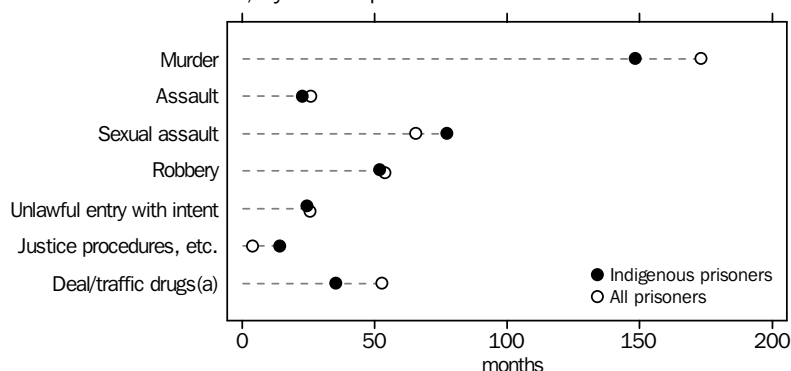
SENTENCED PRISONERS, By expected time to serve



### *Sentence length — Indigenous prisoners*

The mean aggregate sentence length for Indigenous prisoners was 47.3 months (3.9 years), while the mean expected time to serve was 34.4 months (2.9 years). There has been a 25% decrease since 2001 in the number of Indigenous prisoners expected to serve sentences of less than 6 months. In relation to expected time to serve for selected offences, while Indigenous prisoners were expected to serve shorter sentences than the overall prisoner population, they were expected to serve longer sentences for sexual assault and offences against justice procedures (which includes breaches of domestic violence orders, bail conditions and parole).

SENTENCED PRISONERS, By mean expected time to serve



(a) Includes importing and exporting of illicit drugs.



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

Unsentenced (remand) prisoners include unconvicted prisoners awaiting a court hearing or trial, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing and persons awaiting deportation.

Unsentenced prisoners accounted for an increasing number and proportion of the total prisoner population. One in five (20% or 4,414) of the total prisoner population were unsentenced prisoners. Between 2001 and 2002, there was a 2% increase in the number of unsentenced prisoners, compared with the 11% increase that occurred between 2000 and 2001.

#### *Most serious charge*

Of the unsentenced prisoners, 21% were awaiting trial or sentence for a most serious charge related to assault (16% in 2001), 14% for unlawful entry with intent (14% in 2001), 11% for robbery (12% in 2001) and 8% for illicit drug offences (10% in 2001).

#### *Remand length*

As well as increases in their number, unsentenced prisoners are also spending longer waiting for their cases to be finalised. The average time prisoners had spent on remand up to 30 June 2002 was 5.0 months, an increase of 11% on the previous year. One in ten prisoners held on remand at 30 June had spent more than 11.8 months in custody.

### PERIODIC DETAINEES

The sentencing option of periodic detainment, where detainees are in custody for two consecutive days in a week and remain at liberty for the rest of the week, applies only in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. There were 953 periodic detainees as at 30 June 2002, a decrease of 11% since 2001. The overall decrease is the result of the 15% decrease in the number of periodic detainees in New South Wales.

### 10 YEAR COMPARISON

Some notable changes that have occurred between the 1992 and 2002 prisoner censuses include:

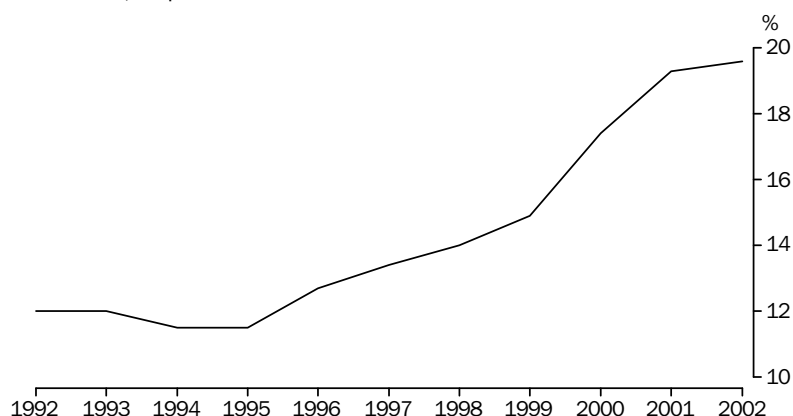
- The prisoner population increased from 15,559 at 30 June 1992 to 22,492 at 30 June 2002. The 45% increase in the number of prisoners during this period exceeded the 15% growth in the Australian adult population, resulting in the adult imprisonment rate increasing from 118 to 148 prisoners per 100,000 adult population.
- While males continue to be the majority of the prisoner population, the proportion of prisoners who were female increased from 5% in 1992 to 7% in 2002.
- The proportion of prisoners who were Indigenous rose from 14% in 1992 to 20% in 2002.
- The proportion of prisoners on remand has increased from 12% in 1992 to 20% in 2002.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### 10 YEAR COMPARISON

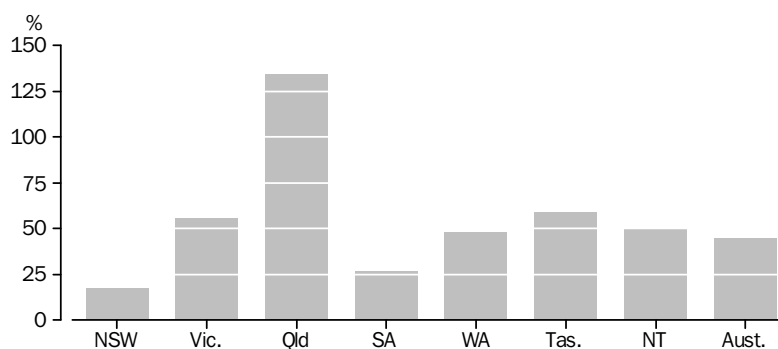
*continued*

#### PRISONERS, Proportion unsentenced



- Persons sentenced to prison for not paying their fines has decreased. In 1992 over 2% of sentenced prisoners were in prison for fine default, compared with 0.2% in 2002.
- All states and territories recorded increases in prisoner numbers. The increases in the number of prisoners varied from 134% in Queensland to 17% in New South Wales.

#### PRISONERS(a), By change in prisoner numbers, 1992–2002



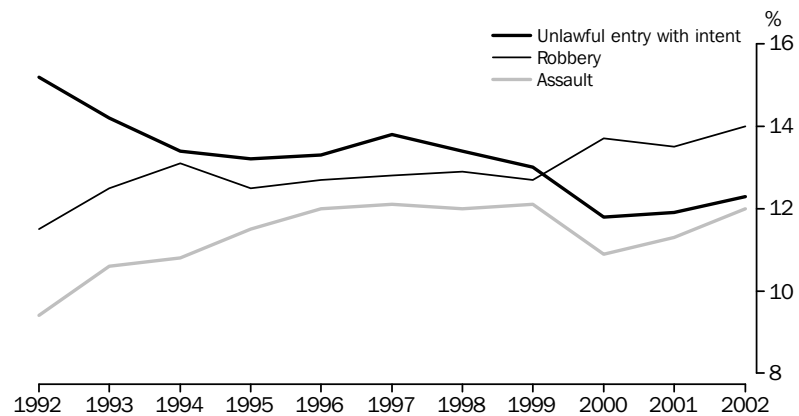
(a) Information on ACT sentenced prisoners in NSW prisons is not available before 1995. Therefore, comparative data for the period 1992–2002 are not available for the ACT.

- The proportion of sentenced prisoners serving an aggregate sentence length of 10 years and over has increased; 8% of sentenced prisoners in 1992 had an aggregate sentence length of 10 years and over compared with 13% in 2002.
- Between 1992 and 2002 there have been increases in the proportions of the sentenced prisoner population who had a most serious offence of robbery (increasing from 12% to 14%), assault (from 9% to 12%), and illicit drug offences (increasing from 9% to 10%). During the same period, decreases were recorded for unlawful entry with intent (including burglary and break and enter) (decreasing from 15% to 12%) and theft (from 9% to 7%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

10 YEAR COMPARISON  
*continued*

SENTENCED PRISONERS, By most serious offence



## 1

## PRISONERS, By states and territories

	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW(a)	ACT Total	Aust. (b)
NUMBER											
Males	8 154	3 286	4 433	1 377	2 606	397	646	109	116	225	21 008
Females	605	254	288	84	194	30	21	8	7	15	1 484
Indigenous	1 503	160	1 183	243	872	61	459	13	12	25	4 494
Non-Indigenous	7 167	3 345	3 538	1 050	1 928	366	208	104	109	213	17 706
Unknown	89	35	—	168	—	—	—	—	2	2	292
Sentenced	7 117	2 961	3 755	971	2 302	338	565	69	123	192	18 078
Unsented	1 642	579	966	490	498	89	102	48	—	48	4 414
<b>All Prisoners</b>	<b>8 759</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>4 721</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>22 492</b>
PROPORTION (%)											
Males	93.1	92.8	93.9	94.3	93.1	93.0	96.9	93.2	94.3	93.8	93.4
Females	6.9	7.2	6.1	5.7	6.9	7.0	3.1	6.8	5.7	6.3	6.6
Indigenous	17.2	4.5	25.1	16.6	31.1	14.3	68.8	11.1	9.8	10.4	20.0
Non-Indigenous	81.8	94.5	74.9	71.9	68.9	85.7	31.2	88.9	88.6	88.9	78.7
Unknown	1.0	1.0	—	11.5	—	—	—	—	1.6	0.8	1.3
Sentenced	81.3	83.6	79.5	66.5	82.2	79.2	84.7	59.0	100.0	80.0	80.4
Unsented	18.7	16.4	20.5	33.5	17.8	20.8	15.3	41.0	—	20.0	19.6
<b>All Prisoners</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 10–11.

(b) The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in the Australian totals. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.

## 2

## IMPRISONMENT RATES(a), By states and territories

	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(c)	Aust.
Males	318.4	178.4	319.7	236.2	356.6	225.7	862.4	185.1	282.4
Females	22.9	13.0	20.1	13.8	26.2	16.1	30.8	11.8	19.2
Indigenous	2 146.2	1 109.6	1 733.5	1 703.1	2 413.9	621.6	1 340.0	1 133.8	1 806.3
Non-Indigenous	139.1	88.6	128.5	89.2	134.3	104.0	191.1	86.2	118.7
<b>All Prisoners</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>190.2</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>466.2</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>148.3</b>

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 17–26.

(b) Data for NSW excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Data for ACT includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW.

## PRISONERS, By age and sex

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
Under 18	32	0.2	22.5	—	—	—	32	0.1	11.5
18	251	1.2	176.3	15	1.0	11.1	266	1.2	95.7
19	530	2.5	369.5	37	2.5	27.0	567	2.5	202.0
20–24	4 241	20.2	622.9	325	21.9	49.1	4 566	20.3	340.0
25–29	4 380	20.8	639.6	348	23.5	50.6	4 728	21.0	344.5
30–34	3 914	18.6	526.1	274	18.5	36.0	4 188	18.6	278.2
35–39	2 767	13.2	377.4	192	12.9	25.7	2 959	13.2	200.0
40–44	1 940	9.2	258.8	141	9.5	18.5	2 081	9.3	137.6
45–49	1 146	5.5	167.2	75	5.1	10.8	1 221	5.4	88.3
50–54	801	3.8	122.9	44	3.0	6.8	845	3.8	64.9
55–59	492	2.3	89.6	17	1.1	3.2	509	2.3	46.8
60–64	284	1.4	66.7	8	0.5	1.9	292	1.3	34.4
65 and over	230	1.1	20.8	8	0.5	0.6	238	1.1	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 008</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>282.4</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>22 492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148.3</b>
Mean (years)	33.4	..	..	32.3	..	..	33.4	..	..
Median (years)	31.3	..	..	30.4	..	..	31.2	..	..

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–21.

## INDIGENOUS PRISONERS, By age and sex

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
Under 18	15	0.4	325.0	—	—	—	15	0.3	165.1
18	76	1.8	1 608.5	8	2.2	175.2	84	1.9	904.2
19	150	3.6	3 211.3	17	4.6	373.8	167	3.7	1 811.5
20–24	1 041	25.2	5 313.7	94	25.6	488.7	1 135	25.3	2 923.2
25–29	976	23.6	5 610.2	101	27.5	559.9	1 077	24.0	3 039.4
30–34	799	19.4	4 983.2	59	16.1	334.8	858	19.1	2 549.1
35–39	560	13.6	4 177.2	43	11.7	285.0	603	13.4	2 116.1
40–44	286	6.9	2 536.1	27	7.4	212.1	313	7.0	1 303.7
45–49	123	3.0	1 354.9	13	3.5	129.6	136	3.0	711.7
50–54	61	1.5	923.7	4	1.1	53.7	65	1.4	462.5
55–59	23	0.6	485.1	1	0.3	19.5	24	0.5	243.3
60–64	7	0.2	225.0	—	—	—	7	0.2	104.5
65 and over	10	0.2	214.0	—	—	—	10	0.2	90.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 127</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3 441.4</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>284.8</b>	<b>4 494</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 806.3</b>
Mean (years)	30.3	..	..	29.9	..	..	30.3	..	..
Median (years)	29.0	..	..	28.7	..	..	28.9	..	..

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

.. not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17 and paragraphs 23–26.

## PRISONERS, By country of birth

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
Australia	15 209	72.4	296.8	1 076	72.5	20.2	16 285	72.4	155.7
New Zealand	503	2.4	297.3	62	4.2	38.8	565	2.5	171.7
Papua New Guinea	43	0.2	365.9	3	0.2	22.6	46	0.2	183.8
Fiji	94	0.4	569.0	4	0.3	20.8	98	0.4	273.9
Samoa	76	0.4	na	2	0.1	na	78	0.3	na
Tonga	38	0.2	na	3	0.2	na	41	0.2	na
United Kingdom and Ireland	654	3.1	109.4	39	2.6	6.7	693	3.1	58.8
Germany	47	0.2	81.6	5	0.3	8.4	52	0.2	44.3
Netherlands	41	0.2	87.2	3	0.2	7.1	44	0.2	49.2
Italy	99	0.5	77.4	3	0.2	2.7	102	0.5	42.4
Malta	24	0.1	84.5	—	—	—	24	0.1	43.9
Greece	57	0.3	80.2	1	0.1	1.5	58	0.3	41.5
Romania	68	0.3	1 024.4	5	0.3	77.7	73	0.3	558.4
Yugoslavia and Former Yugoslav Republics	168	0.8	165.2	2	0.1	2.1	170	0.8	86.3
Lebanon	163	0.8	408.1	1	0.1	2.7	164	0.7	214.6
Turkey	64	0.3	415.0	2	0.1	13.9	66	0.3	221.2
Cambodia	50	0.2	463.6	4	0.3	34.8	54	0.2	242.3
Laos	27	0.1	512.2	2	0.1	38.5	29	0.1	277.1
Viet Nam	511	2.4	617.4	34	2.3	40.4	545	2.4	326.4
Indonesia	209	1.0	702.9	6	0.4	19.2	215	1.0	352.6
Malaysia	58	0.3	137.0	6	0.4	12.4	64	0.3	70.5
Philippines	41	0.2	108.1	12	0.8	17.1	53	0.2	49.0
Singapore	54	0.3	419.3	8	0.5	53.0	62	0.3	221.7
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	105	0.5	140.2	5	0.3	6.1	110	0.5	70.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	51	0.2	na	2	0.1	na	53	0.2	na
India	26	0.1	47.2	1	0.1	2.2	27	0.1	26.7
United States of America	46	0.2	147.5	5	0.3	20.7	51	0.2	92.1
South Africa	39	0.2	116.7	4	0.3	11.9	43	0.2	64.0
Other	637	3.0	na	33	2.2	na	670	3.0	na
Unknown	1 806	8.6	na	151	10.2	na	1 957	8.7	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 008</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>22 492</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148.8</b>

na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 22.

## PRISONERS, By type of sentence

	NSW(a)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW(a)	ACT Total	Aust. (b)
NUMBER											
Sentenced											
Indeterminate	155	42	318	118	198	25	36	—	4	4	892
Max-min	4 852	2 112	—	760	1 767	—	386	—	100	100	9 877
Fixed term	1 226	807	3 431	91	305	301	143	—	19	19	6 304
Fine default only	—	—	6	2	32	12	—	—	—	—	52
Periodic detention	884	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	69	953
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 117</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>3 755</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>18 078</b>
Unsentenced	1 642	579	966	490	498	89	102	48	—	48	4 414
Time on Remand											
Mean (months)	4.7	5.6	6.7	4.4	3.5	2.0	2.5	2.8	—	2.8	5.0
90th percentile (months)	11.9	12.4	14.7	10.6	8.8	4.6	8.1	9.4	—	9.4	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 759</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>4 721</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>22 492</b>

## PROPORTION (%)

Sentenced											
Indeterminate	1.8	1.2	6.7	8.1	7.1	5.9	5.4	—	3.3	1.7	4.0
Max-min	55.4	59.7	—	52.0	63.1	—	57.9	—	81.3	41.7	43.9
Fixed term	14.0	22.8	72.7	6.2	10.9	70.5	21.4	—	15.4	7.9	28.0
Fine default only	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.8	—	—	—	—	0.2
Periodic detention	10.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.0	—	28.8	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>80.4</b>
Unsentenced	18.7	16.4	20.5	33.5	17.8	20.8	15.3	41.0	—	20.0	19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 10–11.

(b) The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in the Australian totals. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11.



## PRISONERS(a), By prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge(a)

	<i>PRIOR IMPRISONMENT</i>		<i>NO PRIOR IMPRISONMENT</i>		<i>TOTAL (b)</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
MALE						
Homicide						
Murder	654	43.3	855	56.7	1 509	100.0
Other homicide	307	46.5	353	53.5	660	100.0
Acts intended to cause injury						
Assault	1 860	64.3	1 028	35.6	2 891	100.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	20	57.1	15	42.9	35	100.0
Sexual assault and related offences						
Sexual assault	828	41.6	1 163	58.4	1 991	100.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	52	23.6	168	76.4	220	100.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	169	73.2	62	26.8	231	100.0
Abduction and related offences	77	50.3	76	49.7	153	100.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Robbery	1 797	63.3	1 042	36.7	2 839	100.0
Blackmail and extortion	41	51.3	39	48.8	80	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent	2 010	74.7	681	25.3	2 692	100.0
Theft and related offences						
Theft (including motor vehicles)	1 006	74.9	338	25.1	1 344	100.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	211	58.1	152	41.9	363	100.0
Deception and related offences	231	41.6	324	58.4	555	100.0
Illicit drug offences						
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	635	39.1	990	60.9	1 625	100.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	56	32.6	116	67.4	172	100.0
Possess and/or use	103	52.6	93	47.4	196	100.0
Weapons and explosive offences	46	47.4	51	52.6	97	100.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	130	61.6	81	38.4	211	100.0
Public order offences	75	60.5	49	39.5	124	100.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Driving licence offences	463	72.1	173	26.9	642	100.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	6	75.0	2	25.0	8	100.0
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	204	63.9	115	36.1	319	100.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	1 214	78.4	334	21.6	1 549	100.0
Miscellaneous offences	164	32.9	334	67.1	498	100.0
Unknown	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 360</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>8 637</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>21 008</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another state or territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as

prior imprisonment. See Glossary for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

(b) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

	<i>PRIOR IMPRISONMENT</i>		<i>NO PRIOR IMPRISONMENT</i>		<i>TOTAL(b)</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
FEMALE						
Homicide						
Murder	36	35.6	65	64.4	101	100.0
Other homicide	18	30.0	42	70.0	60	100.0
Acts intended to cause injury						
Assault	105	55.9	83	44.1	188	100.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
Sexual assault and related offences						
Sexual assault	3	27.3	8	72.7	11	100.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
Abduction and related offences	4	36.4	7	63.6	11	100.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Robbery	91	51.1	86	48.3	178	100.0
Blackmail and extortion	2	25.0	6	75.0	8	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent	115	69.7	50	30.3	165	100.0
Theft and related offences						
Theft (including motor vehicles)	93	67.4	45	32.6	138	100.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	28	51.9	26	48.1	54	100.0
Deception and related offences	48	34.8	90	65.2	138	100.0
Illicit drug offences						
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	58	35.6	105	64.4	163	100.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	4	28.6	10	71.4	14	100.0
Possess and/or use	9	37.5	15	62.5	24	100.0
Weapons and explosive offences	1	100.0	—	—	1	100.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	100.0
Public order offences	5	50.0	5	50.0	10	100.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Driving licence offences	20	69.0	9	31.0	29	100.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	1	100.0	—	—	1	100.0
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	—	—	6	100.0	6	100.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	98	69.0	44	31.0	142	100.0
Miscellaneous offences	4	26.7	11	73.3	15	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>1 484</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another state or territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as

prior imprisonment. See Glossary for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

(b) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

	<i>PRIOR IMPRISONMENT</i>		<i>NO PRIOR IMPRISONMENT</i>		<i>TOTAL (b)</i>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
PERSONS						
Homicide						
Murder	690	42.9	920	57.1	1 610	100.0
Other homicide	325	45.1	395	54.9	720	100.0
Acts intended to cause injury						
Assault	1 965	63.8	1 111	36.1	3 079	100.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	21	53.8	18	46.2	39	100.0
Sexual assault and related offences						
Sexual assault	831	41.5	1 171	58.5	2 002	100.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	52	23.6	168	76.4	220	100.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	172	72.6	65	27.4	237	100.0
Abduction and related offences	81	49.4	83	50.6	164	100.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Robbery	1 888	62.6	1 128	37.4	3 017	100.0
Blackmail and extortion	43	48.9	45	51.1	88	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent	2 125	74.4	731	25.6	2 857	100.0
Theft and related offences						
Theft (including motor vehicles)	1 099	74.2	383	25.8	1 482	100.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	239	57.3	178	42.7	417	100.0
Deception and related offences	279	40.3	414	59.7	693	100.0
Illicit drug offences						
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	693	38.8	1 095	61.2	1 788	100.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	60	32.3	126	67.7	186	100.0
Possess and/or use	112	50.9	108	49.1	220	100.0
Weapons and explosive offences	47	48.0	51	52.0	98	100.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	141	61.8	87	38.2	228	100.0
Public order offences	80	59.7	54	40.3	134	100.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Driving licence offences	483	72.0	182	27.1	671	100.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	7	77.8	2	22.2	9	100.0
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	204	62.8	121	37.2	325	100.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	1 312	77.6	378	22.4	1 691	100.0
Miscellaneous offences	168	32.7	345	67.3	513	100.0
Unknown	1	25.0	3	75.0	4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 118</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>9 362</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>22 492</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another state or territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as

prior imprisonment. See Glossary for complete definition of prior imprisonment.  
(b) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

## INDIGENOUS PRISONERS, By prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge(a)

	<u>PRIOR</u> <u>IMPRISONMENT</u>		<u>NO PRIOR</u> <u>IMPRISONMENT</u>		<u>TOTAL (b)</u>	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Homicide						
Murder	149	69.6	65	30.4	214	100.0
Other homicide	104	71.7	41	28.3	145	100.0
Acts intended to cause injury						
Assault	938	80.2	232	19.8	1 170	100.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	5	62.5	3	37.5	8	100.0
Sexual assault and related offences						
Sexual assault	292	68.5	134	31.5	426	100.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	8	53.3	7	46.7	15	100.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	80	89.9	9	10.1	89	100.0
Abduction and related offences	17	73.9	6	26.1	23	100.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Robbery	378	72.0	147	28.0	525	100.0
Blackmail and extortion	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent	513	78.9	137	21.1	650	100.0
Theft and related offences						
Theft (including motor vehicles)	199	76.8	60	23.2	259	100.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	35	83.3	7	16.7	42	100.0
Deception and related offences	24	55.8	19	44.2	43	100.0
Illicit drug offences						
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	24	64.9	13	35.1	37	100.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	3	100.0	—	—	3	100.0
Possess and/or use	7	87.5	1	12.5	8	100.0
Weapons and explosive offences	8	66.7	4	33.3	12	100.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	47	81.0	11	19.0	58	100.0
Public order offences	25	75.8	8	24.2	33	100.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Driving licence offences	131	89.7	15	10.3	146	100.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	88	90.7	9	9.3	97	100.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	368	86.6	57	13.4	425	100.0
Miscellaneous offences	32	68.1	15	31.9	47	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 487</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>4 494</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Some states and territories may include episodes on remand as well as under sentence.

(b) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

## SENTENCED PRISONERS, By level of court and most serious offence

	SUPREME		DISTRICT/ COUNTY		MAGISTRATES'		OTHER(a)		TOTAL	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Homicide										
Murder	1 218	93.0	81	6.2	2	0.2	8	0.6	1 309	100.0
Other homicide	408	70.3	167	28.8	2	0.3	3	0.5	580	100.0
Acts intended to cause injury										
Assault	192	8.9	1 071	49.5	895	41.3	7	0.3	2 165	100.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	4	16.0	16	64.0	5	20.0	—	—	25	100.0
Sexual assault and related offences										
Sexual assault	277	15.3	1 466	81.0	45	2.5	21	1.2	1 809	100.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	25	12.1	171	82.6	6	2.9	5	2.4	207	100.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	6	3.0	67	33.2	129	63.9	—	—	202	100.0
Abduction and related offences	24	22.4	83	77.6	—	—	—	—	107	100.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences										
Robbery	522	20.6	1 941	76.6	55	2.2	17	0.7	2 535	100.0
Blackmail and extortion	7	10.0	51	72.9	12	17.1	—	—	70	100.0
Unlawful entry with intent	120	5.4	1 206	54.3	881	39.7	13	0.6	2 220	100.0
Theft and related offences										
Theft (including motor vehicles)	21	1.7	331	26.3	901	71.6	5	0.4	1 258	100.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	12	5.6	82	38.5	119	55.9	—	—	213	100.0
Deception and related offences	44	8.0	295	53.5	211	38.3	1	0.2	551	100.0
Illicit drug offences										
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	350	23.0	1 035	68.0	123	8.1	15	1.0	1 523	100.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	42	25.9	100	61.7	19	11.7	1	0.6	162	100.0
Possess and/or use	65	41.9	38	24.5	51	32.9	1	0.6	155	100.0
Weapons and explosive offences	1	2.4	23	54.8	18	42.9	—	—	42	100.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	7	4.2	90	53.6	70	41.7	1	0.6	168	100.0
Public order offences	6	6.7	37	41.6	45	50.6	1	1.1	89	100.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences										
Driving licence offences	1	0.2	101	16.2	520	83.3	2	0.3	624	100.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	2	100.0	—	—	2	100.0
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	1	0.3	44	14.6	255	84.7	1	0.3	301	100.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	63	4.5	168	12.1	749	53.8	412	29.6	1 392	100.0
Miscellaneous offences	95	25.7	233	63.1	39	10.6	2	0.5	369	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 511</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>8 897</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>5 154</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>18 078</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Childrens Court, administrative decision and the Federal Court of Australia.

## SENTENCED PRISONERS, By offence and aggregate sentence(a)(b)

	Periodic detainees	Under 1 month	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 12 months	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 years
Homicide									
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	60
Other homicide	7	—	—	1	6	5	47	305	137
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	174	4	52	146	347	458	546	327	61
Other acts intended to cause injury	1	—	—	—	1	1	8	11	2
Sexual assault and related offences									
Sexual assault	29	1	3	19	35	58	370	792	322
Non-assaultive sexual offences	5	—	—	1	3	9	32	90	60
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	16	2	10	18	37	67	46	5	1
Abduction and related offences	4	1	—	1	4	1	34	45	14
Robbery, extortion and related offences									
Robbery	46	—	2	7	41	101	845	1 063	287
Blackmail and extortion	4	—	—	1	5	11	21	24	2
Unlawful entry with intent	71	—	17	81	208	627	825	331	44
Theft and related offences									
Theft (including motor vehicles)	60	3	32	148	303	415	231	57	7
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	29	—	9	40	48	30	43	13	1
Deception and related offences	91	1	3	31	63	99	165	84	10
Illicit drug offences									
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	83	1	2	27	52	121	396	517	200
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	13	6	2	4	8	9	42	55	16
Possess and/or use	4	1	10	12	21	24	31	35	12
Weapons and explosive offences	4	—	3	4	5	7	13	6	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	5	2	6	14	28	25	65	14	4
Public order offences	5	3	2	8	13	27	13	10	5
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences									
Driving licence offences	176	8	30	84	161	141	23	—	1
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	87	6	23	47	67	66	5	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	37	19	89	238	400	352	205	37	5
Miscellaneous offences	2	1	5	15	42	37	160	85	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1 898</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>4 170</b>	<b>3 915</b>	<b>1 264</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) For information on aggregate sentence see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 37.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

	15 & under 20 years	20 years and over	Life(c)	Other(c)	Total(no.)	Total(%)	Mean months(d)	Median months(d)
Homicide								
Murder	260	225	719	33	1 309	7.2	225.6	216.0
Other homicide	36	12	9	15	580	3.2	105.6	96.0
Acts intended to cause injury								
Assault	21	9	4	16	2 165	12.0	36.1	21.7
Other acts intended to cause injury	—	—	—	1	25	0.1	64.7	63.0
Sexual assault and related offences								
Sexual assault	98	38	11	33	1 809	10.0	90.8	84.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	5	1	—	1	207	1.1	95.1	96.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	—	—	—	202	1.1	19.5	12.0
Abduction and related offences	1	2	—	—	107	0.6	76.0	69.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences								
Robbery	96	34	1	12	2 535	14.0	78.2	66.0
Blackmail and extortion	1	—	—	1	70	0.4	50.3	42.0
Unlawful entry with intent	10	2	—	4	2 220	12.3	35.8	26.0
Theft and related offences								
Theft (including motor vehicles)	1	1	—	—	1 258	7.0	19.4	12.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	—	—	—	—	213	1.2	20.3	9.4
Deception and related offences	4	—	—	—	551	3.0	37.2	30.0
Illicit drug offences								
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	65	41	18	—	1 523	8.4	79.6	72.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	4	2	1	—	162	0.9	67.0	60.0
Possess and/or use	2	2	1	—	155	0.9	50.0	30.0
Weapons and explosive offences	—	—	—	—	42	0.2	29.5	22.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	1	—	—	4	168	0.9	31.9	24.0
Public order offences	1	—	—	2	89	0.5	33.9	15.6
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences								
Driving licence offences	—	—	—	—	624	3.5	10.0	8.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	2	—	27.0	27.0
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	—	—	—	—	301	1.7	8.4	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	2	3	4	1	1 392	7.7	16.7	10.1
Miscellaneous offences	7	1	—	1	369	2.0	47.9	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>18 078</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>39.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(c) See Glossary, Type of sentence.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

(d) Prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences are excluded from these calculations. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 50–53.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 37.

## SENTENCED PRISONERS, By offence and expected time to serve(a)(b)

	Periodic detainees	Under 1 month	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 12 months	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 years
Homicide									
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	77	276
Other homicide	7	—	1	4	11	23	174	255	61
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	174	16	147	282	459	395	454	175	28
Other acts intended to cause injury	1	—	1	—	2	4	13	2	1
Sexual assault and related offences									
Sexual assault	29	2	12	35	75	190	602	608	166
Non-assaultive sexual offences	5	—	—	—	7	18	63	93	18
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	16	7	16	50	51	28	32	2	—
Abduction and related offences	4	1	1	1	7	19	41	25	7
Robbery, extortion and related offences									
Robbery	46	1	6	27	129	480	1 054	582	154
Blackmail and extortion	4	—	2	5	8	14	28	7	1
Unlawful entry with intent	71	3	41	218	510	639	551	150	28
Theft and related offences									
Theft (including motor vehicles)	60	8	80	310	426	234	115	21	3
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	29	3	24	52	44	27	27	7	—
Deception and related offences	91	3	19	60	109	99	131	33	3
Illicit drug offences									
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	83	4	12	50	131	270	490	349	83
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	13	8	—	7	16	24	53	33	6
Possess and/or use	4	5	12	15	27	20	33	30	6
Weapons and explosive offences	4	1	4	4	10	7	9	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	5	2	10	28	36	33	37	9	4
Public order offences	5	3	5	21	18	15	12	6	2
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences									
Driving licence offences	176	21	72	134	155	55	10	1	—
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	87	10	37	73	76	15	3	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	37	23	131	282	460	306	128	14	3
Miscellaneous offences	2	—	14	19	51	135	98	34	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>1 677</b>	<b>2 818</b>	<b>3 051</b>	<b>4 164</b>	<b>2 516</b>	<b>860</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) For further information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 38–49.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.



	15 & under 20 years	20 years and over	Life(c)	Other(d)	Total(no.)	Total(%)	Mean months(e)	Median months(e)
Homicide								
Murder	163	63	691	33	1 309	7.2	173.0	167.7
Other homicide	17	4	8	15	580	3.2	78.5	71.9
Acts intended to cause injury								
Assault	14	1	4	16	2 165	12.0	26.0	13.5
Other acts intended to cause injury	—	—	—	1	25	0.1	40.6	36.0
Sexual assault and related offences								
Sexual assault	38	9	10	33	1 809	10.0	65.6	57.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	1	1	—	1	207	1.1	70.5	63.5
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	—	—	—	202	1.1	14.2	8.8
Abduction and related offences	1	—	—	—	107	0.6	50.4	38.9
Robbery, extortion and related offences								
Robbery	31	12	1	12	2 535	14.0	53.8	42.0
Blackmail and extortion	—	—	—	1	70	0.4	31.3	24.1
Unlawful entry with intent	5	—	—	4	2 220	12.3	25.5	16.9
Theft and related offences								
Theft (including motor vehicles)	1	—	—	—	1 258	7.0	13.1	8.8
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	—	—	—	—	213	1.2	14.2	6.4
Deception and related offences	3	—	—	—	551	3.0	24.5	15.5
Illicit drug offences								
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	32	6	13	—	1 523	8.4	52.7	42.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	1	—	1	—	162	0.9	42.7	35.9
Possess and/or use	1	1	1	—	155	0.9	39.1	18.9
Weapons and explosive offences	—	—	—	—	42	0.2	20.1	12.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	—	—	4	168	0.9	23.2	12.6
Public order offences	—	—	—	2	89	0.5	21.5	9.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences								
Driving licence offences	—	—	—	—	624	3.5	7.5	6.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	2	—	7.6	7.6
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	—	—	—	—	301	1.7	6.2	5.9
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	—	3	4	1	1 392	7.7	13.2	8.6
Miscellaneous offences	5	—	—	1	369	2.0	33.1	21.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>18 078</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(d) See Glossary, Type of sentence.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

(e) Prisoners with indeterminate-life and periodic detention sentences are excluded from these calculations. Prior to 2002, life with minimum sentences were also excluded. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 50–53.

(b) For further information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 38–49.

(c) Includes only indeterminate-life sentences. Prior to 2002 life also included life with minimum sentences. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 52.

	Periodic detainees	Under 1 month	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 12 months	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 years and over
Homicide									
Murder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	55
Other homicide	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	73	37
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	32	2	18	58	162	231	240	107	22
Other acts intended to cause injury	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Sexual assault and related offences									
Sexual assault	1	1	1	3	5	10	46	166	120
Non-assaultive sexual offences	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	4
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	2	7	5	24	32	13	2	—
Abduction and related offences	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	3
Robbery, extortion and related offences									
Robbery	3	—	1	2	6	25	159	175	70
Blackmail and extortion	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	7	—
Unlawful entry with intent	7	—	5	25	50	147	209	75	10
Theft and related offences									
Theft (including motor vehicles)	5	—	6	20	55	66	37	18	2
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	1	—	1	7	8	2	1	1	—
Deception and related offences	7	—	1	1	7	9	4	1	—
Illicit drug offences									
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	2	—	—	1	1	4	13	10	2
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Possess and/or use	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
Weapons and explosive offences	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	2	3	8	9	10	8	2	—
Public order offences	1	3	—	2	4	5	1	3	1
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences									
Driving licence offences	18	—	8	27	37	42	5	—	—
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	5	3	4	13	26	32	2	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	2	4	21	60	105	98	50	8	3
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	2	4	8	4	8	11	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>332</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) For further information on aggregate sentence see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 37.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

	<i>Life(c)</i>	<i>Other(c)</i>	<i>Total(no.)</i>	<i>Total(%)</i>	<i>Mean months(d)</i>	<i>Median months(d)</i>
Homicide						
Murder	95	5	159	4.4	206.0	216.0
Other homicide	1	1	122	3.4	106.0	96.0
Acts intended to cause injury						
Assault	—	3	875	24.2	31.2	18.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	—	—	4	0.1	54.0	63.0
Sexual assault and related offences						
Sexual assault	7	13	373	10.3	102.3	96.0
Non-assaultive sexual offences	—	—	14	0.4	89.2	93.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	—	85	2.4	15.5	12.0
Abduction and related offences	—	—	14	0.4	73.2	60.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Robbery	—	4	445	12.3	75.3	60.1
Blackmail and extortion	—	1	15	0.4	52.4	69.0
Unlawful entry with intent	—	—	528	14.6	34.3	24.3
Theft and related offences						
Theft (including motor vehicles)	—	—	209	5.8	23.2	12.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	—	—	21	0.6	10.8	6.0
Deception and related offences	—	—	30	0.8	18.2	12.0
Illicit drug offences						
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	—	—	33	0.9	56.7	47.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	—	—	3	0.1	4.3	0.5
Possess and/or use	—	—	6	0.2	7.7	3.5
Weapons and explosive offences	—	—	5	0.1	17.4	8.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	—	42	1.2	17.5	10.5
Public order offences	—	—	20	0.6	29.6	12.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Driving licence offences	—	—	137	3.8	9.9	9.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	—	—	85	2.4	9.7	8.3
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	—	1	352	9.7	17.0	10.4
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	40	1.1	47.1	34.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3 617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(c) See Glossary, Type of sentence.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

(d) Prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences are excluded from these calculations. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 50–53.

(b) For further information on aggregate sentence see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 37.

	Periodic detainees	Under 1 month	1 & under 3 months	3 & under 6 months	6 & under 12 months	1 & under 2 years	2 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 years and over
Murder									
Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	43
Other homicide	1	—	—	—	1	5	35	64	14
Acts intended to cause injury									
Assault	32	4	68	125	218	171	186	57	11
Other acts intended to cause injury	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Sexual assault and related offences									
Sexual assault	1	1	2	4	12	29	98	150	56
Non-assaultive sexual offences	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	6	8	28	22	13	8	—	—
Abduction and related offences	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	4	1
Robbery, extortion and related offences									
Robbery	3	—	1	3	23	93	187	98	33
Blackmail and extortion	1	—	2	1	—	1	8	1	—
Unlawful entry with intent	7	2	11	63	119	150	135	36	5
Theft and related offences									
Theft (including motor vehicles)	5	2	13	48	66	38	28	8	1
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	1	—	4	6	7	2	—	1	—
Deception and related offences	7	—	2	5	12	2	2	—	—
Illicit drug offences									
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	2	—	1	1	4	9	9	6	1
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Possess and/or use	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Weapons and explosive offences	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	2	5	14	9	5	7	—	—
Public order offences	1	3	1	6	5	—	1	3	—
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences									
Driving licence offences	18	4	15	40	49	8	3	—	—
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	5	4	10	26	35	4	1	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	2	6	34	78	108	83	34	3	3
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	4	4	9	5	6	8	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>174</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) For further information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 38–49.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

	Life(c)	Other(d)	Total(no.)	Total(%)	Mean months(e)	Median months(e)
Murder						
Homicide	95	5	159	4.4	148.2	144.1
Other homicide	1	1	122	3.4	79.7	76.3
Acts intended to cause injury						
Assault	—	3	875	24.2	22.8	12.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	—	—	4	0.1	27.5	31.5
Sexual assault and related offences						
Sexual assault	7	13	373	10.3	77.4	69.6
Non-assaultive sexual offences	—	—	14	0.4	66.9	66.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	—	85	2.4	10.1	6.0
Abduction and related offences	—	—	14	0.4	49.7	32.3
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Robbery	—	4	445	12.3	52.0	42.0
Blackmail and extortion	—	1	15	0.4	32.6	36.0
Unlawful entry with intent	—	—	528	14.6	24.5	15.9
Theft and related offences						
Theft (including motor vehicles)	—	—	209	5.8	15.6	9.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	—	—	21	0.6	9.8	6.0
Deception and related offences	—	—	30	0.8	10.5	9.0
Illicit drug offences						
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	—	—	33	0.9	35.3	25.0
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	—	—	3	0.1	1.6	0.5
Possess and/or use	—	—	6	0.2	5.3	3.0
Weapons and explosive offences	—	—	5	0.1	14.1	8.1
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	—	42	1.2	10.8	6.0
Public order offences	—	—	20	0.6	20.2	6.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Driving licence offences	—	—	137	3.8	7.1	6.0
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	—	—	85	2.4	6.3	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	—	1	352	9.7	14.2	8.7
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	40	1.1	43.9	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3 617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>17.8</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(d) See Glossary, Type of sentence.

(a) Refers to most serious offence. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 54–55.

(e) Prisoners with indeterminate-life and periodic detention sentences are excluded from these calculations. Prior to 2002, life with minimum sentences were also excluded. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 50–53.

(b) For further information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 38–49.

(c) Includes only indeterminate-life sentences. Prior to 2002 life also included life with minimum sentences. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 52.

	PRISONERS		TIME ON REMAND	
	no.	%	Mean months	90th percentile months
Homicide				
Murder	301	6.8	9.9	19.6
Other homicide	140	3.2	7.1	14.1
Acts intended to cause injury				
Assault	914	20.7	3.8	8.9
Other acts intended to cause injury	14	0.3	10.4	9.4
Sexual assault and related offences				
Sexual assault	193	4.4	5.8	13.5
Non-assaultive sexual offences	13	0.3	4.1	9.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	35	0.8	3.5	8.4
Abduction and related offences	57	1.3	5.4	12.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences				
Robbery	482	10.9	5.8	12.9
Blackmail and extortion	18	0.4	9.0	28.8
Unlawful entry with intent	637	14.4	3.4	7.9
Theft and related offences				
Theft (including motor vehicles)	224	5.1	2.7	7.0
Receiving or handling proceeds of crime	204	4.6	3.0	7.2
Deception and related offences	142	3.2	4.0	8.1
Illicit drug offences				
Deal/traffic (including import/export)	265	6.0	8.9	21.4
Manufacture/cultivate (including other illicit drug offences)	24	0.5	4.8	11.0
Possess and/or use	65	1.5	4.9	10.7
Weapons and explosive offences	56	1.3	3.5	8.8
Property damage and environmental pollution	60	1.4	3.2	8.8
Public order offences	45	1.0	5.4	14.9
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences				
Driving licence offences	47	1.1	1.8	4.7
Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences	7	0.2	9.2	25.8
Regulatory driving offences (including pedestrian offences)	24	0.5	5.8	19.7
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	299	6.8	3.6	9.3
Miscellaneous offences	144	3.3	7.1	13.9
Unknown	4	0.1	0.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 414</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>

## PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS, By states and territories, 1992–2002

30 June	All prisoners no.	Mean age years	Females %	Indigenous %	Known prior adult imprisonment %	Remandees %
NEW SOUTH WALES (a)						
1992	7 485	30.9	5.3	8.7	50.8	10.1
1993	7 632	31.5	4.7	9.6	52.1	10.2
1994	7 711	31.9	5.3	10.7	56.0	9.6
1995	7 749	32.1	5.3	11.5	51.7	9.3
1996	7 691	32.1	5.7	12.4	54.4	10.5
1997	7 957	32.2	6.0	12.7	54.8	12.5
1998	7 810	32.9	6.0	14.0	65.8	13.5
1999	8 433	32.9	6.8	15.0	54.9	15.7
2000	8 547	33.1	6.7	14.6	51.5	17.4
2001	8 846	32.9	7.0	15.1	54.3	18.5
2002	8 759	33.0	6.9	17.2	54.4	18.7
VICTORIA						
1992	2 277	31.4	5.0	4.7	69.4	16.0
1993	2 272	32.3	5.1	4.6	68.0	12.8
1994	2 522	32.7	5.3	5.6	65.9	13.2
1995	2 467	33.5	4.7	5.2	64.1	14.1
1996	2 440	34.2	5.2	4.5	64.9	15.7
1997	2 643	33.9	5.8	5.0	63.5	15.8
1998	2 858	34.4	5.3	4.4	62.9	15.3
1999	2 923	34.6	6.1	4.2	62.8	14.3
2000	3 153	34.5	5.8	4.4	60.4	13.8
2001	3 391	34.4	7.3	4.4	63.0	14.7
2002	3 540	34.8	7.2	4.5	63.0	16.4
QUEENSLAND						
1992	2 017	30.3	3.8	18.3	49.3	8.3
1993	2 068	30.2	3.8	20.6	46.6	12.5
1994	2 491	30.4	4.0	22.2	60.7	13.1
1995	2 870	30.8	3.7	22.2	61.1	11.6
1996	3 528	30.7	4.9	22.9	61.1	12.5
1997	3 839	30.8	4.9	24.5	60.7	11.8
1998	4 466	31.7	4.8	23.1	62.3	12.5
1999	4 710	32.1	5.8	23.5	61.8	13.8
2000	4 482	32.6	5.8	23.4	65.2	15.6
2001	4 517	33.0	6.4	25.4	66.5	20.1
2002	4 721	33.5	6.1	25.1	65.2	20.5
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
1992	1 152	29.4	5.5	16.2	72.9	25.2
1993	1 163	30.0	5.8	15.9	78.4	21.3
1994	1 348	30.0	5.3	17.1	80.9	16.2
1995	1 401	30.7	5.1	18.4	63.9	16.0
1996	1 475	31.0	6.2	17.6	62.8	18.4
1997	1 492	31.4	6.2	18.0	63.6	18.1
1998	1 385	32.1	6.2	17.5	62.6	18.1
1999	1 396	32.4	4.9	18.3	65.3	20.0
2000	1 299	32.5	5.8	17.3	66.4	27.4
2001	1 389	32.7	5.7	16.6	62.3	34.3
2002	1 461	33.4	5.7	16.6	55.9	33.5

(a) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 10–11.

Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners*. 1994–2002: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.

30 June	All prisoners no.	Mean age years	Females %	Indigenous %	Known prior adult imprisonment %	Remandees %
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
1992	1 893	29.8	5.0	30.3	70.4	10.2
1993	2 029	30.3	6.1	31.4	54.8	10.9
1994	2 137	30.5	4.6	32.2	54.6	9.9
1995	2 205	30.7	5.4	32.4	54.3	11.6
1996	2 254	30.8	5.3	33.3	53.2	11.0
1997	2 245	31.1	6.7	33.4	51.6	12.8
1998	2 352	31.5	6.7	32.2	50.4	12.7
1999	3 048	31.7	7.4	34.0	51.6	12.7
2000	3 124	32.2	7.9	32.1	48.7	15.8
2001	3 170	32.6	6.9	33.8	50.1	17.6
2002	2 800	32.8	6.9	31.1	51.3	17.8
TASMANIA						
1992	269	30.9	1.9	4.8	60.6	12.3
1993	265	30.6	3.4	5.3	57.0	13.6
1994	258	31.3	3.5	10.1	59.7	14.0
1995	244	30.1	2.5	5.7	62.7	17.6
1996	285	30.8	2.8	9.8	55.4	16.1
1997	263	31.8	1.9	12.9	60.8	12.2
1998	314	30.9	4.1	8.9	56.1	18.5
1999	343	31.2	5.5	10.5	60.1	11.7
2000	390	31.0	5.1	10.0	57.7	20.5
2001	346	32.2	5.8	11.6	62.7	21.4
2002	427	31.9	7.0	14.3	60.7	20.8
NORTHERN TERRITORY						
1992	447	28.1	1.8	72.0	72.5	7.6
1993	422	28.2	1.9	75.6	72.5	7.8
1994	455	29.4	2.6	72.7	74.5	13.0
1995	471	30.0	1.7	72.6	44.8	11.7
1996	482	30.2	2.5	74.7	45.6	15.6
1997	606	30.9	3.5	72.4	62.9	11.9
1998	635	30.9	4.7	72.6	61.9	14.0
1999	618	30.9	3.9	77.2	62.5	11.5
2000	635	31.3	2.4	60.8	59.1	27.2
2001	717	32.0	2.6	63.6	64.0	18.0
2002	667	32.4	3.1	68.8	73.9	15.3
PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY PRISONS (a)						
1992	19	24.2	10.5	15.8	57.9	100.0
1993	15	26.3	7.1	—	46.7	100.0
1994	22	27.3	29.4	9.1	27.3	100.0
1995	21	28.0	5.0	14.3	38.1	100.0
1996	38	28.5	11.8	10.5	50.0	100.0
1997	83	27.6	3.6	10.8	56.8	44.6
1998	86	29.4	8.1	12.8	36.0	50.0
1999	67	31.4	10.4	10.4	14.9	61.2
2000	84	31.0	11.9	9.5	39.3	65.5
2001	82	29.7	6.1	14.6	43.9	64.6
2002	117	29.8	6.8	11.1	35.9	41.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The ABS began counting periodic detainees for the ACT in 1997. Prior to 1997 all information is for unsentenced prisoners in Belconnen Remand Centre only. In 2002 the ACT changed the way it counts periodic detainees. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 68.

Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners*. 1994–2002: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.



	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior adult imprisonment</i>	<i>Remandees</i>
30 June	no.	years	%	%	%	%

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AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (PRISONERS IN NSW  
PRISONS) (a)

1992	na	na	na	na	na	na
1993	na	na	na	na	na	na
1994	na	na	na	na	na	na
1995	82	31.0	4.9	6.1	na	—
1996	87	30.4	3.4	—	na	—
1997	110	31.1	8.1	6.3	48.2	—
1998	113	32.8	4.4	1.8	55.8	—
1999	125	33.1	5.6	1.0	51.2	—
2000	155	32.0	8.4	6.5	43.2	5.2
2001	129	31.8	9.3	6.2	58.9	—
2002	123	32.5	5.7	9.8	61.0	—

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AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (TOTAL) (a)

1992	na	na	na	na	na	na
1993	na	na	na	na	na	na
1994	na	na	na	na	na	na
1995	103	29.5	4.9	7.8	na	20.4
1996	125	29.5	5.6	3.2	na	30.4
1997	193	29.4	6.2	8.3	51.8	19.2
1998	199	31.1	6.0	6.5	47.2	21.6
1999	192	32.3	7.3	4.2	38.5	21.4
2000	239	31.5	9.6	7.5	41.8	26.4
2001	211	30.8	8.1	9.5	53.1	25.1
2002	240	31.2	6.3	10.4	48.8	20.0

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AUSTRALIA (b)

1992	15 559	30.6	4.9	14.3	58.2	12.0
1993	15 866	31.1	4.8	15.2	56.5	12.0
1994	16 944	31.4	4.9	16.5	60.5	11.5
1995	17 428	31.7	4.8	17.1	56.3	11.5
1996	18 193	31.8	5.3	18.0	57.4	12.7
1997	19 128	31.9	5.7	18.7	57.9	13.4
1998	19 906	32.5	5.7	18.8	62.1	14.0
1999	21 538	32.7	6.3	20.0	57.9	14.9
2000	21 714	32.9	6.4	18.9	56.4	17.4
2001	22 458	33.0	6.7	19.8	58.4	19.3
2002	22 492	33.4	6.6	20.0	58.3	19.6

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na not available

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Information on ACT periodic detainees held in NSW prisons is unavailable before 1997.

(b) Prior to 1997, the Australian total excludes ACT periodic detainees.

Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners*. 1994–2002: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.

## IMPRISONMENT RATES(a)(b), By states and territories, 1992–2002

	NSW(c)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT Total(d)	Aust.
ALL PRISONERS									
1992	na	67.4	89.4	103.2	154.4	77.3	387.0	na	118.1
1993	na	66.3	88.0	102.7	161.3	74.9	356.1	na	119.2
1994	na	73.9	104.0	118.7	168.6	73.4	383.4	na	125.5
1995	164.7	71.8	116.6	123.1	170.4	69.1	389.8	45.0	127.3
1996	161.0	70.2	139.6	129.4	170.4	80.4	391.1	53.7	130.9
1997	164.1	74.6	149.2	130.1	165.4	74.2	454.8	82.9	137.0
1998	159.0	79.7	171.3	120.2	170.4	88.3	474.9	85.2	139.2
1999	169.4	73.8	177.2	120.4	216.5	96.4	453.1	81.4	145.2
2000	168.8	85.4	165.5	111.5	218.4	109.1	458.1	100.5	147.7
2001	173.0	90.4	163.4	118.4	217.6	96.5	510.5	87.5	150.5
2002	168.0	93.4	167.3	122.7	190.2	118.1	466.2	96.3	148.3
INDIGENOUS PRISONERS									
1992	na	1 101.6	948.7	2 022.7	2 490.2	273.1	1 431.2	na	1 497.8
1993	na	972.7	971.1	1 790.0	2 476.5	255.8	1 226.0	na	1 438.4
1994	na	1 246.5	1 222.2	2 141.5	2 600.5	457.3	1 242.4	na	1 617.6
1995	1 883.4	1 102.4	1 369.2	2 336.7	2 629.8	238.4	1 256.2	716.8	1 681.9
1996	1 622.5	846.2	1 457.4	2 148.0	2 482.8	352.0	1 260.7	242.0	1 576.2
1997	1 620.8	1 000.1	1 585.4	2 115.9	2 332.5	396.9	1 435.0	615.2	1 625.0
1998	1 721.3	940.3	1 693.8	1 871.8	2 305.9	317.2	1 472.7	712.1	1 663.4
1999	1 953.3	903.2	1 765.2	1 928.0	3 080.0	397.2	1 488.3	412.8	1 864.4
2000	1 867.0	993.3	1 622.0	1 656.5	2 908.7	417.6	1 176.0	887.6	1 727.4
2001	1 959.1	1 060.3	1 724.4	1 651.7	3 036.1	417.7	1 356.5	943.8	1 828.5
2002	2 146.2	1 109.6	1 733.5	1 703.1	2 413.9	621.6	1 340.0	1 133.8	1 806.3

na not available

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 18–26.

(b) Rate per 100,000 adult indigenous population. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 17 and paragraphs 23–26.

(c) Data for NSW excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(d) Data for ACT includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW.

## SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, By states and territories, 1992–2002

30 June	AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH					SENTENCE TYPE(a)		Total sentenced prisoners
	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 years and over	Median	Fine default	Indeterminate	
	%	%	%	%	years	%	%	no.
NEW SOUTH WALES (b)								
1992	19.5	38.6	14.1	5.9	2.0	2.0	3.3	6 732
1993	17.5	39.2	15.9	6.7	2.0	1.5	2.7	6 852
1994	15.7	38.2	17.2	8.2	3.3	0.1	2.2	6 970
1995	17.0	32.8	19.3	9.3	3.3	1.0	2.2	7 031
1996	17.1	31.4	18.9	9.6	3.0	1.2	2.1	6 887
1997	17.3	31.2	17.3	9.7	3.0	1.3	2.0	6 966
1998	17.3	32.0	18.1	10.6	3.0	—	2.0	6 755
1999	19.8	32.6	18.3	11.1	3.0	—	1.9	7 112
2000	17.3	32.3	20.3	11.4	3.3	—	1.4	7 057
2001	16.1	35.8	20.1	11.3	3.0	—	1.9	7 206
2002	16.1	37.3	20.1	12.0	3.2	—	2.2	7 117
VICTORIA								
1992	25.8	38.6	17.8	13.8	2.7	0.1	4.0	1 913
1993	28.1	38.9	16.4	12.8	2.5	0.1	3.5	1 982
1994	26.5	42.1	17.0	11.7	2.5	0.1	2.7	2 189
1995	26.1	39.4	19.5	13.1	3.0	0.1	1.9	2 118
1996	23.9	38.8	22.1	13.6	3.0	0.1	1.3	2 058
1997	29.3	37.2	19.8	11.7	2.3	—	1.7	2 226
1998	31.5	37.4	18.1	11.2	2.0	0.3	1.5	2 422
1999	30.2	36.7	19.1	12.4	2.3	0.2	1.4	2 506
2000	27.5	39.8	19.0	12.1	2.5	0.1	1.5	2 717
2001	25.3	41.2	19.8	12.0	2.8	—	1.4	2 892
2002	23.5	42.1	21.0	11.9	3.0	—	1.4	2 961
QUEENSLAND								
1992	18.3	33.6	25.3	12.7	4.3	—	10.1	1 849
1993	18.1	33.8	25.2	13.0	4.2	—	10.0	1 809
1994	17.4	36.0	24.6	13.5	4.0	1.0	8.5	2 165
1995	18.0	33.6	26.6	13.3	4.0	3.7	8.5	2 538
1996	20.2	34.7	25.0	12.8	3.6	5.0	6.5	3 088
1997	19.4	35.0	25.1	13.2	3.6	0.3	6.4	3 386
1998	17.8	35.1	26.6	13.8	4.0	2.4	5.9	3 908
1999	18.9	35.3	25.4	13.6	3.8	5.5	5.9	4 061
2000	16.1	35.1	26.6	13.7	4.0	0.1	7.2	3 781
2001	14.1	36.7	26.0	14.0	4.0	0.6	7.3	3 610
2002	20.6	32.4	25.0	13.6	3.6	0.1	8.5	3 755

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For definition of Fine default and Indeterminate see Glossary, Type of sentence.

(b) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 10–11.

Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners*. 1994–2002: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.

30 June	AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH					SENTENCE TYPE(a)		Total sentenced prisoners
	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 years and over	Median	Fine default	Indeterminate	
	%	%	%	%	years	%	%	no.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA								
1992	21.3	38.7	21.8	10.9	3.4	8.5	7.2	862
1993	22.8	35.4	23.1	11.9	3.9	9.0	6.9	915
1994	20.7	38.5	23.5	11.2	3.5	5.2	6.0	1 130
1995	22.9	41.5	22.0	6.5	3.0	5.9	7.2	1 177
1996	22.4	39.4	22.9	7.4	3.0	3.6	6.4	1 203
1997	19.5	40.0	24.1	7.9	2.4	3.7	7.0	1 222
1998	18.0	38.7	26.1	8.4	4.0	6.2	7.2	1 134
1999	19.8	37.5	24.7	8.6	3.5	6.7	7.5	1 117
2000	9.1	40.7	28.4	10.4	4.2	—	8.3	943
2001	12.2	36.8	27.3	11.5	4.1	0.1	8.1	913
2002	9.4	39.8	26.8	11.8	4.1	0.1	12.2	971
WESTERN AUSTRALIA								
1992	18.0	47.2	19.9	7.8	2.9	4.0	7.0	1 700
1993	17.4	44.4	21.5	9.4	3.0	5.8	7.4	1 807
1994	16.4	46.8	20.6	9.0	2.8	5.6	7.3	1 926
1995	9.5	51.5	22.4	8.9	3.0	0.6	7.7	1 948
1996	11.2	50.0	22.3	9.3	3.0	0.4	6.4	2 005
1997	8.1	49.6	24.5	10.1	3.5	0.8	6.8	1 957
1998	11.6	44.8	24.2	11.2	3.4	2.0	7.1	2 054
1999	16.1	43.3	22.4	11.3	3.0	2.4	6.0	2 660
2000	13.9	43.0	22.8	12.9	3.5	1.7	6.2	2 630
2001	12.2	43.4	22.0	14.3	3.5	1.2	6.7	2 613
2002	9.7	41.6	24.0	16.1	4.0	1.1	8.6	2 302
TASMANIA								
1992	42.4	29.2	9.3	3.0	1.4	5.9	16.1	236
1993	35.8	33.2	11.8	2.6	1.9	7.9	16.6	229
1994	39.3	25.2	14.4	3.6	1.1	1.9	17.6	222
1995	38.3	26.8	11.9	4.5	1.0	1.6	18.4	201
1996	36.4	29.3	14.2	5.4	1.4	1.1	12.3	239
1997	31.6	33.3	13.4	8.2	1.5	3.8	11.8	231
1998	41.8	27.7	11.7	6.6	1.2	2.5	9.9	256
1999	40.6	32.0	10.2	6.9	1.0	4.7	9.0	303
2000	31.3	42.9	9.0	7.4	1.8	0.3	7.4	310
2001	29.0	39.4	10.3	11.4	1.9	2.6	7.8	272
2002	33.9	40.2	9.8	8.6	1.4	2.8	7.4	338

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For definition of Fine default and Indeterminate see  
Glossary, Type of sentence.Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology,  
*Australian Prisoners*. 1994–2002: Australian  
Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.

30 June	AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH					SENTENCE TYPE(a)		Total sentenced prisoners
	Less than 1 year	1 to less than 5 years	5 to less than 10 years	10 years and over	Median	Fine default	Indeterminate	
	%	%	%	%	years	%	%	
NORTHERN TERRITORY								
1992	33.6	34.2	18.9	7.5	1.9	4.6	5.8	413
1993	26.5	42.2	18.0	7.7	2.0	0.8	5.7	389
1994	29.8	41.7	17.2	5.3	2.2	1.4	6.1	396
1995	31.8	40.9	16.1	5.5	1.9	2.8	5.8	416
1996	29.5	39.8	17.7	5.9	1.8	6.0	2.1	407
1997	39.1	38.2	12.9	4.9	1.3	0.7	4.3	534
1998	39.3	39.0	11.9	5.1	1.2	3.0	3.9	546
1999	36.7	43.2	9.7	5.3	1.3	3.4	4.5	547
2000	31.4	43.0	12.8	6.3	1.5	4.1	4.7	462
2001	32.5	45.6	11.9	4.1	1.7	2.9	4.9	588
2002	28.6	46.9	13.5	4.8	1.9	—	6.3	565
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (PRISONERS IN NSW PRISONS) (b)								
1992	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1993	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1994	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1995	10.9	39.0	34.1	11.0	4.3	1.2	4.9	82
1996	3.4	37.9	39.1	13.8	5.0	—	5.7	87
1997	8.1	40.0	30.9	17.3	4.9	—	3.6	110
1998	8.9	35.4	32.7	19.5	5.0	—	3.5	113
1999	6.4	32.8	37.6	19.2	5.9	—	4.0	125
2000	10.9	38.1	31.3	17.0	4.5	—	2.6	147
2001	4.7	48.9	28.7	13.2	4.0	—	4.7	129
2002	7.3	41.4	31.7	16.2	4.8	—	3.3	123
AUSTRALIA								
1992	21.0	38.7	17.4	8.4	2.5	2.3	5.3	13 705
1993	20.0	38.8	18.4	9.0	2.7	2.2	5.0	13 983
1994	18.7	39.5	19.1	9.7	3.0	1.6	4.5	14 998
1995	18.6	37.0	20.9	10.1	3.0	1.7	4.6	15 429
1996	18.8	36.1	21.1	10.4	3.0	1.9	4.0	15 887
1997	19.3	35.9	20.4	10.4	3.0	1.1	4.0	16 522
1998	19.8	35.5	21.0	11.1	3.0	1.4	4.0	17 118
1999	21.3	35.8	20.6	11.5	3.0	2.2	3.8	18 332
2000	18.3	36.4	21.8	11.9	3.3	0.4	3.9	17 929
2001	17.1	38.3	21.4	12.2	3.3	0.5	4.1	18 123
2002	17.7	38.0	21.7	12.5	3.3	0.2	4.9	18 078

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) For definition of Fine default and Indeterminate see Glossary, Type of sentence.

(b) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 10–11.

Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisoners*. 1994–2002: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.

## SENTENCED PRISONERS, By selected most serious offence, 1992–2002(a)

								Offences against justice		
	Homicide and related offences	Assault	Sexual assault	Robbery	Unlawful entry with intent	Deception and related offences	Theft (including motor vehicle theft)	Offences procedures, govt. security and govt. operations	Illicit drug offences	Sentenced prisoners
30 June	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
MALES										
1992	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13 067
1993	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13 334
1994	8.9	10.9	na	13.4	13.5	na	6.6	na	11.2	14 280
1995	9.4	11.6	na	12.8	13.2	na	6.6	na	10.6	14 720
1996	9.3	12.1	13.3	12.9	13.4	4.3	6.6	5.7	9.9	15 071
1997	9.4	12.3	12.7	12.9	14.0	4.1	6.7	6.0	9.6	15 603
1998	9.1	12.2	12.9	13.0	13.5	3.7	6.0	8.3	8.5	16 179
1999	9.0	12.1	11.9	12.9	13.2	3.7	5.6	9.9	8.9	17 208
2000	9.7	11.0	11.8	13.8	11.9	3.2	6.0	9.1	9.7	16 846
2001	10.0	11.3	11.0	13.6	12.0	2.8	6.4	8.3	9.9	16 978
2002	10.4	12.0	10.6	14.2	12.4	2.6	6.7	7.5	9.9	16 958
FEMALES										
1992	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	638
1993	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	649
1994	9.8	9.6	na	6.7	12.3	na	10.7	na	16.5	718
1995	10.2	9.9	na	6.9	12.7	na	8.9	na	18.4	709
1996	9.3	8.7	0.9	8.9	11.3	16.4	9.9	9.4	16.8	816
1997	8.7	9.8	1.5	10.1	11.4	17.1	9.9	8.6	13.7	919
1998	10.0	10.0	1.3	10.8	11.6	12.8	9.8	12.8	11.7	939
1999	9.4	12.1	1.0	10.1	10.9	12.4	8.8	14.1	11.7	1 124
2000	11.0	9.2	0.8	12.5	10.1	12.1	9.4	10.8	13.1	1 083
2001	11.3	10.0	1.0	12.0	10.0	12.2	8.6	14.2	10.6	1 145
2002	10.9	11.2	0.8	11.9	10.3	9.7	11.0	10.3	14.8	1 120
PERSONS										
1992	9.5	9.4	na	11.5	15.2	na	8.8	na	9.3	13 705
1993	9.4	10.6	na	12.5	14.2	na	7.2	na	10.7	13 983
1994	9.0	10.8	na	13.1	13.4	na	6.8	na	11.5	14 998
1995	9.3	11.5	na	12.5	13.2	na	6.7	na	11.1	15 429
1996	9.3	12.0	12.6	12.7	13.3	4.9	6.7	5.9	10.3	15 887
1997	9.3	12.1	12.1	12.8	13.8	4.8	6.8	6.2	9.8	16 522
1998	9.2	12.0	12.3	12.9	13.4	4.2	6.2	8.5	9.2	17 118
1999	9.1	12.1	11.2	12.7	13.0	4.2	5.8	10.1	9.1	18 332
2000	9.7	10.9	11.2	13.7	11.8	3.8	6.2	9.2	9.9	17 929
2001	10.1	11.3	10.4	13.5	11.9	3.2	6.8	8.5	10.2	18 123
2002	10.4	12.0	10.0	14.0	12.3	3.0	7.0	7.7	10.2	18 078

na not available

(a) Due to changes in offence classifications, some data items are not available for the full 10 year period. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 69.

Source: 1992–93: Australian Institute of Criminology, *Australian Prisons*.1994–2002: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Prisoners in Australia*.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents information on all prisoners who were in custody on 30 June 2002. The statistics are derived from information collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) from administrative records held by corrective services agencies in each state and territory. A range of information is presented on the demographic and legal characteristics of prisoners such as age, sex, legal status and the nature of the offence for which the person has been charged or convicted. The publication also provides details of the type and length of sentences being served.

**2** In March 1995 the Corrective Services Ministers' Council resolved that the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of corrective services statistics should be transferred from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The AIC ceased publishing the *Australian Prisoners* series after June 1993. As part of the transfer of responsibilities, the ABS has undertaken the publication of all national corrective services statistics from June 1994 onwards.

**3** The ABS has developed national standards for correctional statistics to ensure the comparability of data between states and territories. There is different legislation and/or different administrative recording practices in the states and territories, and while efforts have been made to attain maximum comparability between states and territories, some problems with jurisdictional comparability remain. Further detail on these differences is provided in the Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40–49.

### REFERENCE DATE

**4** The 2002 National Prisoner Census is a census of all persons in prison custody as at midnight 30 June 2002.

### SCOPE

**5** This collection covers all gazetted adult prisons in Australia, operated or administered by state or territory correctional agencies, including those operated by private service providers.

**6** Included in the collection are:

- prisoners on a temporary authorised absence from a gazetted adult prison
- prisoners serving part-time custody in a gazetted adult prison, that is, periodic detainees in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory
- prisoners on work release from a gazetted adult prison
- prisoners held in gazetted police prisons
- persons held in police lockups (in New South Wales and the Northern Territory) who are the responsibility of the corrective services agency for that state/territory.

**7** Excluded from the collection are:

- persons on Home Detention
- persons on unauthorised absences from a gazetted adult prison (escapees)
- persons for whom custodial authority has been transferred to another agency; such as a community correctional agency or a psychiatric facility
- persons in a juvenile detention institution
- persons in immigration custody.

**8** In all states and territories except Victoria and Queensland, persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody are aged 18 years and over. Persons under 18 years are treated as juveniles in most Australian courts and are not remanded or sentenced to custody in adult prisons, other than in exceptional circumstances. However, in Victoria and Queensland 'adult' refers to persons aged 17 years and over.

**9** In addition to the general rules of inclusion and exclusion for the scope of the National Prisoner Census, the following state and territory differences should be noted:

- In Tasmania, persons aged 18 years or younger and sentenced to a term of imprisonment may be held in a juvenile detention centre. These offenders are included in this collection.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SCOPE *continued*

- Persons sentenced to imprisonment and held in Work Outreach Camps or in Community Corrections Centres in Queensland are excluded from this collection.

### JURISDICTION OF CUSTODY

**10** Persons included in the National Prisoner Census were counted in the state or territory in which they were held in custody regardless of which state or territory imposed the sentence being served.

**11** Although the Australian Capital Territory commenced detaining some sentenced fine default only prisoners at their remand centre during 2000, persons sentenced to full-time custody by Australian Capital Territory courts are primarily held in New South Wales prisons. Some unsentenced persons from the Australian Capital Territory may also be held in New South Wales prisons when the capacity of the Australian Capital Territory remand centre is exceeded. The publication now includes 'Total Australian Capital Territory' prisoner numbers and 'Total Australian Capital Territory' imprisonment rates to provide a greater understanding of the number of prisoners sentenced in the Australian Capital Territory. Data continues to be provided in the tables based on counts of Australian Capital Territory prisoners in New South Wales prisons as a subset of the New South Wales figures (labelled ACT in NSW), and Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in the Australian Capital Territory (labelled ACT in ACT).

### DATA SOURCE

**12** Statistics in this publication are derived from information on each prisoner collected by corrective services agencies within each state and territory.

### INDIGENOUS STATISTICS

**13** In all states and territories persons are asked during entry into custody whether they identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. It is uncommon for corrective services agencies to collect Indigenous status from other than the person's own identification.

#### *Interpreting Indigenous statistics*

**14** Tables 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 16 in this publication provide nationally comparable statistics on the imprisonment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) people. There are a number of issues that bear on the statistical measures of Indigenous imprisonment.

#### NUMBER

**15** The first and most basic measure of Indigenous imprisonment is the number of persons imprisoned. Imprisoned persons are classified as Indigenous if they identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander at the time they are received into prison custody. These statistics in *Prisoners in Australia* are derived from administrative records held by corrective services agencies in each jurisdiction. The accuracy of the Indigenous component of the statistics is dependent upon the quality of the information collected by these agencies.

#### PROPORTION

**16** The second measure is the Indigenous proportion of the prisoner population. This relates the number of Indigenous persons in custody to the total number of persons in custody, and provides a basis for comparing the composition of the prison population across jurisdictions.

#### RATE

**17** The third measure of Indigenous imprisonment is the rate of imprisonment, that is the number of Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adults in the Indigenous population. This relates the number of Indigenous persons imprisoned in any jurisdiction to the size of the Indigenous population in that jurisdiction. All other things being equal, a jurisdiction the size of the Northern Territory with a large Indigenous population will have a larger number of Indigenous prisoners than a jurisdiction such as Tasmania with a



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Interpreting Indigenous statistics continued*

#### RATES

small Indigenous population. The rate of imprisonment provides a basis for comparison. See also paragraphs 23–26 of these Explanatory Notes.

**18** Imprisonment rates enable comparison of prisoner populations across states and territories. Prisoner rates are expressed per 100,000 adult population, which is in accord with international, state and territory practice.

**19** For the purpose of this publication the adult population figures used in the calculation of rates are for persons aged 17 years and over. While for some states and territories different ages apply for persons sentenced to adult custody (see Explanatory Note, paragraph 8), the use of a single denominator is unlikely to have a major impact on the figures.

**20** All estimates and projections for the Australian Capital Territory exclude Jervis Bay Territory. All estimates and projections for Australia exclude the external territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

**21** Rates for the general adult population are calculated using the preliminary June 2002 Estimated Resident Population (ERP) figures (refer Appendix 2 and *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2002* (cat. no. 3101.0)) which use the results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing as a benchmark. Caution should be exercised when comparing rate changes over time as ERP estimates for 1997–2001 are benchmarked on the 1996 Census and ERP estimates for 1992–1996 are benchmarked on the 1991 Census. It is not anticipated that the different benchmarks will have a noticeable impact on imprisonment rates at the national level.

**22** Imprisonment rates by birthplace figures presented in table 5 are calculated using June 2000 Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth data (from the *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2001* (cat. no. 3101.0)) as the denominator for each birthplace. These estimates were the latest available at the time of preparing this publication. Although the denominator data are for a reference period two years earlier than the prisoner census counts by birthplace, it is not anticipated that the difference in reference periods will have a noticeable impact on these rates. The published list of countries of birth does not cover all birthplaces of prisoners and it is possible that for some birthplaces not listed in table 5 their imprisonment rates may be higher than those published. The list of published birthplaces has been kept constant since 1998 to maximise time series comparison. The 1998 list was based on publishing data only for those birthplaces which had a population of 25 or more prisoners. Future issues of the publication may add to the list where a birthplace records counts of 25 or more prisoners on a consistent basis.

### *Indigenous imprisonment rates*

**23** Rates for the Indigenous adult population in this publication are based on the projections for 30 June 2002 (refer Appendix 3 and *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population, 30 June 1996 to 30 June 2006* (cat. no. 3231.0)). These projections are based on the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

**24** Two series of these projections have been published. The lower of the two series was used in calculating rates for the Indigenous adult population in this publication. The 'low series' assumes no change in propensity for people to identify themselves as Indigenous since the 1996 Population Census.

**25** A new set of projections of the Indigenous population, based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing, are due for release in August 2003 in the publication *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0). For the next release of Prisoner Census data (the 2003 Prisoner Census), Indigenous imprisonment rates will be calculated using the data from these updated estimates.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Indigenous imprisonment rates continued*

**26** As the currently used 'low series' assumes no change in the propensity of people to identify themselves as Indigenous, if the data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing show an increased propensity then there will be implications to imprisonment rates when data from *Experimental Estimates and Projections of Indigenous Australians* (cat. no. 3238.0) are used. An increased propensity to identify as Indigenous would result in increased estimates of the Indigenous population. For the same number of Indigenous prisoners a larger estimate for the denominator would result in a lower imprisonment rate compared with a smaller estimate. If there is a change in propensity to identify then this will impact on the ability to compare movements in the imprisonment rates between the 2002 data and subsequent data.

### LEGAL STATUS

**27** The legal status of an offender is determined by the warrant(s) or court order(s) which provide the legal basis for the detention in custody of the offender. The classification is as follows:

#### **28** Sentenced

- No appeal current
- Awaiting appeal
- Unfit to plead, not guilty on grounds of insanity, preventative detention.

#### **29** Unsented

- Unconvicted awaiting court hearing or trial
- Awaiting sentence
- Awaiting deportation.

**30** Some offenders may have more than one type of warrant issued against them; therefore it is possible for an offender to have dual status (e.g. under sentence for some offences and awaiting appeal results for others, or under sentence and awaiting deportation). The counting rules for determining the legal status of an offender at the time of the National Prisoner Census are as follows:

- If the prisoner has been sentenced for any offence then this takes precedence over any other offence(s) for which the prisoner is unsented.
- If the sentenced prisoner has appealed against all of his/her sentences then that prisoner is counted as under sentence awaiting determination of appeal. If any sentence is uncontested then this takes precedence over any offence(s) for which appeals are in progress.
- If the prisoner is convicted but as yet unsented for any offence then this takes precedence over any other offence(s) for which the prisoner may be on remand.
- A prisoner is counted as awaiting deportation if the prisoner is held in custody for this alone. If the prisoner is sentenced or held on remand for any other offences and is also awaiting deportation, then the other offences take precedence over the deportation warrant.

### COURT OF SENTENCE/REMAND

**31** The court of sentence/remand refers to whether the offender was sentenced or remanded to custody by the Supreme Court, the District or County Court or the Lower Courts such as the Magistrates' or Childrens Courts. The rules adopted for coding the level of court are:

- Where an episode comprises orders/sentences of various levels of court, the level of court relating to the most serious offence (MSO) is recorded.
- An appeal court is recorded when it has altered the length of sentence of the MSO/charge.
- For prisoners not under sentence, the level of court which has issued the most recent remand in custody warrant is recorded.
- Prisoners held under a Department of Immigration order or under the authority of the Parole Board are recorded as 'other'.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### EPISODE

**32** For the purpose of this collection, an episode is defined as the period from an offender's date of reception into custody of a corrective services agency for a particular offence(s)/charge(s) to the time when all warrants holding the person in custody, on remand or under sentence, expire and the person is discharged from custody.

### DATE OF RECEPTION

**33** This is defined as the date the prisoner was originally received into a gazetted prison in a state or territory for the current episode, regardless of legal status changes since that date and regardless of any authorised or unauthorised temporary leave of absence. Counting rules for persons returning to custody from an escape attempt or parole are as follows:

- If an offender escapes from custody and is recaptured and returned to custody, the date of reception is the date the person originally entered into custody prior to the escape.
- If parole is revoked resulting in an offender returning to custody, the date of reception is the date the person originally entered into custody, prior to being released on parole.

**34** Since the 1996 National Prisoner Census, Victorian and Northern Territory corrective service agencies have supplied the reception date for prisoners according to the following definition: the reception date is the latest date at which the prisoner is received into prison, whether at the commencement of the current episode or after returning to prison after having breached parole or having been captured following escape.

### SENTENCING

**35** Courts can set a term of imprisonment as either a fixed sentence — one that specifies a single term of custody without parole — or a 'parole' sentence comprising a maximum term and a minimum term. Alternatively, courts may not set a term of imprisonment, but rather, may apply an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment such as life.

**36** The minimum term is that period that must be served before the prisoner is eligible for release from custody to parole, and the difference between the maximum and minimum term is the period that will be served on parole if the prisoner is released at his or her earliest eligibility date. While parole is generally granted at the earliest eligibility date, prisoners may be denied parole for some or all of the period up to the expiry of their maximum term. For both fixed and maximum-minimum sentences, the period actually served in custody may be less than the stated time to serve where administrative mechanisms such as sentence remissions are applied.

#### *Aggregate sentence*

**37** The aggregate sentence is the longest period that the offender may be detained under sentence in the current episode. Charges pending which are likely to extend the current episode are ignored. In states and territories where a new episode is counted when a person returns to prison from parole, the unexpired portion of the prior episode is usually incorporated into the aggregate sentence for the new episode.

#### *Expected time to serve*

**38** The expected time to serve is the period of imprisonment which a convicted prisoner is expected to serve and in most cases refers to the time elapsed between the date of reception for this episode (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 33–34) and the earliest date of release.

**39** The time a prisoner is expected to serve in custody depends upon the sentence(s) originally handed down, the system of remissions and the forms of parole available in the various states and territories and whether any time was spent in custody prior to reception, for example, time on remand or in police custody. The rules governing date of release are complex and differ between the states and territories. The calculation of the earliest date of release in each state and territory is described in the Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 40–49.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Expected time to serve  
continued*

**40** In New South Wales, the *Sentencing Act 1989* changed the way in which dates of release are calculated compared with previous years. The current sentencing rules are as follows:

- the court will first fix a minimum term that the prisoner must serve in prison; the expiry date of the minimum term will therefore be the earliest date of release
- the court will then fix an additional term during which the prisoner may be released on parole
- where no additional term is set, the minimum term is known as a fixed term of imprisonment
- sentences of six months or less must be fixed terms of imprisonment
- those prisoners with sentences of three years or less will be released on parole as soon as they become eligible; those with sentences greater than three years may be released on parole by the Offenders Review Board any time after the minimum term of imprisonment expires.

**41** In Victoria, the calculation is based on the minimum sentence, if one has been imposed. If no minimum sentence has been imposed, the earliest date of release is based on the fixed-term sentence. Time spent in detention prior to the commencement of the sentence counts toward the time expected to be served under sentence.

Sentencing rules are:

- If a sentence of Life, Governor's Pleasure or a term of 24 months or more is imposed, the court must fix a period during which the offender is not eligible to be released on parole, unless it considers that the nature of the offence or the past history of the offender make the fixing of such a period inappropriate.
- If a sentence of less than 24 months but not less than 12 months is imposed, the court may set a non-parole period.
- The non-parole period must be at least six months less than the term of imprisonment and must be in respect of the aggregate sentence that the offender is liable to serve under all the sentences imposed.

**42** In Queensland, with the exception of sentences of indefinite length such as Life, calculations are based on the date an offender was eligible for parole.

**43** Release dates are calculated as follows:

- Unless otherwise specified by the court, the parole eligibility date is at half the aggregate sentence length.
- The earliest discharge date indicates when an offender might be discharged if remissions on each term of imprisonment are granted. For those prisoners ineligible for remission, this date would be the same as the full-time discharge date.
- The new *Corrective Services Act 2000 (Qld)* commenced on 1 July 2001. Offenders convicted of an offence that was committed on or after 1 July 2001 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment are not eligible to have that term remitted. Offenders convicted of an offence that was committed prior to the commencement of the new Act and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two months or more are eligible to be considered for a remission of up to one-third of that term of imprisonment.
- New corrective services legislation (*Section 135 of the Corrective Services Act 2000 (Qld)*) enables prisoners with life sentences to apply for parole:
  - If the prisoner is serving a life sentence under the *Criminal Code section 305(2)15* — once the prisoner has served 20 years or longer.
  - If the prisoner is serving a life sentence under another code — once the prisoner has served 15 years.

### *Expected time to serve continued*

**44** In South Australia, the Truth in Sentencing legislation implemented on 1 August 1994 changed the way in which release dates are calculated in comparison to previous years. The major changes to the sentencing legislation affected by the Truth in Sentencing were the abolition of remissions, the requirement for prisoners with an aggregate sentence of five years or more to formally apply to the Parole Board for release on parole, the ability of the Parole Board to release prisoners with an aggregate sentence of five years or more at its discretion and directions for the judiciary to take the abolition of remissions into account when ordering sentences. Prisoners with a non-parole period (NPP) and an aggregate sentence of less than five years continue to be paroled automatically. Release dates for prisoners are now calculated as follows:

- Where a prisoner has not had a NPP set, the earliest date of release is the aggregate sentence end date.
- Where a prisoner has a NPP, and an aggregate sentence of less than five years, the earliest date of release is the end date of the NPP.

**45** Where a prisoner has a NPP, and an aggregate sentence of five years or more, the earliest date of release is the earliest date the prisoner can be released by the Parole Board. If this date has expired and no further release date has been set by the Parole Board, the earliest date of release becomes the aggregate sentence end date, which in the case of Life or Other indeterminate sentences would be unknown.

**46** In Western Australia,

- Where no minimum sentence is specified, the calculation is based on the total effective sentence minus one-third — known as the two-thirds time date or effective date of release (EDR) — less any special time off granted by the executive director at census date.
- Where a parole term has been specified the calculation is based on the minimum sentence less remission of 10% of minimum sentence (i.e. the Earliest Eligibility Date (EED) as presently calculated). If this date has already passed and parole was denied, the next review date or the EDR, whichever comes first, is used.
- In both cases above, should the parole board set a release date or review date prior to the EDR or EED and such date has not already passed, that date is used.

**47** In Tasmania the calculation is based on the totality of the sentence liable to be served minus one-third but shall not operate so as to reduce the sentence below three months.

**48** In the Northern Territory sentence remissions for new prisoners were abolished on 1 July 1996. Expected time to serve is calculated as follows:

- Prisoners whose sentences commenced prior to 1 July 1996 will be discharged with one-third remissions or at the expiry of the non-parole period, as approved by the NT Parole Board. If the parole date has elapsed, the date eligible for remission is used (if applicable) else the full-term expiry date is used.
- Prisoners sentenced after 1 July 1996 have an expected time to serve based on their non-parole period, a fixed release date or an earliest release date based on a suspension of sentence after a set period of time.
- Life sentenced prisoners do not have an earliest expected release date.

**49** Prisoners sentenced in the Australian Capital Territory and who are held in New South Wales prisons are subject to New South Wales calculations for date of release.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Mean/median sentence length*

**50** Prior to 1994, indeterminate sentences were assigned an arbitrary number of years for the purpose of including such sentences in the calculation of mean and median sentence lengths. Life sentences were assumed to have an aggregate sentence length of over 10 years and an average term of 13 years and were included in the calculation of mean and median sentence lengths for both aggregate and expected time to serve. 'Governor's/Queen's Pleasure' and 'Forensic Patients' were assumed to average five years for those whose MSO involved violence and three years for all others and were only included in the calculation of mean and median expected time to serve.

**51** For the 1994 and subsequent publications, it was decided not to assign values to indeterminate or part-time sentences. Therefore, prisoners with Indeterminate and Periodic detention sentences are excluded from the calculation of the mean and median aggregate and expected time to serve.

**52** Changes to the treatment of prisoners who have a 'Life with minimum' sentence have occurred for the 2002 data. Between 1994 and 2001, these sentences were not included as part of the calculation of the mean and median sentence lengths for prisoners' expected time to serve in prison. Advice provided to the ABS by the National Corrections Advisory Group indicated that they should be included as part of the calculations. Their inclusion has increased the mean for the expected time to serve by 0.4 months, but has had no impact on the median value for expected time to serve.

**53** Calculations of mean and median sentence lengths are affected by the reference period used. For the Prisoner Census, information relates to the characteristics of prisoners at a point in time (the night of 30 June), rather than the total prisoner population during the year. During a year, a large proportion of prisoners who go through the prison system are those who are serving short sentences (i.e. less than a year), while at any point in time the majority tend to be prisoners serving longer sentences. The impact of this is that when the total stock of prisoners during a year are considered, the large number of short sentences will result in lower mean and median sentence length values compared with means and medians calculated from point in time data. Due to this statistical effect, the value in using mean and median prisoner census sentence length data is for making comparisons over time, rather than placing emphasis on the absolute value at a point in time.

### MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

**54** For sentenced prisoners, the most serious offence (MSO) is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence in the 'current episode' for a single count of the offence, regardless of the possible result of any appeals, and regardless of whether the sentence for that offence has actually expired at census date. Where sentences are equal, or the longest sentence cannot be determined, the MSO is the offence with the lowest Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) code. There are some state and territory variations:

- South Australia bases the MSO for prisoners who have breached parole and returned to prison on the original episode plus any new offence(s) committed while on parole.
- In Tasmania, the MSO is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest aggregate sentence in the 'current episode' for all counts of that offence.

**55** For unsentenced prisoners, whether convicted or not, the most serious charge (MSC) is the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty. Where penalties are equal, the MSC is the charge with the lowest ASOC code.

- In New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, if a prisoner is convicted but as yet unsentenced for at least one charge, the MSC is selected from those offences for which convictions have been recorded.
- In Western Australia, the MSO/MSC is selected from all offences/charges recorded during the whole of the 'current episode'.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### LEVEL OF EDUCATION

**56** Level of education has been identified as an important correlate of socioeconomic advantage/disadvantage. As the current education attainment classification used to collect the highest known level of prisoner's education does not conform to the national standard, the ability to analyse this data is limited because the data is not directly comparable with the education attainment data available for the rest of the Australian population. The ABS is working with corrective services agencies to implement the following national standard questions which will enable the collection and future publication of prisoners' highest level of schooling and whether prisoners have completed any post school qualification:

- Q1. What was the highest year of primary or secondary school ... completed?
- Q2. Has ... completed a trade certificate, diploma, degree or any other educational qualification?

### DATA COMPARABILITY AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**57** National corrections statistics are compiled in order to maximise comparability across states and territories. Although differences have been overcome through the introduction of national standards, some legislative, interpretive and processing differences remain.

**58** Prior to 2002, data were published on the number of federal prisoners by most serious offence. Investigations into the quality of federal prisoner counts in the prisoner census have revealed that a number of jurisdictions are not able to accurately identify from their systems which of their prisoners are currently serving sentences for federal offences. A further issue which limited the useability of the data was that the data provided on most serious offence was not restricted to federal offences, i.e. where a federal prisoner had two or more charges/offences and some were non-federal in nature, it was possible for the most serious offence to be a non-federal offence. Indications are that the affected jurisdictions will not be able to readily improve the quality of their federal prisoner counts. On this basis coupled with the ABS publishing monthly counts of sentenced federal prisoners, which is sourced from the Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, in *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0), the ABS has ceased publishing separate counts of federal prisoners in this publication.

**59** For 2002 data, a change to the treatment of 'Life with minimum' sentences has impacted slightly on mean expected time to serve values. See paragraph 52 for further details.

#### *New South Wales*

**60** Significant legislative changes to the periodic detention program since 1999, have led to a decrease in the number of persons entering the program and the more expedient removal of persons with poor attendance records.

**61** There has been a change in the method for determining Indigenous status of persons with a recorded status of 'unknown'. This methodological change has contributed to an increase between 2001 and 2002 in the Indigenous prisoner count.

#### *Victoria*

**62** For 2002 and previous years, when a prisoner was held on remand and then sentenced to a term of imprisonment as part of the one episode, the time on remand was considered a separate episode of imprisonment for the purposes of determining whether a prisoner had known prior adult imprisonment. This practice was inconsistent with the counting rule and will have resulted in an inflated number (and proportion) of Victoria's prisoner population with known prior adult imprisonment. The actual extent of this overcounting is not known.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Victoria continued*

**63** The notable drop in the number of prisoners between 2001 and 2002 with a most serious offence of 'offences against justice procedures' is largely due to the incorrect coding of 110 records in 2001. The most serious offence for the 110 records was coded as 'breach of parole' rather than to the original offence for which parole was granted. In 2002, all records with a most serious offence of 'breach of parole' have been recoded to the original offence.

### *Queensland*

**64** New legislation removing a prisoner's eligibility for remission was enacted from 1 July 2001 (see paragraph 43 in these Explanatory Notes for further details). As a result of major differences in the interpretation of an 'episode' for the purposes of supplying data to this publication, comparisons of a prisoner's expected time to serve should not be made between 2001 and 2002.

### *South Australia*

**65** During 2002, industrial action by corrective services officers resulted in limited data collection at the time of a prisoner's reception into prison. As a consequence, there has been an increase in the amount of data coded to 'unknown'.

### *Western Australia*

**66** During 2002, the following factors in Western Australia have impacted on the prisoner population: an increase in the acquittal and dismissal rates in courts; greater use by the courts of suspended imprisonment and community orders as penalties; and a decrease in the breach rate for early release orders. The impact of these factors has been proportionally greater on the number of Indigenous prisoners who tend to be convicted of offences which attract shorter sentences.

### *Tasmania*

**67** A doubling of the number of sentenced prisoners expected to serve 1–2 years, along with an increased number of short term sentenced prisoners (less than 6 months), contributed to the 24% increase in sentenced prisoners in Tasmania. Also adding to the large proportional increase in total prisoner numbers was the 20% increase in unsentenced prisoners. This increase resulted from delays experienced during the year in the Tasmanian Supreme Court associated with an increased number of lodgments and the move by police to actively oppose bail.

### *Australian Capital Territory*

**68** In 2002 all periodic detainees with a current warrant were included in the census count (i.e. including those who are in breach of order). Consequently, the periodic detainee population almost doubled between 2001 and 2002.

### AUSTRALIAN STANDARD OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION

**69** The offence categories for national corrective services statistics used in this publication are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)*, 1997 (cat. no. 1234.0). The classification replaced the previous national offence classification, *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO)*, 1985 (cat. no. 1234.0), and provides a national framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes. While the ABS is publishing 2002 Prisoner Census offence data based on ASOC, the data supplied by some of the corrective services agencies was coded according to ANCO. This has required the ABS to map the offence data to the relevant ASOC category. Where there is no direct concordance between the two classifications the ANCO codes have been mapped as closely as possible to the relevant ASOC categories. The ABS will be continuing its work with the data providers to have the ASOC codes used within their systems, to ensure better quality national offence data.

### ADDITIONAL DATA

**70** A standard set of additional tables containing state and territory equivalents of the tables in this publication is available. Special tabulations can be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics by email through <crime.justice@abs.gov.au> or the contact person listed on the front cover of this publication.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

#### *ABS publications*

#### **71** ABS publications which may be of interest include:

*Australian Standard Offence Classification* (cat. no. 1234.0)—irregular

*Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0)—issued quarterly

*Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0)—irregular

*Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0)—issued annually (previously titled *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia*)

*Recorded Crime, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0)—issued annually

**72** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics releases a biannual newsletter that is published on the ABS web site. The Centre can be contacted by email through <[crime.justice@abs.gov.au](mailto:crime.justice@abs.gov.au)>.

### ABBREVIATIONS

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

AIC Australian Institute of Criminology

ANCO Australian National Classification of Offences

ASOC Australian Standard Offence Classification

EDR Effective Date of Release

EED earliest eligibility date

ERP estimated resident population

MSC most serious charge

MSO most serious offence

NPP non-parole period

# APPENDIX 1

## PRISONERS, By level of education(a)

	NSW(b)	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(b)	Aust.
NUMBER									
Tertiary level									
Tertiary (degree, diploma)	np	130	95	38	74	2	7	np	np
Technical and trade	np	8	70	14	137	—	5	np	np
Post-secondary undefined	np	—	16	7	44	43	100	np	np
Secondary level									
Completed secondary (certificate level)	np	223	462	95	213	142	3	np	np
Part secondary	np	2 983	3 630	811	1 297	191	265	np	np
Primary level only	np	122	382	61	1 013	6	244	np	np
Other and undefined									
Special school	np	14	29	2	—	—	—	np	np
No formal schooling	np	—	17	8	—	—	40	np	np
Unknown	np	60	20	425	22	43	3	np	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 759</b>	<b>3 540</b>	<b>4 721</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>22 492</b>

PROPORTION (%)									
Tertiary level									
Tertiary (degree, diploma)	np	3.7	2.0	2.6	2.6	0.5	1.0	np	np
Technical and trade	np	0.2	1.5	1.0	4.9	—	0.7	np	np
Post-secondary undefined	np	—	0.3	0.5	1.6	10.1	15.0	np	np
Secondary level									
Completed secondary (certificate level)	np	6.3	9.8	6.5	7.6	33.3	0.4	np	np
Part secondary	np	84.3	76.9	55.5	46.3	44.7	39.7	np	np
Primary level only	np	3.4	8.1	4.2	36.2	1.4	36.6	np	np
Other and undefined									
Special school	np	0.4	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	np	np
No formal schooling	np	—	0.4	0.5	—	—	6.0	np	np
Unknown	np	1.7	0.4	29.1	0.8	10.1	0.4	np	np
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Caution should be exercised when using the published data. It has been included as an Appendix rather than as part of the main suite of tables due to the data's current non-alignment with national standards for the collection of educational attainment and high levels of 'Unknowns'. See paragraph 56 of the Explanatory Notes for further information.

- np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated
- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (a) Known highest level of education attained.
- (b) Due to high level of 'Unknowns' data has not been published.

## APPENDIX 2

### ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a)

Age (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
0-16	781 618	560 416	455 808	170 036	234 772	57 459	29 551	37 883	2 327 966
17	47 407	34 130	27 465	10 808	14 749	3 622	1 578	2 511	142 280
18	47 091	34 608	27 397	10 990	14 691	3 397	1 487	2 680	142 351
19	47 236	35 152	27 704	10 778	14 764	3 327	1 572	2 914	143 475
20-24	225 625	170 306	128 743	50 024	69 414	14 520	8 466	13 762	680 931
25-29	233 468	172 097	126 919	49 447	67 335	13 422	9 234	12 841	684 839
30-34	251 372	188 604	136 273	55 436	74 428	15 578	9 484	12 835	744 118
35-39	250 090	182 328	134 211	56 146	73 411	16 054	8 911	12 112	733 378
40-44	254 224	184 232	139 264	58 364	75 116	18 111	8 241	12 172	749 837
45-49	230 906	167 666	127 675	53 860	69 780	16 946	7 116	11 452	685 524
50-54	218 512	157 083	124 432	51 722	66 143	16 268	6 611	11 089	651 980
55-59	186 198	132 064	106 124	43 981	53 351	14 070	4 758	8 719	549 332
60-64	144 764	104 288	81 413	33 891	40 596	11 361	3 277	5 934	425 583
65 & over	387 483	279 169	198 886	97 583	96 926	29 234	4 170	12 549	1 106 064
Total adult population	2 524 376	1 841 727	1 386 506	583 030	730 704	175 910	74 905	121 570	7 439 692
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 918 511</b>	<b>2 122 974</b>	<b>1 643 428</b>	<b>655 483</b>	<b>868 550</b>	<b>204 135</b>	<b>100 286</b>	<b>146 904</b>	<b>8 661 594</b>
FEMALES									
0-16	742 166	534 595	430 995	161 459	222 706	54 479	27 485	36 535	2 210 831
17	45 016	33 139	26 170	10 268	14 145	3 475	1 480	2 380	136 081
18	44 658	33 268	26 150	10 453	13 791	3 289	1 439	2 541	135 597
19	45 033	33 885	27 098	10 086	13 850	3 125	1 469	2 670	137 231
20-24	218 357	167 539	127 221	47 394	66 158	14 165	7 637	13 667	662 198
25-29	234 806	173 756	130 009	47 477	66 089	13 987	8 748	12 820	687 776
30-34	256 171	196 479	141 672	54 358	73 708	16 405	9 326	13 265	761 469
35-39	249 926	188 221	140 197	55 797	73 946	17 091	8 180	12 630	746 115
40-44	256 089	188 537	143 883	59 020	75 623	18 662	7 647	12 988	762 558
45-49	232 061	172 816	130 618	54 892	70 716	17 352	6 657	12 334	697 562
50-54	216 101	161 052	123 077	52 680	64 196	16 186	5 734	11 700	650 790
55-59	182 026	133 120	102 759	44 393	50 230	13 886	3 713	8 791	538 961
60-64	144 949	106 226	78 487	34 781	39 619	11 261	2 385	5 970	423 722
65 & over	490 382	358 519	238 070	126 116	119 007	36 907	3 751	15 850	1 388 641
Total adult population	2 615 575	1 946 557	1 435 411	607 715	741 078	185 791	68 166	127 606	7 728 701
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2 867 359</b>	<b>2 122 633</b>	<b>1 628 336</b>	<b>643 058</b>	<b>844 777</b>	<b>203 363</b>	<b>91 900</b>	<b>148 291</b>	<b>8 550 891</b>
PERSONS									
0-16	1 523 784	1 095 011	886 803	331 495	457 478	111 938	57 036	74 418	4 538 797
17	92 423	67 269	53 635	21 076	28 894	7 097	3 058	4 891	278 361
18	91 749	67 876	53 547	21 443	28 482	6 686	2 926	5 221	277 948
19	92 269	69 037	54 802	20 864	28 614	6 452	3 041	5 584	280 706
20-24	443 982	337 845	255 964	97 418	135 572	28 685	16 103	27 429	1 343 129
25-29	468 274	345 853	256 928	96 924	133 424	27 409	17 982	25 661	1 372 615
30-34	507 543	385 083	277 945	109 794	148 136	31 983	18 810	26 100	1 505 587
35-39	500 016	370 549	274 408	111 943	147 357	33 145	17 091	24 742	1 479 493
40-44	510 313	372 769	283 147	117 384	150 739	36 773	15 888	25 160	1 512 395
45-49	462 967	340 482	258 293	108 752	140 496	34 298	13 773	23 786	1 383 086
50-54	434 613	318 135	247 509	104 402	130 339	32 454	12 345	22 789	1 302 770
55-59	368 224	265 184	208 883	88 374	103 581	27 956	8 471	17 510	1 088 293
60-64	289 713	210 514	159 900	68 672	80 215	22 622	5 662	11 904	849 305
65 & over	877 865	637 688	436 956	223 699	215 933	66 141	7 921	28 399	2 494 705
Total adult population	5 139 951	3 788 284	2 821 917	1 190 745	1 471 782	361 701	143 071	249 176	15 168 393
<b>Total population</b>	<b>6 663 735</b>	<b>4 883 295</b>	<b>3 708 720</b>	<b>1 522 240</b>	<b>1 929 260</b>	<b>473 639</b>	<b>200 107</b>	<b>323 594</b>	<b>19 707 190</b>

(a) These are preliminary figures from *Australian Demographic Statistics, June 2002* (cat. no. 3101.0).

## APPENDIX 3

### ESTIMATED INDIGENOUS POPULATION (a)

Age (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
0-16	27 456	5 413	27 041	5 342	13 475	3 679	12 034	762	95 202
17	1 367	273	1 260	278	650	183	555	50	4 616
18	1 392	248	1 294	259	658	187	639	48	4 725
19	1 370	265	1 298	250	645	201	596	46	4 671
20-24	5 464	1 104	5 483	1 004	2 882	803	2 674	177	19 591
25-29	4 548	1 042	4 830	942	2 543	561	2 739	192	17 397
30-34	4 225	996	4 375	896	2 340	518	2 543	141	16 034
35-39	3 531	811	3 729	730	2 063	506	1 923	113	13 406
40-44	3 111	677	3 043	656	1 708	521	1 436	125	11 277
45-49	2 660	514	2 413	542	1 307	415	1 173	54	9 078
50-54	1 983	409	1 753	365	944	327	784	39	6 604
55-59	1 432	313	1 214	267	634	208	656	17	4 741
60-64	1 007	201	747	191	432	117	411	5	3 111
65 & over	1 335	286	1 261	271	687	179	636	17	4 672
Total adult population	33 425	7 139	32 700	6 651	17 493	4 726	16 765	1 024	119 923
<b>Total population</b>	<b>60 881</b>	<b>12 552</b>	<b>59 741</b>	<b>11 993</b>	<b>30 968</b>	<b>8 405</b>	<b>28 799</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>215 125</b>
FEMALES									
0-16	26 478	5 142	26 316	5 160	12 978	3 424	10 949	732	91 179
17	1 246	234	1 253	286	665	203	542	39	4 468
18	1 292	244	1 257	298	649	184	600	41	4 565
19	1 246	241	1 272	276	666	197	607	43	4 548
20-24	5 272	987	5 371	1 155	2 721	861	2 684	185	19 236
25-29	4 867	924	5 071	1 059	2 575	672	2 690	180	18 038
30-34	4 827	1 046	4 923	1 087	2 592	620	2 349	181	17 625
35-39	4 186	962	4 112	945	2 252	523	1 943	167	15 090
40-44	3 662	774	3 419	687	1 907	569	1 581	132	12 731
45-49	2 849	578	2 738	547	1 469	407	1 342	101	10 031
50-54	2 186	408	2 071	412	1 009	324	994	45	7 449
55-59	1 552	256	1 363	296	712	172	747	25	5 123
60-64	1 095	203	981	199	463	133	495	17	3 586
65 & over	1 766	423	1 713	370	951	223	914	25	6 385
Total adult population	36 046	7 280	35 544	7 617	18 631	5 088	17 488	1 181	128 875
<b>Total population</b>	<b>62 524</b>	<b>12 422</b>	<b>61 860</b>	<b>12 777</b>	<b>31 609</b>	<b>8 512</b>	<b>28 437</b>	<b>1 913</b>	<b>220 054</b>
PERSONS									
0-16	53 934	10 555	53 357	10 502	26 453	7 103	22 983	1 494	186 381
17	2 613	507	2 513	564	1 315	386	1 097	89	9 084
18	2 684	492	2 551	557	1 307	371	1 239	89	9 290
19	2 616	506	2 570	526	1 311	398	1 203	89	9 219
20-24	10 736	2 091	10 854	2 159	5 603	1 664	5 358	362	38 827
25-29	9 415	1 966	9 901	2 001	5 118	1 233	5 429	372	35 435
30-34	9 052	2 042	9 298	1 983	4 932	1 138	4 892	322	33 659
35-39	7 717	1 773	7 841	1 675	4 315	1 029	3 866	280	28 496
40-44	6 773	1 451	6 462	1 343	3 615	1 090	3 017	257	24 008
45-49	5 509	1 092	5 151	1 089	2 776	822	2 515	155	19 109
50-54	4 169	817	3 824	777	1 953	651	1 778	84	14 053
55-59	2 984	569	2 577	563	1 346	380	1 403	42	9 864
60-64	2 102	404	1 728	390	895	250	906	22	6 697
65 & over	3 101	709	2 974	641	1 638	402	1 550	42	11 057
Total adult population	69 471	14 419	68 244	14 268	36 124	9 814	34 253	2 205	248 798
<b>Total population</b>	<b>123 405</b>	<b>24 974</b>	<b>121 601</b>	<b>24 770</b>	<b>62 577</b>	<b>16 917</b>	<b>57 236</b>	<b>3 699</b>	<b>435 179</b>

(a) These figures are projections of the Indigenous population (low series) for June 2002 from *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population* (cat. no. 3231.0).

## APPENDIX 4

### ESTIMATED ADULT RESIDENT POPULATION, By country of birth

<i>Country</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Australia	5 124 530	5 337 294	10 461 824
Cambodia	10 784	11 498	22 282
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	74 897	81 334	156 231
Fiji	16 520	19 254	35 774
Yugoslavia and Former Yugoslav Republics	101 715	95 350	197 065
Germany	57 626	59 772	117 398
Greece	71 071	68 778	139 849
India	55 051	45 941	100 992
Indonesia	29 734	31 236	60 970
Italy	127 842	112 866	240 708
Laos	5 271	5 195	10 466
Lebanon	39 939	36 479	76 418
Malaysia	42 335	48 473	90 808
Malta	28 396	26 249	54 645
Netherlands	46 995	42 471	89 466
New Zealand	169 187	159 916	329 103
Papua New Guinea	11 752	13 276	25 028
Philippines	37 940	70 249	108 189
Romania	6 638	6 436	13 074
Singapore	12 878	15 092	27 970
South Africa	33 409	33 747	67 156
Turkey	15 421	14 416	29 837
United Kingdom and Ireland	597 902	580 822	1 178 724
United States of America	31 183	24 176	55 359
Viet Nam	82 770	84 219	166 989
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 831 786</b>	<b>7 024 539</b>	<b>13 941 163</b>

## GLOSSARY

<b>Abduction and related offences</b>	Acts of unlawful detainment or seizing of another person against that person's will or against the will of any parent, guardian or other person having lawful custody or care of that person.
<b>Adult</b>	An adult prisoner is a person who is aged 18 years and over in all states and territories except Victoria and Queensland where an adult prisoner is a person aged 17 years and over. See also paragraph 8 of the Explanatory Notes.
<b>Aggregate sentence</b>	The longest period that the offender may be detained under sentence in the current episode.
<b>Assault</b>	Assault is the direct infliction of force, injury or violence upon a person, including attempts or threats, providing the attempts/threats are in the form of face-to-face direct confrontation and there is reason to believe that the attempts/threats can be immediately enacted.
<b>Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)</b>	The ASOC is a hierarchical classification developed by the ABS for use in the collection and publication of crime and justice statistics. It provides a classificatory framework for the comparison of statistics on offences across Australia. It replaces the Australian National Classification of Offences and resulted both from the need to update the existing classification and to address its recognised deficiencies.
<b>Blackmail and extortion</b>	The unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.
<b>Country of birth</b>	This is determined by corrective services agencies from prisoner interviews. Information in this report on country of birth is classified according to the <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries</i> (SACC) (cat. no. 1269.0). Most corrective services agencies do not yet use SACC in their information systems, so information supplied by these agencies has been derived from data coded to local country of birth classifications.
<b>Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons</b>	Dangerous or negligent acts which, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially result in injury to oneself or another person including driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle and neglect of person under care.
<b>Deal/traffic illicit drugs (including Import/Export)</b>	This is a prisoner census category which includes the ASOC groups of IMPORT ILLICIT DRUGS (1011), EXPORT ILLICIT DRUGS (1012), DEAL/TRAFFIC IN ILLICIT DRUGS — COMMERCIAL QUANTITY (1021) and DEAL/TRAFFIC IN ILLICIT DRUGS — NON-COMMERCIAL QUANTITY (1022).
<b>Deception and related offences</b>	The use of deception, secret agreements or the making of false instruments with the intent of dishonestly obtaining property, services or other advantage.
<b>Driving licence offences</b>	Driving licence offences pertaining to the ownership or use of a driver's licence including, driving while licence is cancelled/suspended or driving without a licence.
<b>Educational attainment</b>	Known highest level of education attained by prisoners at time of reception (see paragraph 56 of Explanatory Notes).
<b>Expected time to serve</b>	The period of imprisonment which a convicted prisoner is expected to serve. In most cases this refers to the time elapsed between the date of reception for this episode and the earliest date of release.
<b>Indigenous prisoners</b>	The Indigenous prisoner count is the total of all prisoners who self identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders at the time of reception.
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	The state or territory in which a prisoner is held in custody, regardless of which state or territory has imposed the sentence being served. (see paragraphs 10–11 of Explanatory Notes).

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Level of court</b>	A separate tier of the court system, each of which is established under legislation and has certain prescribed powers. Court levels are distinguished from one another on the basis of the extent of their legal powers.
<b>Manufacture/cultivate illicit drugs (incl. Other illicit drug offences)</b>	This is a prisoner census category which includes the ASOC groups of MANUFACTURE/CULTIVATE ILLICIT DRUGS (1031) and ILLICIT DRUG OFFENCES, NEC (1099).
<b>Maximum-minimum (max-min)</b>	See <i>Type of sentence</i> in this Glossary.
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	Offences involving the breach of statutory rules or regulations governing activities that are prima facie legal, where such offences are not explicitly dealt with under any other division including harassment and related offences, public health and safety offences, and commercial/industry/financial regulations.
<b>Most serious charge</b>	For unsentenced prisoners, whether convicted or not, the most serious charge is the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty (see paragraph 55 of Explanatory Notes).
<b>Most serious offence</b>	For sentenced prisoners, the most serious offence is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single count of the offence (see paragraph 54 of Explanatory Notes).
<b>Murder</b>	Murder is the wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
<b>Non-assaultive sexual offences</b>	Non-assaultive sexual offences are offences of a sexual nature against another person which do not involve physical contact with the person and where that person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ does not give consent</li> <li>■ gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud</li> <li>■ is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent incapacity or there is a familial relationship.</li> </ul>
<b>Other acts intended to cause injury</b>	Acts involving the indirect and non-confrontational infliction of harm, injury or violence upon a person. Acts which, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially result in injury to oneself or another person are coded to dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons.
<b>Other homicide</b>	This is a prisoner census category which includes the ASOC groups of CONSPIRACY TO MURDER (0121), ATTEMPTED MURDER (0122), MANSLAUGHTER (0131) and DRIVING CAUSING DEATH (0132).
<b>Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations</b>	An act or omission prejudicial to the effective carrying out of justice procedures or any government operations concerned with maintaining government security.
<b>Periodic detainees</b>	Sentenced prisoners who are required to be held in custody for two consecutive days in a one-week period. See also 'Type of sentence — Periodic detention' section of Glossary.
<b>Possess and/or use illicit drugs</b>	The possession of a non-commercial quantity and/or use of an illicit drug or other controlled substance.
<b>Prior imprisonment</b>	Persons known to have been imprisoned under sentence in a gazetted adult prison. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. Prior sentence of periodic detention is included as prior imprisonment. Prisoners who have had previous adult imprisonment in another state or territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment.
<b>Prisoner</b>	A person held in custody. For the purposes of this collection, prisoners are those whose confinement is the responsibility of a corrective services agency.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Property damage and environmental pollution</b>	The wilful and unlawful destruction, damage or defacement of public or private property, or the pollution of property/definable entity held in common by the community.
<b>Public order offences</b>	<p>Offences involving personal conduct that involves or may lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ a breach of public order and decency</li> <li>■ is indicative of criminal intent</li> <li>■ is otherwise regulated or prohibited on moral or ethical grounds.</li> </ul> <p>The 'victim' of these offences is the public at large. However, some offences such as offensive language and offensive behaviour may occur in a private place.</p>
<b>Receiving or handling proceeds of crime</b>	Receiving, handling or processing money or goods, taken or obtained illegally.
<b>Regulatory driving offences (including Pedestrian offences)</b>	This is a prisoner census category which includes the ASOC groups of EXCEEDING THE PRESCRIBED CONTENT OF ALCOHOL LIMIT (0431), EXCEEDING LEGAL SPEED LIMIT (1432), PARKING OFFENCES (1433), REGULATORY DRIVING OFFENCES NEC (1439) and PEDESTRIAN OFFENCES (1441).
<b>Remand prisoners (remandees)</b>	Remand prisoners are those persons who have been placed in custody while awaiting the outcome of their court hearing. They may be unconvicted (remanded in custody for trial), convicted but awaiting sentence (remanded in custody for sentence) or awaiting deportation. Some sentenced prisoners also have active remand warrants against them. In such cases, these prisoners are counted as sentenced.
<b>Road vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences</b>	Offences relating to the registration or roadworthiness of the road vehicle itself rather than the manner in which the vehicle is being driven.
<b>Robbery</b>	Robbery offences involve the unlawful taking of property, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property, from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.
<b>Sentenced prisoners</b>	Sentenced prisoners are those persons who have received a term of imprisonment from a court. This includes offenders who have been given an indeterminate sentence or custodial order, for example, persons detained under the 'Governor's/Queen's Pleasure' and 'Forensic Patients', or those who have received a life sentence. Also included are persons sentenced to part-time imprisonment, that is, periodic detainees in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<p>Sexual assault is a physical assault of a sexual nature, directed toward another person where that person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ does not give consent</li> <li>■ gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud</li> <li>■ is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent incapacity or there is a familial relationship.</li> </ul>
<b>Special school</b>	A school which provides special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students, or those with social problems (see Appendix 1).
<b>Theft (including motor vehicle)</b>	This is a prisoner census category which includes the ASOC groups of: THEFT OF A MOTOR VEHICLE (0811), ILLEGAL USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE (0812), THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS OR CONTENTS (0813), THEFT FROM A PERSON (EXCLUDING FORCE) (0821), THEFT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (0822), THEFT FROM RETAIL PREMISES (0823), THEFT (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE) NEC (0829) and ILLEGAL USE OF PROPERTY (EXCEPT MOTOR VEHICLE) (0841).
<b>Time on remand</b>	For unsentenced prisoners, time on remand is calculated as the period between the date of reception and the prisoner census date. It represents only that period of time spent on remand up to 30 June of the reference year.
<b>Type of sentence</b>	The classification of sentence types used in this report is as follows:



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Type of sentence</b> <i>continued</i>	<p><i>Indeterminate — life.</i> Persons sentenced to life imprisonment. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the person will be held in custody for the term of their natural life. In some states or territories a minimum time to serve in custody is specified by the court, while in others this decision is made by an administrative body such as a Parole Board.</p> <p><i>Indeterminate — other.</i> Persons declared as habitual criminals, persons who are either permanently or temporarily deemed not responsible for their actions because of a mental disorder or intellectual disability and prisoners who are sentenced to imprisonment but have not had a release date set. That is, the prisoner may be released at any time, at the discretion of the administrative body within each jurisdiction responsible for making that decision.</p> <p><i>Life with minimum.</i> Persons sentenced to life imprisonment, where a minimum time to serve in custody has been specified by the court.</p> <p><i>Maximum-minimum (or max-min).</i> Sentences where a person may be eligible to be released on parole after serving a minimum term in custody, and who must be released once a maximum term has been served.</p> <p><i>Fixed term.</i> Sentences where there is no minimum term or non-parole period set. The prisoner is required to serve the whole sentence, less any remission allowed, in custody and when released from custody is not subject to any further correctional intervention.</p> <p>The situation in Tasmania differs in that while no minimum term or non-parole period is set by the court, it is understood that the prisoner will usually be released on parole at a time determined by the Parole Board.</p> <p><i>Periodic detention.</i> A sentencing option which at the time of the 30 June 2002 National Prisoner Census was available only to New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory courts. Persons given periodic detention are in custody for two consecutive days in a week (periodic detainee week), and remain at liberty during the rest of the week.</p> <p><i>Fine default only.</i> Persons who are serving a sentence for non-payment of a fine and are subject to no other sentence type at the time. Offenders who are serving fine default sentences while on remand are counted as sentenced (fine default) prisoners. Offenders who are serving fine default sentences concurrently with other sentences of imprisonment are counted under the other sentence type and not as fine default only prisoners.</p>
<b>Unlawful entry with intent</b>	<p>The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced. Includes burglary, break and enter and stealing. Excludes shoplifting and stealing from a house or premise to which the offender has been invited or has legitimate access whereby the intent was unlawful but the entry was not. Also excludes trespass whereby entry is unlawful but there is no intent to commit an offence.</p>
<b>Unsentenced prisoners</b>	<p>A legal status indicating that a person is confined to custody on remand while awaiting the outcome of their trial. They may be unconvicted (remanded in custody for trial), convicted but awaiting sentence (remanded in custody for sentence) or awaiting deportation.</p>
<b>Weapons and explosives offences</b>	<p>Offences relating to weapons or explosives which are either prohibited or legalised/regulated by legislation.</p>





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