



2011

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# PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA

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## INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents national statistics on prisoners who were in adult corrective services custody on 30 June 2011. These statistics describe the characteristics of prisoners, their sentence length, the most serious offence/charge for which offenders are imprisoned, and provide a basis for measuring change over time.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** Offence data in this publication for the 2011 reference period are based on the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)* (cat. no. 1234.0). The *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC)*, was renamed ANZSOC in July 2011. ANZSOC contains the same offence details and classification as ASOC and therefore there are no impacts on the offence data in this publication.
- For further details see Appendix 1 and Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–44.
- ROUNDING** Discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals across tables due to rounding and randomisation.
- FURTHER INFORMATION** More information about ABS activities in the field of crime and justice statistics is available from the Crime and Justice theme page on the ABS website <[www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)>. A list of other ABS publications relating to Crime and Justice statistics can be found in paragraph 101 of the Explanatory Notes.
- ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS** The ABS acknowledges the valuable contribution of the Board of Management and 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.

Peter Harper  
Acting Australian Statistician

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## ABBREVIATIONS .....

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
ANZSOC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification
ASOC	Australian Standard Offence Classification
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
EDR	Effective Date of Release
EED	earliest eligibility date
ERP	estimated resident population
MSC	most serious charge
MSO	most serious offence
nec	not elsewhere classified
nfd	not further defined
no.	number
NCCJS	National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics
NOI	National Offence Index
NPP	non-parole period
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
SAR	Special Administrative Region
Tas.	Tasmania
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

## OVERVIEW

This publication presents information from the National Prisoner Census about persons held in Australian prisons on the night of 30 June 2011. The National Prisoner Census covers all prisoners in the legal custody of adult corrective services in adult prisons, including periodic detainees in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. It excludes persons held in juvenile justice 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 legal status and sentence details as well as demographic characteristics of Australian adult prisoners.

Users of this publication should note that it provides a statistical picture of the persons in prison at a point in time (30 June 2011), and does not represent the flow of prisoners during the year. The majority of prisoners in the annual Prisoner Census were 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. Complementary information to this publication about Australian prisoners is available 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.

For ease of reading, 'most serious offence/charge' may be referred to as 'offence/charge' throughout this publication. The term 'related offences' has also been omitted for ease of reading for the following offences/charges: homicide and related offences; sexual assault and related offences; robbery, extortion and related offences; and theft and related offences.

CHANGES TO OFFENCE  
CLASSIFICATION

In June 2011, the Australian Standard Offence Classification, 2008 (ASOC08) was renamed as the *Australian and New Zealand Offence Classification (ANZSOC)* (cat. no. 1234.0). No changes were made to the content of the classification. ANZSOC provides a basis for the standardised collection, analysis and dissemination of offence data within crime and justice statistics. For the 2011 reference period, offence data are based on ANZSOC. For the 2010 reference period, offence data are based on the revised edition of ASOC (ASOC08) for all jurisdictions. For the 2009 reference period, offence data are based on ASOC08 for six jurisdictions (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory). Data for Queensland and Western Australia in 2009 are based on the first edition of ASOC (ASOC97). Offence data between 2001 and 2008 are based on ASOC97. Prior to this period, offences were classified to the Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO).

*Collection impacts*

Due to the two differing versions of ASOC (1997 and 2008) used in this publication between 2001 to 2009, caution should be exercised when making comparisons to offence data over this period. Caution should be used when comparing offence data prior to 2010 for Queensland and Western Australia, and comparing data prior to 2009 between migrated and non-migrated jurisdictions. National offence estimates are also impacted by these changes in offence classification over time. For more details about these impacts, refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 39–44 and the Technical Note in the 2009 issue of Prisoners in Australia.

## PRISONER SNAPSHOT

At 30 June 2011 there were 29,106 prisoners (sentenced and unsentenced) in Australian prisons, a decrease of 2% (594 prisoners) from 30 June 2010. This represented a national imprisonment rate of 167 prisoners per 100,000 adult population. The median aggregate sentence length for all sentenced prisoners was 3 years.

Unsentenced prisoners comprised 23% (6,723) of the total prisoner population, an increase of 6% (356) from 30 June 2010. Over half (55%) of all prisoners had served a sentence in an adult prison prior to the current episode. The most serious offence/charge of acts intended to cause injury accounted for the highest proportion of all prisoners (19% or 5,593).

Of the total prisoner population, 7% (2,028) were female and approximately eight in ten (79% or 23,082) were born in Australia. The median age of all prisoners was 33.6 years.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners comprised just over a quarter (26% or 7,656) of the total prisoner population. The age standardised imprisonment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 1,868 per 100,000 adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This was 14 times higher than non-Indigenous prisoners at 30 June 2011.

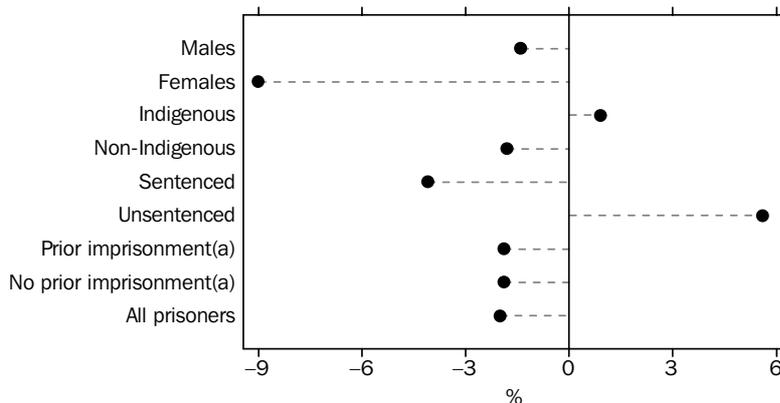
CHANGES IN THE  
PRISONER POPULATION

The total prisoner population decreased by 2% (from 29,700 on 30 June 2010 to 29,106 on 30 June 2011), which is contrary to the 1% (383) increase recorded between 2009 and 2010. Between the 2010 and 2011 Prisoner Census dates:

- the number of male prisoners decreased by 1% (394) while the number of female prisoners decreased by 9% (200);
- the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners increased by 1% (72);
- sentenced prisoners decreased by 4% (950) and the number of unsentenced prisoners increased by 6% (356). (Table 2.2)

CHANGES IN THE PRISONER POPULATION  
*continued*

CHANGE IN SELECTED PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS, between 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011

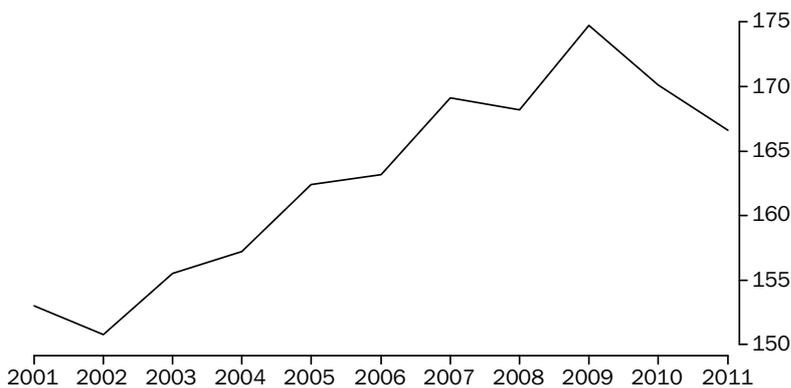


(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

IMPRISONMENT RATES

At 30 June 2011, the national imprisonment rate was 167 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, down from 172 prisoners per 100,000 adult population in 2010. (Table 2.3)

IMPRISONMENT RATE (a), 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2011



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

SEX

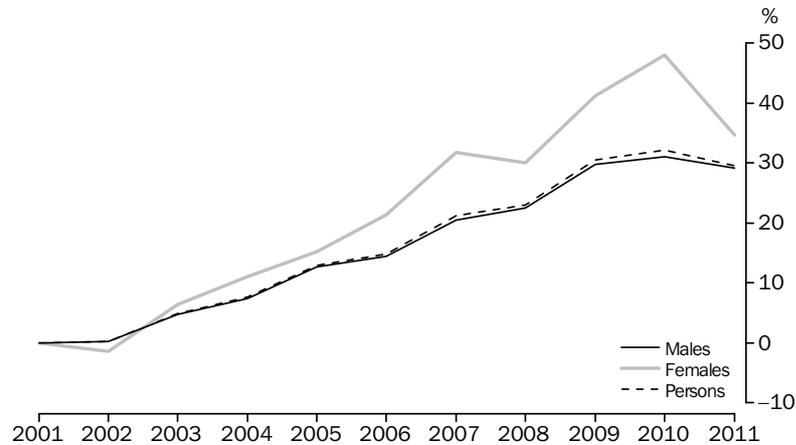
Males comprised 93% (27,078) of the total prisoner population at 30 June 2011, while females comprised 7% (2,028).

The imprisonment rate for males at 30 June 2011 was 314 prisoners per 100,000 adult males, 14 times the rate for females (23 female prisoners per 100,000 adult females). (Table 2.3)

Between 2001 and 2011, the total number of prisoners increased 30%, from 22,458 to 29,106. Over the same period, the number of male prisoners increased 29% (from 20,953 to 27,078) and the number of female prisoners increased by 35% (from 1,505 to 2,028). (Table 2.2)

SEX *continued*

CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS, between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2011, by sex



AGE

The median age of male prisoners at 30 June 2011 was 33.5 years, slightly lower than the median age for all prisoners (33.6 years). Females had a median age of 34.8 years. Approximately two thirds (66%) of all prisoners were aged between 20 and 39 years. (Table 2.3)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

A most serious offence/charge is determined for each prisoner (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82). At 30 June 2011, the most prevalent offences/charges for prisoners (either sentenced or unsentenced) were: acts intended to cause injury (19%); sexual assault (13%); illicit drug offences and unlawful entry with intent (both 11%); homicide, robbery and extortion, and offences against justice (all 10%). Together, these offences/charges accounted for over three quarters (84%) of all prisoners in 2011. (Table 2.6)

Age

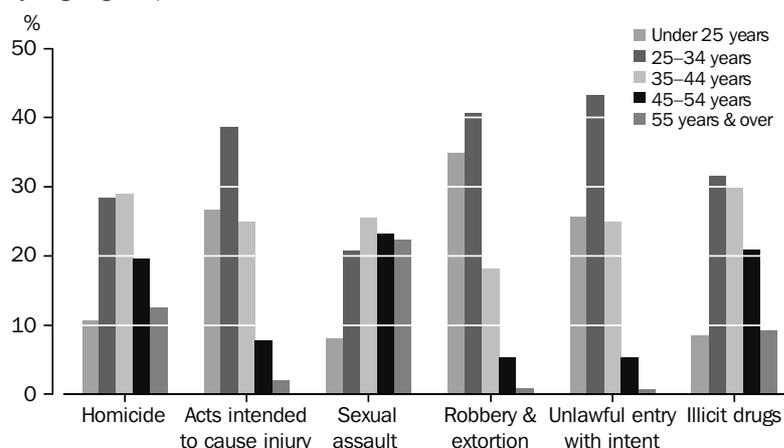
Prisoners aged 25–34 years accounted for the highest proportion of prisoners for the following offences/charges:

- unlawful entry with intent, and theft (43%);
- robbery and extortion (41%);
- acts intended to cause injury (39%); and
- illicit drugs (32%). (Table 2.4)

Prisoners aged 35–44 years accounted for the highest proportion of prisoners for homicide and sexual assault (29% and 26% respectively).

Age continued

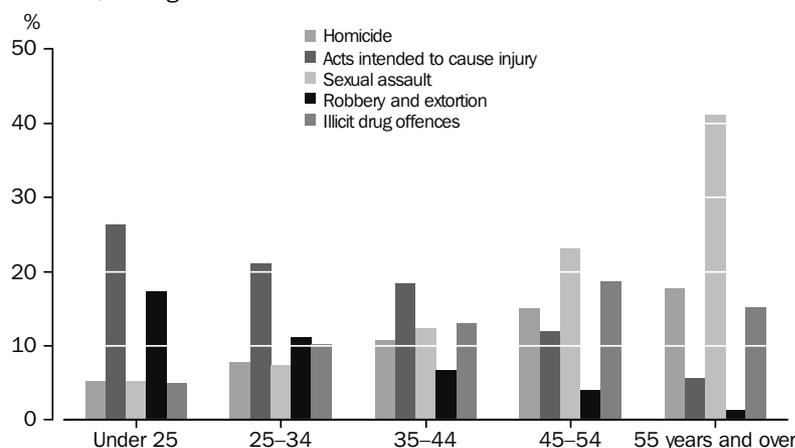
PROPORTION OF PRISONERS, selected most serious offence/charge, by age group



The following graph shows that when comparing different offences across age groups:

- prisoners aged 55 years and over and 45-54 had the highest proportion of prisoners imprisoned for sexual assault than for any other age group (41% and 23% respectively);
- for each of the remaining age groups, the offence with the highest proportion of prisoners was acts intended to cause injury.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS, age groups by selected most serious offence/charge



COUNTRY OF BIRTH

At 30 June 2011, Australia was recorded as the country of birth for 79% (23,082) of all prisoners (sentenced and unsentenced). This was followed by Vietnam (3% or 772), New Zealand (3% or 771 prisoners), and the United Kingdom and Ireland (2% or 610).

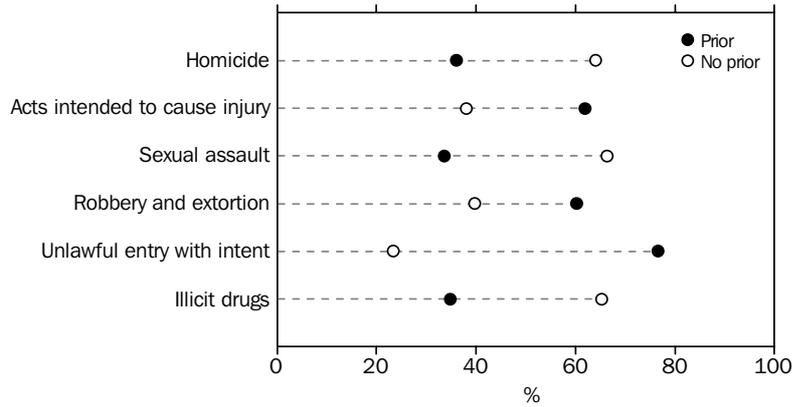
Prisoners born in Nigeria had the highest imprisonment rate (1,079 prisoners per 100,000 adult population born in Nigeria), followed by prisoners born in Indonesia (653 prisoners per 100,000 adult population born in Indonesia). (Table 2.5)

PRIOR IMPRISONMENT

Over half (55%) of prisoners in custody at 30 June 2011 had served a sentence in an adult prison prior to the current episode. Of those prisoners sentenced in the last twelve months, 61% had a prior imprisonment. (Table 2.7).

PRIOR IMPRISONMENT  
*continued*

PRIOR IMPRISONMENT (a), selected most serious offence/charge



(a) Prior imprisonment as an adult under sentence.

The most serious offences/charges with the greatest proportion of prisoners who were recorded as having had prior adult imprisonment were: unlawful entry with intent (77%), traffic offences (74%), theft and related offences (70%), and offences against justice (70%). Conversely, approximately two-thirds of prisoners (68%) with a most serious offence/charge of fraud and deception, illicit drug offences (65%) and sexual assault (66%) had no prior adult imprisonment recorded. (Table 2.7)

SENTENCED PRISONERS

There were 22,383 sentenced prisoners in Australian prisons at 30 June 2011, a decrease of 4% (950 sentenced prisoners) from 30 June 2010 (23,333). (Table 2.2)

*Most serious offence*

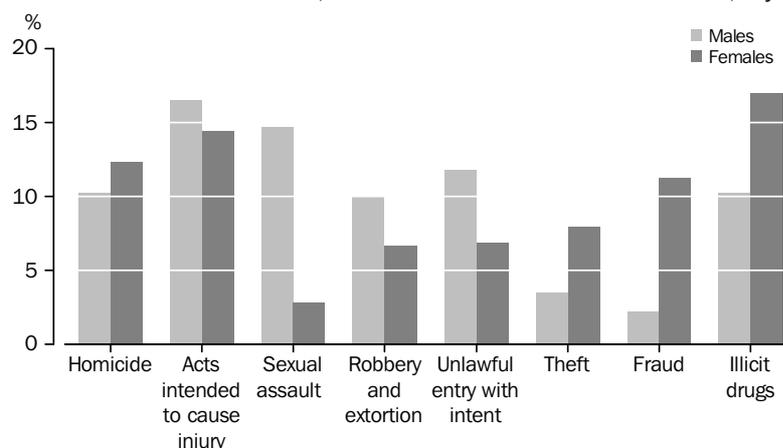
Seven offences accounted for 83% of all sentenced prisoners: acts intended to cause injury (16%); sexual assault (14%); unlawful entry with intent (11%); illicit drug offences (11%); homicide; robbery and extortion; and offences against justice (10% each). (Table 2.6)

*Sex*

The number of sentenced males in prison decreased by 749 (3%) from 30 June 2010, while sentenced females decreased by 199 (12%) in the same period. At 30 June 2011, the most serious offence with the highest proportion of sentenced male prisoners was acts intended to cause injury (16%), followed by sexual assault (15%). For sentenced female prisoners, the most serious offence with the highest proportion was illicit drugs (17%), followed by acts intended to cause injury (14%). (Table 2.8)

*Sex continued*

SENTENCED PRISONERS, selected most serious offence, by sex

*Aggregate sentence length*

Of all sentenced prisoners, 5% (1,130) were serving a life term or other indeterminate sentence. Just over one quarter (26% or 5,860) of sentenced prisoners had an aggregate sentence length imposed ranging from 2 years to less than 5 years, while 22% (5,011) had an aggregate sentence length of between 5 years and under 10 years. Approximately 33% (7,287) of prisoners had an aggregate sentence length of less than 2 years. Periodic detainees accounted for less than 1% (171) of all sentenced prisoners.

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length for sentenced prisoners was 3 years and 3 months (39 months) in 2011, an increase from 3 years (36 months) in 2010. For information about interpreting mean and median sentence length based on a census 'snapshot' see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 76–78.

The longest median aggregate sentence lengths at 30 June 2011 were for homicide (approximately 15 years or 180 months), miscellaneous offences (9 years or 108 months) and sexual assault (7 years or 84 months). (Table 2.9)

*Expected time to serve*

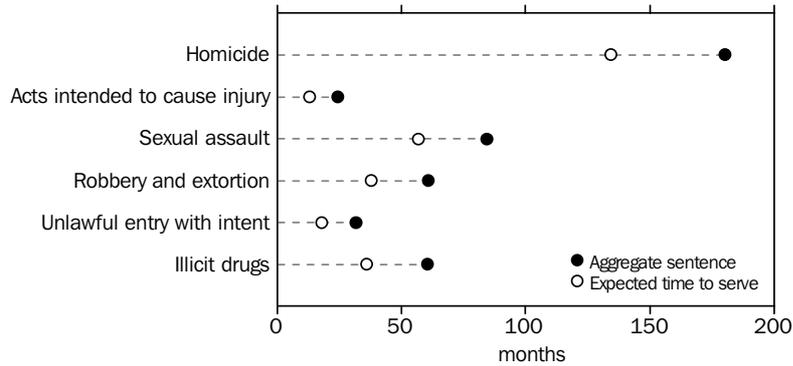
Expected time to serve takes into account the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners. One quarter (25%) of sentenced prisoners (5,647) had an expected time to serve between 2 and less than 5 years, while 19% of prisoners (4,188) had an expected time to serve between 5 and under 15 years.

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life without a minimum, and periodic detention sentences, the median expected time to serve for sentenced prisoners at 30 June 2011 was 2 years (24 months), remaining unchanged since 2010.

The median expected time to serve was highest for the offence of homicide (11 years or 134 months), followed by miscellaneous offences (5.4 years or 65 months) and sexual assault (4.8 years or 57 months). (Refer to Appendix 1 and the Glossary for offences included in the miscellaneous offences). (Table 2.9)

*Expected time to serve  
continued*

**SENTENCED PRISONERS, median sentence length by selected most serious offence(a)**



(a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations. For expected time to serve, prisoners with indeterminate, life without a minimum and periodic sentences are excluded.

**UNSENTENCED PRISONERS**

Unsentenced prisoners (those on remand) include unconvicted prisoners awaiting a court hearing or trial, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing and persons awaiting deportation where they are under the administration of adult corrective services. There was a total of 6,723 unsentenced prisoners at 30 June 2011, an increase of 6% (356) from 30 June 2010 (6,367). Unsentenced prisoners accounted for 23% of the total prisoner population in Australian prisons at 30 June 2011, an increase from 21% at 30 June 2010. (Table 2.1 and 2.2)

*Most serious charge*

Of all unsentenced prisoners, 29% had a most serious charge of acts intended to cause injury, followed by illicit drug offences (13%) and unlawful entry with intent (10%). (Table 2.10)

*Time on remand*

Time on remand is influenced by a number of factors, particularly the time it takes for a case to come before a court. The median time spent on remand by unsentenced prisoners in custody at 30 June 2011 was 2.8 months, a decrease from 3.1 months at 30 June 2010. The longest amount of time spent on remand was by prisoners charged with homicide (median of 9.9 months), followed by illicit drug offences and sexual assault (4.5 and 4.4 months respectively) (Table 2.10). For information about interpreting median time on remand based on a census 'snapshot' see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 76–78.

**PERIODIC DETAINEES**

The sentencing option of periodic detention, where detainees are in custody for two consecutive days per week and remain at liberty for the rest of the week, is available only in the Australian Capital Territory. Periodic detention ceased being a sentencing option in New South Wales in October 2010, although some persons sentenced prior to this time remain on periodic detention. There were 171 periodic detainees at 30 June 2011. More than a quarter (28% or 48) of periodic detainees were sentenced for acts intended to cause injury, followed by traffic and vehicle regulatory offences (16% or 28). (Table 2.9)

**2.1****PRISONERS, selected characteristics by selected most serious offence/charge(a)**

	<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	<i>Acts intended to cause injury</i>	<i>Sexual assault and related offences</i>	<i>Robbery, extortion and related offences</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Illicit drug offences</i>	<i>Theft and related offences</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER									
<b>All prisoners(c)</b>	<b>2 834</b>	<b>5 593</b>	<b>3 665</b>	<b>2 794</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>3 296</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>6 562</b>	<b>29 106</b>
Males	2 592	5 237	3 618	2 666	3 079	2 939	960	5 987	27 078
Females	242	356	47	128	163	357	160	575	2 028
Indigenous	486	2 480	806	706	1 135	106	254	1 683	7 656
Non-Indigenous	2 346	3 108	2 856	2 088	2 106	3 184	865	4 873	21 426
Unknown	—	5	3	—	—	6	—	6	20
Median age (years)									
Males	38.9	30.3	43.4	28.5	30.6	37.7	32.2	33.1	33.5
Females	40.4	31.9	42.1	29.8	30.3	40.4	33.6	34.7	34.7
Indigenous	36.0	30.2	36.3	27.1	27.0	35.1	28.8	31.5	30.5
Non-Indigenous	39.7	30.6	45.5	29.1	32.1	38.2	33.4	33.8	34.9
<b>All prisoners</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Sentenced	2 333	3 652	3 117	2 185	2 557	2 400	856	5 283	22 383
Unsentenced	501	1 941	548	609	685	896	264	1 279	6 723
Prior imprisonment(d)	1 021	3 462	1 231	1 682	2 483	1 148	788	4 081	15 896
No prior imprisonment(d)	1 813	2 130	2 434	1 111	759	2 148	332	2 480	13 207
PROPORTION (%)									
Males	91.5	93.6	98.7	95.4	95.0	89.2	85.7	91.2	93.0
Females	8.5	6.4	1.3	4.6	5.0	10.8	14.3	8.8	7.0
Indigenous	17.1	44.3	22.0	25.3	35.0	3.2	22.7	25.6	26.3
Non-Indigenous	82.9	55.6	77.9	74.7	65.0	96.6	77.3	74.3	73.6
Unknown	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2	—	0.1	0.1
Sentenced	82.3	65.3	85.0	78.2	78.9	72.8	76.4	80.5	76.9
Unsentenced	17.7	34.7	15.0	21.8	21.1	27.2	23.6	19.5	23.1
Prior imprisonment(d)	36.0	61.9	33.6	60.2	76.6	34.8	70.4	62.2	54.6
No prior imprisonment(d)	64.0	38.1	66.4	39.8	23.4	65.2	29.6	37.8	45.4
<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>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Includes ANZSOC Divisions 04–05, 09 and 11–16. See Appendix 1.

(c) Includes prisoners for whom prior imprisonment is unknown.

(d) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

## 2.2 PRISONERS, selected characteristics, 2001–2011

	SEX		INDIGENOUS STATUS		LEGAL STATUS		PRIOR IMPRISONMENT(a)(b)		ALL PRISONERS(c)	
	Males	Females	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(d)	Sentenced	Unsentenced	Prior imprisonment	No prior imprisonment	no.	rate
NUMBER										
2001	20 953	1 505	4 447	18 011	18 123	4 335	13 107	9 334	22 458	153.0
2002	21 008	1 484	4 498	17 994	18 078	4 414	13 118	9 362	22 492	150.8
2003	21 953	1 602	4 829	18 726	18 738	4 817	13 462	9 734	23 555	155.5
2004	22 499	1 672	5 048	19 123	19 236	4 935	13 907	10 007	24 171	157.2
2005	23 619	1 734	5 656	19 697	20 220	5 133	15 308	9 812	25 353	162.4
2006	23 963	1 827	6 091	19 699	20 209	5 581	14 947	10 503	25 790	163.2
2007	25 240	1 984	6 630	20 387	21 128	6 096	15 386	11 488	27 224	169.1
2008	25 658	1 957	6 706	20 661	21 275	6 340	15 154	12 460	27 615	168.2
2009	27 192	2 125	7 386	21 554	22 924	6 393	16 269	13 048	29 317	174.7
2010	27 472	2 228	7 584	21 827	23 333	6 367	16 204	13 460	29 700	172.4
2011	27 078	2 028	7 656	21 426	22 383	6 723	15 896	13 207	29 106	166.6
% CHANGE (FROM PREVIOUS YEAR)										
2001	3.1	8.3	8.4	2.3	1.1	14.5	7.1	-1.0	3.4	1.9
2002	0.3	-1.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	-1.4
2003	4.5	8.0	7.4	4.1	3.7	9.1	2.6	4.0	4.7	3.1
2004	2.5	4.4	4.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	1.1
2005	5.0	3.7	12.0	3.0	5.1	4.0	10.1	-1.9	4.9	3.3
2006	1.5	5.4	7.7	—	-0.1	8.7	-4.1	13.2	1.7	0.5
2007	5.3	8.6	8.8	3.5	4.5	9.2	2.9	9.4	5.6	3.6
2008	1.7	-1.4	1.1	1.3	0.7	4.0	-1.5	8.5	1.4	-0.5
2009	6.0	8.6	10.1	4.3	7.8	0.8	7.4	4.7	6.2	3.9
2010	1.0	4.8	2.7	1.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.4	3.2	1.3	-1.3
2011	-1.4	-9.0	0.9	-1.8	-4.1	5.6	-1.9	-1.9	-2.0	-3.4

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data prior to 2008. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 93.

(c) Prisoners with unknown prior imprisonment status are included in totals only.

(d) From 2007 onwards, unknown Indigenous status is included in the totals only. Prior to 2007 these are included in non-Indigenous.

**2.3**

## PRISONERS, age by sex

Age group (years)	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
Under 18	37	0.1	24.2	3	0.1	2.1	40	0.1	13.4
18	322	1.2	206.8	16	0.8	10.8	338	1.2	111.4
19	559	2.1	348.7	27	1.3	17.8	586	2.0	187.6
20–24	4 424	16.3	518.4	238	11.7	29.6	4 662	16.0	281.2
25–29	4 884	18.0	572.1	359	17.7	43.3	5 243	18.0	325.6
30–34	4 565	16.9	584.8	390	19.2	50.1	4 955	17.0	315.3
35–39	3 956	14.6	498.5	336	16.6	41.8	4 292	14.7	270.1
40–44	3 050	11.3	388.1	264	13.0	33.1	3 314	11.4	210.5
45–49	2 120	7.8	272.7	173	8.5	21.9	2 293	7.9	150.3
50–54	1 267	4.7	172.2	117	5.8	15.5	1 384	4.8	97.5
55–59	819	3.0	123.3	60	3.0	8.8	879	3.0	67.9
60–64	528	1.9	85.9	21	1.0	3.4	549	1.9	27.0
65 and over	547	2.0	38.7	24	1.2	1.4	571	2.0	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 078</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>314.1</b>	<b>2 028</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>29 106</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>166.6</b>
Mean age	35.5	..	..	36.2	..	..	35.6	..	..
Median age	33.5	..	..	34.8	..	..	33.6	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 for that age group. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

## 2.4 PRISONERS, age by selected most serious offence/charge(a) .....

Age group (years)	Homicide and related offences	Acts intended to cause injury	Sexual assault and related offences	Robbery, extortion and related offences	Unlawful entry with intent	Illicit drug offences	Theft and related offences	Other(b)	Total
NUMBER									
Under 18	—	17	—	4	10	—	—	6	37
18	11	100	12	77	63	—	20	53	336
19	17	158	17	139	101	19	18	117	586
20–24	272	1 210	268	755	660	260	152	1 085	4 662
25–29	368	1 221	375	610	694	491	243	1 241	5 243
30–34	436	938	385	526	708	546	237	1 179	4 955
35–39	394	822	420	329	540	530	196	1 061	4 292
40–44	424	579	515	179	272	458	133	754	3 314
45–49	318	312	494	108	130	415	52	464	2 293
50–54	239	124	357	41	41	271	37	274	1 384
55–59	159	61	266	18	15	165	19	176	879
60–64	93	29	242	5	4	87	7	82	549
65 and over	102	22	313	3	4	52	4	71	571
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>5 593</b>	<b>3 664</b>	<b>2 794</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>3 294</b>	<b>1 118</b>	<b>6 563</b>	<b>29 101</b>

PROPORTION (%)									
Under 18	—	0.3	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1
18	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.8	1.9	—	1.8	0.8	1.2
19	0.6	2.8	0.5	5.0	3.1	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.0
20–24	9.6	21.6	7.3	27.0	20.4	7.9	13.6	16.5	16.0
25–29	13.0	21.8	10.2	21.8	21.4	14.9	21.7	18.9	18.0
30–34	15.4	16.8	10.5	18.8	21.8	16.6	21.2	18.0	17.0
35–39	13.9	14.7	11.5	11.8	16.7	16.1	17.5	16.2	14.7
40–44	15.0	10.4	14.1	6.4	8.4	13.9	11.9	11.5	11.4
45–49	11.2	5.6	13.5	3.9	4.0	12.6	4.6	7.1	7.9
50–54	8.4	2.2	9.7	1.5	1.3	8.2	3.3	4.2	4.8
55–59	5.6	1.1	7.3	0.6	0.5	5.0	1.7	2.7	3.0
60–64	3.3	0.5	6.6	0.2	0.1	2.6	0.6	1.2	1.9
65 and over	3.6	0.4	8.5	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Includes ANZSOC Divisions 04–05, 09 and 11–16. See Appendix 1.

**2.5****PRISONERS, selected country of birth by selected most serious offence/charge(a)**

	<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	<i>Acts intended to cause injury</i>	<i>Sexual assault and related offences</i>	<i>Robbery, extortion and related offences</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Illicit drug offences</i>	<i>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate (all offences)(c)</i>
Australia	2 180	4 906	2 963	2 336	2 915	1 795	5 987	23 082	193.2
Vietnam	59	34	6	24	34	456	159	772	377.6
New Zealand	68	166	94	154	69	66	154	771	162.0
United Kingdom and Ireland(d)	98	71	145	32	41	101	122	610	54.3
Indonesia	6	4	3	—	—	9	415	437	652.5
Lebanon	26	16	14	16	21	65	65	223	254.1
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	17	12	6	5	—	98	44	182	50.8
Former Yugoslavia(e)	29	13	13	11	8	45	25	144	71.3
Fiji	9	31	25	23	13	8	26	135	229.2
India	25	9	24	3	3	17	33	114	36.3
Samoa	14	30	16	14	3	3	26	106	586.2
Philippines	15	14	12	12	3	18	28	102	64.4
Iraq	12	18	13	12	3	17	22	97	226.8
Italy	13	—	17	5	7	25	22	89	41.9
Sudan	6	32	12	14	4	—	21	89	447.5
Malaysia	8	—	5	—	—	41	22	76	65.1
United States of America	10	3	12	—	—	26	16	67	98.4
Turkey	11	6	7	4	3	14	21	66	171.2
South Africa	8	4	10	6	5	17	16	66	50.1
Greece	8	3	8	4	4	20	17	64	50.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4	3	4	—	3	26	20	60	69.6
Thailand	7	7	5	6	5	13	11	54	117.0
Romania	—	4	3	—	3	28	16	54	325.4
Cambodia	4	3	3	3	4	26	11	54	171.6
Sri Lanka	5	4	8	5	3	—	24	49	57.8
Germany	4	3	18	3	—	6	13	47	37.8
Iran	6	7	3	—	—	14	15	45	151.9
Papua New Guinea	8	10	7	—	4	4	10	43	158.6
Nigeria	—	—	3	—	—	29	8	40	1 078.9
Singapore	3	3	3	—	—	19	11	39	80.2
Other(f)	170	177	207	93	78	292	302	1 319	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>5 593</b>	<b>3 669</b>	<b>2 785</b>	<b>3 236</b>	<b>3 298</b>	<b>7 682</b>	<b>29 096</b>	<b>166.6</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Includes ANZSOC Divisions 04–05, 08–09 and 11–16. See Appendix 1.

(c) Rate per 100,000 adult population of the country of birth. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 27.

(d) Includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(e) Comprises Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro.

(f) Includes prisoners for whom country of birth is unknown.

## 2.6 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge by legal status and sex(a)

	SENTENCED			UNSENTENCED			ALL PRISONERS		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Homicide and related offences	2 146	187	2 333	446	55	501	2 592	242	2 834
Acts intended to cause injury	3 432	220	3 652	1 805	136	1 941	5 237	356	5 593
Sexual assault and related offences	3 075	42	3 117	543	5	548	3 618	47	3 665
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	478	38	516	133	11	144	611	49	660
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	200	17	217	105	4	109	305	21	326
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2 082	103	2 185	584	25	609	2 666	128	2 794
Unlawful entry with intent	2 452	105	2 557	627	58	685	3 079	163	3 242
Theft and related offences	735	121	856	225	39	264	960	160	1 120
Fraud, deception and related offences	469	172	641	89	20	109	558	192	750
Illicit drug offences	2 140	260	2 400	799	97	896	2 939	357	3 296
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	128	3	131	69	6	75	197	9	206
Property damage and environmental pollution	248	22	270	97	9	106	345	31	376
Public order offences	165	13	178	19	3	22	184	16	200
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	838	60	898	57	3	60	895	63	958
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	2 165	155	2 320	577	25	602	2 742	180	2 922
Miscellaneous offences	100	9	109	37	5	42	137	14	151
Unknown	3	—	3	10	—	10	13	—	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 856</b>	<b>1 527</b>	<b>22 383</b>	<b>6 222</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>6 723</b>	<b>27 078</b>	<b>2 028</b>	<b>29 106</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

## 2.7 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge by legal status and prior imprisonment(a)(b)

	SENTENCED IN LAST 12 MONTHS (c)		OTHER SENTENCED		ALL SENTENCED		UNSENTENCED		ALL PRISONERS	
	no.	prior %	no.	prior %	no.	prior %	no.	prior %	no.	prior %
Homicide and related offences	232	20.7	2 101	39.3	2 333	37.5	501	29.1	2 834	36.0
Acts intended to cause injury	2 317	62.4	1 335	64.6	3 652	63.2	1 941	59.5	5 593	61.9
Sexual assault and related offences	891	21.3	2 226	36.3	3 117	32.0	548	42.7	3 665	33.6
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	379	62.5	137	67.9	516	64.0	144	63.9	660	63.9
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	72	47.2	145	57.9	217	54.4	109	61.5	326	56.7
Robbery, extortion and related offences	578	50.5	1 607	67.9	2 185	63.3	609	49.1	2 794	60.2
Unlawful entry with intent	1 319	75.4	1 238	79.9	2 557	77.6	685	72.8	3 242	76.6
Theft and related offences	648	74.4	208	64.9	856	72.1	264	64.8	1 120	70.4
Fraud, deception and related offences	422	30.3	219	28.8	641	29.8	109	45.0	750	32.0
Illicit drug offences	953	35.2	1 447	33.9	2 400	34.4	896	35.9	3 296	34.8
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	68	57.4	61	54.1	129	55.8	75	62.7	204	58.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	170	60.6	100	65.0	270	62.2	106	40.6	376	56.1
Public order offences	130	64.6	48	50.0	178	60.7	22	40.9	200	58.5
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	836	72.7	62	87.1	898	73.7	60	76.7	958	73.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 849	85.5	471	52.5	2 320	78.8	602	35.9	2 922	69.9
Miscellaneous offences	30	26.7	79	17.1	109	19.6	42	9.5	151	16.9
Unknown	4	75.0	—	—	4	75.0	10	80.0	14	78.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 898</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>11 484</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>22 382</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>6 723</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>29 105</b>	<b>54.6</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

## 2.8 SENTENCED PRISONERS, sex by selected most serious offence, 2001–2011(a)(b)

	<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	<i>Acts intended to cause injury</i>	<i>Sexual assault and related offences</i>	<i>Robbery, extortion and related offences</i>	<i>Unlawful entry with intent</i>	<i>Theft and related offences</i>	<i>Fraud, deception and related offences</i>	<i>Illicit drug offences</i>	<i>Offences against justice</i>	<i>Sentenced prisoners</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
MALES										
2001	10.0	11.9	12.3	13.9	12.0	6.4	2.8	9.9	8.3	16 978
2002	10.4	12.2	11.8	14.5	12.4	6.7	2.6	9.9	7.5	16 958
2003	10.3	13.4	12.0	13.4	12.9	5.5	2.9	9.5	7.1	17 540
2004	9.9	13.6	12.1	12.4	12.8	6.0	2.8	9.7	8.0	17 959
2005	10.0	15.0	12.4	11.0	12.8	5.5	2.8	9.8	8.4	18 920
2006	10.2	15.0	13.2	10.4	12.2	5.2	2.6	9.9	9.1	18 847
2007	10.2	15.8	13.4	9.5	12.2	4.8	2.6	9.9	9.5	19 688
2008	10.4	15.9	14.4	9.6	11.5	3.7	2.5	9.4	9.6	19 861
2009	9.6	17.0	14.2	9.5	11.6	4.0	2.3	9.8	9.5	21 330
2010	9.8	17.2	14.4	10.1	12.0	3.9	2.3	9.7	9.6	21 605
2011	10.3	16.5	14.7	10.0	11.8	3.5	2.2	10.3	10.4	20 856
FEMALES										
2001	11.3	10.6	1.1	12.5	10.0	8.6	12.2	10.6	14.2	1 145
2002	10.9	11.4	0.8	12.5	10.3	11.0	9.7	14.8	10.3	1 120
2003	11.2	11.8	1.1	11.7	10.9	9.1	11.7	13.8	9.1	1 198
2004	10.7	12.1	1.1	7.5	9.9	11.9	12.9	14.6	10.3	1 277
2005	10.5	12.4	1.5	6.5	9.9	11.0	14.6	13.4	11.4	1 300
2006	11.0	13.7	1.5	6.0	9.8	10.9	10.4	14.2	12.8	1 361
2007	10.8	13.2	1.8	6.3	9.9	9.7	11.9	14.7	11.9	1 440
2008	11.2	14.7	1.6	5.7	8.7	8.4	12.2	14.5	11.9	1 409
2009	10.4	13.2	1.8	6.5	7.2	10.9	12.9	16.2	10.7	1 594
2010	10.6	14.6	2.4	6.2	7.9	9.3	12.2	17.0	10.3	1 728
2011	12.2	14.4	2.8	6.7	6.9	7.9	11.3	17.0	10.2	1 527
PERSONS										
2001	10.1	11.8	11.6	13.8	11.9	6.8	3.2	10.2	8.5	18 123
2002	10.4	12.1	11.2	14.4	12.3	7.0	3.0	10.2	7.7	18 078
2003	10.4	13.3	11.3	13.3	12.8	5.7	3.5	9.7	7.3	18 738
2004	10.0	13.7	11.3	12.0	12.7	6.4	3.5	10.0	8.1	19 236
2005	10.1	14.9	11.7	10.8	12.6	5.9	3.5	10.0	8.6	20 220
2006	10.2	14.9	12.4	10.1	12.0	5.6	3.1	10.2	9.3	20 208
2007	10.2	15.6	12.6	9.3	12.0	5.1	3.2	10.3	9.6	21 128
2008	10.4	15.8	13.5	9.3	11.3	4.0	3.1	9.8	9.7	21 276
2009	9.7	16.8	13.4	9.3	11.3	4.5	3.0	10.2	9.6	22 924
2010	9.8	17.0	13.5	9.8	11.7	4.3	3.0	10.2	9.7	23 333
2011	10.4	16.3	13.9	9.8	11.4	3.8	2.9	10.7	10.4	22 383

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Offence data from 2001–2008 are based on ASOC97. Offence data for 2009 are based on ASOC08, with exception of data for Qld and WA which are based on ASOC97. Data from 2010 are based on ASOC08 for all states and territories. Caution should be exercised in comparing offence data. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 39–44.

## 2.9 SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) .....

	<i>Periodic detention</i>	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 &amp; under 6 months</i>	<i>6 &amp; under 12 months</i>	<i>1 &amp; under 2 years</i>	<i>2 &amp; under 5 years</i>
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (b)						
Homicide and related offences	4	—	6	3	10	97
Acts intended to cause injury	48	91	227	470	950	1 094
Sexual assault and related offences	6	13	30	44	188	642
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	16	24	71	174	158
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	4	—	4	9	20	70
Robbery, extortion and related offences	12	3	8	19	110	860
Unlawful entry with intent	12	26	76	137	646	1 104
Theft and related offences	7	50	79	136	288	185
Fraud, deception and related offences	17	9	38	53	142	223
Illicit drug offences	21	21	49	61	227	775
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	7	9	9	27	36
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	8	16	35	54	103
Public order offences	—	11	25	30	43	40
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	28	109	139	230	320	69
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	—	194	303	512	656	390
Miscellaneous offences	—	10	3	3	6	11
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>5 860</b>

EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)						
Homicide and related offences	4	3	8	17	40	256
Acts intended to cause injury	48	195	533	891	804	769
Sexual assault and related offences	6	16	50	173	342	991
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	33	85	131	146	78
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	4	3	14	15	31	78
Robbery, extortion and related offences	12	16	50	157	383	945
Unlawful entry with intent	12	73	253	481	728	765
Theft and related offences	7	74	174	250	161	139
Fraud, deception and related offences	17	30	67	119	188	178
Illicit drug offences	21	40	104	244	495	836
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	9	10	24	28	44
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	17	34	57	61	72
Public order offences	—	18	38	48	31	20
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	28	145	323	264	122	14
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	241	395	588	566	445
Miscellaneous offences	—	10	3	5	10	17
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>3 464</b>	<b>4 136</b>	<b>5 647</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(c) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 52–57.

## 2.9 SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) *continued* . .

	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 years	15 & under 20 years	20 years & over	Life(b)	Other(c)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (d)						
Homicide and related offences	367	235	314	405	851	42
Acts intended to cause injury	590	114	25	10	7	26
Sexual assault and related offences	1 260	580	168	82	13	91
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	51	8	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	70	26	7	3	3	3
Robbery, extortion and related offences	855	194	83	27	5	9
Unlawful entry with intent	464	61	13	9	3	8
Theft and related offences	92	15	3	—	—	3
Fraud, deception and related offences	139	17	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	801	289	75	57	24	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	35	3	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	41	6	3	—	—	4
Public order offences	10	7	7	—	—	3
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	208	11	6	9	23	7
Miscellaneous offences	25	25	10	12	5	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 011</b>	<b>1 591</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>196</b>

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)					
Homicide and related offences	378	364	289	206	716	42
Acts intended to cause injury	326	42	10	—	7	26
Sexual assault and related offences	1 043	303	66	23	13	91
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	29	—	—	—	3	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	52	14	3	—	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	450	109	41	7	5	9
Unlawful entry with intent	196	30	6	4	—	8
Theft and related offences	44	4	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	40	—	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	488	124	22	19	7	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	10	3	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	21	3	—	—	—	4
Public order offences	9	6	3	—	—	3
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	38	6	6	5	17	7
Miscellaneous offences	35	15	11	3	—	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 165</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>190</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Includes indeterminate life and life with a minimum for aggregate sentence length, and indeterminate life for expected time to serve.

(c) Refers to other indeterminate sentences for aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve (see Glossary).

(d) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(e) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 52–57.

## 2.9 SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) *continued* . .

	Total	Total (%)	Mean (months)(b)	Median (months)(b)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (c)				
Homicide and related offences	2 334	10.4	177.0	180.0
Acts intended to cause injury	3 652	16.3	37.3	24.3
Sexual assault and related offences	3 117	13.9	92.2	84.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	514	2.3	29.0	18.9
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	219	1.0	71.7	60.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2 185	9.8	73.9	60.8
Unlawful entry with intent	2 559	11.4	41.0	31.6
Theft and related offences	858	3.8	27.5	16.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	641	2.9	40.5	30.8
Illicit drug offences	2 400	10.7	74.0	60.5
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	126	0.6	41.8	30.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	270	1.2	36.5	30.0
Public order offences	176	0.8	35.3	16.5
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	898	4.0	11.8	9.4
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	2 319	10.4	22.4	13.2
Miscellaneous offences	110	0.5	113.7	108.3
Unknown	3	—	38.4	42.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 381</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>

	Total	Total (%)	Mean (months)(b)	Median (months)(b)
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (d)				
Homicide and related offences	2 333	10.4	140.4	134.3
Acts intended to cause injury	3 651	16.3	24.7	13.0
Sexual assault and related offences	3 117	13.9	66.7	57.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	517	2.3	18.5	12.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	217	1.0	50.7	36.9
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2 184	9.8	50.3	38.0
Unlawful entry with intent	2 556	11.4	27.2	18.0
Theft and related offences	853	3.8	18.0	9.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	642	2.9	23.5	17.9
Illicit drug offences	2 400	10.7	47.8	35.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	128	0.6	27.4	18.2
Property damage and environmental pollution	269	1.2	24.3	15.9
Public order offences	176	0.8	23.7	9.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	899	4.0	7.2	5.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	2 317	10.4	17.1	11.0
Miscellaneous offences	109	0.5	79.1	64.7
Unknown	3	—	28.2	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 361</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations. For expected time to serve, prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences are excluded. Life with a minimum is included. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 76–78 and Glossary.

(c) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(d) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 52–57.

## 2.10 UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious charge by time on remand(a) .....

	PRISONERS		TIME ON REMAND		
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean (months)</i>	<i>Median (months)</i>	<i>90th Percentile (months)</i>
Homicide and related offences	501	7.5	11.4	9.9	23.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 941	28.9	3.8	2.1	9.2
Sexual assault and related offences	548	8.2	6.7	4.4	15.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	144	2.1	3.3	1.7	8.4
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	109	1.6	5.0	2.6	14.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	609	9.1	5.2	3.3	12.5
Unlawful entry with intent	685	10.2	3.2	1.8	7.4
Theft and related offences	264	3.9	2.7	1.0	6.9
Fraud, deception and related offences	109	1.6	5.2	2.1	15.1
Illicit drug offences	896	13.3	7.0	4.5	16.4
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	75	1.1	3.4	1.9	8.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	106	1.6	3.6	1.7	9.2
Public order offences	22	0.3	3.0	1.9	7.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	60	0.9	3.0	0.8	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	602	9.0	4.3	2.2	10.4
Miscellaneous offences	42	0.6	11.7	8.5	28.8
Unknown	10	0.1	4.3	4.2	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 723</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>

(a) For a definition of most serious charge see Explanatory Notes paragraph 82.

CHAPTER **3**

**PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS, STATES AND TERRITORIES** .....

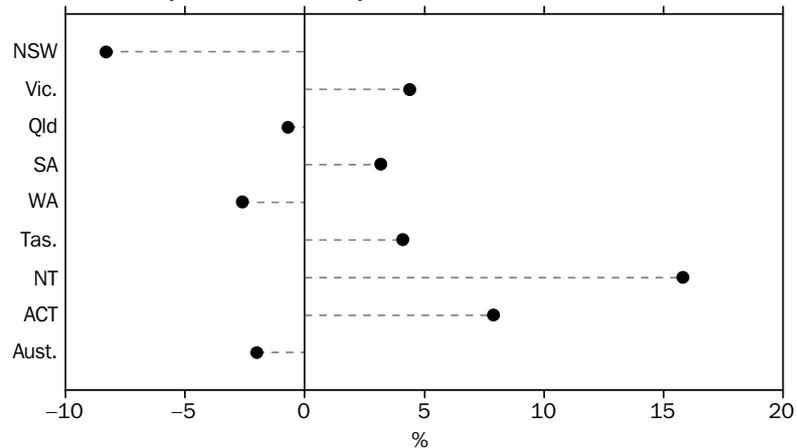
PRISONER SNAPSHOT

At 30 June 2011, 70% (20,351) of the total prisoner population were located in either New South Wales (34% or 10,040), Queensland (19% or 5,574) or Victoria (16% or 4,737). (Table 3.1)

CHANGES IN THE PRISONER POPULATION

Between 2010 and 2011, the prisoner population increased in all states and territories, except New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. The highest proportional increases in prisoner numbers were for the Northern Territory (16%), the Australian Capital Territory (8%), Victoria and Tasmania (both 4%). The decrease (2%) in the national prisoner population was driven by the decline in the New South Wales prisoner population, which decreased by 8%, followed by Queensland (1%). (Table 3.5)

CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS, between 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011 by state/territory

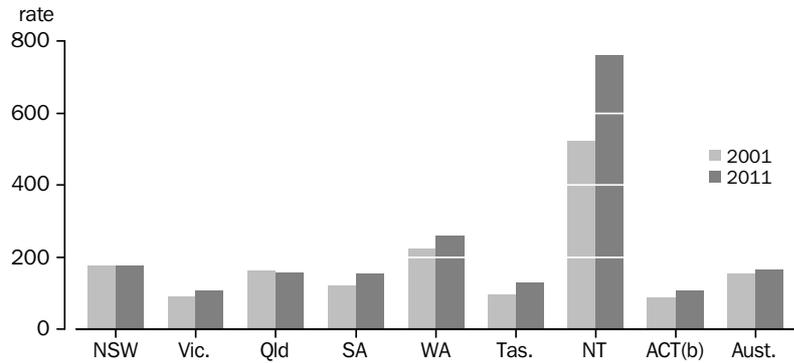


IMPRISONMENT RATES

At 30 June 2011, the Northern Territory continued to have the highest imprisonment rate at 762 prisoners per 100,000 adult population. All states and territories, with the exception of Queensland, recorded increased imprisonment rates since 2001. The Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in the imprisonment rate between 2001 and 2011, rising 46% (from 523 prisoners per 100,000 adult population to 762 prisoners per 100,000 adult population). This was followed by Tasmania, increasing by 32% (from 98 to 130 prisoners per 100,000 adults). The imprisonment rate in Queensland decreased between 2001 and 2011 (down 4%, from 165 to 158 prisoners per 100,000 adults). (Table 3.4)

IMPRISONMENT RATES  
*continued*

IMPRISONMENT RATES (a), 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2011, state and territory

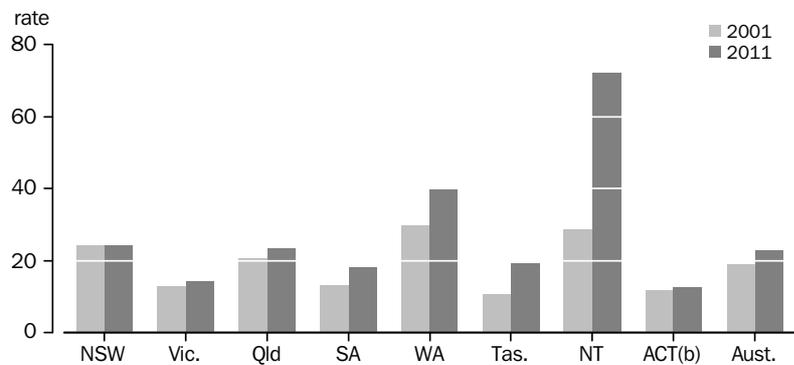


(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.  
(b) ACT data for 2001 include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. These prisoners are excluded from NSW data.

Sex

Between 2001 and 2011 the female imprisonment rate increased in all states and territories except for the Australian Capital Territory, which decreased from 14 to 13 female prisoners per 100,000 adult females. The Northern Territory recorded the highest proportional increase in the female imprisonment rate between 2001 and 2011, an increase of 150% (from 29 to 72 female prisoners per 100,000 adult female population), followed by Tasmania, with an increase of 80% (from 11 to 19 female prisoners per 100,000 adult female population).

FEMALE IMPRISONMENT RATE (a), 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2011, state and territory

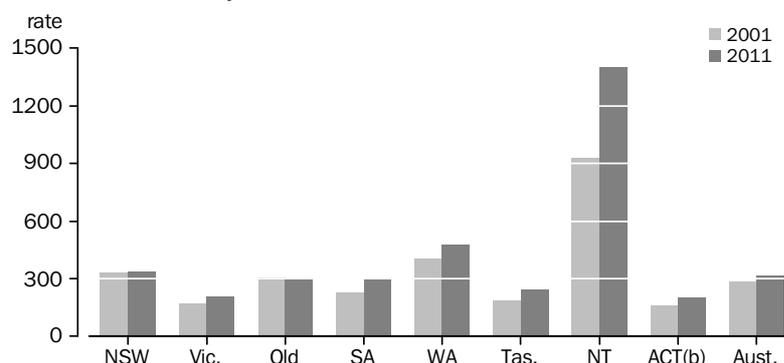


(a) Rate per 100,000 adult female population.  
(b) ACT data for 2001 include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. These prisoners are excluded from NSW data.

Between 2001 and 2011 the male imprisonment rate increased in all states and territories, except Queensland. The Northern Territory recorded the highest proportional increase in the male imprisonment rate, an increase of 50% (from 934 to 1,402 male prisoners per 100,000 adult male population), followed by Tasmania, with an increase of 32% (from 187 to 247 male prisoners per 100,000 adult male population), and South Australia, with an increase of 32% (from 228 to 300 male prisoners per 100,000 adult male population). Queensland recorded a proportional decrease in male imprisonment rates of 5% (from 309 to 295 prisoners per 100,000 adult males).

Sex continued

MALE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a), 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2011, state and territory



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult female population.  
 (b) ACT data for 2001 include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. These prisoners are excluded from NSW data.

AGE

At 30 June 2011, South Australian prisoners had the oldest median age at 35.6 years, more than five years older than the median age of prisoners in the Australian Capital Territory, which had the youngest prisoner population (30.1 years). (Table 3.1)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

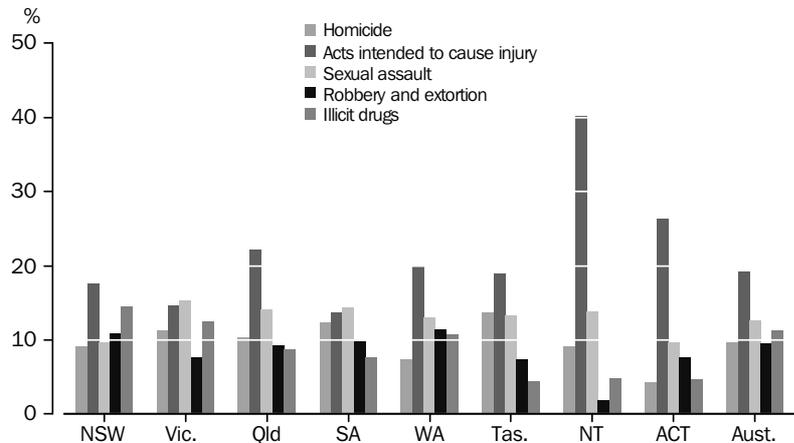
A most serious offence/charge is determined for each prisoner (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82). At 30 June 2011, the most prevalent offence/charge for prisoners in all states and territories (with the exception of Victoria and South Australia) was acts intended to cause injury. The Northern Territory had the highest proportion of its prisoner population with this offence type, at 40%, more than double the national average of 19%.

For Victoria, the most prevalent offence/charge was sexual assault (15%), followed by acts intended to cause injury (14%). In South Australia, offences against justice was the most prevalent offence/charge (15%).

Sexual assault accounted for the second highest proportion of prisoners for Queensland (14%), South Australia (14%), Northern Territory (14%), and the Australian Capital Territory (10%), as well as nationally (13%). The proportion of prisoners with a most serious offence/charge of illicit drugs was well below the national average of 11% in Tasmania, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory (all 5%), and above the national average in New South Wales (15%). (Table 3.2)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE  
*continued*

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS, selected most serious offence/charge by state and territory



COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Approximately one quarter of the prisoner populations in New South Wales and Victoria were born overseas (26% and 25% respectively), compared with the national average of 21%. Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the lowest proportions of overseas-born prisoners (2% and 6% respectively). For New South Wales prisoners, New Zealand and Vietnam were the most prevalent overseas birthplaces (both 3%). Vietnam was the most prevalent overseas birthplace for Victorian prisoners (6%), followed by New Zealand (2%). (Table 3.7)

PRIOR IMPRISONMENT

At least half of prisoners in all states and territories, except Victoria (48%), were recorded as having had prior adult imprisonment under sentence. Male prisoners consistently had higher proportions of prior imprisonment than females, ranging from 49% in Victoria to 72% in the Australian Capital Territory. The highest proportion of female prisoners with a prior imprisonment was 72% in the Australian Capital Territory, and the lowest was recorded in Tasmania and Victoria (both at 36%). (Table 3.8)

SENTENCED PRISONERS

The Northern Territory recorded the largest proportional increase in sentenced prisoners between 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011 (12% or 107 prisoners). South Australia recorded the second highest proportional increase in sentenced prisoners (10% or 130 prisoners). Decreases in the number of sentenced prisoners were recorded in New South Wales (12%), the Australian Capital Territory (11%), Western Australia (4%), and Queensland (2%). (Table 3.10)

*Aggregate sentence length*

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length was highest in South Australia (4.8 years or 58 months), followed by New South Wales (3.8 years or 46 months). The lowest median aggregate sentence length was in the Northern Territory (1.4 years or 17 months). (Table 3.9)

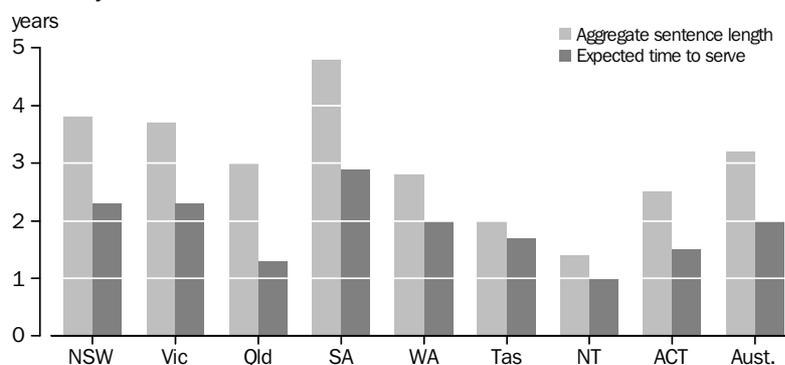
*Expected time to serve*

Expected time to serve takes into account the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners. Excluding prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences, the median expected time to serve for sentenced prisoners at 30 June 2011 was highest in South Australia (2.9 years or 35 months), followed by New South Wales (2.3 years or 28

*Expected time to serve  
continued*

months). The lowest median expected time to serve was in the Northern Territory (12 months). (Table 3.9)

**SENTENCED PRISONERS, median sentence length(a), by state and territory**



(a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations. For expected time to serve, prisoners with indeterminate, life without a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded.

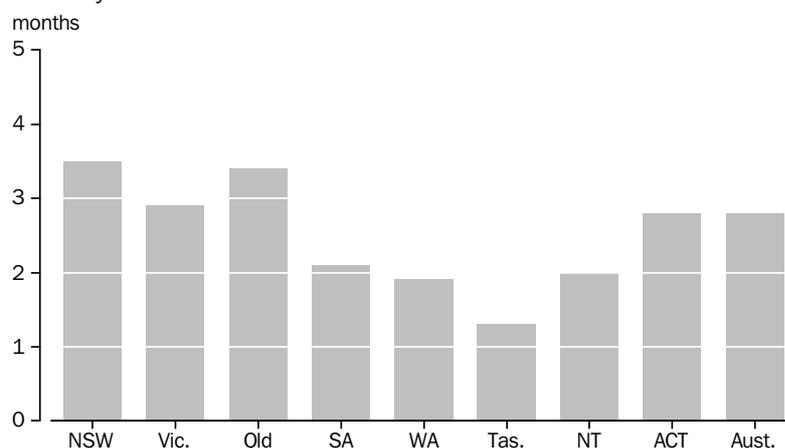
**UNSENTENCED PRISONERS**

Unsentenced prisoners (those on remand) include unconvicted prisoners awaiting a court hearing or trial, convicted prisoners awaiting sentencing and persons awaiting deportation where they are under the administration of corrective services. Of all states and territories, the Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion (40%) of unsentenced prisoners, while Western Australia had the lowest proportion (16%). Three states and territories recorded a decrease in the proportion of their prisoner population on remand since 30 June 2010: South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. (Table 3.5)

*Time on remand*

Time on remand is influenced by a number of factors, particularly the time it takes for a case to come before a court. The median number of months spent on remand by unsentenced prisoners in custody at 30 June 2011 was highest in New South Wales (3.5 months), followed by Queensland (3.4 months). The lowest median number of months spent on remand was in Tasmania (1.3 months) and Western Australia (1.9 months). (Table 3.11)

**UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, median time on remand by state and territory**



**3.1** PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory .....

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
<b>All prisoners(a)</b>	<b>10 040</b>	<b>4 737</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>4 648</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>29 106</b>
Males	9 337	4 417	5 156	1 906	4 296	470	1 212	284	27 078
Females	703	320	418	120	352	39	58	18	2 028
Indigenous	2 294	295	1 654	483	1 772	74	1 042	42	7 656
Non-Indigenous	7 729	4 442	3 920	1 543	2 876	435	228	253	21 426
Unknown	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24
Median age (years)									
Males	33.2	35.4	32.6	35.6	33.0	32.5	33.0	29.8	33.5
Females	35.1	35.7	34.1	36.2	33.8	30.3	33.7	34.5	34.7
Persons	33.3	35.4	32.7	35.6	33.1	32.3	33.1	30.1	33.6
Sentenced	7 411	3 861	4 352	1 390	3 814	405	968	182	22 383
Unsentenced	2 629	876	1 222	636	834	104	302	120	6 723
Prior imprisonment(b)	5 339	2 267	3 382	1 039	2 515	311	827	216	15 896
No prior imprisonment(b)	4 701	2 470	2 192	987	2 133	198	443	83	13 207
PROPORTION (%)									
Males	93.0	93.2	92.5	94.1	92.4	92.3	95.4	94.0	93.0
Females	7.0	6.8	7.5	5.9	7.6	7.7	4.6	6.0	7.0
Indigenous	22.8	6.2	29.7	23.8	38.1	14.5	82.0	13.9	26.3
Non-Indigenous	77.0	93.8	70.3	76.2	61.9	85.5	18.0	83.8	73.6
Unknown	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	0.1
Sentenced	73.8	81.5	78.1	68.6	82.1	79.6	76.2	60.3	76.9
Unsentenced	26.2	18.5	21.9	31.4	17.9	20.4	23.8	39.7	23.1
Prior imprisonment(b)	53.2	47.9	60.7	51.3	54.1	61.1	65.1	71.5	54.6
No prior imprisonment(b)	46.8	52.1	39.3	48.7	45.9	38.9	34.9	27.5	45.4
<b>All prisoners(b)</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)

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(a) Includes prisoners for whom prior imprisonment is unknown.

## 3.2 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge by state and territory(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Homicide and related offences	920	535	579	252	349	71	115	13	2 834
Acts intended to cause injury	1 771	694	1 238	280	924	97	510	79	5 593
Sexual assault and related offences	977	729	789	292	604	68	177	29	3 665
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	202	70	136	41	151	20	30	10	660
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	142	35	19	38	72	3	10	8	327
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 096	364	518	199	532	38	24	23	2 794
Unlawful entry with intent	930	531	769	217	652	44	75	24	3 242
Theft and related offences	385	296	177	102	99	27	14	20	1 120
Fraud, deception and related offences	254	139	219	30	75	20	5	8	750
Illicit drug offences	1 463	590	488	157	500	23	61	14	3 296
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	118	39	15	13	9	4	5	—	203
Property damage and environmental pollution	105	56	97	27	48	23	15	5	376
Public order offences	91	23	33	27	17	3	5	—	199
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	322	120	156	42	158	26	107	27	958
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 149	499	335	304	450	43	116	26	2 922
Miscellaneous offences	115	17	6	5	8	—	—	—	151
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 040</b>	<b>4 737</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>2 026</b>	<b>4 648</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1 269</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>29 106</b>
PROPORTION (%)									
Homicide and related offences	9.2	11.3	10.4	12.4	7.5	13.8	9.1	4.3	9.7
Acts intended to cause injury	17.6	14.7	22.2	13.8	19.9	18.9	40.2	26.4	19.2
Sexual assault and related offences	9.7	15.4	14.2	14.4	13.0	13.3	13.9	9.7	12.6
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.0	3.2	3.9	2.4	3.3	2.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.8	2.7	1.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	10.9	7.7	9.3	9.8	11.4	7.4	1.9	7.7	9.6
Unlawful entry with intent	9.3	11.2	13.8	10.7	14.0	8.6	5.9	8.0	11.1
Theft and related offences	3.8	6.2	3.2	5.0	2.1	5.3	1.1	6.7	3.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	2.5	2.9	3.9	1.5	1.6	3.9	0.4	2.7	2.6
Illicit drug offences	14.6	12.5	8.8	7.7	10.8	4.5	4.8	4.7	11.3
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.4	—	0.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.0	4.5	1.2	1.7	1.3
Public order offences	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	—	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	3.4	5.1	8.4	9.0	3.3
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	11.4	10.5	6.0	15.0	9.7	8.4	9.1	8.7	10.0
Miscellaneous offences	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	0.5
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	—	4.3	0.1
<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>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

**3.3** IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b), by state and territory

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
<b>Crude rate</b>									
Males(c)	336.8	206.1	294.5	300.0	476.2	246.6	1 402.3	202.8	314.1
Females(c)	24.4	14.4	23.5	18.1	39.8	19.4	72.2	12.6	22.9
Indigenous(d)	2 350.9	1 320.7	1 693.2	2 633.9	3 809.9	605.2	2 418.6	1 455.8	2 247.5
Non-Indigenous(d)	139.2	102.2	114.1	120.6	165.2	114.7	184.3	90.2	125.0
Ratio of crude rates(e)	16.9	12.9	14.8	21.8	23.1	5.3	13.1	16.1	18.0
<b>Age standardised rate</b>									
Indigenous(d)	1 985.2	1 155.2	1 397.0	2 209.3	3 105.7	486.3	2 028.4	1 116.7	1 867.6
Non-Indigenous(d)	146.4	105.4	118.6	132.3	170.1	133.5	181.7	87.5	130.2
Ratio of age standardised rates(e)	13.6	11.0	11.8	16.7	18.3	3.6	11.2	12.8	14.3
<b>All prisoners(c)</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>260.1</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>761.5</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>166.6</b>

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(b) For a definition of age standardised imprisonment rates, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 33–38.

(c) Calculated using preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–22.

(d) Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(e) The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous imprisonment rates is calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

**3.4** CRUDE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a), state and territory, 2001–2011

	NSW(b)	Vic.(c)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(d)	Aust.
2001	176.2	91.5	165.0	120.2	224.7	98.4	523.1	88.3	153.0
2002	172.4	94.2	168.3	125.3	195.1	120.7	480.1	98.8	150.8
2003	173.2	98.6	181.5	123.6	198.6	126.4	523.2	100.9	155.5
2004	180.5	93.6	176.6	125.0	212.8	122.7	507.6	111.5	157.2
2005	188.6	93.9	175.9	122.6	229.1	149.6	566.6	108.9	162.4
2006	186.7	99.3	178.2	128.9	226.9	137.6	533.0	85.0	163.2
2007	193.2	104.3	173.7	143.9	241.1	140.7	596.4	90.5	169.1
2008	194.7	103.4	168.6	155.8	229.5	136.0	610.5	93.9	168.2
2009	204.1	104.0	167.9	155.1	260.5	139.5	657.6	74.8	174.7
2010	196.0	105.5	161.6	152.8	272.8	125.9	662.6	100.7	172.4
2011	177.7	108.5	157.8	156.1	260.1	130.0	761.5	106.6	166.6

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(b) Excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

(c) Data prior to 2006 include persons aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 24–26.

(d) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

### 3.5 PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2001–2011

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Rate(a)</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(b)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	no.	years	%	%	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES (c)							
2001	8 846	176.2	32.9	7.0	15.1	54.3	18.5
2002	8 759	172.4	33.0	6.9	17.2	54.4	18.7
2003	8 881	173.2	33.4	6.7	17.6	53.3	20.7
2004	9 329	180.5	33.8	7.1	16.9	55.8	20.1
2005	9 819	188.6	34.3	7.1	17.1	61.8	20.2
2006	9 822	186.7	34.4	7.5	19.9	57.3	21.7
2007	10 285	193.2	34.7	7.6	20.0	53.1	22.4
2008	10 510	194.7	34.9	7.4	20.4	52.4	23.4
2009	11 127	204.1	34.9	7.7	21.3	53.6	23.3
2010	10 947	196.0	35.1	7.5	21.2	52.6	22.8
2011	10 040	177.7	35.4	7.0	22.8	53.2	26.2

VICTORIA (d)(e)							
2001	3 391	91.5	34.4	7.3	4.4	63.0	14.7
2002	3 540	94.2	34.8	7.2	4.5	63.0	16.4
2003	3 763	98.6	35.2	7.5	4.6	52.9	18.5
2004	3 624	93.6	35.8	6.7	5.1	52.6	16.9
2005	3 692	93.9	36.0	7.0	6.0	52.2	17.6
2006	3 905	99.3	36.1	6.3	5.5	53.0	18.9
2007	4 183	104.3	36.4	6.1	5.7	53.3	19.3
2008	4 223	103.4	37.1	5.6	5.8	52.1	19.2
2009	4 350	104.0	37.5	6.5	5.5	49.8	18.7
2010	4 537	105.5	37.2	6.9	6.4	49.0	17.7
2011	4 737	108.5	37.4	6.8	6.2	47.9	18.5

QUEENSLAND (f)(g)							
2001	4 517	165.0	33.0	6.4	25.4	66.5	20.1
2002	4 721	168.3	33.5	6.1	25.1	65.2	20.5
2003	5 243	181.5	34.2	6.6	22.7	65.5	20.8
2004	5 240	176.6	34.5	6.9	22.8	64.1	22.2
2005	5 354	175.9	34.6	6.7	24.9	66.5	20.9
2006	5 562	178.2	34.7	7.2	27.1	65.3	22.2
2007	5 567	173.7	34.7	7.3	26.1	65.2	23.4
2008	5 544	168.6	34.9	7.7	27.0	58.3	22.3
2009	5 667	167.9	34.9	7.3	27.8	59.9	20.4
2010	5 615	161.6	34.9	8.0	29.5	61.3	20.6
2011	5 574	157.8	34.8	7.5	29.7	60.7	21.9

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons and included in data for NSW. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

(d) Data for prior imprisonment prior to 2003 are over-enumerated. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 91.

(e) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 90.

(f) Data prior to 2003 exclude community custody centres and work camps. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 94.

(g) Caution should be exercised in comparing prior imprisonment data prior to 2008 as data may no longer be comparable. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 93.

### 3.5 PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2001–2011 *continued*

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Rate(a)</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(b)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	no.	years	%	%	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
2001	1 389	120.2	32.7	5.7	16.6	62.3	34.3
2002	1 461	125.3	33.4	5.7	16.6	55.9	33.5
2003	1 455	123.6	33.8	7.1	16.8	60.1	32.4
2004	1 485	125.0	34.5	6.2	16.8	49.1	34.7
2005	1 473	122.6	34.9	6.4	18.0	54.7	33.7
2006	1 567	128.9	35.4	6.6	19.1	52.1	34.8
2007	1 771	143.9	35.5	6.8	22.0	51.4	35.0
2008	1 942	155.8	36.1	6.8	20.6	54.6	33.5
2009	1 960	155.1	36.2	6.2	22.9	58.1	35.5
2010	1 963	152.8	37.0	6.7	23.1	51.7	35.8
2011	2 026	156.1	37.3	5.9	23.8	51.3	31.4
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
2001	3 170	224.7	32.6	6.9	33.8	50.1	17.6
2002	2 800	195.1	32.8	6.9	31.1	51.3	17.8
2003	2 899	198.6	33.2	7.5	35.1	53.0	15.6
2004	3 169	212.8	33.5	8.5	38.4	55.5	15.8
2005	3 482	229.1	33.7	7.7	40.4	56.0	15.9
2006	3 526	226.9	34.1	7.4	39.7	53.3	16.7
2007	3 847	241.1	34.0	8.5	42.9	55.2	19.0
2008	3 766	229.5	34.3	7.3	41.2	54.1	20.4
2009	4 419	260.5	34.5	7.7	40.5	53.7	16.3
2010	4 772	272.8	34.6	8.5	39.0	53.3	16.4
2011	4 648	260.1	33.1	7.6	38.1	54.1	17.9
TASMANIA							
2001	346	98.4	32.2	5.8	11.6	62.7	21.4
2002	427	120.7	31.9	7.0	14.3	60.7	20.8
2003	453	126.4	33.5	5.3	11.7	58.7	21.6
2004	447	122.7	34.0	4.9	13.2	67.8	15.2
2005	551	149.6	34.6	5.1	12.7	65.3	23.8
2006	512	137.6	34.9	7.4	10.4	66.8	24.8
2007	528	140.7	35.0	6.1	12.7	63.4	23.9
2008	515	136.0	35.8	8.5	12.6	66.4	20.8
2009	535	139.5	35.0	8.0	12.3	69.0	23.9
2010	489	125.9	35.1	8.0	13.9	63.6	22.7
2011	509	130.0	34.9	7.7	14.5	61.1	20.4

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

### 3.5 PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2001–2011 *continued*

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Rate (a)</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment (b)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	no.	years	%	%	%	%
.....							
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
2001	717	523.1	32.0	2.6	63.6	64.0	18.0
2002	667	480.1	32.4	3.1	68.8	73.9	15.3
2003	729	523.2	32.6	3.0	78.3	80.7	16.0
2004	717	507.6	33.0	2.2	77.5	81.7	18.1
2005	820	566.6	33.1	3.2	80.9	65.2	16.3
2006	792	533.0	33.6	4.4	82.4	68.1	22.3
2007	906	596.4	33.2	4.5	84.0	68.5	17.4
2008	953	610.5	34.0	4.8	83.2	69.5	24.2
2009	1 056	657.6	33.8	4.3	81.8	67.2	22.4
2010	1 097	662.6	34.3	4.5	80.6	67.3	21.5
2011	1 270	761.5	34.5	4.6	82.0	65.1	23.8

#### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (EXCLUDING PRISONERS HELD IN NSW PRISONS) (c)(d)

2001	82	88.3	29.7	6.1	14.6	43.9	64.6
2002	117	98.8	29.8	6.8	11.1	35.9	41.0
2003	132	100.9	31.2	4.5	3.0	28.8	42.4
2004	160	111.5	30.9	7.5	6.3	15.6	46.9
2005	162	108.9	32.6	4.9	10.5	63.0	38.9
2006	104	85.0	34.5	6.7	12.5	42.3	42.3
2007	137	90.5	34.7	8.8	8.0	56.2	38.7
2008	162	93.9	32.6	10.5	9.9	68.5	49.4
2009	203	74.8	33.5	11.3	12.8	76.4	26.1
2010	280	100.7	33.7	9.3	15.4	62.1	27.1
2011	302	106.6	32.3	6.0	13.9	71.5	39.7

#### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY PRISONERS HELD IN NSW PRISONS (e)(d)

2001	129	..	31.8	9.3	6.2	58.9	—
2002	123	..	32.5	5.7	9.8	61.0	—
2003	117	..	33.8	5.1	10.3	77.8	—
2004	118	..	32.5	5.9	13.6	86.4	—
2005	113	..	32.9	4.4	8.0	85.8	—
2006	114	..	33.4	7.0	11.4	68.4	—
2007	100	..	35.2	4.0	9.0	59.0	—
2008	88	..	35.5	8.0	11.4	56.8	—
2009	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
2010	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
2011	—	..	—	—	—	—	—

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) In 2002 the ACT changed the way it counts periodic detainees. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 98.

(d) Imprisonment rate includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. From 2009, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

(e) Data are a subset of the NSW figures, and are not separately counted in the Australian totals. Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

### 3.5 PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2001–2011 *continued*

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Rate(a)</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(b)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	no.	years	%	%	%	%
.....							
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY TOTAL (c)							
2001	211	88.3	30.8	8.1	9.5	53.1	25.1
2002	240	98.8	31.2	6.3	10.4	48.8	20.0
2003	249	100.9	32.5	4.8	6.4	51.8	22.5
2004	278	111.5	31.6	6.8	9.4	45.7	27.0
2005	275	108.9	32.7	4.7	9.5	72.4	22.9
2006	218	85.0	33.9	6.9	11.9	56.0	20.2
2007	237	90.5	34.9	6.8	8.4	57.4	22.4
2008	250	93.9	34.0	9.6	10.4	64.4	32.0
2009	203	74.8	33.5	11.3	12.8	76.4	26.1
2010	280	100.7	33.7	9.3	15.4	62.1	27.1
2011	302	106.6	32.3	6.0	13.9	71.5	39.7

.....							
AUSTRALIA (d)(e)							
2001	22 458	153.0	33.0	6.7	19.8	58.4	19.3
2002	22 492	150.8	33.4	6.6	20.0	58.3	19.6
2003	23 555	155.5	33.8	6.8	20.5	57.2	20.5
2004	24 171	157.2	34.2	6.9	20.9	57.5	20.4
2005	25 353	162.4	34.5	6.8	22.3	60.4	20.2
2006	25 790	163.2	34.7	7.1	23.6	58.0	21.6
2007	27 224	169.1	34.9	7.3	24.4	56.5	22.4
2008	27 615	168.2	33.4	7.1	24.3	54.9	23.0
2009	29 317	174.7	35.3	7.2	25.2	55.5	21.8
2010	29 700	172.4	35.4	7.5	25.5	54.6	21.4
2011	29 106	166.6	35.6	7.0	26.3	54.6	23.1

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) All ACT prisoners, including those held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

(d) Caution should be exercised in comparing prior imprisonment data prior to 2008 as data may no longer be comparable. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 93.

(e) Refer to state and territory changes. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 85–98.

### 3.6 PRISONERS, age and sex by state and territory

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
MALES									
Under 18	3	3	33	—	—	—	—	—	39
18	116	22	87	21	50	4	17	5	322
19	210	45	140	20	98	14	23	9	559
20–24	1 602	554	936	243	738	89	192	70	4 424
25–29	1 722	749	932	321	768	90	241	61	4 884
30–34	1 534	778	802	316	804	77	209	45	4 565
35–39	1 285	699	720	294	670	66	181	41	3 956
40–44	1 041	556	550	241	447	44	153	18	3 050
45–49	764	387	364	175	291	29	97	13	2 120
50–54	417	236	258	110	169	15	51	11	1 267
55–59	293	159	130	71	110	20	30	6	819
60–64	188	106	100	37	79	7	8	3	528
65 and over	164	123	104	57	72	15	10	3	548
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 339</b>	<b>4 417</b>	<b>5 156</b>	<b>1 906</b>	<b>4 296</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>27 081</b>
Mean age	35.3	37.3	34.8	37.3	34.8	35.1	34.5	32.2	35.5
Median age	33.2	35.4	32.6	35.6	33.0	32.5	33.0	29.8	33.5
FEMALES									
Under 18	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	6
18	6	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	16
19	6	6	8	—	4	—	3	—	27
20–24	69	28	59	11	53	8	8	—	236
25–29	127	43	73	25	67	8	12	4	359
30–34	140	74	74	21	63	8	7	3	390
35–39	121	40	74	18	62	5	12	4	336
40–44	83	47	59	19	45	3	7	3	266
45–49	54	27	34	14	33	3	8	—	173
50–54	51	28	18	4	14	—	—	—	115
55–59	30	12	9	3	3	3	—	3	63
60–64	6	7	3	3	4	—	—	—	23
65 and over	10	7	—	4	3	—	—	—	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2 034</b>
Median age	36.9	38.1	34.9	37.3	34.9	32.5	34.0	35.1	36.2
Median age	35.1	35.7	34.1	36.2	33.8	30.3	33.7	34.5	34.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

**3.6** PRISONERS, age and sex by state and territory *continued*

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
PERSONS									
Under 18	3	3	36	—	—	3	—	—	45
18	122	22	91	21	53	4	20	5	338
19	216	51	148	20	102	14	26	9	586
20–24	1 671	582	995	254	791	97	200	70	4 660
25–29	1 849	792	1 005	346	835	98	253	65	5 243
30–34	1 674	852	876	337	867	85	216	48	4 955
35–39	1 406	739	794	312	732	71	193	45	4 292
40–44	1 124	603	609	260	492	47	160	21	3 316
45–49	818	414	398	189	324	32	105	13	2 293
50–54	468	264	276	114	183	15	51	11	1 382
55–59	323	171	139	74	113	23	30	9	882
60–64	194	113	103	40	83	7	8	3	551
65 and over	174	130	104	61	75	15	10	3	572
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 042</b>	<b>4 736</b>	<b>5 574</b>	<b>2 028</b>	<b>4 650</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1 272</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>29 115</b>
Mean age	35.4	37.4	34.8	37.3	34.8	34.9	34.5	32.3	35.6
Median age	33.3	35.4	32.7	35.6	33.1	32.3	33.1	30.1	33.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

### 3.7 PRISONERS, selected country of birth by state and territory .....

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Australia	7 392	3 542	4 763	1 670	3 801	496	1 190	228	23 082
Vietnam	318	287	44	58	57	—	4	4	772
New Zealand	304	93	227	15	112	3	10	7	771
United Kingdom and Ireland(a)	149	89	105	77	180	3	6	3	612
Indonesia	92	54	86	3	167	—	35	—	437
Lebanon	156	52	7	5	3	—	—	—	223
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	138	25	6	3	11	—	3	—	186
Former Yugoslavia(b)	63	31	16	9	22	—	—	—	141
Fiji	91	14	22	3	3	—	—	—	133
India	50	37	4	6	16	—	—	3	116
Samoa	55	14	27	—	5	3	—	—	104
Philippines	60	18	15	—	4	—	3	3	103
Iraq	63	14	—	3	14	—	—	—	94
Italy	28	35	7	10	10	—	—	—	90
Sudan	19	28	12	6	15	—	—	7	87
Malaysia	37	18	9	—	17	—	—	—	81
United States of America	37	6	11	5	6	—	—	3	68
Turkey	24	37	—	3	—	—	3	—	67
South Africa	24	3	14	3	17	—	—	3	64
Greece	22	30	4	5	—	—	—	—	61
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	36	8	3	—	12	—	—	—	59
Romania	18	6	14	4	11	—	—	—	53
Thailand	30	8	6	4	3	—	—	—	51
Cambodia	30	14	—	4	—	—	—	—	48
Papua New Guinea	13	5	20	3	3	—	—	3	47
Sri Lanka	18	15	—	—	14	—	—	—	47
Germany	18	11	8	4	5	—	—	—	46
Iran	24	5	3	6	8	—	—	—	46
Singapore	17	7	6	3	7	—	—	—	40
Nigeria	26	7	3	—	4	—	—	—	40
Other(c)	688	224	126	115	117	—	13	34	1 317
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 040</b>	<b>4 737</b>	<b>5 568</b>	<b>2 027</b>	<b>4 644</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>1 267</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>29 086</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(b) Comprises Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro.

(c) Includes prisoners for whom country of birth is unknown.

**3.8** PRISONERS, sex and prior imprisonment by state and territory(a) .....

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
.....									
NUMBER									
<b>Males</b>									
Prior imprisonment	5 042	2 152	3 158	989	2 343	297	800	203	14 984
No prior imprisonment	4 295	2 265	1 998	917	1 953	173	412	78	12 091
Total(b)	9 337	4 417	5 156	1 906	4 296	470	1 212	284	27 078
<b>Females</b>									
Prior imprisonment	297	115	224	50	172	14	27	13	912
No prior imprisonment	406	205	194	70	180	25	31	5	1 116
Total(b)	703	320	418	120	352	39	58	18	2 028
<b>Persons</b>									
Prior imprisonment	5 339	2 267	3 382	1 039	2 515	311	827	216	15 896
No prior imprisonment	4 701	2 470	2 192	987	2 133	198	443	83	13 207
Total(b)	10 040	4 737	5 574	2 026	4 648	509	1 270	302	29 106
.....									
PROPORTION (%)									
<b>Males</b>									
Prior imprisonment	54.0	48.7	61.2	51.9	54.5	63.2	66.0	71.5	55.3
No prior imprisonment	46.0	51.3	38.8	48.1	45.5	36.8	34.0	27.5	44.7
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Females</b>									
Prior imprisonment	42.2	35.9	53.6	41.7	48.9	35.9	46.6	72.2	45.0
No prior imprisonment	57.8	64.1	46.4	58.3	51.1	64.1	53.4	27.8	55.0
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Persons</b>									
Prior imprisonment	53.2	47.9	60.7	51.3	54.1	61.1	65.1	71.5	54.6
No prior imprisonment	46.8	52.1	39.3	48.7	45.9	38.9	34.9	27.5	45.4
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) Includes prisoners for whom prior imprisonment is unknown.

**3.9****SENTENCED PRISONERS, sentence length by state and territory**

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (a)(b)									
Periodic detention	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	175
Under 3 months	129	161	82	44	27	36	83	8	570
3 & under 6 months	289	246	232	41	20	36	165	8	1 037
6 & under 12 months	598	198	283	58	444	53	171	16	1 821
1 & under 2 years	1 352	634	765	143	766	77	104	20	3 861
2 & under 5 years	1 725	1 027	1 244	327	1 244	91	164	37	5 859
5 & under 10 years	1 740	930	960	372	787	34	167	22	5 012
10 & under 15 years	606	287	314	128	178	16	57	5	1 591
15 & under 20 years	311	179	79	68	58	14	5	3	717
20 years & over	359	142	34	29	18	28	3	3	616
Life(c)	99	53	315	180	221	20	39	4	931
Other(d)	84	4	44	—	51	—	10	—	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 411</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>4 352</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>3 814</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>22 383</b>
Mean (months)(e)	70.0	65.1	52.9	73.1	47.3	58.6	37.0	50.5	60.5
Median (months)(e)	45.9	43.9	36.5	57.5	33.7	23.4	17.3	30.4	38.9
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (b)									
Periodic detention	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	175
Under 3 months	172	146	388	45	30	25	112	5	923
3 & under 6 months	597	337	569	66	329	65	163	17	2 143
6 & under 12 months	1 173	574	784	115	557	51	190	20	3 464
1 & under 2 years	1 340	723	797	250	814	70	119	24	4 137
2 & under 5 years	1 932	1 087	766	378	1 158	86	210	31	5 648
5 & under 10 years	1 170	582	510	239	500	40	105	15	3 161
10 & under 15 years	422	224	153	85	111	9	18	—	1 024
15 & under 20 years	240	114	19	24	36	17	8	—	459
20 years & over	139	51	7	8	7	23	32	—	269
Unknown	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	6	19
Life(c)	22	14	315	180	221	12	—	3	768
Other(d)	84	4	44	—	51	—	10	—	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 410</b>	<b>3 861</b>	<b>4 352</b>	<b>1 390</b>	<b>3 814</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>22 383</b>
Mean (months)(e)	49.6	48.0	32.1	48.9	36.9	53.6	35.7	34.6	43.2
Median (months)(e)	27.7	27.0	15.6	34.6	24.0	20.7	12.1	18.0	24.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(b) States and territories vary in the degree to which they impose indeterminate sentences, which can impact on the mean and median aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 75.

(c) Includes indeterminate life and life with a minimum for aggregate sentence length, and indeterminate life for expected time to serve.

(d) Refers to other indeterminate sentences for aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve (see Glossary).

(e) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations. For expected time to serve, prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences are excluded. Life with a minimum is included. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 76–78 and Glossary.

**3.10****SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2001–2011**

## AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 &amp; under 5 years</i>	<i>5 &amp; under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years &amp; over</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Sentenced in last 12 months(b)(c)</i>	<i>Total sentenced prisoners</i>
	%	%	%	%	years	%	no.
NEW SOUTH WALES (d)							
2001	16.1	35.8	20.1	11.3	3.0	55.8	7 206
2002	16.1	37.3	20.1	12.0	3.2	54.9	7 117
2003	14.1	38.5	20.8	12.6	3.4	53.0	7 044
2004	14.3	38.6	21.5	12.6	3.5	51.8	7 458
2005	14.2	38.3	20.8	13.0	3.5	51.0	7 832
2006	14.0	39.2	20.8	13.9	3.4	49.4	7 693
2007	15.2	38.6	20.0	14.0	3.0	53.7	7 985
2008	15.8	38.8	20.0	14.2	3.0	52.0	8 049
2009	15.1	40.2	19.7	14.0	3.0	54.4	8 535
2010	14.5	40.0	20.6	14.9	3.4	51.1	8 448
2011	15.3	41.5	23.5	17.2	3.8	44.7	7 411
VICTORIA (e)							
2001	25.3	41.2	19.8	12.0	2.8	66.0	2 892
2002	23.5	42.1	21.0	11.9	3.0	64.5	2 961
2003	21.5	43.7	21.2	12.1	3.0	65.2	3 068
2004	18.8	44.7	21.6	13.4	3.0	64.1	3 010
2005	18.0	43.4	23.2	14.0	3.3	61.7	3 043
2006	19.4	41.4	23.5	14.1	3.2	61.3	3 168
2007	19.1	40.8	24.4	14.3	3.3	63.8	3 375
2008	16.9	41.5	25.8	14.4	3.8	59.0	3 413
2009	16.9	40.8	25.5	15.2	3.7	61.8	3 535
2010	16.8	41.5	24.7	15.6	3.7	63.1	3 733
2011	15.7	43.0	24.1	15.7	3.7	61.7	3 861
QUEENSLAND							
2001	14.1	36.7	26.0	14.0	4.0	42.5	3 610
2002	20.6	32.4	25.0	13.6	3.6	40.5	3 755
2003	19.4	34.2	25.8	12.6	3.5	39.5	4 153
2004	21.5	31.8	26.2	12.4	3.5	39.4	4 079
2005	23.6	32.8	23.9	12.0	3.0	47.2	4 235
2006	26.6	32.9	22.0	11.2	2.5	51.0	4 330
2007	18.0	41.2	22.2	10.8	3.0	56.0	4 265
2008	15.6	44.5	21.4	10.9	3.0	52.3	4 308
2009	13.9	46.3	21.9	10.3	3.0	48.7	4 513
2010	13.9	46.6	21.6	10.0	3.0	46.2	4 459
2011	13.7	46.2	22.1	9.8	3.0	49.8	4 352

(a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations.

(b) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

(c) Includes periodic detainees and prisoners with indeterminate sentences.

(d) Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons and included in data for NSW. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

(e) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 90.

**3.10****SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2001–2011** *continued* . . . .

## AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 &amp; under 5 years</i>	<i>5 &amp; under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years &amp; over</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Sentenced in last 12 months(b)(c)</i>	<i>Total sentenced prisoners</i>
	%	%	%	%	years	%	no.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
2001	12.2	36.8	27.3	11.5	4.1	47.8	913
2002	9.4	39.8	26.8	11.8	4.1	44.9	971
2003	8.4	38.6	27.6	13.2	4.5	43.2	983
2004	7.9	31.8	26.2	12.4	5.0	40.5	970
2005	7.0	34.2	27.7	17.0	5.0	37.3	977
2006	8.5	31.8	26.0	18.8	5.1	38.7	1 021
2007	9.6	32.2	27.2	16.9	5.0	41.1	1 152
2008	11.3	36.6	24.3	15.5	4.3	41.0	1 292
2009	11.2	33.6	25.4	16.9	4.8	39.7	1 256
2010	11.0	31.6	27.2	16.9	5.0	40.2	1 260
2011	10.3	33.8	26.8	16.2	4.8	39.3	1 390
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
2001	12.2	43.4	22.0	14.3	3.5	46.2	2 613
2002	9.7	41.6	24.0	16.1	4.0	43.4	2 302
2003	9.3	41.9	24.2	16.1	4.0	45.0	2 447
2004	13.8	45.0	19.8	13.7	3.0	44.1	2 668
2005	10.6	54.5	16.6	10.8	2.7	46.0	2 928
2006	8.7	54.8	18.2	10.6	3.0	40.3	2 938
2007	10.4	54.5	18.4	9.4	2.7	43.5	3 117
2008	8.1	56.0	19.1	9.1	2.8	39.9	2 998
2009	10.5	57.6	18.8	6.7	2.5	47.5	3 700
2010	10.8	57.3	18.6	6.7	2.6	40.1	3 990
2011	12.9	52.7	20.6	6.7	2.8	40.3	3 814
TASMANIA							
2001	29.0	39.4	10.3	11.4	1.9	54.0	272
2002	33.9	40.2	9.8	8.6	1.4	65.1	338
2003	30.7	41.7	11.0	10.1	1.7	58.9	355
2004	31.1	42.0	11.6	8.9	1.8	62.5	379
2005	31.4	43.1	11.0	9.0	1.8	60.7	420
2006	31.9	37.9	12.7	12.7	2.3	52.2	385
2007	28.6	40.0	12.9	13.7	2.5	54.0	402
2008	27.5	40.4	14.2	13.0	2.0	52.5	408
2009	35.6	35.6	11.1	12.5	1.8	59.2	407
2010	27.5	41.3	10.8	15.1	2.5	57.4	378
2011	30.9	41.5	8.4	14.3	2.0	55.6	405

(a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations.

(b) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

(c) Includes periodic detainees and prisoners with indeterminate sentences.

**3.10** SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2001–2011 *continued* . . . .

## AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	Under 1 year	1 & under 5 years	5 & under 10 years	10 years & over	Median	Sentenced in last 12 months(b)(c)	Total sentenced prisoners
	%	%	%	%	years	%	no.
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
2001	32.5	45.6	11.9	4.1	1.7	69.4	588
2002	28.6	46.9	13.5	4.8	1.9	62.8	565
2003	36.3	39.7	13.4	4.4	1.4	66.3	612
2004	36.6	37.8	12.8	6.2	1.5	64.6	587
2005	42.1	33.8	12.8	5.5	1.3	67.3	686
2006	38.7	33.2	14.5	7.2	1.7	61.0	615
2007	44.0	30.3	13.2	7.0	1.3	66.8	748
2008	41.1	31.0	15.4	7.1	1.6	59.4	722
2009	42.5	29.4	16.1	6.8	1.5	63.2	819
2010	39.7	31.6	15.7	7.3	1.8	60.9	861
2011	43.3	27.7	17.3	6.7	1.4	60.2	968

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY PRISONERS HELD IN NSW  
PRISONS (d)

2001	4.7	48.9	28.7	13.2	4.0	48.0	129
2002	7.3	41.4	31.7	16.2	4.8	41.5	123
2003	4.3	41.9	35.9	14.5	5.0	47.9	117
2004	5.9	44.1	32.2	14.4	4.4	41.5	118
2005	18.6	37.2	24.8	15.0	3.6	47.8	113
2006	14.0	47.4	22.8	12.3	3.1	49.1	114
2007	16.0	52.0	18.0	11.0	2.7	54.0	100
2008	20.0	44.7	23.5	8.2	3.3	48.8	88
2009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2011	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (e)

2001	3.8	39.9	23.4	10.8	4.0	48.0	158
2002	4.7	26.6	20.3	10.4	4.8	41.5	192
2003	2.6	25.4	21.8	8.8	5.0	47.9	193
2004	3.4	25.6	18.7	8.4	4.4	41.5	203
2005	10.8	19.3	13.2	8.0	3.6	47.8	212
2006	10.3	33.9	14.9	8.0	3.1	49.1	174
2007	13.0	31.0	10.9	6.0	2.7	54.0	184
2008	15.3	25.9	11.8	5.9	3.3	48.8	170
2009	22.0	29.3	8.7	5.3	2.1	74.0	150
2010	23.5	33.3	7.8	4.9	1.9	83.3	204
2011	48.4	31.3	12.1	6.0	2.5	78.6	182

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations.
- (b) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.
- (c) Includes periodic detainees and prisoners with indeterminate sentences.
- (d) Data are a subset of the NSW figures, and are not separately counted in the Australian totals. Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.
- (e) All ACT prisoners, including those held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

**3.10**SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2001–2011 *continued* . . . .

## AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 &amp; under 5 years</i>	<i>5 &amp; under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years &amp; over</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Sentenced in last 12 months(b)(c)</i>	<i>Total sentenced prisoners</i>
	%	%	%	%	years	%	no.
AUSTRALIA							
2001	17.1	38.3	21.4	12.2	3.3	53.5	18 123
2002	17.7	38.0	21.7	12.5	3.3	52.0	18 078
2003	16.6	38.8	22.2	12.6	3.3	50.9	18 738
2004	17.2	38.7	22.1	12.7	3.3	50.1	19 236
2005	17.1	39.8	21.0	12.4	3.0	51.3	20 220
2006	17.6	39.8	21.0	12.9	3.0	50.2	20 210
2007	16.6	41.1	20.8	12.6	3.0	54.2	21 128
2008	15.6	42.3	21.0	12.6	3.0	51.3	21 275
2009	15.6	43.4	20.8	12.1	3.0	53.0	22 915
2010	15.2	43.7	21.0	12.4	3.0	50.3	23 333
2011	16.1	43.4	22.4	13.1	3.2	48.7	22 383

(a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations.

(b) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

(c) Includes periodic detainees and prisoners with indeterminate sentences.

**3.11** UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, time on remand by state and territory .....

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
NUMBER									
Under 1 month	598	204	287	191	283	43	110	29	1 745
1 and under 3 months	603	248	282	181	251	43	81	36	1 725
3 and under 6 months	521	206	223	120	155	12	66	27	1 330
6 and under 12 months	525	122	265	83	109	4	30	13	1 151
1 year and over	382	96	165	61	36	—	15	15	770
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 629</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>6 721</b>
Mean (months)	5.9	5.0	6.0	4.6	3.2	2.1	3.2	5.1	5.1
Median (months)	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.8
90th Percentile (months)	15.1	12.7	14.3	11.6	7.7	4.7	7.1	14.0	13.0
PROPORTION (%)									
Under 1 month	22.7	23.3	23.5	30.0	33.9	42.2	36.4	24.2	26.0
1 and under 3 months	22.9	28.3	23.1	28.5	30.1	42.2	26.8	30.0	25.7
3 and under 6 months	19.8	23.5	18.2	18.9	18.6	11.8	21.9	22.5	19.8
6 and under 12 months	20.0	13.9	21.7	13.1	13.1	3.9	9.9	10.8	17.1
1 year and over	14.5	11.0	13.5	9.6	4.3	—	5.0	12.5	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

CHAPTER **4**

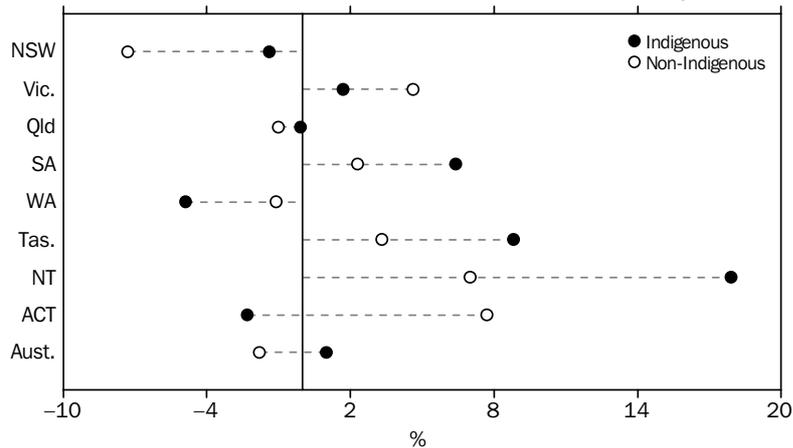
**ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS** .....

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PRISONERS

Caution should be exercised when interpreting movements in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner numbers as data movements may be impacted by the willingness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to self identify.

There were 7,656 prisoners who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander at 30 June 2011. This represented just over one quarter (26%) of the total prisoner population, no change in the proportion from 2010. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner numbers increased by 1% between 2010 and 2011. (Table 2.2)

CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS BY INDIGENOUS STATUS, between 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011, state and territory



The proportion of prisoners who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander varied across states and territories. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner population in the Northern Territory comprised 82% of the total prisoner population, while Victoria had the lowest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (6%). (Table 3.1)

IMPRISONMENT RATES

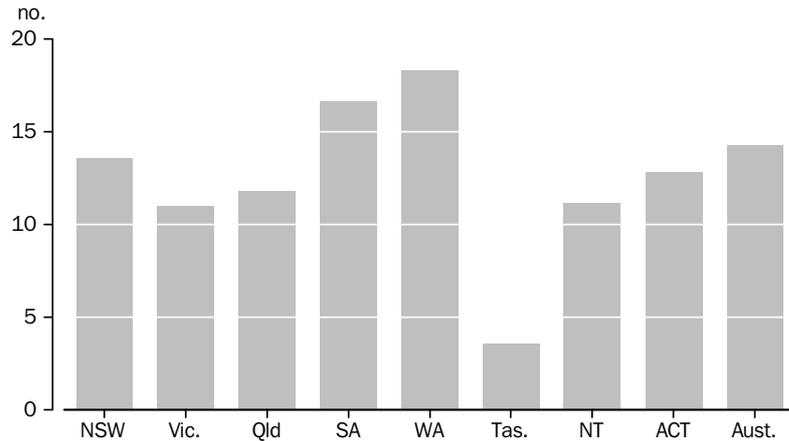
The following imprisonment rates are age standardised. When comparing rates of imprisonment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners, it is preferable to use age standardised rates (for further information see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 33–38).

The age standardised imprisonment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners at 30 June 2011 was 1,868 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners per 100,000 adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. The equivalent rate for non-Indigenous prisoners was 130 non-Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult non-Indigenous population. (Table 4.2)

IMPRISONMENT RATES  
*continued*

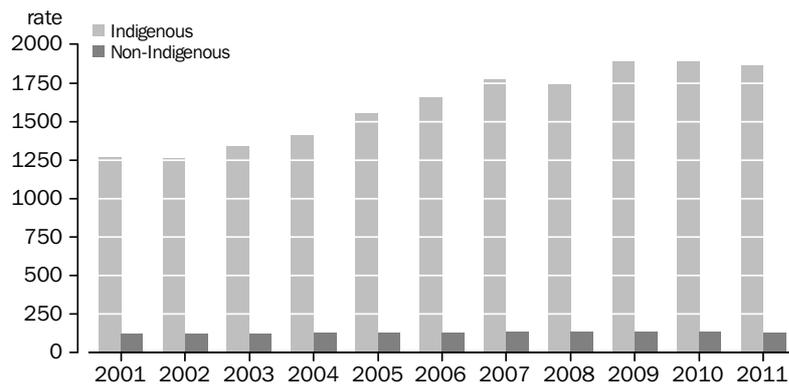
The rate of imprisonment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 14 times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous prisoners at 30 June 2011, no change from the rate in 2010. The highest ratio of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander to non-Indigenous imprisonment rates in Australia was in Western Australia (18 times higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners). Tasmania had the lowest ratio (four times higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners). (Table 4.2)

RATIO OF INDIGENOUS TO NON-INDIGENOUS AGE STANDARDISED RATES OF IMPRISONMENT, state and territory



Between 2001 and 2011, imprisonment rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 1,267 to 1,868 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners per 100,000 adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. In comparison, the rate for non-Indigenous prisoners increased from 125 to 130 per 100,000 adult non-Indigenous population. (Table 4.2)

AGE STANDARDISED IMPRISONMENT RATES (a), Indigenous status



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. For a definition of age standardised rates, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 33–38.

SEX

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males comprised 92% (7,031) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner population at 30 June 2011, similar to non-Indigenous males who accounted for 93% of the non-Indigenous prisoner population. The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male prisoners increased by 2% (104) while the number of non-Indigenous male prisoners decreased by 1% (262) from 30 June 2010. The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female prisoners decreased by 5%

SEX *continued*

(32) from 30 June 2010, compared with a 9% (138) decrease in the non-Indigenous female prisoner population. (Table 4.1)

AGE

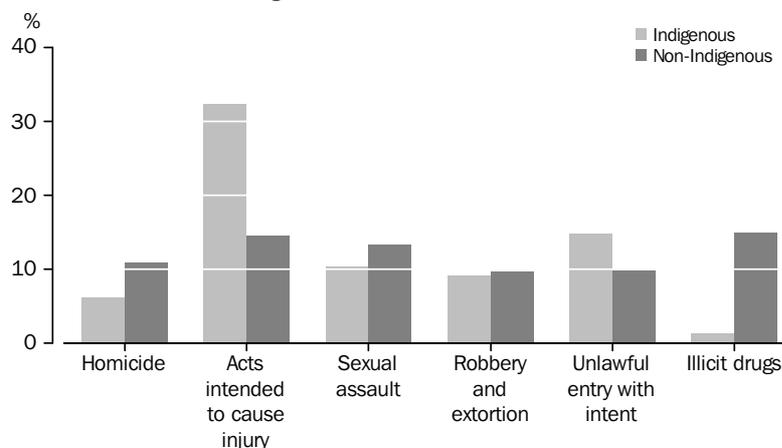
The median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in Australian prisons at 30 June 2011 was 30.5 years. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males had a median age of 30.4 years and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females, 31.6 years. In contrast, the median age of male and female non-Indigenous prisoners was higher at 34.8 and 36.3 years respectively. (Table 4.4)

The largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (22%) were in the 25–29 year age group. For non-Indigenous prisoners, the age groups with the highest proportion of prisoners were 30–34 years, and 25–29 years (both 17%). (Table 4.4)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

Nearly one third (32% or 2,480) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners were sentenced/charged for acts intended to cause injury, and a further 15% (1,135) for unlawful entry with intent. Illicit drug offences and acts intended to cause injury were the offences that accounted for the highest proportion of non-Indigenous prisoners (both 15%), followed by sexual assault (13%). (Table 4.1)

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS, Indigenous status by selected most serious offence/charge



PRIOR IMPRISONMENT

There were proportionally more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners than non-Indigenous prisoners with prior imprisonment. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners had a prior adult imprisonment under sentence, compared with just under half (48%) of non-Indigenous prisoners. (Table 4.5)

SENTENCED PRISONERS

There were 5,850 sentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners at 30 June 2011, a 2% decrease since 30 June 2010, compared with a 4% decrease in the number of sentenced non-Indigenous prisoners (from 17,243 to 16,510). (Table 4.5)

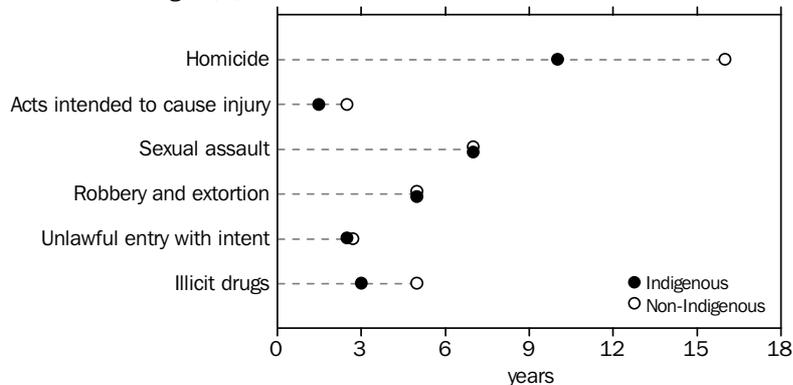
*Aggregate sentence length*

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was unchanged from 2010 at 2.0 years (24 months), while for non-Indigenous prisoners it was 3.9 years (47 months), an increase of four months since

*Aggregate sentence length continued*

2010. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7). The following chart shows some variation in the aggregate sentence length for selected offences for the two populations.

SENTENCED PRISONERS, Indigenous status by median aggregate sentence length(a) and selected most serious offence



(a) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations.

*Expected time to serve*

Expected time to serve takes into account the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners. Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life without a minimum, and periodic detention sentences, the median expected time to serve for sentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 1.3 years (15 months). Median expected time to serve was highest for the offence of homicide (8 years or 96 months) followed by sexual assault (5.3 years or 64 months). For the non-Indigenous prisoner population the median expected time to serve was 2.3 years (27 months), with a median of 12 years (144 months) for the offence of homicide. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

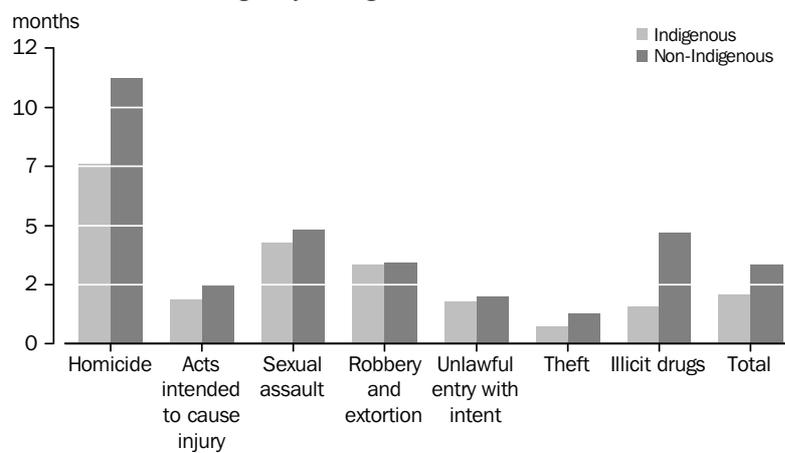
The proportion of prisoners who were unsentenced was slightly higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (24%) than for non-Indigenous prisoners (23%). For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, this was a slight increase from the proportion at 30 June 2010 (22%). There was also a slight increase to the proportion of unsentenced non-Indigenous prisoners from 2010 (21%). (Table 4.8)

*Time on remand*

Time on remand is influenced by a number of factors, particularly the time it takes for a case to come before a court. For information about interpreting median time on remand based on a census 'snapshot' see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 76–78. The median number of months spent on remand by unsentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in custody at 30 June 2011 was 2 months, a slight decrease from 2.3 months at 30 June 2010. For unsentenced non-Indigenous prisoners the median number of months spent on remand was 3.2 months, a slight decrease from 3.4 months at 30 June 2010. (Table 4.8)

*Time on remand  
continued*

UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, Median time on remand and selected most serious charge by Indigenous status



## 4.1 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge and sex by Indigenous status(a) .....

	INDIGENOUS		NON-INDIGENOUS		PERSONS(b)	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
MALES						
Homicide and related offences	428	6.1	2 162	10.8	2 590	9.6
Acts intended to cause injury	2 275	32.4	2 957	14.8	5 237	19.3
Sexual assault and related offences	802	11.4	2 813	14.0	3 618	13.4
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	192	2.7	419	2.1	611	2.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	66	0.9	238	1.2	304	1.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	654	9.3	2 012	10.0	2 666	9.8
Unlawful entry with intent	1 060	15.1	2 018	10.1	3 078	11.4
Theft and related offences	204	2.9	755	3.8	959	3.5
Fraud, deception and related offences	19	0.3	539	2.7	558	2.1
Illicit drug offences	91	1.3	2 843	14.2	2 741	10.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	33	0.5	164	0.8	197	0.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	88	1.3	256	1.3	344	1.3
Public order offences	58	0.8	126	0.6	184	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	308	4.4	587	2.9	895	3.3
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	749	10.7	1 992	9.9	2 741	10.1
Miscellaneous offences	4	0.1	132	0.7	136	0.5
Unknown	—	—	11	0.1	11	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 031</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20 024</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27 068</b>	<b>100.0</b>
FEMALES						
Homicide and related offences	58	9.3	184	13.1	242	11.9
Acts intended to cause injury	205	32.9	151	10.8	356	17.5
Sexual assault and related offences	4	0.6	43	3.1	47	2.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	21	3.4	28	2.0	49	2.4
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	9	1.4	12	0.9	21	1.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	52	8.3	76	5.4	128	6.3
Unlawful entry with intent	75	12.0	88	6.3	163	8.0
Theft and related offences	50	8.0	110	7.8	160	7.9
Fraud, deception and related offences	16	2.6	175	12.5	194	9.6
Illicit drug offences	15	2.4	341	24.3	356	17.5
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	3	0.5	4	0.3	7	0.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	13	2.1	18	1.3	31	1.5
Public order offences	9	1.4	7	0.5	16	0.8
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	28	4.5	35	2.5	63	3.1
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	65	10.4	114	8.1	179	8.8
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	14	1.0	14	0.7
Unknown	—	—	3	0.2	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 403</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 029</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes prisoners for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

## 4.1 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge and sex by Indigenous status(a)

*continued*

	INDIGENOUS		NON-INDIGENOUS		PERSONS(b)	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
PERSONS						
Homicide and related offences	486	6.3	2 346	10.9	2 832	9.7
Acts intended to cause injury	2 480	32.4	3 108	14.5	5 593	19.2
Sexual assault and related offences	806	10.5	2 856	13.3	3 665	12.6
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	213	2.8	447	2.1	660	2.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	75	1.0	250	1.2	325	1.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	706	9.2	2 088	9.7	2 794	9.6
Unlawful entry with intent	1 135	14.8	2 106	9.8	3 241	11.1
Theft and related offences	254	3.3	865	4.0	1 119	3.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	35	0.5	714	3.3	752	2.6
Illicit drug offences	106	1.4	3 184	14.9	3 295	11.3
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	36	0.5	168	0.8	204	0.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	101	1.3	274	1.3	375	1.3
Public order offences	67	0.9	133	0.6	200	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	336	4.4	622	2.9	958	3.3
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	814	10.6	2 106	9.8	2 920	10.0
Miscellaneous offences	5	0.1	146	0.7	150	0.5
Unknown	—	—	14	0.1	14	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 654</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21 427</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29 097</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(b) Includes prisoners for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 79–82.

## 4.2 AGE STANDARDISED IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), Indigenous status by state and territory, 2001–2011

	NSW(d)	Vic. (e)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(f)	Aust.
INDIGENOUS									
2001	1 534.7	667.3	1 192.2	1 198.4	2 172.0	366.0	1 007.8	687.6	1 266.5
2002	1 506.8	705.3	1 211.5	1 235.3	1 740.2	484.2	986.1	792.8	1 261.9
2003	1 548.7	755.4	1 213.2	1 228.8	1 989.9	434.6	1 235.0	562.1	1 339.5
2004	1 546.1	786.8	1 188.5	1 258.5	2 407.0	487.3	1 197.9	899.2	1 411.3
2005	1 631.1	949.4	1 287.7	1 339.4	2 752.3	578.0	1 410.1	853.4	1 554.0
2006	1 861.8	917.8	1 443.6	1 503.1	2 728.1	421.6	1 374.5	846.3	1 656.9
2007	1 955.0	983.8	1 379.6	1 910.3	3 151.0	531.8	1 558.8	686.8	1 771.9
2008	1 969.4	999.9	1 366.8	1 911.9	2 895.0	495.8	1 621.5	819.5	1 750.0
2009	2 153.1	968.4	1 427.2	2 072.4	3 328.7	470.7	1 699.6	759.6	1 890.7
2010	2 064.4	1 137.2	1 442.5	2 124.9	3 343.4	437.6	1 728.9	1 214.4	1 891.5
2011	1 985.2	1 155.2	1 397.0	2 209.3	3 105.7	486.3	2 028.4	1 116.7	1 867.6
NON-INDIGENOUS									
2001	151.2	87.4	125.9	95.5	149.9	95.6	230.1	72.8	124.8
2002	145.3	89.6	130.2	97.9	137.0	115.6	178.6	80.6	123.2
2003	143.3	95.3	144.9	97.7	132.8	124.1	135.5	87.6	126.5
2004	153.9	91.0	141.1	99.5	136.7	120.4	140.1	87.4	128.9
2005	158.0	90.7	137.1	97.5	143.5	147.7	132.6	90.9	128.4
2006	153.5	95.7	137.0	114.5	144.3	141.9	113.3	70.5	129.1
2007	161.4	100.5	135.8	124.8	145.3	140.7	118.4	80.3	133.1
2008	160.2	99.8	130.5	136.8	142.0	139.9	129.3	81.2	132.7
2009	163.9	100.8	128.5	133.4	163.0	146.1	152.5	63.2	135.6
2010	158.7	101.1	120.8	131.1	174.5	129.7	164.4	82.1	133.5
2011	146.4	105.4	118.6	132.3	170.1	133.5	181.7	87.5	130.2
RATIO OF INDIGENOUS TO NON-INDIGENOUS									
2001	9.0	7.6	9.5	12.5	14.5	3.8	4.4	9.4	10.1
2002	10.4	7.9	9.3	12.6	12.7	4.2	5.5	9.8	10.2
2003	10.8	7.9	8.4	12.6	15.0	3.5	9.1	6.4	10.6
2004	10.0	8.6	8.4	12.6	17.6	4.0	8.6	10.3	10.9
2005	10.3	10.5	9.4	13.7	19.2	3.9	10.6	9.4	12.1
2006	12.1	9.6	10.5	13.1	18.9	3.0	12.1	12.0	12.8
2007	12.1	9.8	10.2	15.3	21.7	3.8	13.2	8.6	13.3
2008	12.3	10.0	10.5	14.0	20.4	3.5	12.5	10.1	13.2
2009	13.1	9.6	11.1	15.5	20.4	3.2	11.1	12.0	13.9
2010	13.0	11.2	11.9	16.2	19.2	3.4	10.5	14.8	14.2
2011	13.6	11.0	11.8	16.7	18.3	3.6	11.2	12.8	14.3

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(b) For definition of age standardised imprisonment rates, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 33–38.

(c) Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(d) Excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

(e) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 90.

(f) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

**4.3****CRUDE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by state and territory, 2001–2011**

	NSW(c)	Vic. (d)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(e)	Aust.
INDIGENOUS									
2001	1 832.6	890.1	1 618.4	1 676.8	3 037.7	459.7	1 387.1	1 008.1	1 777.3
2002	1 995.7	921.8	1 623.3	1 716.5	2 404.9	680.7	1 360.4	1 213.0	1 727.6
2003	2 018.5	973.9	1 614.8	1 675.5	2 729.5	573.0	1 648.1	743.5	1 807.8
2004	1 974.0	1 012.9	1 552.5	1 664.8	3 183.8	616.7	1 557.3	1 147.4	1 835.1
2005	2 057.3	1 163.8	1 681.1	1 720.3	3 587.9	708.0	1 812.2	1 100.8	1 999.4
2006	2 313.1	1 144.4	1 844.5	1 889.8	3 474.0	518.5	1 743.7	1 060.4	2 096.6
2007	2 388.7	1 228.6	1 719.5	2 387.8	3 990.0	632.9	1 984.9	795.2	2 215.7
2008	2 398.8	1 221.3	1 704.3	2 392.3	3 642.4	590.6	2 013.5	1 004.6	2 171.0
2009	2 591.1	1 158.8	1 732.9	2 596.6	4 075.4	577.5	2 104.2	965.5	2 309.8
2010	2 459.2	1 344.3	1 755.4	2 549.3	4 121.9	611.0	2 102.9	1 600.9	2 302.7
2011	2 350.9	1 320.7	1 693.2	2 633.9	3 809.9	605.2	2 418.6	1 455.8	2 247.5
NON-INDIGENOUS									
2001	149.7	87.7	126.4	89.9	152.4	89.2	250.5	80.6	122.7
2002	143.0	89.4	129.5	91.2	137.8	106.1	197.8	88.4	120.8
2003	140.3	94.5	143.3	90.2	132.3	114.5	150.9	95.3	123.2
2004	149.9	89.2	138.0	91.1	134.5	109.1	152.5	102.0	124.4
2005	153.0	88.7	133.9	88.9	140.1	132.8	145.2	95.9	125.2
2006	148.0	94.3	133.4	103.7	140.5	126.8	125.1	74.0	125.5
2007	154.8	98.9	131.8	113.5	141.2	124.5	127.7	83.7	129.0
2008	153.1	97.8	126.5	124.3	138.5	122.4	137.1	85.0	128.3
2009	156.3	98.7	124.5	121.2	159.1	126.1	160.6	65.8	130.9
2010	151.8	99.3	117.1	119.1	170.7	111.6	172.4	85.3	129.2
2011	139.2	102.2	114.1	120.6	165.2	114.7	184.3	90.2	125.0

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(b) Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.

(c) Excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

(d) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 93.

(e) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. From 2009, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

## 4.4 PRISONERS, Indigenous status and age by sex .....

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
INDIGENOUS									
Under 18	13	0.2	173.2	3	0.5	41.4	16	0.2	108.5
18	153	2.2	2 296.6	10	1.6	161.3	163	2.1	1 267.3
19	217	3.1	3 322.6	15	2.4	241.2	232	3.0	1 819.6
20–24	1 495	21.3	5 319.3	105	16.9	386.1	1 600	20.9	2 893.2
25–29	1 525	21.7	6 809.3	148	23.8	673.5	1 673	21.9	3 770.5
30–34	1 201	17.1	6 685.6	106	17.0	574.2	1 307	17.1	3 588.3
35–39	1 035	14.7	5 976.1	120	19.3	654.4	1 155	15.1	3 239.2
40–44	695	9.9	4 320.3	68	10.9	381.1	763	10.0	2 248.7
45–49	401	5.7	2 874.6	30	4.8	194.9	431	5.6	1 468.7
50–54	165	2.3	1 440.4	11	1.8	87.1	176	2.3	730.7
55–59	79	1.1	877.6	6	1.0	61.2	85	1.1	451.9
60–64	32	0.5	509.8	—	—	—	32	0.4	239.0
65 and over	22	0.3	254.2	—	—	—	22	0.3	110.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 033</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 227.5</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>7 655</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 247.2</b>
Mean age	32.0	..	..	32.4	..	..	32.1	..	..
Median age	30.4	..	..	31.6	..	..	30.5	..	..
NON-INDIGENOUS									
Under 18	26	0.1	17.0	—	—	—	26	0.1	8.7
18	168	0.8	112.7	6	0.4	4.2	174	0.8	59.9
19	342	1.7	222.4	12	0.9	8.2	354	1.7	118.1
20–24	2 923	14.6	354.2	132	9.4	17.0	3 055	14.3	190.6
25–29	3 351	16.7	403.1	211	15.0	26.1	3 562	16.6	227.5
30–34	3 362	16.8	440.8	283	20.2	37.3	3 645	17.0	237.5
35–39	2 919	14.6	376.0	215	15.3	27.4	3 134	14.6	201.8
40–44	2 354	11.8	305.8	196	14.0	25.2	2 550	11.9	165.6
45–49	1 719	8.6	225.2	143	10.2	18.5	1 862	8.7	124.4
50–54	1 101	5.5	152.0	106	7.6	14.3	1 207	5.6	86.5
55–59	740	3.7	112.9	54	3.9	8.1	794	3.7	62.3
60–64	496	2.5	81.5	20	1.4	3.2	516	2.4	25.5
65 and over	525	2.6	37.4	24	1.7	1.5	549	2.6	17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 026</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>1 402</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>21 428</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>125.1</b>
Mean age	36.8	..	..	37.9	..	..	36.8	..	..
Median age	34.8	..	..	36.3	..	..	34.9	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population for that age group. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

## 4.5 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge and Indigenous status by legal status and prior imprisonment(a)(b)

	SENTENCED IN LAST 12 MONTHS (c)		OTHER SENTENCED		ALL SENTENCED		UNSENTENCED		ALL PRISONERS	
	no.	% prior	no.	% prior	no.	% prior	no.	% prior	no.	% prior
INDIGENOUS										
Homicide and related offences	32	31.3	360	64.2	392	61.5	94	43.6	486	58.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 088	75.8	589	81.0	1 677	77.6	803	72.1	2 480	75.8
Sexual assault and related offences	122	49.2	517	62.7	639	60.1	167	57.5	806	59.6
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	121	84.3	54	72.2	175	80.6	38	65.8	213	77.9
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	18	83.3	26	69.2	44	75.0	31	77.4	75	76.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	132	60.6	413	73.6	545	70.5	161	61.5	706	68.4
Unlawful entry with intent	436	78.2	450	81.3	886	79.8	249	73.5	1 135	78.4
Theft and related offences	145	84.8	56	78.6	201	83.1	53	73.6	254	81.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	22	63.6	7	42.9	29	58.6	6	100.0	35	65.7
Illicit drug offences	39	74.4	30	60.0	69	68.1	37	67.6	106	67.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	10	70.0	7	57.1	17	64.7	19	63.2	36	63.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	50	82.0	22	81.8	72	81.9	29	44.8	101	71.3
Public order offences	52	75.0	11	72.7	63	74.6	4	100.0	67	76.1
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	304	85.2	14	92.9	318	85.5	18	88.9	336	85.7
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	620	91.5	101	74.0	721	89.0	93	82.8	814	88.3
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>5 848</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>7 656</b>	<b>74.4</b>
NON-INDIGENOUS										
Homicide and related offences	199	19.1	1 740	34.2	1 939	32.7	407	25.8	2 346	31.5
Acts intended to cause injury	1 226	50.5	744	51.7	1 970	51.0	1 138	50.5	3 108	50.8
Sexual assault and related offences	767	16.9	1 708	28.3	2 475	24.8	381	36.2	2 856	26.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	258	52.3	83	65.1	341	55.4	106	63.2	447	57.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	53	35.8	119	55.5	172	49.4	78	55.1	250	51.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	446	47.5	1 194	65.9	1 640	60.9	448	44.6	2 088	57.4
Unlawful entry with intent	882	74.1	788	79.1	1 670	76.5	436	72.5	2 106	75.6
Theft and related offences	503	71.4	151	60.3	654	68.8	211	62.6	865	67.3
Fraud, deception and related offences	400	28.5	211	28.9	611	28.6	103	41.7	714	30.5
Illicit drug offences	911	33.6	1 414	33.5	2 325	33.5	859	34.6	3 184	33.8
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	58	55.2	54	53.7	112	54.5	56	62.5	168	57.1
Property damage and environmental pollution	120	51.7	78	60.3	198	55.1	76	39.5	274	50.7
Public order offences	78	57.7	37	43.2	115	53.0	18	27.8	133	49.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	532	65.6	48	85.4	580	67.2	42	71.4	622	67.5
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 228	82.4	370	46.8	1 598	74.2	508	27.4	2 106	62.9
Miscellaneous offences	28	28.6	78	14.1	106	17.9	40	10.0	146	15.8
Unknown	4	75.0	—	—	4	75.0	8	87.5	12	83.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 693</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>8 817</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>16 510</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>4 915</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>21 425</b>	<b>47.6</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2010 and 30 June 2011.

## 4.6 INDIGENOUS SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a)

	<i>Periodic detention</i>	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 &amp; under 6 months</i>	<i>6 &amp; under 12 months</i>	<i>1 &amp; under 2 years</i>	<i>2 &amp; under 5 years</i>
AGGREGATE SENTENCE (b)						
Homicide and related offences	—	—	—	—	4	24
Acts intended to cause injury	8	43	127	291	498	492
Sexual assault and related offences	—	3	6	8	27	127
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	4	3	44	59	48
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	—	5	10	11
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3	3	3	8	42	203
Unlawful entry with intent	5	7	23	67	227	378
Theft and related offences	—	10	20	36	70	44
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	—	5	3	10	5
Illicit drug offences	—	3	6	7	11	23
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	3	—	—	6	3
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	3	6	17	16	20
Public order offences	—	7	13	14	13	10
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	29	58	106	99	23
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	—	72	102	191	226	109
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1 318</b>	<b>1 520</b>

EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)						
Homicide and related offences	—	3	3	—	7	65
Acts intended to cause injury	8	115	297	453	404	282
Sexual assault and related offences	—	4	12	34	50	182
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	6	36	46	48	30
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	9	5	5	12
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3	6	14	51	93	231
Unlawful entry with intent	5	30	86	165	245	268
Theft and related offences	—	22	37	68	30	31
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	3	7	6	6	4
Illicit drug offences	—	5	10	13	13	23
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	3	—	4	3	3
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	8	11	21	13	15
Public order offences	—	12	15	17	9	5
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	50	123	96	43	3
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	—	106	144	200	171	83
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>1 140</b>	<b>1 237</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(c) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 52–76.

## 4.6 INDIGENOUS SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) *continued*

	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 years	15 & under 20 years	20 years & over	Life(b)	Other(c)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE (d)						
Homicide and related offences	91	50	42	38	132	10
Acts intended to cause injury	168	31	7	3	—	8
Sexual assault and related offences	254	128	29	16	6	35
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	14	3	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	9	6	—	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	214	46	16	6	—	4
Unlawful entry with intent	148	18	8	3	—	3
Theft and related offences	16	3	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	4	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	18	—	—	3	—	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	—	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	7	—	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	—	3	3	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	11	—	—	—	4	4
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	3	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>67</b>

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)					
Homicide and related offences	83	53	26	37	105	10
Acts intended to cause injury	94	12	3	—	—	8
Sexual assault and related offences	227	74	13	3	6	35
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	9	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	10	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	101	30	13	—	—	4
Unlawful entry with intent	68	13	—	—	—	3
Theft and related offences	9	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	4	—	—	—	—	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	—	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	9	—	—	3	3	4
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>67</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Includes indeterminate life and life with minimum for aggregate sentence length, and indeterminate life for expected time to serve.

(c) Refers to other indeterminate sentences for aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve (see Glossary).

(d) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(e) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 52–76.

## 4.6 INDIGENOUS SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) *continued*

	Total	Total (%)	Mean (months)(b)	Median (months)(b)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE (c)				
Homicide and related offences	391	6.7	144.1	120.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 676	28.7	29.4	18.0
Sexual assault and related offences	639	10.9	92.7	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	175	3.0	25.5	17.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	44	0.8	52.6	34.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	548	9.3	70.2	60.0
Unlawful entry with intent	887	15.1	39.6	30.1
Theft and related offences	199	3.4	26.8	15.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	27	0.5	24.6	18.0
Illicit drug offences	71	1.2	43.7	36.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	16	0.3	32.6	19.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	72	1.2	26.0	16.0
Public order offences	63	1.1	24.9	9.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	318	5.4	10.9	9.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	719	12.3	15.7	11.8
Miscellaneous offences	3	0.1	162.1	162.1
Unknown	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 848</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>

### EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (d)

Homicide and related offences	392	6.7	121.1	96.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 676	28.7	19.8	11.6
Sexual assault and related offences	640	10.9	68.1	64.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	175	3.0	17.7	10.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	44	0.8	42.8	31.5
Robbery, extortion and related offences	546	9.3	51.1	37.0
Unlawful entry with intent	883	15.1	28.7	18.3
Theft and related offences	197	3.4	20.5	9.7
Fraud, deception and related offences	26	0.5	19.4	11.5
Illicit drug offences	68	1.2	21.3	17.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	16	0.3	8.4	5.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	71	1.2	12.3	9.6
Public order offences	58	1.1	16.6	7.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	318	5.4	6.7	5.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	723	12.4	14.1	8.8
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 833</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>15.4</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.
- (b) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations. For expected time to serve, prisoners with indeterminate and periodic sentences are excluded. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 76–78 and the Glossary.
- (c) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.
- (d) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 52–76.

## 4.7 NON-INDIGENOUS PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) . . . . .

	<i>Periodic detention</i>	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 &amp; under 6 months</i>	<i>6 &amp; under 12 months</i>	<i>1 &amp; under 2 years</i>	<i>2 &amp; under 5 years</i>
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (b)						
Homicide and related offences	3	—	6	—	6	73
Acts intended to cause injury	38	48	100	178	452	602
Sexual assault and related offences	4	10	24	36	161	515
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	12	21	27	115	110
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	—	4	10	59
Robbery, extortion and related offences	11	—	5	11	68	657
Unlawful entry with intent	6	19	53	70	419	726
Theft and related offences	7	40	59	100	218	141
Fraud, deception and related offences	14	9	33	50	132	218
Illicit drug offences	18	19	43	54	215	752
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	5	9	8	21	33
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	5	10	18	38	83
Public order offences	—	4	12	16	30	30
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	25	80	81	124	221	46
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	122	201	321	429	281
Miscellaneous offences	—	10	—	—	5	11
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>4 340</b>

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)					
Homicide and related offences	3	3	6	15	33	191
Acts intended to cause injury	38	80	236	437	400	486
Sexual assault and related offences	4	12	38	139	292	809
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	27	49	85	98	48
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	3	5	10	26	66
Robbery, extortion and related offences	11	10	36	106	290	714
Unlawful entry with intent	6	43	167	316	483	497
Theft and related offences	7	52	137	182	131	107
Fraud, deception and related offences	14	27	60	113	182	174
Illicit drug offences	18	35	94	230	482	812
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	7	8	20	25	41
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	9	23	36	48	57
Public order offences	—	6	23	31	22	15
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	25	95	200	168	79	11
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	135	251	388	394	362
Miscellaneous offences	—	10	3	5	8	17
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>2 281</b>	<b>2 993</b>	<b>4 407</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(c) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 52–75.

## 4.7 NON-INDIGENOUS PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a)

*continued*

	5 & under 10 years	10 & under 15 years	15 & under 20 years	20 years & over	Life(b)	Other(c)
<b>AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (d)</b>						
Homicide and related offences	275	185	272	367	718	32
Acts intended to cause injury	420	83	18	7	6	18
Sexual assault and related offences	1 006	451	139	66	7	56
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	37	5	3	—	3	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	61	20	7	3	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	641	148	67	21	5	5
Unlawful entry with intent	316	43	5	7	—	5
Theft and related offences	75	12	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	135	17	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	781	288	75	56	24	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	31	3	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	34	6	—	3	—	—
Public order offences	9	5	5	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	197	10	6	8	19	3
Miscellaneous offences	25	25	10	11	6	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 049</b>	<b>1 301</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>119</b>

	<b>EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)</b>					
Homicide and related offences	294	311	263	169	611	32
Acts intended to cause injury	231	30	7	—	6	18
Sexual assault and related offences	815	229	53	21	7	56
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	20	—	—	—	3	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	42	12	3	—	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	349	79	28	6	5	5
Unlawful entry with intent	128	17	4	3	—	5
Theft and related offences	35	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	39	—	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	483	123	22	19	7	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	8	3	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	20	3	—	—	—	—
Public order offences	8	5	—	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	29	6	6	4	14	3
Miscellaneous offences	35	14	11	3	—	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 542</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>119</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.

(b) Includes indeterminate life and life with minimum for aggregate sentence length, and indeterminate life for expected time to serve.

(c) Refers to other indeterminate sentences for aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve (see Glossary).

(d) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.

(e) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 52–75.

## 4.7 NON-INDIGENOUS PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a)

*continued*

	Total(b)	Total (%)	Mean (months)(c)	Median (months)(c)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (d)				
Homicide and related offences	1 937	11.7	183.5	192.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 970	11.9	43.6	30.0
Sexual assault and related offences	2 475	15.0	91.6	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	345	2.1	30.4	21.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	170	1.0	76.2	61.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 639	9.9	74.8	60.1
Unlawful entry with intent	1 669	10.1	41.2	32.0
Theft and related offences	652	4.0	27.4	16.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	611	3.7	40.8	31.0
Illicit drug offences	2 325	14.1	74.6	60.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	110	0.7	42.8	31.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	197	1.2	39.8	32.0
Public order offences	111	0.7	40.7	18.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	580	3.5	12.0	10.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 600	9.7	25.2	14.6
Miscellaneous offences	103	0.7	113.3	108.1
Unknown	6	—	38.2	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>

### EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)

Homicide and related offences	1 939	11.7	145.5	144.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 969	11.9	27.6	16.3
Sexual assault and related offences	2 475	15.0	64.2	54.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	342	2.1	19.8	12.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	173	1.0	51.4	39.9
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 639	9.9	51.5	36.9
Unlawful entry with intent	1 669	10.1	26.6	18.0
Theft and related offences	651	4.0	18.3	10.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	612	3.7	23.7	17.9
Illicit drug offences	2 325	14.1	49.6	36.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	112	0.7	27.3	21.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	196	1.2	33.9	18.0
Public order offences	110	0.7	29.9	9.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	581	3.5	7.8	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 598	9.7	19.9	12.8
Miscellaneous offences	106	0.7	65.7	60.0
Unknown	3	—	32.7	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 500</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 79–82.  
 (b) Includes prisoners for whom expected time to serve is unknown.  
 (c) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences are excluded from the aggregate sentence length calculations. For expected time to serve, prisoners with indeterminate and periodic sentences are excluded. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 76–78 and the Glossary.  
 (d) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51.  
 (e) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 52–75.

## 4.8 UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious charge and Indigenous status by time on remand(a)

	PRISONERS		TIME ON REMAND		
	no.	%	Mean (months)	Median (months)	90th Percentile (months)
INDIGENOUS					
Homicide and related offences	94	5.2	9.4	7.3	19.6
Acts intended to cause injury	803	44.6	3.1	1.8	7.5
Sexual assault and related offences	167	9.3	5.5	4.1	12.6
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	38	2.1	3.4	2.3	8.9
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	31	1.7	2.9	1.7	5.9
Robbery, extortion and related offences	161	8.9	4.9	3.2	10.3
Unlawful entry with intent	249	13.8	3.0	1.7	7.1
Theft and related offences	53	2.9	1.6	0.7	3.2
Fraud, deception and related offences	6	0.3	1.0	0.5	3.2
Illicit drug offences	37	2.1	3.3	1.5	7.4
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	19	1.1	1.7	0.5	8.6
Property damage and environmental pollution	29	1.6	3.0	1.0	6.1
Public order offences	4	0.2	3.4	3.0	7.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	18	1.0	1.8	0.4	9.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	93	5.2	2.5	1.1	4.1
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	6.4	6.4	12.7
Unknown	—	—	2.0	2.1	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 802</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>

### NON-INDIGENOUS

Homicide and related offences	407	8.3	11.6	10.8	23.6
Acts intended to cause injury	1 138	23.2	4.1	2.4	10.1
Sexual assault and related offences	381	7.8	6.8	4.6	16.5
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	106	2.2	3.1	1.5	8.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	78	1.6	5.7	3.5	17.3
Robbery, extortion and related offences	448	9.1	5.3	3.3	13.2
Unlawful entry with intent	436	8.9	3.1	1.9	7.5
Theft and related offences	211	4.3	2.9	1.2	7.5
Fraud, deception and related offences	103	2.1	5.4	2.8	15.8
Illicit drug offences	859	17.5	6.9	4.5	16.6
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	56	1.1	3.9	2.7	9.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	76	1.5	3.8	2.0	9.6
Public order offences	18	0.4	3.0	1.9	7.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	42	0.9	2.8	0.9	5.7
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	508	10.3	4.5	2.7	10.9
Miscellaneous offences	40	0.8	10.4	8.3	29.6
Unknown	8	0.2	4.8	4.0	14.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 915</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>14.4</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious charge see Explanatory Notes paragraph 82.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES .....

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication presents information about prisoners held in custody in Australian prisons at 30 June 2011. A range of information is presented on the demographic and legal characteristics of prisoners such as age, sex, country of birth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, legal status, most serious offence/charge and length of sentence being served.

**2** The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed national standards for corrective services statistics to support the comparability of data between states and territories. While efforts have been made to attain maximum comparability between states and territories, some issues with jurisdictional comparability remain due to different legislative and administrative recording practices in the states and territories. Further detail on these differences is provided in paragraphs 85–98.

### REFERENCE PERIOD

**3** The National Prisoner Census is a census of all persons in the legal custody of adult corrective services in all states and territories as at midnight 30 June 2011.

### SCOPE

**4** The scope of the statistics in this publication includes all persons remanded or sentenced to adult custodial corrective services agencies in each state and territory in Australia.

**5** Included in the National Prisoner Census are prisoners in the legal custody of corrective services but who, at the time of the census, were:

- absent on an authorised temporary leave permit
- absent from the correctional facility on a work release permit or program
- located in secure wards in a hospital outside the correctional facility
- periodic detainees.

**6** Excluded from the collection are:

- prisoners who were unlawfully absent from corrective services legal custody, e.g. escapees or prisoners who failed to return from an authorised temporary absence from a correctional facility
- prisoners whose legal custody had been transferred to another agency, e.g. police or mental health institutions.

**7** The count of periodic detainees covers the number of persons with an active periodic detainee warrant. However, periodic detainees who have breached orders may be excluded.

### *Types of facilities*

**8** The types of correctional facilities and programs where prisoners are held varies between the states and territories.

**9** Included in the collection are:

- gazetted adult prisons in all jurisdictions
- periodic detention centres in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory
- community custody centres and work camps in Queensland
- cells in court complexes administered by corrective services in New South Wales
- transitional centres in New South Wales
- lock-ups in Western Australia operated by the police but designated as a prison by the Chief Executive Officer of Corrective Services
- gazetted police prisons in the Northern Territory which are administered and controlled by the Director of Corrective Services.

<i>Types of facilities continued</i>	<p><b>10</b> Excluded from the collection are persons held in facilities administered and controlled by other agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ police lock-ups, police prisons and cells in court complexes</li> <li>■ immigration detention centres</li> <li>■ home detention programs</li> <li>■ military prisons</li> <li>■ mental health facilities</li> <li>■ juvenile facilities, including those under the authority of adult corrective services.</li> </ul>
Age	<p><b>11</b> In all states and territories except 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 only remanded or sentenced to custody in adult prisons in exceptional circumstances. In Queensland 'adult' refers to persons aged 17 years and over.</p>
DATA SOURCE	<p><b>12</b> Statistics in this publication are derived from information on each prisoner collected by the ABS from administrative records held by corrective services agencies within each state and territory.</p>
JURISDICTION OF CUSTODY	<p><b>13</b> 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.</p>
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER IDENTIFICATION	<p><b>14</b> The ABS conducts an ongoing program of quality assurance to monitor and improve the quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status data in corrective services agencies. While the ABS has published Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status data in Prisoners in Australia for a number of years, quality assurance is required to better understand the level of accuracy over time.</p> <p><b>15</b> The quality of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status information collected and recorded in corrective services agencies is assessed against the ABS Standard Indigenous Question (SIQ). The SIQ is based upon self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with corrective services agencies. The SIQ requires individuals to be asked "Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?". The answers to the SIQ can be 'No', 'Yes, Aboriginal', or 'Yes, Torres Strait Islander'. If the offender is of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, both responses should be identified. If an offender does not supply an answer to this question, or is not asked, the Indigenous status field should be recorded as 'not stated'.</p> <p><b>16</b> For custodial corrections, current indications are that corrective services agencies in all states and territories, except Western Australia, ask the SIQ as described above.</p> <p><b>17</b> Some persons in custody are recorded with an unknown Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status on the information systems of corrective services agencies as their status has not been able to be obtained. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was unknown for 0.1% of all prisoner records in 2011.</p>
IMPRISONMENT RATES	<p><b>18</b> Imprisonment rates enable comparison of prisoner populations across states and territories at a point in time, as well as over time. Prisoner rates are expressed per 100,000 adult population, in accord with international and state and territory practices.</p> <p><b>19</b> Rates for the adult prisoner population are calculated using the estimated resident population (ERP) for each of the states and territories, and total Australia (see <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (cat. no. 3101.0)). 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.</p>

## IMPRISONMENT RATES

*continued*

**20** The formula for calculating the imprisonment rate per 100,000 persons is: no. prisoners / Estimated Resident Population x 100,000.

**21** The formula for calculating the ratio of two imprisonment rates is as follows: imprisonment rate 1 / imprisonment rate 2.

**22** As the population changes over time the denominator used for the calculation of rates varies, depending on the reference period. The ERP series are revised every five years to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing. The rates per 100,000 adult persons (excluding Indigenous rates) presented in this issue are based on the following ERPs:

- Rates for 2008 to 2011 are preliminary ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- Rates for 2007 are based on the revised ERP data derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing;
- Rates for 2002 to 2006 use final ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing;
- Rates for 1999 to 2001 use final ERP data based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing;

**23** For population estimates and information on the methodology used to produce the ERP, see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Data are sourced from the March 2011 release of this same issue.

*National imprisonment rates*

**24** The age at which a person is remanded or sentenced to adult custody within the states and territories can vary. See paragraph 11 for more information. In order to standardise the national imprisonment rate, the same denominator is applied for all states and territories. Prior to 2009 the denominator used to derive the national imprisonment rate is based on the national ERP for persons aged 18 years and over for all states and territories except Queensland. For Queensland this is based on persons aged 17 years and over. From 2009 the denominator used to derive this data item is based on the national ERP for persons aged 17 years and over. For individual state and territory imprisonment rates the denominator applied is based on the age at which a person is remanded/sentenced in that state. This may result in slightly different national imprisonment rates across Tables 2.3, 3.3 and 3.4.

*State and territory imprisonment rates*

**25** From 2006 the ERP used in the calculation of state and territory imprisonment rates is that of persons aged 18 years and over, except for Queensland. For Queensland, the ERP used is that of persons aged 17 years and over. In 2004 and 2005 imprisonment rates were calculated using the ERP for all persons aged 18 years and over for all states and territories except Victoria and Queensland, where persons aged 17 years and over were included in the ERP for those states. Prior to 2004 imprisonment rates for all states and territories were calculated using the ERP for all persons aged 17 years and over. For more information refer to paragraphs 11 and 91.

**26** Prior to 2009, imprisonment rate data for the Australian Capital Territory are calculated on the basis of the total number of Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons, as well as in the Australian Capital Territory. New South Wales imprisonment rates data are only based on the count of New South Wales prisoners held in New South Wales prisons. For more information about Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons refer to paragraph 97.

*Country of birth imprisonment rates*

**27** Imprisonment rates by birthplace are calculated using data for June 2010 ERP by Country of Birth from *Migration, Australia 2009–10* (cat. no. 3412.0).

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait  
Islander imprisonment rates*

**28** Rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adult population have been revised in this issue due to the rebasing of estimates and projections for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in September 2010. Rebased estimates (for the period 1986–2006) and projections (2007–2021) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and use assumptions about future fertility, paternity, life expectancy at birth and migration.

**29** The data supersede previously published ABS estimates and projections and, as a result, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rates previously published in *Prisoners in Australia* for the years 2001–2008 have been revised accordingly.

**30** The projections used in this issue are based on Series B, which is one of two main projection series (Series A and B) that have been published for the years 2007 to 2021. Both of these series assume an annual decline of 0.5% in fertility rates; an annual increase of 1% in paternity rates; constant interstate migration at levels observed in the 2006 Census; and zero net overseas migration with no arrivals and no departures. Two different assumptions were made about future Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy at birth for Australia:

- in Series A, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy at birth will remain constant at 67.3 years for males and 73.0 years for females for the duration of the projection period; and
- in Series B, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander life expectancy at birth will increase by 0.3 years per year for both males and females, reaching 72.1 years for males and 77.8 years for females by 2021. This equates to an increase in life expectancy at birth of 5 years over the 15 year projection period for both males and females.

**31** The impact of re-basing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rate data using Series B projections is small at the national level, with some differences more apparent in the state and territory data. The decision to use Series B as the denominator in the calculation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rates for Prisoners in Australia followed consultation with the National Corrective Services Statistics Advisory Group and other stakeholders.

**32** For further information see *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0).

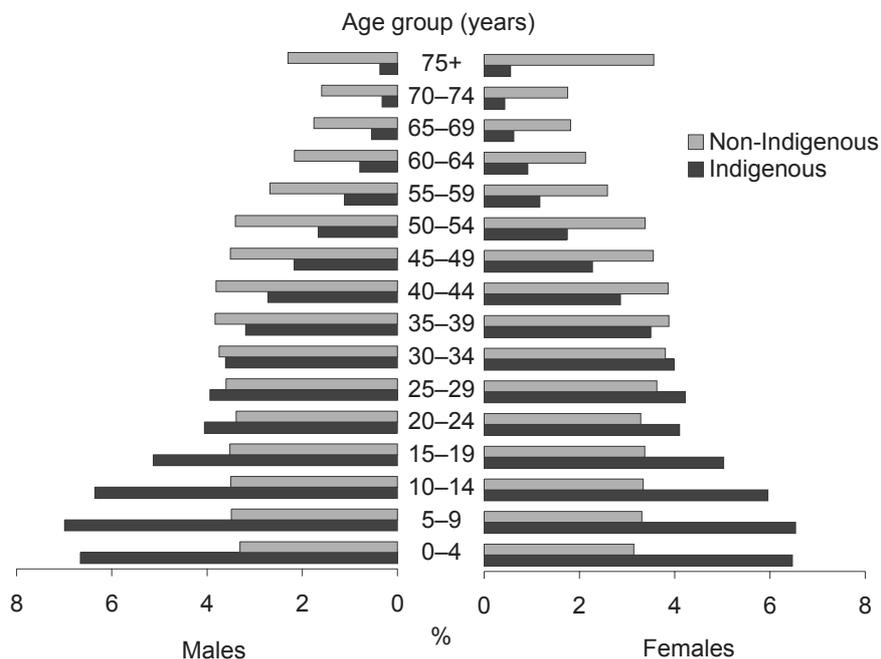
*Age standardisation of  
imprisonment rates*

**33** Age standardisation is a statistical method that adjusts crude rates to account for age differences between study populations.

**34** There are differences in the age distributions between Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations with the former having a much younger population. In 2001, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over was 54.6%, compared with 75.8% of non-Indigenous people (and 75.3% of the total Australian population). The diagram below illustrates the differences in age distributions.

Age standardisation of  
imprisonment rates *continued*

**35** ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIA - 30 JUNE 2001



**36** Due to these differing age profiles, using crude rates to examine differences between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations may lead to erroneous conclusions being drawn about variables that are correlated with age.

**37** By making comparisons across age groups, we know that imprisonment rates decrease in older age groups, i.e. that the imprisonment rate is correlated with age. If we compare overall imprisonment rates between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous persons, it is likely that the imprisonment rate in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population will be higher because of the larger proportion of young people in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.

**38** Age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous imprisonment rates have been presented in Tables 3.3 and 4.2 of this publication. Ratios of the rates are also included in these tables. The standard population against which each population is age standardised is the total Australian Estimated Resident Population at 30 June 2001. The standard population is revised every ten years; the next revision will be based on data from the 2011 Census.

**CLASSIFICATIONS**

*Australian and New Zealand  
Standard Offence  
Classification*

**39** The offence categories used for national corrective services statistics in this publication are classified to the division level of the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0). ANZSOC provides a national framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes. The first release of this classification was *Australian Standard Offence Classification 1997* (cat. no. 1234.0) (ASOC97). In 2008 the ABS released the second edition of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC08), which reflects changes that have occurred in criminal legislation since the first edition was released, as well as satisfying emerging user requirements for offence data. The ASOC was renamed ANZSOC in July 2011. ANZSOC contains the same offence details and classification as ASOC and therefore there are no impacts on the offence data in this publication.

*Australian and New Zealand  
Standard Offence  
Classification continued*

**40** For the 2009 Prisoner Census, all jurisdictions implemented ASOC08 for the provision of offence data with the exception of Queensland and Western Australia which were still supplying offence data on ASOC97. This process had some level of impact to the time series prior to 2009 and to comparability across jurisdictions. The classification changes affected the most serious offence for sentenced prisoners and the most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners. Issues of the publication prior to 2009 were based on ASOC97. Prior to 2001, offence data were based on the *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) 1985* (cat. no. 1234.0).

**41** In 2009, four jurisdictions (New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory) supplied offence data coded to both ASOC97 and ASOC08, which enabled an assessment of the impact of the changes to the classification on the prisoner census data. As part of the implementation, jurisdictions also rectified a number of codes that were miscoded in previous years.

**42** The analysis conducted found that the overall impact to the offence data, resulting from the new classification, was minimal. The most serious offence/charge for some prisoners moved between offence categories as a result of the classification change and the rectification of miscoding of some offences, however the total number of prisoners was not impacted. Four divisions (05, 11, 13 and 16) recorded changes of 15% or greater, however this was largely due to small numbers. All other divisions recorded changes below 15%. For more information refer to the Technical Note in *Prisoners in Australia, 2009* (cat. no. 4517.0).

**43** For the 2010 Prisoner Census, both Queensland and Western Australia implemented ASOC08, however dual coded extracts were not able to be supplied to measure the impacts to offence data. Based on the findings of the 2009 analysis, it is expected that the impact on Queensland and Western Australia's offence data resulting from the implementation of ASOC08 would be similar to those of other jurisdictions.

**44** Some corrective services agencies have not fully implemented any version of ANZSOC. Data from these jurisdictions are coded to the defunct ANCO. ANCO data is then mapped by jurisdictions to the relevant ANZSOC category. Where there is no direct concordance between the two classifications, the ANCO codes have been mapped as closely as possible to the relevant ANZSOC categories.

*National Offence Index*

**45** The National Offence Index (NOI) is a tool which provides an ordinal ranking of all ANZSOC groups in ANZSOC according to the perceived seriousness of each offence. The purpose of the NOI is to enable the representation of a prisoner by a single offence/charge in instances where multiple offences/charges occur for the same prisoner. The original NOI was introduced into the Prisoners collection in 2006, and was revised in 2009 to accommodate the changes made in ASOC08. For further information about the NOI refer to *National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001).

**46** In the Prisoners collection the NOI is used to determine the most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners for all states and territories, except Western Australia. For sentenced prisoners, the concept of most serious offence is determined by the longest sentence in the current episode for a single count of an offence for all states and territories, except Tasmania due to the use of global sentencing in that state. For more information about global sentencing in Tasmania, see paragraph 80. Detailed information about the most serious charge and most serious offence can be found in paragraphs 79–82.

*Standard Australian  
Classification of Countries*

**47** Country of birth information is classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1269.0).

## COUNTING METHODOLOGY

*Episode*

**48** An episode is defined as the period from an offender's latest date of reception into the custody of a corrective services agency for a particular offence(s)/charge(s) until the person is released from custody. When a prisoner breaches parole conditions and is returned to custody, a new episode is deemed to have commenced and a new reception date is provided. Differences in the application of this rule occur in Western Australia. Further detail on these differences is provided in paragraph 69.

**49** In consultation with the National Corrective Services Statistics Advisory Group, the definition of an episode changed from the 2003 Prisoner Census to maximise data comparability across states and territories. There was no change to the data provided by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory as these jurisdictions had always provided data based on the definition of an episode as outlined in paragraph 48. These jurisdictions accounted for 65% of the prisoner population in 2002. Prior to 2003, Queensland, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory treated persons who breached parole and returned to custody as continuing a prior episode. These jurisdictions now provide data based on the standard definition of episode. In Western Australia, as noted in the previous paragraph, there remain differences in the application of the national counting rule. As the revised definition of episode only impacts on prisoners who have breached parole, the impact of this change in definition on time series data is low at the national level.

*Legal status*

**50** 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. 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 are as follows:

- If the prisoner has been sentenced for any offence then this takes precedence over any other offence(s)/charge(s) for which the prisoner is unsentenced.
- If the sentenced prisoner has appealed against all of his/her sentences then that prisoner is counted as under sentence.

*Aggregate sentence*

**51** The aggregate sentence is the longest period that the convicted prisoner may be detained for the current sentenced offences in the current episode. Charges pending which are likely to extend the current episode are ignored. Where a new episode is counted when a person returns to prison from a breach of parole, the unexpired sentence of the prior episode is usually incorporated into the aggregate sentence for the new episode.

*Expected time to serve*

**52** 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 between the date of reception for this episode (see paragraphs 48–49) and the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners.

**53** Date of reception is defined as the date the prisoner was received into prison in a state or territory for the current episode. 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 was returned to custody. That is, a new episode is deemed to have commenced.

**54** There are some state and territory variations:

*Expected time to serve*  
*continued*

- In Tasmania, if an offender escapes from custody and is recaptured and returned to custody, the date of reception is the date the person was returned to custody. That is, a new episode is deemed to have commenced
- In Western Australia, if an offender is returned to prison as a result of a parole breach the date of reception is the original reception date (see paragraph 68).

**55** The minimum term is the 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.

**56** 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 paragraphs 52–76.

**57** Expected time to serve is not calculated for prisoners sentenced to an indefinite term or to life where no minimum term has been fixed.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES

**58** Under current legislation a court, in setting a term of imprisonment, is required to first set a 'Non-Parole' period and then a 'Sentence' period. Alternatively a court may decline to set a 'Non-Parole' period. These sentences are referred to as 'Sentence/Non-Parole' and 'Sentence/Parole declined' sentence types respectively.

**59** Those prisoners with a sentence of three years or less, being a sentence that has a non-parole period, are automatically released from custody at the expiry of the non-parole term. Those with a non-parole term greater than three years may be released by the NSW Parole Board at any time after serving the non-parole term.

#### VICTORIA

**60** In Victoria, the calculation of the expected time to serve is based on either the non-parole period set by court or the aggregate sentence and the following:

- If a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned in respect of an offence for the term of his or her natural life or a term of two years or more the court must, as part of the sentence, 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 two years but not less than one year 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.
- Time spent in detention prior to the commencement of the sentence counts toward the time to be served under sentence if the sentencing judge so orders.
- Pursuant to section 74 of the Corrections Act 1986, the Adult Parole Board of Victoria may release an offender upon the expiration of the non-parole period but release on that date is at the discretion of the Board.

Expected time to serve

continued

#### QUEENSLAND

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

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

- Unless otherwise specified by the court, the parole eligibility date is at 80% of the aggregate sentence length for serious violent offenders and half the aggregate sentence length for others.
- The *Corrective Services Act 2006 (Qld)* commenced in August 2006. One key provision in the new legislation relates to the management of offenders subject to Court-ordered Parole. This new order provides courts with the power to specify a parole release date for persons who are sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 3 years or less.
- 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 revised *Corrective Services Act 2000 (Qld)* commenced in 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 this 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. This provision was extinguished by the *Corrective Services Act 2006 (Qld)*.
- Prisoners with life sentences are eligible 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.

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**63** In South Australia, the *Truth in Sentencing* legislation implemented in August 1994 determines the way in which release dates are calculated. This legislation:

- requires prisoners with an aggregate sentence of five years or more to formally apply to the Parole Board for release on parole;
- enables the Parole Board to release prisoners with an aggregate sentence of five years or more at its discretion;
- provides 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 are paroled automatically. Release dates for prisoners are calculated as follows:
  - Where a prisoner has not had a NPP, 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.
  - 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.

*Expected time to serve*  
*continued*

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**64** In Western Australia, expected time to serve is determined differently depending on whether sentences are less than 12 months or sentences are 12 months or more.

*Sentences less than 12 months*

**65** For sentences less than 12 months, expected time to serve is determined as follows:

- Before August 2003: the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the two-thirds time date or effective date of release (EDR).
- On or after August 2003: the calculation of the expected time to serve is based on half of the maximum sentence as the prisoner may be released on Short Term Parole at the Earliest Eligibility Date (EED) after serving 50% of the sentence.

*Sentences 12 months or more*

**66** For sentences 12 months or more expected time to serve is determined as follows:

- Sentence Imposed before August 2003:
  - Where no parole term is specified, the minimum sentence is calculated between the sentence start date and the two-thirds time date or EDR. If that Minimum Sentence is more than 12 months, the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review), and the expected time to serve is calculated up till the Re-Entry Release Eligibility Date (RRED). If the Minimum Sentence is 12 months or less, the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the two-thirds time date or EDR.
  - Where a parole term has been specified, the minimum sentence is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED. If that Minimum Sentence is more than 12 months, the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review Board), and the expected time to serve is calculated up till the RRED. If that Minimum Sentence is 12 months or less, the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED.
- Sentence Imposed on or after August 2003:
  - Where no parole term is specified:
    - For sentences equalling 12 months, the prisoner must serve the full term and the expected time to serve is calculated up until the sentence expiry date (maximum date).
    - For sentences greater than 12 months the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review), and the expected time to serve is calculated up until the RRED.
  - Where a parole term has been specified:
    - For prisoners sentenced before January 2007, the minimum sentence is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED.
    - If that Minimum Sentence is more than 12 months, the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review Board), and the expected time to serve is calculated up until the RRED.
    - If that Minimum Sentence is 12 months or less, the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED.
    - Prisoners sentenced to a parole term on or after January 2007 are not eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order and the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED.

Expected time to serve  
continued

**67** If EED or RRED have passed, any release date set by the Prisoners Review Board is taken into account. If the Prisoners Review Board has not set a release date but has set a review date, that review date is used. If there are no such dates, the EDR (for sentences imposed before August 2003) or sentence expiry date (for sentences imposed on/after August 2003) is used.

**68** Where prisoners were returned to prison partly or wholly as a result of breach or suspension of early release orders, a new episode is not deemed to have commenced and the date of reception is based on the date the person originally entered into custody, prior to being released on the early release order. Therefore, time spent in prison for the original sentence has continued to be included in the calculation of expected time to serve and aggregate sentence length data and may result in a higher mean and median duration for these data items in comparison with other states and territories (see paragraph 76). In light of legislative changes effective from August 2003, it is essential for Western Australia to have a continuous series of comparable information to enable the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the legislation, therefore it does not comply with the current ABS counting rule.

#### TASMANIA

**69** In Tasmania the calculation of expected time to serve is based on the totality of all sentences less remissions which may be granted on eligible sentences. A remission of the whole or any part of a sentence is not to: exceed 3 months (for sentences imposed after 1/1/1994); exceed one-third of the total period of imprisonment; or reduce the sentence below three months.

**70** A prisoner may be eligible for remission of more than one sentence during an episode of imprisonment.

**71** From October 2002, as a result of legislative change, if a court fails to make an order in relation to parole the prisoner will be ineligible for parole on that sentence.

#### NORTHERN TERRITORY

**72** In the Northern Territory, expected time to serve is calculated as follows:

- Prisoners whose sentences commenced prior to July 1996 will be discharged with one-third remissions or at the expiry of the non-parole period, as approved by the Northern Territory Parole Board. If the parole date has elapsed, the date eligible for remission is used (if applicable) or else the full-term expiry date is used.
- Prisoners sentenced after July 1996 have an expected time to serve based on their non-parole period (if this date has elapsed the EDR becomes the full-term expiry date), a fixed release date or an earliest release date based on a suspension of sentence after a set period of time.

**73** Following the commencement of the *Sentencing (Crime of Murder) and Parole Reform Act 2003 (NT)* in February 2004, prisoners receiving or currently serving a mandatory life sentence for murder can now be considered for release on parole after serving 20 or 25 years. Prior to sentencing legislation amendments in 2004, prisoners sentenced for murder were given a mandatory life sentence without the possibility of receiving an earliest date of release, e.g. parole.

#### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

**74** Prisoners sentenced in the Australian Capital Territory and who were held in New South Wales prisons were subject to New South Wales calculations for date of release. As at 30 June 2009, Australian Capital Territory prisoners were no longer held in New South Wales prisons.

*Impact of indeterminate sentences*

**75** While all states and territories have access to indeterminate sentences as a sentencing option, the degree to which that sentencing option is utilised varies considerably across states and territories, particularly for homicide. This can impact on mean and median aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve data as prisoners with an indeterminate sentence are excluded from these calculations. For 2011, at least two-thirds of prisoners with a most serious offence of homicide had an indeterminate sentence in South Australia (74%), Western Australia (72%) and Queensland (65%). For the Australian Capital Territory, the proportion was closer to the national average of 32%. However, the proportions in the remaining states of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory were 10% or less.

*Mean/median sentence length and time on remand*

**76** Calculations of mean and median sentence lengths and time on remand 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 serve short sentences (i.e. less than a year) or are on remand for shorter periods of time, while at any point in time the majority tend to be prisoners serving longer sentences or who have been on remand for long periods of time. The impact of this is that when the total population of prisoners during a year is considered, the large number of short sentences and short periods of time on remand will result in lower mean and median sentence length and time on remand values compared with means and medians calculated from point in time data.

**77** Mean and median aggregate sentence length exclude indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences.

**78** Between 1995 and 2001, prisoners who had a 'Life with minimum' sentence were not included as part of the calculation of the mean and median sentence lengths for prisoners' expected time to serve in prison. From 2002 they have been included. Their inclusion has slightly increased the mean for the expected time to serve, but has had a negligible impact on the median value for expected time to serve.

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE  
*Sentenced prisoners*

**79** For sentenced prisoners in all states and territories except Tasmania, 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 (numerical) ANZSOC code. For example, if a prisoner has two offences coded at the ANZSOC Group level: 0711 Unlawful entry with intent, and 0412 Dangerous or negligent driving, the MSO would be allocated as 0412 Dangerous or negligent driving, as this is the lowest ANZSOC code.

**80** In Tasmania, magistrates and judges have the capacity to provide global sentencing, i.e. a combined sentence for all offences. An individual offence will not have an identified period of imprisonment, so it is not possible to identify the offence with the longest period of imprisonment. The MSO is therefore determined by applying the NOI.

**81** From 2004, the MSO for prisoners who have breached parole and returned to prison is determined only from the breach offence and any new offence(s) committed while on parole (the original MSO is excluded from the determination). This differs in Western Australia where offences from previous episodes are considered in the selection of MSO, due to the episode definition applied by Western Australia (see paragraph 68).

*Unsentenced prisoners*

**82** Prior to 2006, all states and territories applied the Most Serious Charge (MSC) for unsentenced prisoners by determining the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty. From 2006, the NOI has been used by Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory. From 2007, the Northern Territory also applied the NOI, and in 2008, New South Wales introduced it. Western Australia continues to apply the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty; where penalties are equal, the MSC is the charge with the lowest ANCO code. There are some state and territory variations:

- 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 MSC is always determined by calculating the lowest ANCO Code.

COURT OF  
SENTENCE/REMAND

**83** The court of sentence/remand data (available in Supplementary Data Cubes 4, 10 and 11) refer 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 Children's 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 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'.

DATA COMPARABILITY AND  
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

**84** 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.

*New South Wales*

**85** In New South Wales, the Kariong juvenile facility operates under the authority of Adult Corrective Services. These prisoners are excluded from this collection.

**86** Periodic detention is a form of custody or order where a sentenced prisoner is required to be held in custody on a part-time basis. This type of custody order is currently only used in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. The periodic detention program has ceased in New South Wales from 1 October 2010. Following the abolition of the Periodic Detention program in NSW, the remaining periodic detainees who were managed under the residential (Stage 1) component of the program were progressively moved into Stage 2 (non-residential) program. This enabled NSW to close the majority of its periodic detention centres, and as at 30 June 2011 only three periodic detention centres (and one "administrative" caseload) remained operational in NSW.

**87** On the same day Periodic Detention ceased in New South Wales (1 October 2010), a new community sentencing option called an Intensive Correction Order (ICO) became available. This change is contained in the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* (section 7, Part 5). An ICO is an order of imprisonment for not more than 2 years made by a court, which directs that the sentence is to be served by way of intensive correction in the community. An ICO is served in the community under the strict supervision of Corrective Services New South Wales rather than in full-time custody in a correctional centre.

## New South Wales continued

**88** In November 2010, NSW opened the South-Coast Correctional Centre. The facility is situated near Nowra, NSW. The focus of this facility is to accommodate maximum/minimum security male and female prisoners. It received its first prisoners in December 2010.

**89** Amendments to the *Bail Amendment (Repeat Offenders) Act 2002* restrict the availability of bail for three classes of defendant:

- those accused of having committed another offence while on bail or parole, or serving a sentence for another offence;
- those who have a previous conviction for absconding on bail; and
- those who are charged with an indictable offence who already stand convicted of an earlier indictable offence. The movement seen in Weapons offences (Division 11) was unexpected and was attributable to coding improvements made in NSW at that time.

## Victoria

**90** In July 2005, the *Children and Young Persons (Age Jurisdiction) Act 2004* came into force in Victoria. This Act changed the definition of a child from a person under 17 years of age to a person under 18 years of age. As a consequence the definition of an adult also changed for corrective services data to a person aged 18 years and over. Data prior to 2006 includes persons aged 17 years.

**91** 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 national counting rule for the Prisoner Census and resulted in an inflated number (and proportion) of Victoria's prisoner population with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence. From 2003 the national counting rule was adopted for recording known prior adult imprisonment in Victoria.

## Queensland

**92** The *Corrective Services Act 2006 (Qld)* commenced in August 2006. One key provision in the new legislation relates to the management of offenders subject to Court-ordered Parole. This new order ensures that offenders serve all of their sentence under supervision, either in a correctional centre or under community supervision. This new order provides courts with the power to specify a parole release date for persons who are sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 3 years or less. Court-ordered Parole is not available to sex offenders or serious violent offenders.

**93** In September 2005, Queensland implemented a new offender management system – the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS). As a consequence prior imprisonment data were understated. The ABS imputed prior imprisonment data for 2006 and 2007 as an interim measure. During 2008 changes were implemented to the IOMS system and business processes to improve the quality of the prior imprisonment data. Comparisons to data prior to 2008 should be used with caution as the data may no longer be comparable.

**94** From 2003, the Prisoner Census includes those prisoners who are held in community custody centres and work camps in Queensland.

## Western Australia

**95** The large increase in prisoners from 2008 to 2010 was due to fewer offenders being granted parole by the Prisoner Review Board, increased incarcerations by the courts and the impact of the *Truth in Sentencing* legislation. Implemented in September 2008, the *Truth in Sentencing* legislation refers to the *Sentencing Act (WA) 1995, Transitional Provisions* which removes the automatic 1/3 discount for each and every offence that appears in WA Statute books.

## Tasmania

**96** From 2003, the most serious offence/charge data for Tasmania has been determined by the application of the NOI as the longest sentence can no longer be attributed to a single offence (see paragraph 80).

## Australian Capital Territory

**97** Prior to 2009, persons sentenced to full-time custody by the Australian Capital Territory were usually held in New South Wales prisons. A new prison facility to house Australian Capital Territory persons sentenced to full-time custody, the Alexander Maconochie Centre, began taking prisoners on 30 March 2009. As at 30 June 2009, all Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons had been relocated to the new Alexander Maconochie Centre.

**98** From 2003 the count of periodic detainees covers the number of persons with an active periodic detainee warrant excluding those with an outstanding PDC warrant. Detainees with an outstanding PDC warrant are those who breached a Periodic Detention Order and have been issued a warrant for a further court hearing, but failed to attend. In 2002, all periodic detainees with a current warrant were included in the census count (i.e. including those who were in breach of an order). Consequently, the periodic detainee population increased from 2002 to 2003.

## CONFIDENTIALITY

**99** Table cells containing small values have been randomly adjusted to avoid releasing confidential information. Due to this randomisation process, totals may vary slightly across tables.

## ADDITIONAL DATA

**100** A set of supplementary data cube tables containing additional state and territory information is available on the ABS website. Refer to Appendix 2 for a list of available data cubes. Special tabulations may be produced on request to meet individual user requirements. For further information, contact the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics by email <crime.justice@abs.gov.au> or the contact person listed on the front cover of this publication.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

## ABS publications

- 101** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
  - *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) – issued quarterly
  - *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0) – irregular
  - *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) – issued quarterly
  - *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0) – last issued 2005
  - *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0) – annual
  - *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) – issued annually
  - *Directory of Family and Domestic Violence Statistics, 2011* (cat. no. 4533.0) – released 22 November
  - *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)
  - *Federal Defendants, Selected States and Territories* (cat. no. 4515.0) - issued annually
  - *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0) – irregular
  - *In Focus: Crime and Justice Statistics* (cat. no. 4524.0) – irregular
  - *Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimisation, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) – single issue
  - *Information Paper: National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework* (cat. no. 4525.0) – single issue
  - *Information Paper: National Information Development Plan for Crime and Justice Statistics 2005* (cat. no. 4520.0) – single issue
  - *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0) – irregular

## ABS publications continued

- *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to using Administrative and Survey data* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001) – single issue
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – issued annually
- *National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001) – irregular
- *Personal Fraud* (cat. no. 4528.0) – irregular
- *Personal Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4906.0) – irregular
- *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0) – issued annually
- *Recorded Crime - Offenders, Australia* (cat. no. 4519.0) – issued annually
- *Research Paper: An Analysis of Repeat Imprisonment Trends in Australia using Prisoner Census Data from 1994 to 2007* (cat. no. 1351.0.55.031) – single issue
- *Sexual Assault in Australia: A Statistical Overview* (cat. no. 4523.0) – single issue
- *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (cat. no. 1269.0) – irregular
- *Working Papers in Econometrics and Applied Statistics: No 2003/2 Dynamics in Repeat Imprisonment: Utilising Prison Census Data* (cat. no. 1351.0) – irregular

**102** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also provides a release calendar on the web site detailing products to be released in the next six months. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics in the ABS releases *Crime and Justice News* (cat. no. 4500.0), an annual newsletter that is published on the ABS website. The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics can be contacted by email <[crime.justice@abs.gov.au](mailto:crime.justice@abs.gov.au)>.

## Non-ABS publications

**103** Non-ABS sources which may be of interest include:

- Australian Institute of Criminology, *List of Publications* – irregular <<http://www.aic.gov.au>>
- Crime Research Centre, University of Western Australia, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia* – issued biannually <<http://www.law.uwa.edu.au/research/crc>>
- Department of Corrective Services, New South Wales, *NSW Inmate Census* – irregular <<http://www.correctiveservices.nsw.gov.au>>
- Department of Justice, Northern Territory, *Northern Territory Quarterly Crime and Justice Statistics* – issued quarterly <<http://www.nt.gov.au/justice>>
- Department of Justice, Victoria, *Statistical Profile of the Victorian Prison System* – issued annually <<http://www.justice.vic.gov.au>>
- NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, *New South Wales Criminal Courts Statistics* – issued annually <<http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au>>
- Office of Crime Statistics and Research, South Australia, *Crime and Justice in South Australia* – issued annually <<http://www.ocsar.sa.gov.au>>
- Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision, *Report on Government Services* – issued annually <<http://www.pc.gov.au>>

APPENDIX 1

**AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD  
OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION (ANZSOC) 2011 .....**



**A1.1**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Division/Subdivision (a)</i>
<b>01</b>	<b>Homicide and related offences</b> Murder Attempted murder Manslaughter and driving causing death
<b>02</b>	<b>Acts intended to cause injury</b> Assault Other acts intended to cause injury
<b>03</b>	<b>Sexual assault and related offences</b> Sexual assault Non-assaultive sexual offences
<b>04</b>	<b>Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons</b> Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons
<b>05</b>	<b>Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person</b> Abduction and kidnapping Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment Harassment and threatening behaviour
<b>06</b>	<b>Robbery, extortion and related offences</b> Robbery Blackmail and extortion
<b>07</b>	<b>Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter</b> Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter
<b>08</b>	<b>Theft and related offences</b> Motor vehicle theft and related offences Theft (except motor vehicles) Receive or handle proceeds of crime Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)
<b>09</b>	<b>Fraud, deception and related offences</b> Obtain benefit by deception Forgery and counterfeiting Deceptive business/government practices Other fraud and deception offences
<b>10</b>	<b>Illicit drug offences</b> Import or export illicit drugs Deal or traffic in illicit drugs Manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs Possess and/or use illicit drugs Other illicit drug offences
<b>11</b>	<b>Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences</b> Prohibited weapons/explosives offences Regulated weapons/explosives offences
<b>12</b>	<b>Property damage and environmental pollution</b> Property damage Environmental pollution
<b>13</b>	<b>Public order offences</b> Disorderly conduct Regulated public order offences Offensive conduct
<b>14</b>	<b>Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences</b> Driver licence offences Vehicle registration and roadworthiness offences Regulatory driving offences Pedestrian offences

(a) Refers to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2008* (cat. no. 1234.0).

**A1.1**

Code Division/Subdivision (a)

**15 Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations**

- Breach of custodial order offences
- Breach of community-based orders
- Breach of violence and non-violence orders
- Offences against government operations
- Offences against government security
- Offences against justice procedures

**16 Miscellaneous offences**

- Defamation, libel and privacy offences
- Public health and safety offences
- Commercial/industry/financial regulation
- Other miscellaneous offences

(a) Refers to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2008* (cat. no. 1234.0).

## DATA CUBES

The following supplementary data cubes are available free of charge on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Each table is cross-classified by state and territory.

*All prisoners*

- 1 Prisoners, security classification by sex
- 2 Prisoners, prison location by sex

*Sentenced prisoners*

- 3 Sentenced prisoners, most serious offence
- 4 Sentenced prisoners, level of court of sentence by sex
- 5 Sentenced prisoners, most serious offence by sentence length
- 6 Periodic detainees, most serious offence
- 7 Periodic detainees, age by sex
- 8 Periodic detainees, aggregate sentence length

*Unsentenced prisoners*

- 9 Unsentenced prisoners, most serious charge
- 10 Unsentenced prisoners, level of court of remand
- 11 Unsentenced prisoners, mean and median time on remand by level of court

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait  
Islander status*

- 12 Prisoners, most serious offence/charge by Indigenous status
- 13 Prisoners, sex and age by Indigenous status
- 14 Prisoners, sex and prior imprisonment by Indigenous status
- 15 Sentenced prisoners, aggregate sentence length by Indigenous status
- 16 Sentenced prisoners, mean and median aggregate sentence length by sex and Indigenous status
- 17 Sentenced prisoners, expected time to serve by Indigenous status
- 18 Sentenced prisoners, mean and median expected time to serve by sex and Indigenous status

## GLOSSARY

<b>90th percentile</b>	A percentile is a value that divides the distribution of a particular data item into 100 groups having equal frequencies. The 90th percentile indicates that 90 percent of the values of the data item lie at or below the 90th percentile.
<b>Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person</b>	Acts intended to threaten or harass, or acts that unlawfully deprive another person of their freedom of movement, that are 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>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners</b>	Prisoners who self identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin at the time of reception.
<b>Acts intended to cause injury</b>	Acts, excluding attempted murder and those resulting in death, which are intended to cause non-fatal injury or harm to another person and where there is no sexual or acquisitive element.
<b>Adult prisoner</b>	An adult prisoner is a person who is aged 18 years and over in all states and territories except Queensland where an adult prisoner is a person aged 17 years and over (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 11).
<b>Age standardisation</b>	Age standardisation is a statistical method that adjusts crude rates to account for age differences between study populations. Age standardisation enables better comparisons between different populations. In the context of such a comparison, the key variable of interest is the ratio of rates, rather than the age standardised rates alone (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 33–38).
<b>Aggregate sentence</b>	The longest period that the convicted prisoner may be detained for the current sentenced offences in the current episode.
<b>Country of birth</b>	Country of birth information is classified according to the <i>Standard Classification of Countries (SACC), Second edition</i> (cat. no. 1269.0) (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 48).
<b>Crude imprisonment rates</b>	Crude imprisonment rates are calculated by dividing the number of prisoners in the reference period, by the total adult population, multiplied by 100,000 to give a crude rate per 100,000 adult population. Crude rates measure the actual rates of imprisonment and are not adjusted for any differences in population structures that may influence the rates. As such, it is preferable to use age standardised rates when comparing rates of imprisonment for Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.
<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.
<b>Date of reception</b>	The date the prisoner was received into prison for the current episode.
<b>Episode</b>	A continuous period of imprisonment (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 48–49).
<b>Expected time to serve</b>	The period of imprisonment that a convicted prisoner is expected to serve. In most cases this refers to the time between the date of reception for this episode and the earliest date of release (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 52–76).
<b>Fine default only</b>	A type of sentence where persons 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.

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<b>Fixed term</b>	A type of sentence 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.
<b>Fraud, deception and related offences</b>	Offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain a benefit.
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	The unlawful killing, attempted unlawful killing or conspiracy to kill another person.
<b>Illicit drug offences</b>	The possession, sale, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacture or cultivation of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation.
<b>Imprisonment rate</b>	Imprisonment rates are expressed as the number of persons in prison per 100,000 adult population. Imprisonment rates enable comparison of prisoner populations across states and territories.
<b>Indeterminate sentences</b>	Types of sentences where persons are sentenced to life imprisonment with no prescribed minimum time to serve. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the person will be held in custody for the term of their natural life. This category includes Indeterminate – life; Indeterminate – Governor's/HM Pleasure; or Indeterminate – subject to ministerial/administrative decision.
<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 Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 13 and 98).
<b>Legal status</b>	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 legal status of sentenced includes: no appeal current; awaiting appeal; unfit to plead; not guilty on grounds of insanity; preventative detention. A legal status of unsentenced includes: unconvicted awaiting court hearing or trial; awaiting sentence; and awaiting deportation.
<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>Life with minimum</b>	A type of sentence where persons are sentenced to life imprisonment, where a minimum time to serve in custody has been specified by the court.
<b>Maximum-minimum (or max-min)</b>	A type of sentence where persons 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.
<b>Mean</b>	The arithmetic average.
<b>Median</b>	The middle value of a set of values when the values are sorted in order.
<b>Miscellaneous offences</b>	Offences involving the breach of statutory rules or regulations governing activities, where such offences are not explicitly dealt with under any other division of ANZSOC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ harassment and related offences</li> <li>■ public health and safety offences</li> <li>■ commercial/industry/financial regulations.</li> </ul>
<b>Most serious charge</b>	Historically, for unsentenced prisoners, whether convicted or not, the most serious charge is the charge which carries the longest statutory maximum penalty. From 2006, the Prisoner Census moved towards the use of the National Offence Index for determining most serious charge (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 84).
<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, except for Tasmania (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–83).

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<b>Offences against justice procedures, government security and operations</b>	An act or omission that is deemed to be prejudicial to the effective carrying out of justice procedures or any government operations. This includes general government operations as well as those specifically concerned with maintaining government security.
<b>Other indeterminate sentence</b>	Includes two sentence types: Indeterminate – Governor's/HM Pleasure or Indeterminate – subject to ministerial/administrative decision.
<b>Other sentence</b>	An indeterminate sentence determination whereby persons are declared as habitual criminals, or persons are either permanently or temporarily deemed not responsible for their actions because of a mental disorder or intellectual disability. Such prisoners are detained and do not have 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. This includes all Indeterminate sentences, except for Indeterminate – Life.
<b>Periodic detention</b>	A type of sentence where persons are in custody for two consecutive days in a week (periodic detainee week), but remain at liberty during the rest of the week. This sentencing option is only available in the Australian Capital Territory courts. Periodic detention ceased to be a sentencing option in New South Wales in October, 2010.
<b>Prior imprisonment</b>	Persons known to have been imprisoned under sentence in an adult prison. 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.
<b>Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences</b>	Offences involving prohibited or regulated weapons and explosives.
<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 or a definable entity held in common by the community.
<b>Public order offences</b>	Offences involving personal conduct that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ involves or may lead to 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>In general these offences do not involve a specific victim or victims, however some offences, such as offensive language and offensive behaviour, may be directed towards a single victim.</p>
<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>Robbery, extortion and related offences</b>	Acts intended to unlawfully gain money, property or other thing of value from, or to cause detriment to, another person by using the threat of force or any other coercive measure.
<b>Sentenced in the last 12 months</b>	Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commenced between 1 July in the preceding year and 30 June in the current year. The date the aggregate sentence commenced is based on a determination made by a sentencing judicial officer. This date may take into consideration time on remand or sentences currently being served.

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<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/HM's Pleasure' and 'Forensic Patients', or those who have received a life sentence. Also included are periodic detainees in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.
<b>Sexual assault and related offences</b>	Acts of a sexual nature against another person which are non-consensual or consent is proscribed.
<b>Theft and related offences</b>	The unlawful taking or obtaining of money or goods not involving the use of force, threat of force or violence, coercion or deception, with the intent to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner or possessor of the use of the money or goods, or the receiving or handling of money or goods obtained unlawfully.
<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>Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences</b>	Offences relating to vehicle and most forms of road traffic, including offences pertaining to the licensing, registration, roadworthiness or use of vehicles, bicycle offences and pedestrian offences.
<b>Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter</b>	The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced.
<b>Unsentenced prisoners</b>	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.



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