



2010

4517.0

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 or Paul Romanis on Melbourne (03) 9615 7362.

NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents national statistics on prisoners who were in adult corrective services custody on 30 June 2010. 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 2010 reference period are based on the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (Second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0) and the revised *National Offence Index (NOI), 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001) for all jurisdictions.
- Data for 2009 for Western Australia and Queensland are based on the first edition of ASOC (ASOC97) and NOI02. Therefore caution should be exercised when comparing data for these jurisdictions prior to 2010. For further details see Appendix 1 and Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40–47.
- 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>. A list of other ABS publications relating to Crime and Justice statistics can be found in paragraph 108 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.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ANCO	Australian National Classification of Offences
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 2010. 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 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 picture of the persons in prison at a point in time (30 June 2010), 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
DATA

The Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) provides a basis for the standardised collection, analysis and dissemination of offence data within crime and justice statistics. 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

The revised classification impacts the Prisoner Census time series in relation to offence information. Prisoner numbers are not impacted. The number of offence divisions have remained the same, however changes have been made to offence subdivisions and groups resulting in some subdivisions and groups moving across divisions. Additionally, as part of the migration, some jurisdictions discovered incorrect assignment of local offence codes to ASOC, resulting in further changes to 2009 and 2010 offence data.

In 2009, the impact of the migration was measured for four jurisdictions. The largest impacts occurred in divisions 05, 11, 13 and 16 with movements greater than 15%. However, the size of these movements was largely a reflection of the small numbers within these offence categories. All other divisions were not greatly impacted.

Caution should be exercised when making comparisons to 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. For more details about these impacts, refer to Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40–45 and the Technical Note in the 2009 issue of Prisoners in Australia.

PRISONER SNAPSHOT

At 30 June 2010 there were 29,700 prisoners (sentenced and unsentenced) in Australian prisons, an increase of 1% (383 prisoners) from 30 June 2009. This represented a national imprisonment rate of 170 prisoners per 100,000 adult population. The median aggregate sentence length for all sentenced prisoners was 3 years.

Unsentenced prisoners comprised 21% (6,367) of the total prisoner population, a decrease of 0.4% (26) from 30 June 2009. Over half (55%) of all prisoners had served a sentence in an adult prison prior to the current episode. The most serious offence/charge category of acts intended to cause injury accounted for the highest proportion of all prisoners (20% or 5,805).

Of the total prisoner population, 8% (2,228) were female and approximately eight in ten (80% or 23,863) were born in Australia. The median age of all prisoners was 33.5 years.

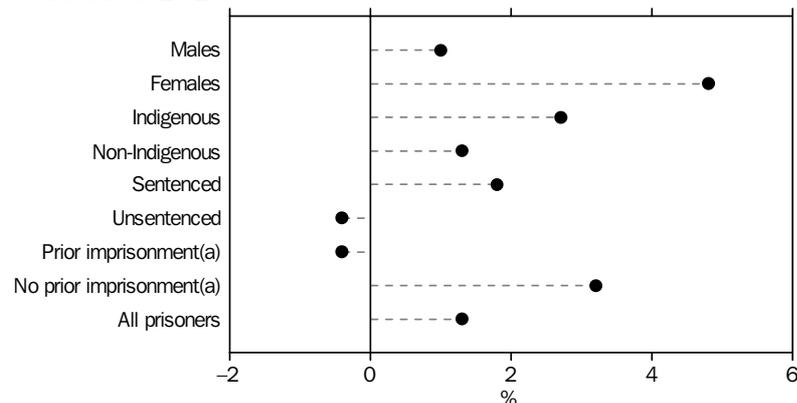
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners comprised just over a quarter (26% or 7,584) of the total prisoner population. The age standardised imprisonment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 1,892 per 100,000 adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. This was 14 times higher than non-Indigenous prisoners at 30 June 2010.

CHANGES IN THE PRISONER POPULATION

The total prisoner population increased by 1% (from 29,317 on 30 June 2009 to 29,700 on 30 June 2010), which is less than the 6% (1,702) increase recorded between 2008 and 2009. Between the 2009 and 2010 Prisoner Census dates:

- the number of male prisoners increased by 1% (280) while the number of female prisoners increased by 5% (103);
- the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners increased by 3% (198);
- sentenced prisoners increased by 2% (409) and the number of unsentenced prisoners decreased by 0.4% (26). (Table 2.2)

CHANGE IN SELECTED PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS, 30 June 2009 to 30 June 2010

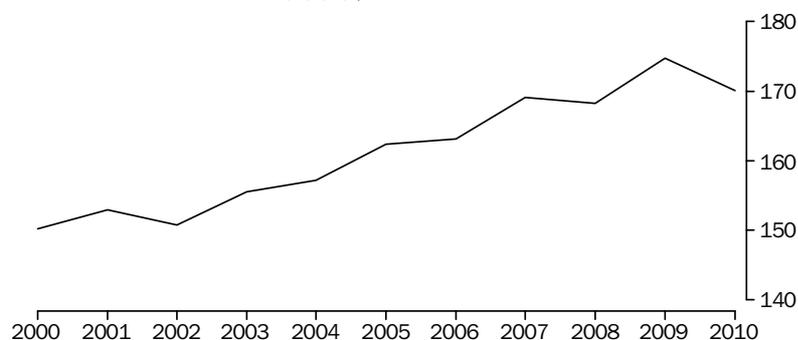


(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

IMPRISONMENT RATES

At 30 June 2010, the national imprisonment rate was 170 prisoners per 100,000 adult population, down from 175 prisoners per 100,000 adult population in 2009. (Table 2.3)

IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b), 30 June 2000 to 30 June 2010



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–24.
 (b) The denominator used to calculate national imprisonment rates has changed over time. Refer to paragraphs 24–27 of the Explanatory Notes.

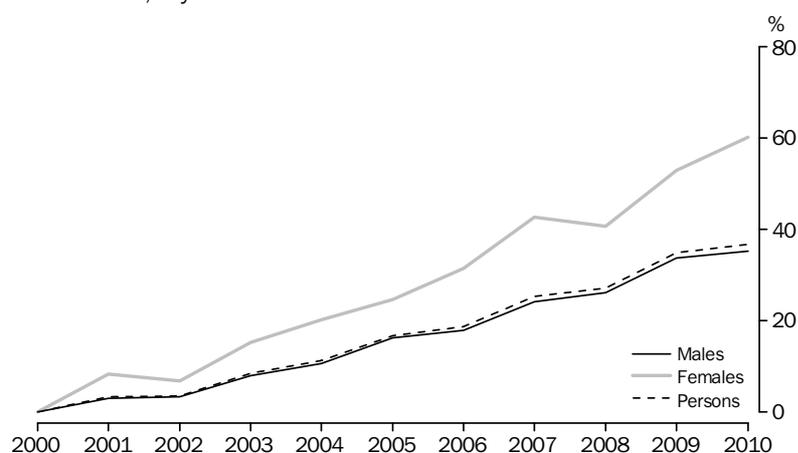
SEX

Males comprised 92% (27,472) of the total prisoner population at 30 June 2010, while females comprised 8% (2,228). The number of male prisoners increased by 1% (280) and female prisoners increased by 5% (103) from 30 June 2009. (Table 2.2)

The imprisonment rate for males at 30 June 2010 was 319 prisoners per 100,000 adult males, 13 times the rate for females (25 female prisoners per 100,000 adult females). (Table 2.3)

Between 2000 and 2010, the total number of prisoners increased 37%, from 21,714 to 29,700. Over the same period, the number of male prisoners increased 35% (from 20,324 to 27,472) and the number of female prisoners increased by 60% (from 1,390 to 2,228). (Table 2.2)

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS, 30 June 2000 to 30 June 2010, by sex



AGE

The median age of male prisoners at 30 June 2010 was 33.4 years, slightly lower than the median age for all prisoners (33.5 years). Females had a median age of 34.6 years. Approximately two thirds (67%) 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 81–84). At 30 June 2010, the most prevalent offences/charges for prisoners (either sentenced or unsentenced) were: acts intended to cause injury (20%); sexual assault (13%); illicit drug offences and unlawful entry with intent (both 11%); and robbery and extortion and homicide (both 10%). Together, these offences/charges accounted for three quarters (75%) of all prisoners in 2010. (Table 2.5)

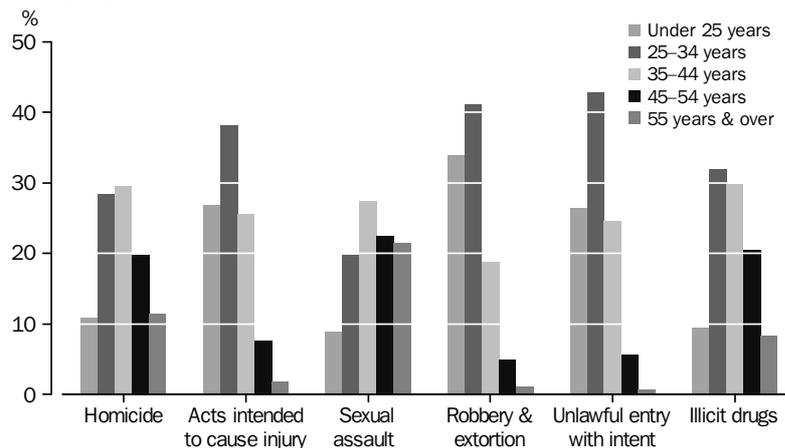
Age

Prisoners aged 25–34 years accounted for the highest proportion of prisoners for the following offence/charge categories:

- unlawful entry with intent (43%);
- robbery and extortion (41%);
- acts intended to cause injury (38%); and
- illicit drugs (32%).

Prisoners aged 35–44 years accounted for the highest proportion of prisoners for homicide and sexual assault (30% and 27% respectively).

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

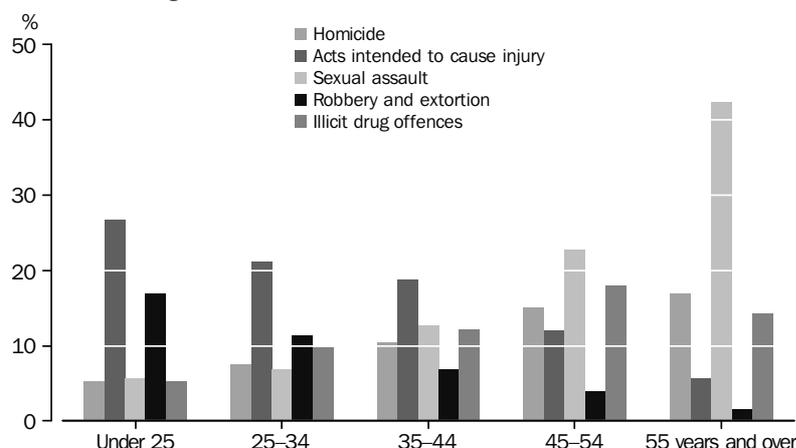


The following graph shows that when comparing different age groups:

- prisoners aged 55 years and over and 45–54 had the highest proportion of prisoners imprisoned for sexual assault than for any other selected most serious offence/charge category (42% and 23% respectively);
- for each of the remaining age groups, the offence with the highest proportion of prisoners was acts intended to cause injury.

Age continued

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



COUNTRY OF BIRTH

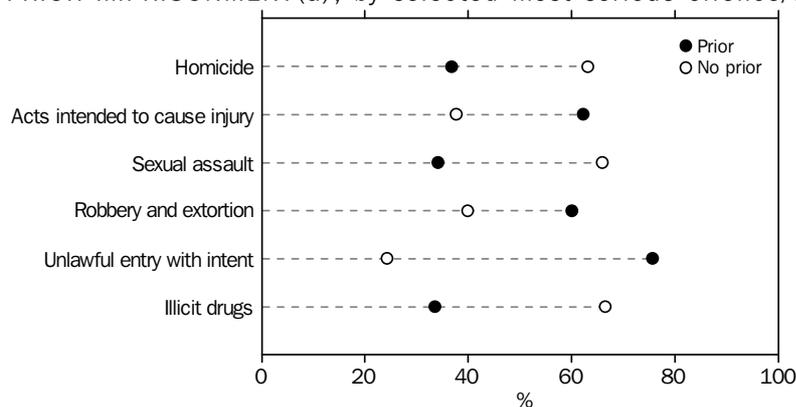
At 30 June 2010, Australia was recorded as the country of birth for 80% (23,863) of all prisoners (sentenced and unsentenced). This was followed by New Zealand (3% or 842 prisoners), Vietnam (3% or 755) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (2% or 600).

Prisoners born in Samoa had the highest imprisonment rate (555 prisoners per 100,000 adult population for Samoa), followed by prisoners born in Tonga (531 prisoners per 100,000 adult population for Tonga). (Table 2.4)

PRIOR IMPRISONMENT

Over half (55%) of prisoners in custody at 30 June 2010 had served a sentence in an adult prison prior to the current episode. Of those prisoners sentenced in the last twelve months, 58% had a prior imprisonment. (Table 2.6)

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



(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment 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 (76%), offences against justice (72%), and theft and related offences (70%). Conversely, approximately two-thirds of prisoners (69%) with a most serious offence/charge of fraud and deception, illicit drug offences (67%) and sexual assault (66%) had no prior adult imprisonment recorded. (Table 2.6)

SENTENCED PRISONERS

There were 23,333 sentenced prisoners in Australian prisons at 30 June 2010, an increase of 2% (409 sentenced prisoners) from 30 June 2009 (22,924). (Table 2.2)

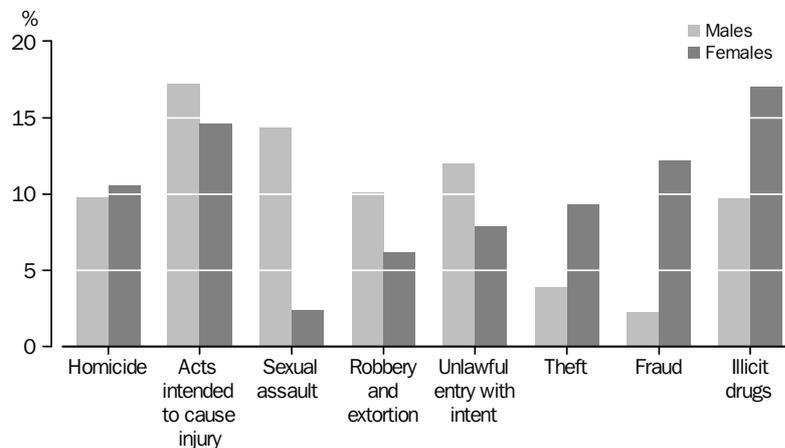
Most serious offence

Seven offences accounted for 82% of all sentenced prisoners: acts intended to cause injury (17%); sexual assault (14%); unlawful entry with intent (12%); illicit drug offences; homicide; robbery and extortion; and offences against justice (10% each). (Table 2.5)

Sex

The number of sentenced males in prison increased by 275 (1%) from 30 June 2009, while sentenced females increased by 134 (8%) in the same period. At 30 June 2010, the most serious offence with the highest proportion of sentenced male prisoners was acts intended to cause injury (17%), followed by sexual assault (14%). For sentenced female prisoners, the most serious offence with the highest proportion was illicit drugs (17%), followed by acts intended to cause injury (15%). (Table 2.7)

SENTENCED PRISONERS, selected most serious offence, by sex



Aggregate sentence length

Of all sentenced prisoners, 4% (913) were serving a life term or other indeterminate sentence. Just over one quarter (26% or 6,047) of sentenced prisoners had an aggregate sentence length imposed ranging from 2 years to less than 5 years, while 21% (4,908) had an aggregate sentence length of between 5 years and under 10 years. Approximately 33% (7,675) of prisoners had an aggregate sentence length of less than 2 years. Periodic detainees accounted for 3% (749) of all sentenced prisoners.

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length for sentenced prisoners was unchanged from 2009 at 3 years (36 months). For information about interpreting mean and median sentence length based on a census 'snapshot' see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 78–80.

The longest median aggregate sentence lengths at 30 June 2010 were for homicide (approximately 14.6 years or 175 months), miscellaneous offences (10 years or 120 months) and sexual assault (6.6 years or 79 months). (Table 2.8)

Expected time to serve

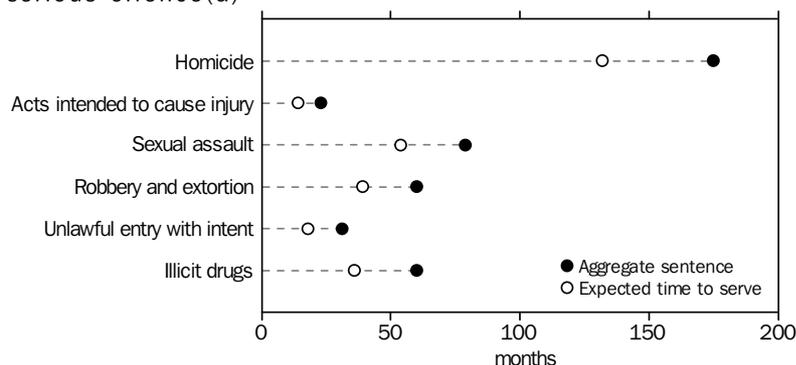
Expected time to serve takes into account the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners. Almost one quarter (24%) of sentenced prisoners (5,600) had an expected time to serve between 2 and less than 5 years, while 21% of prisoners (4,914) had an expected time to serve greater than 5 years.

*Expected time to serve
continued*

Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life without a minimum, and periodic detention sentences, the median expected time to serve for sentenced prisoners at 30 June 2010 was 2 years (24 months), an increase of just over two months from 2009.

The median expected time to serve was highest for the offence category of homicide (11 years or 132 months), followed by miscellaneous offences (6 years or 72 months) and sexual assault (4.5 years or 54 months). (Table 2.8)

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 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 6,367 unsentenced prisoners at 30 June 2010, a slight decrease (0.4%) from 30 June 2009 (6,393). Unsentenced prisoners accounted for 21% of the total prisoner population in Australian prisons at 30 June 2010, a decrease from 22% at 30 June 2009. (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%).

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 2010 was 3.1 months, an increase from 2.9 months at 30 June 2009. The longest amount of time spent on remand was by prisoners charged with homicide (median of 8.6 months), followed by sexual assault and illicit drug offences (both with a median of 4.5 months) (Table 2.9). For information about interpreting median time on remand based on a census 'snapshot' see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 78–80.

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 New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory. There were 749 periodic detainees at 30 June 2010, a decrease of 11% (92 periodic detainees) from 30 June 2009. More than a quarter (27% or 202) of periodic detainees were sentenced for traffic and vehicle regulatory offences, followed by acts intended to cause injury (25% or 190). (Table 2.8)

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>Other(b)</i>	<i>Total</i>
NUMBER								
All prisoners(c)	2 811	5 805	3 712	2 881	3 376	3 233	7 882	29 700
Males	2 575	5 402	3 663	2 743	3 198	2 848	7 043	27 472
Females	236	403	49	138	178	385	839	2 228
Indigenous	460	2 496	792	659	1 125	130	1 922	7 584
Non-Indigenous	2 333	3 275	2 889	2 190	2 237	3 020	5 883	21 827
Unknown	18	34	31	32	14	83	77	289
Median age (years)								
Males	38.7	30.5	43.0	28.7	30.3	37.4	33.0	33.4
Females	39.2	32.4	41.0	29.3	30.8	38.7	35.0	34.6
Indigenous	35.9	30.4	36.6	27.7	27.4	34.1	30.9	30.6
Non-Indigenous	39.2	30.9	44.8	29.1	31.6	37.8	33.9	34.7
All prisoners	38.7	30.6	42.9	28.7	30.3	37.5	33.2	33.5
Sentenced	2 296	3 970	3 144	2 295	2 727	2 386	6 515	23 333
Unsentenced	515	1 835	568	586	649	847	1 367	6 367
Prior imprisonment(d)	1 035	3 616	1 267	1 732	2 556	1 084	4 914	16 204
No prior imprisonment(d)	1 776	2 181	2 440	1 148	820	2 149	2 946	13 460
PROPORTION (%)								
Males	91.6	93.1	98.7	95.2	94.7	88.1	89.4	92.5
Females	8.4	6.9	1.3	4.8	5.3	11.9	10.6	7.5
Indigenous	16.4	43.0	21.3	22.9	33.3	4.0	24.4	25.5
Non-Indigenous	83.0	56.4	77.8	76.0	66.3	93.4	74.6	73.5
Unknown	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.0	1.0
Sentenced	81.7	68.4	84.7	79.7	80.8	73.8	82.7	78.6
Unsentenced	18.3	31.6	15.3	20.3	19.2	26.2	17.3	21.4
Prior imprisonment(d)	36.8	62.3	34.1	60.1	75.7	33.5	62.3	54.6
No prior imprisonment(d)	63.2	37.6	65.7	39.8	24.3	66.5	37.4	45.3
All prisoners(c)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84.

(b) Includes ASOC Divisions 04–05, 08–09 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, 2000–2010

	SEX		INDIGENOUS STATUS		LEGAL STATUS		PRIOR IMPRISONMENT(a)(b)		ALL PRISONERS(c)
	Males	Females	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous(d)	Sentenced	Unsentenced	Prior	No prior	
NUMBER									
2000	20 324	1 390	4 104	17 610	17 929	3 785	12 243	9 427	21 714
2001	20 953	1 505	4 447	18 011	18 123	4 335	13 107	9 334	22 458
2002	21 008	1 484	4 498	17 994	18 078	4 414	13 118	9 362	22 492
2003	21 953	1 602	4 829	18 726	18 738	4 817	13 462	9 734	23 555
2004	22 499	1 672	5 048	19 123	19 236	4 935	13 907	10 007	24 171
2005	23 619	1 734	5 656	19 697	20 220	5 133	15 308	9 812	25 353
2006	23 963	1 827	6 091	19 699	20 209	5 581	14 947	10 503	25 790
2007	25 240	1 984	6 630	20 387	21 128	6 096	15 386	11 488	27 224
2008	25 658	1 957	6 706	20 661	21 275	6 340	15 154	12 460	27 615
2009	27 192	2 125	7 386	21 554	22 924	6 393	16 269	13 048	29 317
2010	27 472	2 228	7 584	21 827	23 333	6 367	16 204	13 460	29 700
% CHANGE (FROM PRECEDING YEAR)									
2000	0.7	2.4	-4.7	2.2	-2.2	18.1	na	na	0.8
2001	3.1	8.3	8.4	2.3	1.1	14.5	7.1	-1.0	3.4
2002	0.3	-1.4	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.2
2003	4.5	8.0	7.4	4.1	3.7	9.1	2.6	4.0	4.7
2004	2.5	4.4	4.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.6
2005	5.0	3.7	12.0	3.0	5.1	4.0	10.1	-1.9	4.9
2006	1.5	5.4	7.7	—	-0.1	8.7	-2.4	7.0	1.7
2007	5.3	8.6	8.8	3.5	4.5	9.2	2.9	9.4	5.6
2008	1.7	-1.4	1.1	1.3	0.7	4.0	-1.5	8.5	1.4
2009	6.0	8.6	10.1	4.3	7.8	0.8	7.4	4.7	6.2
2010	1.0	4.8	2.7	1.3	1.8	-0.4	-0.4	3.2	1.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) Caution should be exercised in comparing data prior to 2008. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

(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	34	0.1	22.2	3	0.1	2.1	37	0.1	12.4
18	280	1.0	178.5	15	0.7	10.1	295	1.0	96.7
19	563	2.0	345.5	27	1.2	17.6	590	2.0	186.3
20–24	4 612	16.8	543.5	270	12.1	33.8	4 882	16.4	296.3
25–29	4 948	18.0	589.5	410	18.4	50.3	5 358	18.0	323.9
30–34	4 658	17.0	608.9	425	19.1	55.7	5 083	17.1	332.6
35–39	4 205	15.3	523.5	371	16.6	45.6	4 576	15.4	282.9
40–44	3 042	11.1	395.5	290	13.0	37.3	3 332	11.2	215.4
45–49	2 023	7.4	259.2	200	9.0	25.2	2 223	7.5	141.2
50–54	1 332	4.8	184.1	115	5.2	15.5	1 447	4.9	98.9
55–59	765	2.8	117.0	59	2.6	8.8	824	2.8	62.4
60–64	499	1.8	83.3	30	1.3	5.0	529	1.8	44.0
65 and over	511	1.9	37.4	15	0.7	0.9	526	1.8	17.6
Total	27 472	100.0	318.7	2 230	100.0	25.2	29 702	100.0	170.1
Mean age	35.3	..	..	35.9	..	..	35.4	..	..
Median age	33.4	..	..	34.6	..	..	33.5	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population for that age group. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–24.

2.4 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	2 142	5 132	3 026	2 365	3 023	1 818	6 357	23 863	202.4
New Zealand	69	165	86	164	81	68	209	842	182.8
Vietnam	66	36	12	31	37	422	151	755	381.6
United Kingdom and Ireland(d)	103	80	146	38	43	74	116	600	26.0
Lebanon	26	20	10	14	20	58	78	226	259.4
Former Yugoslavia(e)	31	19	14	11	8	54	43	180	134.3
Indonesia	5	3	—	3	—	9	158	178	280.5
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	20	18	7	10	—	76	40	171	51.1
Fiji	11	20	22	22	11	6	40	132	230.0
Samoa	15	25	20	12	3	3	18	96	555.3
Philippines	11	11	10	10	4	14	34	94	62.2
Malaysia	8	4	6	3	—	38	31	90	74.6
Iraq	10	14	11	12	3	17	18	85	212.5
India	24	7	21	—	3	6	19	80	28.2
Italy	11	6	10	5	3	28	17	80	36.7
Sudan	7	27	13	10	3	—	15	75	396.7
Turkey	11	10	7	4	3	15	21	71	187.3
South Africa	10	5	4	6	7	18	17	67	53.5
Greece	8	7	7	5	5	20	14	66	51.8
United States of America	11	3	13	—	—	26	9	62	93.2
Hong Kong	4	3	4	—	5	21	21	58	70.0
Romania	—	—	3	—	—	36	19	58	358.7
Papua New Guinea	9	18	6	—	12	—	12	57	204.6
Thailand	4	—	5	11	7	15	13	55	130.7
Cambodia	3	—	—	6	3	27	13	52	177.4
Tonga	11	11	5	8	—	4	10	49	531.0
Germany	5	—	18	3	—	8	12	46	37.0
Sri Lanka	3	3	10	5	3	—	18	42	52.2
Singapore	4	3	5	—	—	21	7	40	83.7
Chile	—	4	6	—	7	8	11	36	130.2
Other(f)	167	151	204	117	77	319	341	1 376	na
Total	2 809	5 805	3 711	2 875	3 371	3 229	7 882	29 682	170.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

na not available

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84.

(b) Includes ASOC 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 28.

(d) Includes United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Ireland.

(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.

2.5 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	2 112	184	2 296	463	52	515	2 575	236	2 811
Acts intended to cause injury	3 717	253	3 970	1 685	150	1 835	5 402	403	5 805
Sexual assault and related offences	3 102	42	3 144	561	7	568	3 663	49	3 712
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	497	44	541	141	5	146	638	49	687
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	195	11	206	117	8	125	312	19	331
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2 188	107	2 295	555	31	586	2 743	138	2 881
Unlawful entry with intent	2 590	137	2 727	608	41	649	3 198	178	3 376
Theft and related offences	837	160	997	239	35	274	1 076	195	1 271
Fraud, deception and related offences	489	211	700	118	27	145	607	238	845
Illicit drug offences	2 092	294	2 386	756	91	847	2 848	385	3 233
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	138	—	138	72	7	79	210	7	217
Property damage and environmental pollution	224	19	243	67	3	70	291	22	313
Public order offences	156	12	168	31	—	31	187	12	199
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1 060	63	1 123	49	—	49	1 109	63	1 172
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	2 078	178	2 256	369	35	404	2 447	213	2 660
Miscellaneous offences	108	8	116	34	4	38	142	12	154
Unknown	22	3	25	3	—	3	25	3	28
Total	21 605	1 726	23 331	5 868	496	6 364	27 473	2 222	29 695

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84.

2.6 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	241	22.4	2 055	39.9	2 296	38.0	515	31.5	2 811	36.8
Acts intended to cause injury	2 588	61.8	1 382	67.1	3 970	63.6	1 835	59.4	5 805	62.3
Sexual assault and related offences	901	25.6	2 243	36.6	3 144	33.5	568	37.9	3 712	34.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	387	54.3	154	74.0	541	59.9	146	63.7	687	60.7
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	60	48.3	146	56.8	206	54.4	125	52.8	331	53.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences	638	44.8	1 657	68.8	2 295	62.1	586	52.2	2 881	60.1
Unlawful entry with intent	1 385	74.3	1 342	81.2	2 727	77.7	649	67.3	3 376	75.7
Theft and related offences	770	74.0	227	65.6	997	72.1	274	63.5	1 271	70.3
Fraud, deception and related offences	485	27.0	215	33.0	700	28.9	145	40.0	845	30.8
Illicit drug offences	937	31.6	1 449	33.4	2 386	32.7	847	35.9	3 233	33.5
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	65	64.6	75	52.0	140	57.9	79	57.0	219	57.5
Property damage and environmental pollution	155	61.3	88	58.0	243	60.1	70	51.4	313	58.1
Public order offences	122	61.5	46	43.5	168	56.5	32	65.6	200	58.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1 039	64.5	84	84.5	1 123	66.0	51	60.8	1 174	65.8
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 925	78.1	331	70.1	2 256	77.0	404	46.0	2 660	72.3
Miscellaneous offences	28	25.0	88	22.7	116	23.3	38	10.5	154	20.1
Unknown	22	68.2	3	—	25	60.0	—	—	25	60.0
Total	11 748	58.2	11 585	52.9	23 333	55.6	6 364	50.7	29 697	54.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84.

(c) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010.

2.7**SENTENCED PRISONERS, sex by selected most serious offence, 2000–2010(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										
2000	9.7	11.0	13.0	14.0	11.9	6.0	3.2	9.7	9.1	16 846
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
FEMALES										
2000	11.0	9.2	0.9	12.7	10.1	9.4	12.1	13.1	10.8	1 083
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
PERSONS										
2000	9.7	10.9	12.3	13.9	11.8	6.2	3.8	9.9	9.2	17 929
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

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–83.

(b) Offence data prior to 2001 are based on ANCO. Offence data from 2001–2008 are based on ASOC97. Offence data for 2009 are based on ASOC08, with the 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 40–45.

2.8 SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a)

	<i>Periodic detention</i>	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 & under 6 months</i>	<i>6 & under 12 months</i>	<i>1 & under 2 years</i>	<i>2 & under 5 years</i>
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (b)						
Homicide and related offences	13	—	3	—	15	104
Acts intended to cause injury	190	91	243	495	1 085	1 127
Sexual assault and related offences	22	19	56	38	182	683
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	41	27	33	69	152	169
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	5	5	19	72
Robbery, extortion and related offences	32	7	12	19	110	910
Unlawful entry with intent	36	28	77	119	702	1 187
Theft and related offences	32	69	107	151	318	204
Fraud, deception and related offences	69	11	37	57	146	225
Illicit drug offences	61	20	40	49	222	748
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	4	7	10	25	50
Property damage and environmental pollution	10	12	12	29	51	81
Public order offences	12	14	13	24	50	24
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	202	104	164	206	370	75
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	16	202	315	518	687	370
Miscellaneous offences	—	3	—	4	4	9
Unknown	6	3	—	3	3	9
Total	749	614	1 124	1 796	4 141	6 047

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)					
Homicide and related offences	13	3	7	12	54	248
Acts intended to cause injury	190	182	548	924	931	809
Sexual assault and related offences	22	23	87	145	384	984
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	41	33	93	117	142	93
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	5	12	43	71
Robbery, extortion and related offences	32	16	36	131	437	968
Unlawful entry with intent	36	73	216	529	806	808
Theft and related offences	32	81	202	281	199	143
Fraud, deception and related offences	69	30	85	127	185	158
Illicit drug offences	61	39	78	218	509	834
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	4	14	20	31	53
Property damage and environmental pollution	10	16	23	54	63	54
Public order offences	12	22	21	41	31	17
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	202	136	300	316	150	18
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	16	234	456	612	556	315
Miscellaneous offences	—	4	4	8	5	19
Unknown	6	—	—	3	4	8
Total	749	896	2 175	3 550	4 530	5 600

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–83.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(c) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

2.8 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	363	228	319	384	827	40
Acts intended to cause injury	563	120	26	8	9	13
Sexual assault and related offences	1 259	547	173	80	16	69
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	39	6	3	—	3	3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	66	23	7	4	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	867	202	92	33	5	6
Unlawful entry with intent	491	61	15	8	—	3
Theft and related offences	97	17	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	140	11	4	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	804	280	81	58	23	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	34	3	—	—	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	36	7	—	3	—	3
Public order offences	10	10	6	—	—	4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	102	11	5	9	18	3
Miscellaneous offences	31	35	10	11	6	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4 908	1 561	741	598	913	144

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)					
Homicide and related offences	379	371	271	192	695	40
Acts intended to cause injury	309	41	12	3	7	13
Sexual assault and related offences	1 025	292	71	25	16	69
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	17	—	—	—	3	3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	54	10	3	—	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	489	126	39	9	5	6
Unlawful entry with intent	213	27	10	4	—	3
Theft and related offences	52	5	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	43	—	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	465	130	25	21	6	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	10	—	—	—	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	17	3	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	12	7	—	—	—	4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	34	4	6	5	12	3
Miscellaneous offences	45	15	11	3	—	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 170	1 031	451	262	750	144

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–83.
 (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 52.
 (e) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

2.8 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	2 296	9.8	175.1	175.1
Acts intended to cause injury	3 970	17.0	35.7	22.7
Sexual assault and related offences	3 144	13.5	89.8	79.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	545	2.3	27.4	18.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	207	0.9	73.4	60.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2 295	9.8	74.5	60.1
Unlawful entry with intent	2 727	11.7	40.8	31.2
Theft and related offences	995	4.3	25.8	15.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	700	3.0	38.5	27.7
Illicit drug offences	2 386	10.2	75.1	60.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	140	0.6	45.0	36.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	244	1.0	36.2	24.0
Public order offences	167	0.7	37.2	17.9
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1 124	4.8	11.9	11.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	2 256	9.7	19.7	12.0
Miscellaneous offences	113	0.5	122.6	120.1
Unknown	27	0.1	36.3	33.9
Total	23 336	100.0	59.0	36.0

	Total	Total (%)	Mean (months)(b)	Median (months)(b)
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (d)				
Homicide and related offences	2 297	9.8	137.9	132.1
Acts intended to cause injury	3 969	17.0	24.2	13.9
Sexual assault and related offences	3 143	13.5	65.8	54.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	542	2.3	18.4	12.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	204	0.9	52.8	38.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2 294	9.8	51.6	38.7
Unlawful entry with intent	2 728	11.7	27.6	18.4
Theft and related offences	995	4.3	18.2	9.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	700	3.0	22.7	15.8
Illicit drug offences	2 386	10.2	48.8	35.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	139	0.6	29.3	23.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	243	1.0	23.9	15.8
Public order offences	167	0.7	25.8	10.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1 125	4.8	7.8	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	2 256	9.7	15.7	9.7
Miscellaneous offences	114	0.5	83.9	72.0
Unknown	24	0.1	25.6	22.0
Total	23 326	100.0	42.7	23.8

(a) For a definition of most serious offence, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–83.

(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 78–80 and Glossary.

(c) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(d) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

2.9 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	515	8.1	10.6	8.6	21.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 835	28.8	4.0	2.5	9.6
Sexual assault and related offences	568	8.9	6.4	4.5	13.9
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	146	2.3	3.2	1.5	7.7
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	125	2.0	5.2	3.3	13.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	586	9.2	5.5	3.9	13.0
Unlawful entry with intent	649	10.2	3.6	2.2	7.9
Theft and related offences	274	4.3	2.8	1.4	6.4
Fraud, deception and related offences	145	2.3	4.9	2.7	11.9
Illicit drug offences	847	13.3	7.2	4.5	17.8
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	79	1.2	3.4	1.6	8.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	70	1.1	4.6	2.8	12.0
Public order offences	32	0.5	2.2	1.4	4.9
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	51	0.8	3.2	0.8	5.2
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	404	6.3	3.7	2.0	9.1
Miscellaneous offences	38	0.6	7.4	4.3	24.1
Unknown	3	—	4.5	0.8	12.7
Total	6 367	100.0	5.2	3.1	13.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious charge see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 84.

CHAPTER 3

PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS, STATES AND TERRITORIES

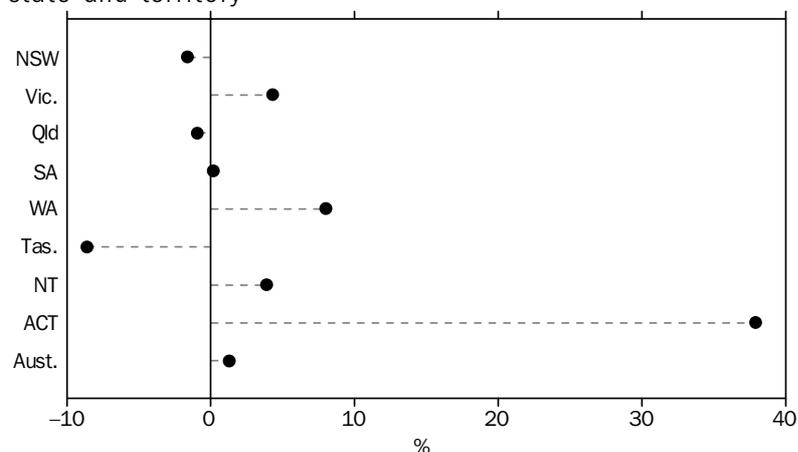
PRISONER SNAPSHOT

At 30 June 2010, almost three-quarters (72% or 21,334) of the total prisoner population were located in either New South Wales (37% or 10,947), Queensland (19% or 5,615) or Western Australia (16% or 4,772). (Table 3.1)

CHANGES IN THE PRISONER POPULATION

Between 2009 and 2010, the prisoner population increased in all states and territories, except New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania. The highest proportional increases in prisoner numbers were for the Australian Capital Territory (38%), Western Australia (8%), Victoria and the Northern Territory (both 4%). The increase (1%) in the national prisoner population was strongly influenced by the growth in the Western Australian prisoner population. While Western Australia accounted for 16% of the national prisoner population in 2010, it contributed 92% to the increase in prisoner numbers between 2009 and 2010. While New South Wales and Queensland prisoner numbers decreased slightly, Tasmania's prisoner population declined by 9% from 2009. (Table 3.5)

CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS, 30 June 2009 to 30 June 2010, by state and territory



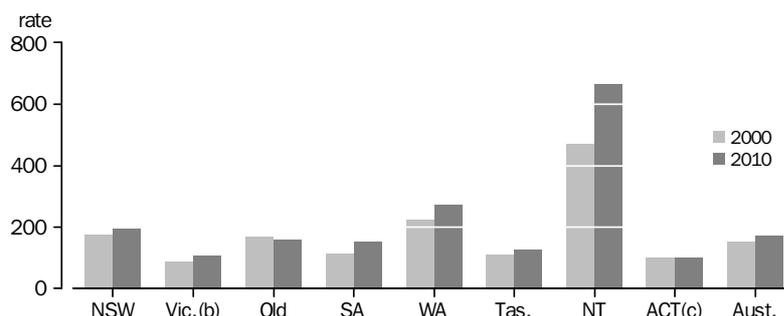
IMPRISONMENT RATES

At 30 June 2010, the Northern Territory continued to have the highest imprisonment rate at 663 prisoners per 100,000 adult population. All states and territories, with the exception of Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory, recorded increased imprisonment rates since 2000. The Northern Territory recorded the largest percentage increase in the imprisonment rate between 2000 and 2010, rising 41% (from 469 prisoners per 100,000 adult population to 663 prisoners per 100,000 adult population). This was followed by South Australia, increasing by 35% (from 113 to 153 prisoners per 100,000 adults). The imprisonment rate in Queensland decreased between 2000 and 2010 (3%, from 167 to 162 prisoners per 100,000 adults), and a slight decrease (1%) was also recorded for the Australian Capital Territory over the same period (from 102 to 101 prisoners per 100,000 adults). (Table 3.4)

IMPRISONMENT RATES

continued

IMPRISONMENT RATE(a), 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2010, by state and territory

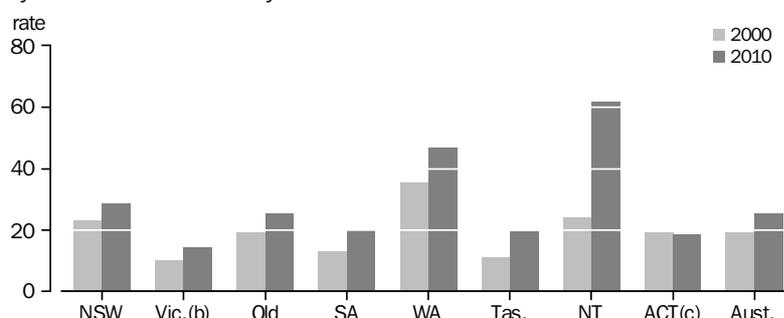


(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–24.
 (b) Victorian data for 2000 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 24–26.
 (c) ACT data for 2000 include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. These prisoners are excluded from NSW data.

Sex

Between 2000 and 2010 the female imprisonment rate increased in all states and territories except for the Australian Capital Territory, which decreased from 19 to 18 female prisoners per 100,000 adult females. The Northern Territory recorded the highest proportional increase in the female imprisonment rate between 2000 and 2010, an increase of 158% (from 24 to 62 female prisoners per 100,000 adult female population), followed by Tasmania, with an increase of 82% (from 11 to 20 female prisoners per 100,000 adult female population).

FEMALE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a), 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2010, by state and territory

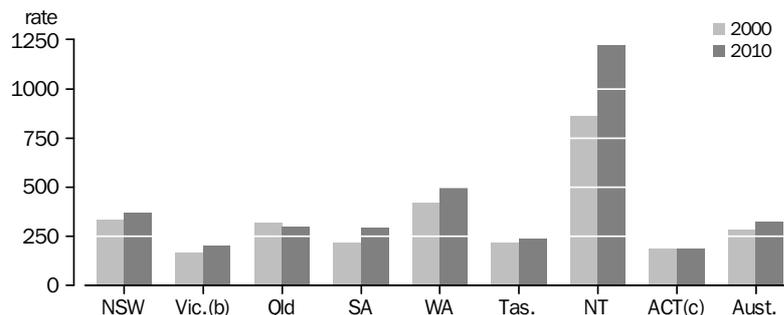


(a) Rate per 100,000 adult female population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–24.
 (b) Victorian data for 2000 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 24–26.
 (c) ACT data for 2000 include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. These prisoners are excluded from NSW data.

Between 2000 and 2010 the male imprisonment rate increased in all states and territories, except Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory. The Northern Territory recorded the highest proportional increase in the male imprisonment rate, an increase of 41% (from 865 to 1,219 male prisoners per 100,000 adult male population), followed by South Australia, with an increase of 34% (from 218 to 291 male prisoners per 100,000 adult male population). Queensland recorded a proportional decrease in male imprisonment rates of 6% (from 318 to 300 prisoners per 100,000 adult males) while the Australian Capital Territory recorded a 2% decrease (from 188 to 185 prisoners per 100,000 adult males).

Sex continued

MALE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a), 30 June 2000 and 30 June 2010, by state and territory



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult male population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–24.
 (b) Victorian data for 2000 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 24–26.
 (c) ACT data for 2000 include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. These prisoners are excluded from NSW data.

AGE

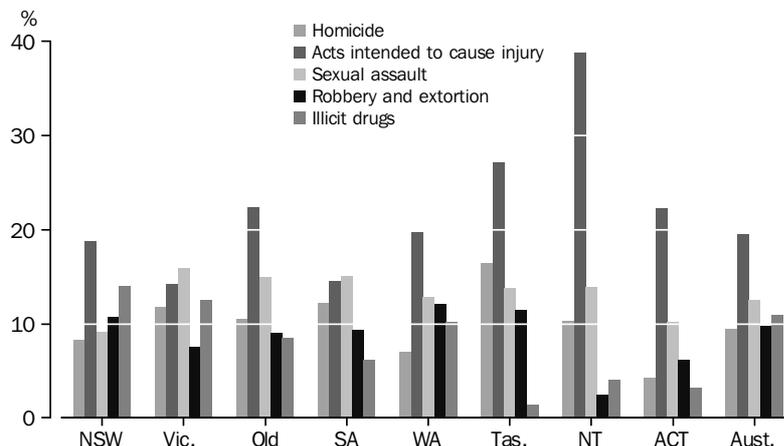
At 30 June 2010, Victorian prisoners had the oldest median age at 35.4 years, more than four years older than the median age of prisoners in the Australian Capital Territory, which had the youngest prisoner population (31.2 years). (Table 3.1)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

A most serious offence/charge is determined for each prisoner (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84). At 30 June 2010, 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 39%, almost double the national average of 20%.

For Victoria and South Australia, the most prevalent offence/charge was sexual assault (16% and 15% respectively), followed by acts intended to cause injury (14% and 15% respectively). Sexual assault accounted for the second highest proportion of prisoners for Queensland and the Northern Territory, as well as nationally (13%). The proportion of prisoners with a most serious offence/charge of illicit drugs was well below the national average (11%) in Tasmania (1%), the Australian Capital Territory (3%) and the Northern Territory (4%), and above the national average in New South Wales (14%). (Table 3.2)

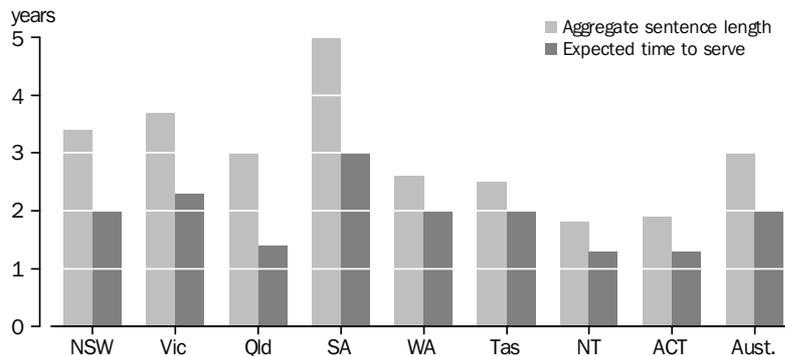
PROPORTION OF PRISONERS, selected most serious offence/charge, by state and territory



COUNTRY OF BIRTH	<p>Approximately one quarter of the prisoner populations in New South Wales and Victoria were born overseas (25% and 24% respectively), compared with the national average of 20%. Tasmania and the Northern Territory had the lowest proportions of overseas-born prisoners (2% and 5% 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 (5%), followed by New Zealand (2%). (Table 3.7)</p>
PRIOR IMPRISONMENT	<p>At least half of prisoners in all states and territories, except Victoria (49%), were recorded as having had prior adult imprisonment under sentence. Male prisoners consistently had higher proportions than females with prior imprisonment, ranging from 68% in the Northern Territory to 50% in Victoria. The highest proportion of female prisoners with a prior imprisonment was 57% in the Australian Capital Territory, and the lowest was recorded in Tasmania at 28%. (Table 3.8)</p>
SENTENCED PRISONERS	<p>The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest proportional increase in sentenced prisoners between 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010 (36% or 54 prisoners). Western Australia recorded the second highest proportional increase in sentenced prisoners (8% or 290 prisoners). Decreases in the number of sentenced prisoners were recorded in Tasmania (7%), Queensland and New South Wales (both 1%), and South Australia (0.4%). (Table 3.10)</p>
<i>Aggregate sentence length</i>	<p>Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length was highest in South Australia (5 years or 60 months), followed by Victoria (3.7 years or 44 months). The lowest median aggregate sentence length was in the Northern Territory (1.8 years or 22 months). (Table 3.9)</p>
<i>Expected time to serve</i>	<p>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 2010 was highest in South Australia (3 years or 36 months), followed by Victoria (2.3 years or 27 months). The lowest median expected time to serve was in the Northern Territory (1.3 years or 15 months). (Table 3.9)</p>

*Expected time to serve
continued*

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 and periodic detention sentences are excluded.

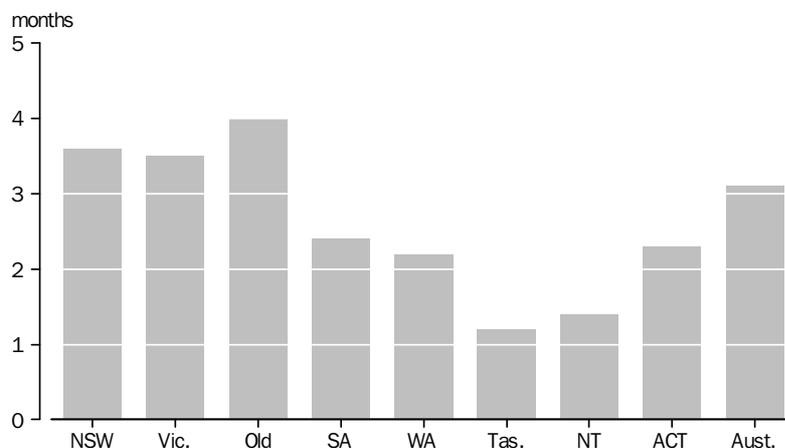
UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

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, South Australia had the highest proportion (36%) of unsentenced prisoners, while Western Australia had the lowest proportion (16%). Four states and territories recorded a decrease in the proportion of their prisoner population on remand since 30 June 2009: New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Northern Territory. (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 2010 was highest in Queensland (4.0 months), followed by New South Wales (3.6 months). The lowest median number of months spent on remand was in Tasmania (1.2 months) and the Northern Territory (1.4 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									
All prisoners(a)	10 947	4 537	5 615	1 963	4 772	489	1 097	280	29 700
Males	10 130	4 224	5 168	1 831	4 367	450	1 048	254	27 472
Females	817	313	447	132	405	39	49	26	2 228
Indigenous	2 326	290	1 656	454	1 863	68	884	43	7 584
Non-Indigenous	8 334	4 247	3 959	1 509	2 909	421	213	235	21 827
Unknown	287	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	287
Median age (years)									
Males	33.1	35.4	32.7	35.3	33.0	31.5	32.9	31.3	33.4
Females	34.7	36.1	34.8	35.5	33.5	35.8	31.9	30.7	34.6
All prisoners	33.3	35.4	32.9	35.3	33.0	32.0	32.9	31.2	33.5
Sentenced	8 448	3 733	4 459	1 260	3 990	378	861	204	23 333
Unsentenced	2 499	804	1 156	703	782	111	236	76	6 367
Prior imprisonment(b)	5 759	2 225	3 440	1 014	2 543	311	738	174	16 204
No prior imprisonment(b)	5 188	2 312	2 175	949	2 229	178	359	70	13 460
PROPORTION (%)									
Males	92.5	93.1	92.0	93.3	91.5	92.0	95.5	90.7	92.5
Females	7.5	6.9	8.0	6.7	8.5	8.0	4.5	9.3	7.5
Indigenous	21.2	6.4	29.5	23.1	39.0	13.9	80.6	15.4	25.5
Non-Indigenous	76.1	93.6	70.5	76.9	61.0	86.1	19.4	83.9	73.5
Unknown	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Sentenced	77.2	82.3	79.4	64.2	83.6	77.3	78.5	72.9	78.6
Unsentenced	22.8	17.7	20.6	35.8	16.4	22.7	21.5	27.1	21.4
Prior imprisonment(b)	52.6	49.0	61.3	51.7	53.3	63.6	67.3	62.1	54.6
No prior imprisonment(b)	47.4	51.0	38.7	48.3	46.7	36.4	32.7	25.0	45.3
All prisoners(a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— 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	913	531	589	239	333	81	113	12	2 811
Acts intended to cause injury	2 060	643	1 256	285	940	133	426	62	5 805
Sexual assault and related offences	995	722	837	297	612	68	153	28	3 712
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	185	68	142	52	172	29	29	10	687
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	144	38	23	33	75	4	8	6	331
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 172	342	507	183	578	56	26	17	2 881
Unlawful entry with intent	1 042	544	799	246	633	44	50	18	3 376
Theft and related offences	506	288	199	108	111	20	15	24	1 271
Fraud, deception and related offences	313	135	233	33	96	27	3	5	845
Illicit drug offences	1 528	565	477	119	484	7	44	9	3 233
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	130	36	14	15	16	3	3	4	221
Property damage and environmental pollution	92	51	63	34	52	—	17	3	312
Public order offences	114	16	30	13	21	—	4	—	198
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	580	117	174	33	149	6	98	17	1 174
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 063	430	253	266	495	10	108	35	2 660
Miscellaneous offences	110	11	19	7	5	3	—	—	155
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Total	10 947	4 537	5 615	1 963	4 772	491	1 097	278	29 700
PROPORTION (%)									
Homicide and related offences	8.3	11.7	10.5	12.2	7.0	16.5	10.3	4.3	9.5
Acts intended to cause injury	18.8	14.2	22.4	14.5	19.7	27.1	38.8	22.3	19.5
Sexual assault and related offences	9.1	15.9	14.9	15.1	12.8	13.8	13.9	10.1	12.5
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	1.7	1.5	2.5	2.6	3.6	5.9	2.6	3.6	2.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	10.7	7.5	9.0	9.3	12.1	11.4	2.4	6.1	9.7
Unlawful entry with intent	9.5	12.0	14.2	12.5	13.3	9.0	4.6	6.5	11.4
Theft and related offences	4.6	6.3	3.5	5.5	2.3	4.1	1.4	8.6	4.3
Fraud, deception and related offences	2.9	3.0	4.1	1.7	2.0	5.5	0.3	1.8	2.8
Illicit drug offences	14.0	12.5	8.5	6.1	10.1	1.4	4.0	3.2	10.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	—	1.5	1.1	1.1
Public order offences	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	5.3	2.6	3.1	1.7	3.1	1.2	8.9	6.1	4.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	9.7	9.5	4.5	13.6	10.4	2.0	9.8	12.6	9.0
Miscellaneous offences	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	—	—	0.5
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84.

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

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
Crude rate									
Males(c)	369.5	200.0	300.0	291.2	495.1	238.0	1 218.6	185.1	323.2
Females(c)	28.7	14.3	25.5	20.1	46.7	19.6	61.6	18.4	25.5
Indigenous(d)	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
Non-Indigenous(d)	151.8	99.3	117.1	119.1	170.7	111.6	172.4	85.3	129.2
Ratio of crude rates(e)	16.2	13.5	15.0	21.4	24.1	5.5	12.2	18.8	17.8
Age standardised rate									
Indigenous(d)	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
Non-Indigenous(d)	158.7	101.1	120.8	131.1	174.5	129.7	164.4	82.1	133.5
Ratio of age standardised rates(e)	13.0	11.2	11.9	16.2	19.2	3.4	10.5	14.8	14.2
All prisoners(c)	196.0	105.5	161.6	152.8	272.8	125.9	662.6	100.7	172.4

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–33.

(b) For a definition of age standardised imprisonment rates, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 34–39.

(c) Calculated using preliminary ERP based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23.

(d) Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–33.

(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, 2000–2010

	NSW(b)	Vic.(c)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(d)	Aust.
2000	172.2	86.4	167.0	113.1	225.3	111.2	469.3	101.7	150.2
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

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–33.

(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. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

3.5 PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2000–2010

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(a)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	years	%	%	%	%
NEW SOUTH WALES (b)						
2000	8 547	33.1	6.7	14.6	51.5	17.4
2001	8 846	32.9	7.0	15.1	54.3	18.5
2002	8 759	33.0	6.9	17.2	54.4	18.7
2003	8 881	33.4	6.7	17.6	53.3	20.7
2004	9 329	33.8	7.1	16.9	55.8	20.1
2005	9 819	34.3	7.1	17.1	61.8	20.2
2006	9 822	34.4	7.5	19.9	57.3	21.7
2007	10 285	34.7	7.6	20.0	53.1	22.4
2008	10 510	34.9	7.4	20.4	52.4	23.4
2009	11 127	34.9	7.7	21.3	53.6	23.3
2010	10 947	35.1	7.5	21.2	52.6	22.8
VICTORIA (c)(d)						
2000	3 153	34.5	5.8	4.4	60.4	13.8
2001	3 391	34.4	7.3	4.4	63.0	14.7
2002	3 540	34.8	7.2	4.5	63.0	16.4
2003	3 763	35.2	7.5	4.6	52.9	18.5
2004	3 624	35.8	6.7	5.1	52.6	16.9
2005	3 692	36.0	7.0	6.0	52.2	17.6
2006	3 905	36.1	6.3	5.5	53.0	18.9
2007	4 183	36.4	6.1	5.7	53.3	19.3
2008	4 223	37.1	5.6	5.8	52.1	19.2
2009	4 350	37.5	6.5	5.5	49.8	18.7
2010	4 537	37.2	6.9	6.4	49.0	17.7
QUEENSLAND (e)(f)						
2000	4 482	32.6	5.8	23.4	65.2	15.6
2001	4 517	33.0	6.4	25.4	66.5	20.1
2002	4 721	33.5	6.1	25.1	65.2	20.5
2003	5 243	34.2	6.6	22.7	65.5	20.8
2004	5 240	34.5	6.9	22.8	64.1	22.2
2005	5 354	34.6	6.7	24.9	66.5	20.9
2006	5 562	34.7	7.2	27.1	65.3	22.2
2007	5 567	34.7	7.3	26.1	65.2	23.4
2008	5 544	34.9	7.7	27.0	58.3	22.3
2009	5 667	34.9	7.3	27.8	59.9	20.4
2010	5 615	34.9	8.0	29.5	61.3	20.6

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) 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 104.

(c) Data for prior imprisonment prior to 2003 are over-enumerated. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 95.

(d) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 94.

(e) Data prior to 2003 exclude community custody centres and work camps. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 98.

(f) Caution should be exercised in comparing prior imprisonment data prior to 2008 as data may no longer be comparable. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

3.5PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2000–2010 *continued*

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(a)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	years	%	%	%	%
SOUTH AUSTRALIA						
2000	1 299	32.5	5.8	17.3	66.4	27.4
2001	1 389	32.7	5.7	16.6	62.3	34.3
2002	1 461	33.4	5.7	16.6	55.9	33.5
2003	1 455	33.8	7.1	16.8	60.1	32.4
2004	1 485	34.5	6.2	16.8	49.1	34.7
2005	1 473	34.9	6.4	18.0	54.7	33.7
2006	1 567	35.4	6.6	19.1	52.1	34.8
2007	1 771	35.5	6.8	22.0	51.4	35.0
2008	1 942	36.1	6.8	20.6	54.6	33.5
2009	1 960	36.2	6.2	22.9	58.1	35.5
2010	1 963	37.0	6.7	23.1	51.7	35.8
WESTERN AUSTRALIA						
2000	3 124	32.2	7.9	32.1	48.7	15.8
2001	3 170	32.6	6.9	33.8	50.1	17.6
2002	2 800	32.8	6.9	31.1	51.3	17.8
2003	2 899	33.2	7.5	35.1	53.0	15.6
2004	3 169	33.5	8.5	38.4	55.5	15.8
2005	3 482	33.7	7.7	40.4	56.0	15.9
2006	3 526	34.1	7.4	39.7	53.3	16.7
2007	3 847	34.0	8.5	42.9	55.2	19.0
2008	3 766	34.3	7.3	41.2	54.1	20.4
2009	4 419	34.5	7.7	40.5	53.7	16.3
2010	4 772	34.6	8.5	39.0	53.3	16.4
TASMANIA						
2000	390	31.0	5.1	10.0	57.7	20.5
2001	346	32.2	5.8	11.6	62.7	21.4
2002	427	31.9	7.0	14.3	60.7	20.8
2003	453	33.5	5.3	11.7	58.7	21.6
2004	447	34.0	4.9	13.2	67.8	15.2
2005	551	34.6	5.1	12.7	65.3	23.8
2006	512	34.9	7.4	10.4	66.8	24.8
2007	528	35.0	6.1	12.7	63.4	23.9
2008	515	35.8	8.5	12.6	66.4	20.8
2009	535	35.0	8.0	12.3	69.0	23.9
2010	489	35.1	8.0	13.9	63.6	22.7

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

3.5

PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2000–2010 *continued*

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(a)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	years	%	%	%	%
.....						
NORTHERN TERRITORY (b)						
2000	635	31.3	2.4	60.8	59.1	27.2
2001	717	32.0	2.6	63.6	64.0	18.0
2002	667	32.4	3.1	68.8	73.9	15.3
2003	729	32.6	3.0	78.3	80.7	16.0
2004	717	33.0	2.2	77.5	81.7	18.1
2005	820	33.1	3.2	80.9	65.2	16.3
2006	792	33.6	4.4	82.4	68.1	22.3
2007	906	33.2	4.5	84.0	68.5	17.4
2008	953	34.0	4.8	83.2	69.5	24.2
2009	1 056	33.8	4.3	81.8	67.2	22.4
2010	1 097	34.3	4.5	80.6	67.3	21.5
.....						
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (EXCLUDING PRISONERS HELD IN NSW PRISONS) (c)						
2000	84	31.0	11.9	9.5	39.3	65.5
2001	82	29.7	6.1	14.6	43.9	64.6
2002	117	29.8	6.8	11.1	35.9	41.0
2003	132	31.2	4.5	3.0	28.8	42.4
2004	160	30.9	7.5	6.3	15.6	46.9
2005	162	32.6	4.9	10.5	63.0	38.9
2006	104	34.5	6.7	12.5	42.3	42.3
2007	137	34.7	8.8	8.0	56.2	38.7
2008	162	32.6	10.5	9.9	68.5	49.4
2009	203	33.5	11.3	12.8	76.4	26.1
2010	280	33.7	9.3	15.4	62.1	27.1
.....						
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY PRISONERS HELD IN NSW PRISONS (d)						
2000	155	32.0	8.4	6.5	43.2	5.2
2001	129	31.8	9.3	6.2	58.9	—
2002	123	32.5	5.7	9.8	61.0	—
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	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) Prior imprisonment data prior to 2005 should be used with caution. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 103.

(c) In 2002 the ACT changed the way it counts periodic detainees. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 105.

(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 104.

3.5 PRISONERS, selected characteristics by state and territory, 2000–2010 *continued*

	<i>All prisoners</i>	<i>Mean age</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Known prior imprisonment(a)</i>	<i>Unsentenced</i>
	no.	years	%	%	%	%
.....						
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY TOTAL (b)						
2000	239	31.5	9.6	7.5	41.8	26.4
2001	211	30.8	8.1	9.5	53.1	25.1
2002	240	31.2	6.3	10.4	48.8	20.0
2003	249	32.5	4.8	6.4	51.8	22.5
2004	278	31.6	6.8	9.4	45.7	27.0
2005	275	32.7	4.7	9.5	72.4	22.9
2006	218	33.9	6.9	11.9	56.0	20.2
2007	237	34.9	6.8	8.4	57.4	22.4
2008	250	34.0	9.6	10.4	64.4	32.0
2009	203	33.5	11.3	12.8	76.4	26.1
2010	280	33.7	9.3	15.4	62.1	27.1
.....						
AUSTRALIA (c)(d)						
2000	21 714	32.9	6.4	18.9	56.4	17.4
2001	22 458	33.0	6.7	19.8	58.4	19.3
2002	22 492	33.4	6.6	20.0	58.3	19.6
2003	23 555	33.8	6.8	20.5	57.2	20.5
2004	24 171	34.2	6.9	20.9	57.5	20.4
2005	25 353	34.5	6.8	22.3	60.4	20.2
2006	25 790	34.7	7.1	23.6	58.0	21.6
2007	27 224	34.9	7.3	24.4	56.5	22.4
2008	27 615	33.4	7.1	24.3	54.9	23.0
2009	29 317	35.3	7.2	25.2	55.5	21.8
2010	29 700	35.4	7.5	25.5	54.6	21.4

(a) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(b) All ACT prisoners, including those held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 104.

(c) Caution should be exercised in comparing prior imprisonment data prior to 2008 as data may no longer be comparable. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 97.

(d) Refer to state and territory changes. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 87–105.

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	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
18	93	11	95	10	41	9	16	5	280
19	236	43	115	33	101	10	22	3	563
20–24	1 827	560	947	236	728	90	167	57	4 612
25–29	1 849	714	912	315	811	84	221	42	4 948
30–34	1 650	737	852	306	806	75	178	54	4 658
35–39	1 521	670	749	295	721	54	162	33	4 205
40–44	1 092	539	541	215	465	45	120	25	3 042
45–49	771	339	350	159	290	20	83	11	2 023
50–54	482	247	256	113	161	21	40	12	1 332
55–59	279	148	123	60	109	18	22	6	765
60–64	178	100	90	38	75	10	4	4	499
65 and over	152	115	106	51	59	14	12	3	512
Total	10 130	4 223	5 168	1 831	4 367	450	1 047	255	27 471
Mean age	35.0	37.2	34.8	37.0	34.7	35.0	34.3	33.6	35.3
Median age	33.1	35.4	32.7	35.3	33.0	31.5	32.9	31.3	33.4
FEMALES									
Under 18	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
18	4	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	13
19	8	3	9	3	4	—	—	—	27
20–24	88	28	47	13	75	6	8	5	270
25–29	166	52	84	21	65	4	12	6	410
30–34	152	67	81	27	78	6	9	5	425
35–39	131	40	75	30	77	6	10	—	369
40–44	100	44	57	16	55	10	5	3	290
45–49	74	30	44	14	32	3	—	3	200
50–54	55	24	17	4	10	—	3	—	113
55–59	21	12	16	3	5	3	—	—	60
60–64	9	8	7	3	3	—	—	—	30
65 and over	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	15
Total	817	314	449	134	404	38	47	22	2 225
Mean age	36.3	37.6	36.0	36.0	34.1	36.4	32.8	34.4	35.9
Median age	34.7	36.1	34.8	35.5	33.5	35.8	31.9	30.7	34.6
PERSONS									
Under 18	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	35
18	97	14	101	10	41	9	16	5	293
19	244	46	124	36	105	10	22	3	590
20–24	1 915	588	994	249	803	96	175	62	4 882
25–29	2 015	766	996	336	876	88	233	48	5 358
30–34	1 802	804	933	333	884	81	187	59	5 083
35–39	1 652	710	824	325	798	60	172	33	4 574
40–44	1 192	583	598	231	520	55	125	28	3 332
45–49	845	369	394	173	322	23	83	14	2 223
50–54	537	271	273	117	171	21	43	12	1 445
55–59	300	160	139	63	114	21	22	6	825
60–64	187	108	97	41	78	10	4	4	529
65 and over	161	118	109	51	59	14	12	3	527
Total	10 947	4 537	5 617	1 965	4 771	488	1 094	277	29 696
Mean age	35.1	37.2	34.9	37.0	34.6	35.1	34.2	33.7	35.4
Median age	33.3	35.4	32.9	35.3	33.0	32.0	32.9	31.2	33.5

— 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	8 204	3 456	4 865	1 625	3 973	477	1 042	221	23 863
New Zealand	355	89	250	26	108	4	4	6	842
Vietnam	354	235	48	45	68	—	3	3	756
United Kingdom & Ireland(a)	150	86	96	71	184	3	6	4	600
Lebanon	164	52	3	4	3	—	—	—	226
Former Yugoslavia(b)	88	40	18	10	23	—	—	—	179
Indonesia	27	—	10	—	125	—	11	—	173
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	123	25	9	—	14	—	3	—	174
Fiji	94	12	17	3	—	—	—	3	129
Samoa	49	15	29	—	3	—	—	—	96
Philippines	58	18	12	—	3	—	—	3	94
Malaysia	35	22	14	—	18	—	—	3	92
Iraq	61	9	3	—	8	—	3	—	84
India	38	19	3	3	18	3	—	—	84
Italy	24	29	8	9	10	—	—	—	80
Sudan	25	23	6	9	9	—	—	3	75
Turkey	22	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
South Africa	27	6	11	5	15	3	—	3	70
Greece	27	28	5	3	—	—	—	—	63
United States of America	23	5	15	7	8	—	—	—	58
Hong Kong	38	8	4	—	7	—	—	—	57
Romania	16	10	17	6	14	—	—	—	63
Papua New Guinea	15	6	34	3	—	—	3	—	61
Thailand	26	14	7	3	3	—	3	—	56
Cambodia	30	11	—	6	—	—	3	—	50
Tonga	37	4	7	—	—	—	3	—	51
Germany	16	11	8	5	5	—	—	—	45
Sri Lanka	16	14	3	—	8	3	—	—	44
Singapore	15	10	6	—	8	—	—	—	39
Chile	22	6	3	3	4	—	—	—	38
Other(c)	768	227	101	116	126	—	14	24	1 376
Total	10 947	4 535	5 612	1 962	4 765	493	1 098	273	29 685

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Ireland.

(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									
Males									
Prior imprisonment	5 413	2 107	3 225	960	2 365	300	710	162	15 242
No prior imprisonment	4 717	2 117	1 943	871	2 002	150	338	60	12 198
Total(b)	10 130	4 224	5 168	1 831	4 367	450	1 048	254	27 472
Females									
Prior imprisonment	346	118	215	54	178	11	28	12	962
No prior imprisonment	471	195	232	78	227	28	21	10	1 262
Total(b)	817	313	447	132	405	39	49	26	2 228
Persons									
Prior imprisonment	5 759	2 225	3 440	1 014	2 543	311	738	174	16 204
No prior imprisonment	5 188	2 312	2 175	949	2 229	178	359	70	13 460
Total(b)	10 947	4 537	5 615	1 963	4 772	489	1 097	280	29 700
PROPORTION (%)									
Males									
Prior imprisonment	53.4	49.9	62.4	52.4	54.2	66.7	67.7	63.8	55.5
No prior imprisonment	46.6	50.1	37.6	47.6	45.8	33.3	32.3	23.6	44.4
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females									
Prior imprisonment	42.4	37.7	48.1	40.9	44.0	28.2	57.1	46.2	43.2
No prior imprisonment	57.6	62.3	51.9	59.1	56.0	71.8	42.9	38.5	56.6
Total(b)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons									
Prior imprisonment	52.6	49.0	61.3	51.7	53.3	63.6	67.3	62.1	54.6
No prior imprisonment	47.4	51.0	38.7	48.3	46.7	36.4	32.7	25.0	45.3
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	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	751
Under 3 months	164	164	101	29	32	27	82	15	614
3 & under 6 months	388	256	228	45	10	32	154	12	1 125
6 & under 12 months	671	206	293	64	390	45	106	21	1 796
1 & under 2 years	1 564	573	757	118	949	60	92	28	4 141
2 & under 5 years	1 815	977	1 321	280	1 338	96	180	40	6 047
5 & under 10 years	1 744	921	961	343	744	41	135	16	4 905
10 & under 15 years	597	259	329	122	183	14	54	3	1 561
15 & under 20 years	315	191	86	64	65	13	5	3	742
20 years & over	348	132	33	27	21	30	4	4	599
Life(c)	101	50	323	166	208	20	39	3	910
Other(d)	50	4	27	3	50	—	10	—	144
Total	8 448	3 733	4 459	1 261	3 990	378	861	205	23 335
Mean (months)(e)	65.7	64.8	52.8	75.1	46.4	64.1	38.9	43.5	59.0
Median (months)(e)	40.5	44.1	36.0	60.0	30.7	29.9	21.5	23.1	36.0

EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (b)(f)

Periodic detention	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	751
Under 3 months	202	141	333	30	43	22	118	8	897
3 & under 6 months	687	349	568	70	289	56	148	10	2 177
6 & under 12 months	1 407	554	752	120	518	41	126	32	3 550
1 & under 2 years	1 483	691	894	192	1 058	56	114	42	4 530
2 & under 5 years	1 939	1 042	803	350	1 155	94	188	29	5 600
5 & under 10 years	1 171	552	562	224	502	44	99	12	3 166
10 & under 15 years	417	232	164	76	123	6	15	—	1 033
15 & under 20 years	239	105	20	22	39	18	8	—	451
20 years & over	138	48	9	8	5	21	30	6	265
Life(c)	23	12	323	166	208	12	—	—	744
Other(d)	50	4	27	3	50	—	10	—	144
Total	8 447	3 733	4 459	1 261	3 990	378	860	202	23 330
Mean (months)(e)	47.0	48.0	33.5	49.5	36.5	56.2	36.9	40.7	42.7
Median (months)(e)	24.0	27.0	17.0	35.5	23.9	24.0	15.0	15.6	23.8

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

- (a) For information on aggregate sentence length, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.
- (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 77.
- (c) Includes indeterminate life and life with minimum for aggregate sentence length, and indeterminate life for expected time to serve.
- (d) Refers to other indeterminate sentences. See Glossary for further information.
- (e) Prisoners with indeterminate, life with 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. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 78–80 and Glossary.
- (f) For information on expected time to serve, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

3.10 SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2000–2010

AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 & under 5 years</i>	<i>5 & under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years & 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)							
2000	17.3	32.3	20.3	11.4	3.3	58.1	7 057
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
VICTORIA (e)							
2000	27.5	39.8	19.0	12.1	2.5	67.4	2 717
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
QUEENSLAND							
2000	16.1	35.1	26.6	13.7	4.0	47.2	3 781
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

(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 2009 and 30 June 2010.

(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 104.

(e) Data prior to 2006 includes persons aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 94.

3.10**SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2000–2010** *continued*

AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 & under 5 years</i>	<i>5 & under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years & over</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>SENTENCED IN LAST 12 MONTHS(b)(c)</i>	<i>TOTAL SENTENCED PRISONERS</i>
	%	%	%	%	years	%	no.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
2000	9.1	40.7	28.4	10.4	4.2	47.5	943
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
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
2000	13.9	43.0	22.8	12.9	3.5	49.4	2 630
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
TASMANIA							
2000	31.3	42.9	9.0	7.4	1.8	66.1	310
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

(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 2009 and 30 June 2010.

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

3.10 SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2000–2010 *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							
2000	31.4	43.0	12.8	6.3	1.5	64.1	462
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

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY PRISONERS HELD IN NSW
PRISONS (d)

2000	10.9	38.1	31.3	17.0	4.5	48.3	147
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY (e)

2000	9.1	31.8	26.1	14.2	4.5	48.3	176
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

.. not applicable

- (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 2009 and 30 June 2010.
- (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. Total sentenced prisoners excludes periodic detainees. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 104.
- (e) All ACT prisoners, including those held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 104.

3.10 SENTENCING CHARACTERISTICS, state and territory, 2000–2010 *continued*

AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH(a)

	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 & under 5 years</i>	<i>5 & under 10 years</i>	<i>10 years & over</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>SENTENCED IN LAST 12 MONTHS(b)(c)</i>	<i>TOTAL SENTENCED PRISONERS</i>
	%	%	%	%	years	%	no.
AUSTRALIA							
2000	18.3	36.4	21.8	11.9	3.3	55.7	17 929
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

(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 2009 and 30 June 2010.

(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	523	180	209	190	265	51	101	25	1 544
1 and under 3 months	591	182	262	221	207	36	57	21	1 577
3 and under 6 months	556	192	259	136	198	15	41	10	1 407
6 and under 12 months	477	145	240	94	88	8	35	10	1 097
1 year and over	352	105	186	62	24	—	3	10	742
Total	2 499	804	1 156	703	782	111	236	76	6 367
Mean (months)	5.8	5.6	6.7	4.3	3.1	2.2	2.7	4.6	5.2
Median (months)	3.6	3.5	4.0	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.3	3.1
90th Percentile (months)	14.1	14.0	16.4	10.8	7.3	5.0	7.1	13.2	13.0
PROPORTION (%)									
Under 1 month	20.9	22.4	18.1	27.0	33.9	45.9	42.8	32.9	24.3
1 and under 3 months	23.6	22.6	22.7	31.4	26.5	32.4	24.2	27.6	24.8
3 and under 6 months	22.2	23.9	22.4	19.3	25.3	13.5	17.4	13.2	22.1
6 and under 12 months	19.1	18.0	20.8	13.4	11.3	7.2	14.8	13.2	17.2
1 year and over	14.1	13.1	16.1	8.8	3.1	—	1.3	13.2	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

CHAPTER 4

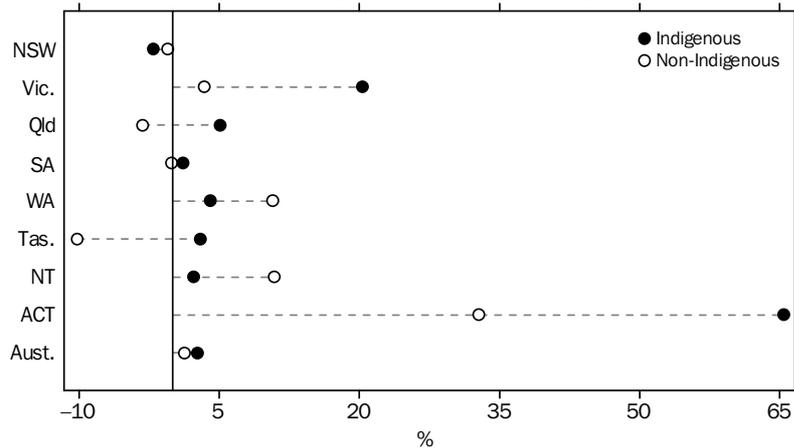
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PRISONER CHARACTERISTICS

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PRISONERS

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

There were 7,584 prisoners who identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander at 30 June 2010. This represented just over one quarter (26%) of the total prisoner population, compared with 25% at 30 June 2009. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner numbers increased by 3% between 2009 and 2010. (Table 2.2)

CHANGE IN PRISONER NUMBERS, BY INDIGENOUS STATUS, 30 June 2009 to 30 June 2010, by 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 81% of the total prisoner population, while Victoria had the lowest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (6%). (Table 3.1)

IMPRISONMENT RATES

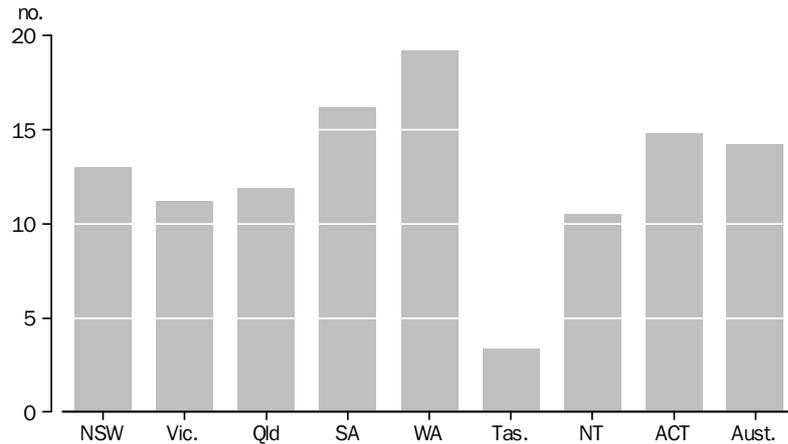
The following imprisonment rates are age standardised. When comparing rates of imprisonment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners, it is preferable to use age standardised rates (for further information see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 34–35).

The age standardised imprisonment rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners at 30 June 2010 was 1,892 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners per 100,000 adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population. The equivalent rate for non-Indigenous prisoners was 134 non-Indigenous prisoners per 100,000 adult non-Indigenous population. (Table 4.2)

IMPRISONMENT RATES
continued

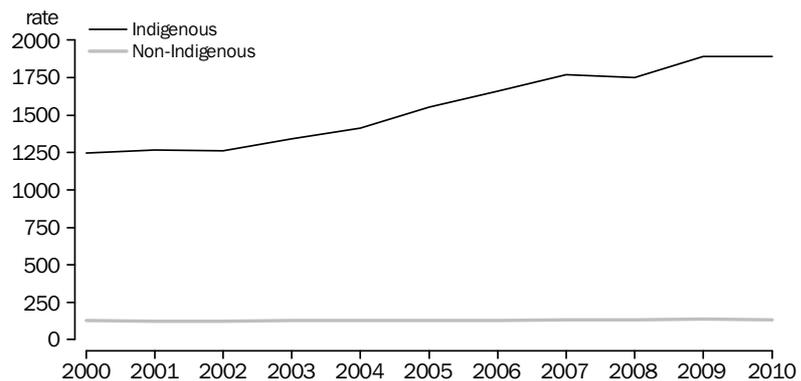
The rate of imprisonment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 14 times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous prisoners at 30 June 2010, no change from the rate in 2009. The highest ratio of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander to non-Indigenous imprisonment rates in Australia was in Western Australia (19 times higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners). Tasmania had the lowest ratio (three times higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners). (Table 4.2)

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



Between 2000 and 2010, imprisonment rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 1,248 to 1,892 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 130 to 134 per 100,000 adult non-Indigenous population. (Table 4.2)

AGE STANDARDISED IMPRISONMENT RATE(a), by Indigenous status



(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. For a definition of age standardised rates, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 34–39.

SEX

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males comprised 91% (6,927) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner population at 30 June 2010, 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% (144) while the number of non-Indigenous male prisoners increased by 1% (223) from 30 June 2009. The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female prisoners increased by 9% (52)

SEX *continued*

from 30 June 2009, compared with a 3% (50) increase in the non-Indigenous female prisoner population. (Table 4.1)

AGE

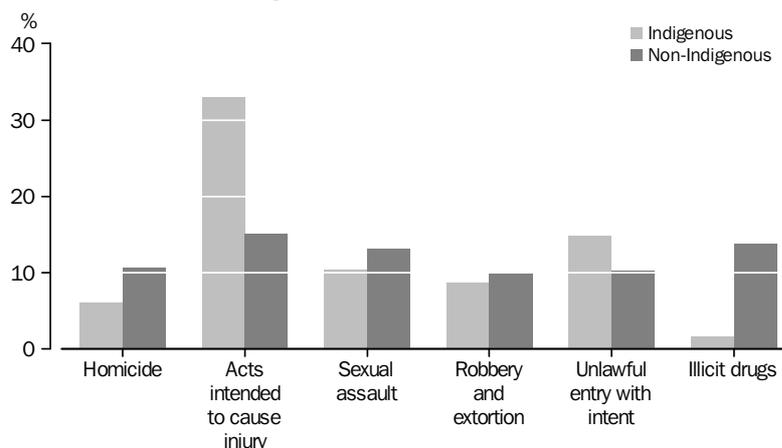
The median age of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in Australian prisons at 30 June 2010 was 30.6 years. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males had a median age of 30.5 years and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females, 31.5 years. In contrast, the median age of male and female non-Indigenous prisoners was higher at 34.6 and 36.1 years respectively. (Table 4.4)

The largest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (21%) were in the 20–24 year age group. For non-Indigenous prisoners, the age group with the highest proportion of prisoners was 25–29 years (17%). (Table 4.4)

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE

One third (33% or 2,496) of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners were sentenced/charged for acts intended to cause injury, and a further 15% (1,125) for unlawful entry with intent. Acts intended to cause injury was also the offence category that accounted for the highest proportion of non-Indigenous prisoners (15% or 3,275), followed by illicit drug offences (14% or 3,020). (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. Almost three-quarters (74%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners had a prior adult imprisonment under sentence, compared with almost half (49%) of non-Indigenous prisoners. (Table 4.5)

SENTENCED PRISONERS

There were 5,955 sentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners at 30 June 2010, a 3% increase since 30 June 2009, compared with a 2% increase in the number of sentenced non-Indigenous prisoners (from 16,986 to 17,243). (Table 4.5)

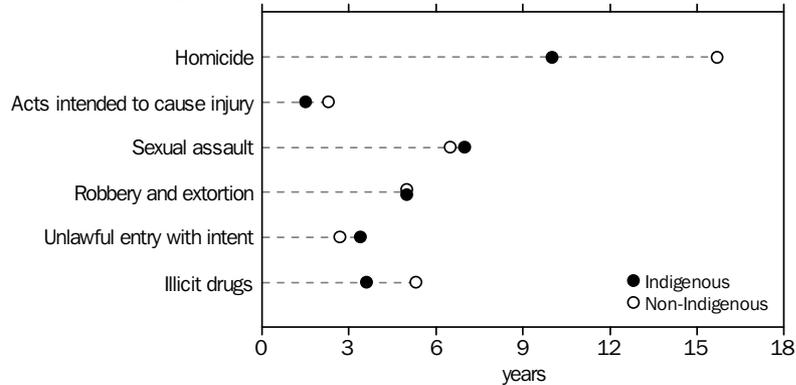
Aggregate sentence length

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 2009 at 2 years (24 months), while for non-Indigenous prisoners it was 3.6 years (43 months), an increase of one month since

Aggregate sentence length continued

2009. (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 (16 months). The median expected time to serve was highest for the offence category of homicide (8.0 years or 96 months) followed by sexual assault (5.3 years or 63 months). For the non-Indigenous population the median expected time to serve was 2.2 years (26 months), with a median of 11.9 years (143 months) for the offence category of homicide. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

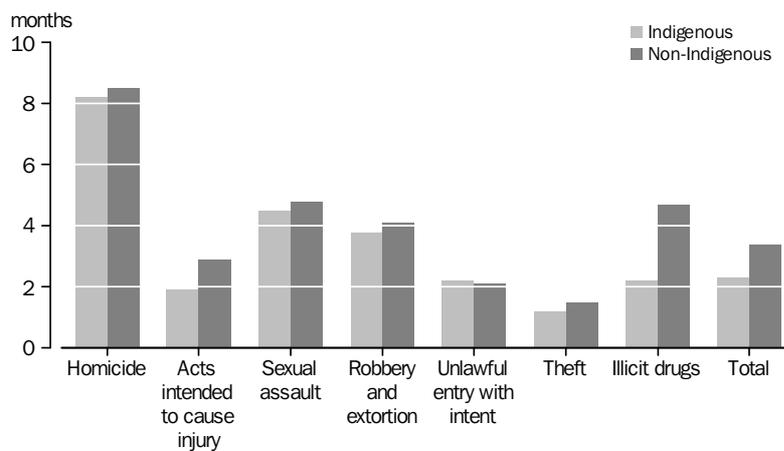
The proportion of prisoners who were unsentenced was slightly higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (22%) than for non-Indigenous prisoners (21%). For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, this was a slight increase from the proportion at 30 June 2009 (21%). There was no change to the proportion of non-Indigenous prisoners from 2009. (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 78–80. The median number of months spent on remand by unsentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in custody at 30 June 2010 was 2.3 months, unchanged from 30 June 2009. For unsentenced non-Indigenous prisoners the median number of months spent on remand was 3.4 months, an increase from 3.2 months at 30 June 2009. (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	413	6.0	2 148	10.6	2 575	9.4
Acts intended to cause injury	2 265	32.7	3 105	15.3	5 402	19.7
Sexual assault and related offences	784	11.3	2 848	14.0	3 663	13.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	211	3.0	425	2.1	639	2.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	54	0.8	254	1.3	312	1.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	613	8.8	2 099	10.3	2 743	10.0
Unlawful entry with intent	1 054	15.2	2 133	10.5	3 198	11.6
Theft and related offences	219	3.2	850	4.2	1 076	3.9
Fraud, deception and related offences	21	0.3	572	2.8	607	2.2
Illicit drug offences	103	1.5	2 674	13.2	2 848	10.4
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	24	0.3	180	0.9	210	0.8
Property damage and environmental pollution	76	1.1	215	1.1	291	1.1
Public order offences	58	0.8	124	0.6	187	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	287	4.1	815	4.0	1 109	4.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	745	10.8	1 691	8.3	2 447	8.9
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	131	0.6	140	0.5
Unknown	—	—	22	0.1	22	0.1
Total	6 927	100.0	20 286	100.0	27 469	100.0
FEMALES						
Homicide and related offences	47	7.2	185	12.0	236	10.6
Acts intended to cause injury	231	35.3	170	11.0	404	18.1
Sexual assault and related offences	8	1.2	41	2.7	49	2.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	20	3.1	28	1.8	51	2.2
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	5	0.8	13	0.8	18	0.9
Robbery, extortion and related offences	46	7.0	91	5.9	137	6.2
Unlawful entry with intent	71	10.8	104	6.7	178	8.0
Theft and related offences	55	8.4	137	8.9	195	8.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	15	2.3	221	14.3	239	10.7
Illicit drug offences	27	4.1	346	22.5	385	17.3
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	3	0.5	8	0.5	11	0.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	5	0.8	17	1.1	22	1.0
Public order offences	5	0.8	7	0.5	12	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	29	4.4	35	2.3	67	2.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	88	13.4	123	8.0	214	9.6
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	12	0.8	12	0.5
Unknown	—	—	3	0.2	3	0.2
Total	655	100.0	1 541	100.0	2 233	100.0

— 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 81–84.

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

continued

	INDIGENOUS		NON-INDIGENOUS		PERSONS(b)	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
PERSONS						
Homicide and related offences	460	6.1	2 333	10.7	2 811	9.5
Acts intended to cause injury	2 496	32.9	3 275	15.0	5 806	19.5
Sexual assault and related offences	792	10.4	2 889	13.2	3 712	12.5
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	231	3.0	453	2.1	690	2.3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	59	0.8	267	1.2	330	1.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	659	8.7	2 190	10.0	2 880	9.7
Unlawful entry with intent	1 125	14.8	2 237	10.2	3 376	11.4
Theft and related offences	274	3.6	987	4.5	1 271	4.3
Fraud, deception and related offences	36	0.5	793	3.6	846	2.8
Illicit drug offences	130	1.7	3 020	13.8	3 233	10.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	27	0.4	188	0.9	221	0.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	81	1.1	232	1.1	313	1.1
Public order offences	63	0.8	131	0.6	199	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	316	4.2	850	3.9	1 176	4.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	833	11.0	1 814	8.3	2 661	9.0
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	143	0.7	152	0.5
Unknown	—	—	25	0.1	25	0.1
Total	7 582	100.0	21 827	100.0	29 702	100.0

— 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 81–84.

4.2 AGE STANDARDISED IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), Indigenous status by state and territory, 2000–2010

	NSW(d)	Vic. (e)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(f)	Aust.
INDIGENOUS									
2000	1 369.8	646.5	1 160.2	1 252.9	2 155.7	389.5	896.8	651.7	1 248.4
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
NON-INDIGENOUS									
2000	155.9	85.9	134.8	96.1	160.0	113.2	220.3	89.7	129.5
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
RATIO OF INDIGENOUS TO NON-INDIGENOUS									
2000	8.8	7.5	8.6	13.0	13.5	3.4	4.1	7.3	9.6
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

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–23.

(b) For definition of age standardised imprisonment rates, see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 34–39.

(c) Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–33.

(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 94.

(f) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 104.

4.3**CRUDE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b), Indigenous status by state and territory, 2000–2010**

	NSW(c)	Vic. (d)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(e)	Aust.
INDIGENOUS									
2000	1 750.3	841.1	1 523.5	1 683.6	2 914.0	462.1	1 206.3	940.4	1 664.2
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
NON-INDIGENOUS									
2000	148.0	82.9	130.6	86.9	156.9	102.6	241.0	94.4	122.8
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

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–23.

(b) Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–27 and 29–33.

(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 94.

(e) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons.

4.4

PRISONERS, Indigenous status and age by sex

Age group (years)	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
INDIGENOUS									
Under 18	15	0.2	196.2	—	—	—	15	0.2	101.3
18	126	1.8	1 959.6	8	1.2	130.7	134	1.8	1 067.6
19	230	3.3	3 564.2	13	2.0	213.1	243	3.2	1 935.8
20–24	1 512	21.8	5 702.9	111	17.1	427.8	1 623	21.4	3 093.9
25–29	1 447	20.9	6 677.7	150	23.0	709.5	1 597	21.1	3 730.3
30–34	1 215	17.5	6 897.5	131	20.1	720.7	1 346	17.8	3 760.6
35–39	1 070	15.4	6 138.8	111	17.1	593.7	1 181	15.6	3 269.2
40–44	658	9.5	4 208.2	76	11.7	439.9	734	9.7	2 230.2
45–49	363	5.2	2 671.5	36	5.5	239.7	399	5.3	1 394.9
50–54	179	2.6	1 600.1	12	1.8	98.9	191	2.5	819.1
55–59	65	0.9	770.4	—	—	—	65	0.9	366.4
60–64	27	0.4	454.2	3	0.5	44.4	30	0.4	236.3
65 and over	23	0.3	296.6	—	—	—	23	0.3	127.6
Total	6 930	100.0	4 167.1	651	100.0	373.9	7 581	100.0	2 227.2
Mean age	32.0	..	..	32.6	..	..	32.0	..	..
Median age	30.5	..	..	31.5	..	..	30.6	..	..
NON-INDIGENOUS									
Under 18	19	0.1	13.1	—	—	—	19	0.1	6.7
18	144	0.7	95.7	7	0.5	4.9	151	0.7	51.6
19	315	1.6	201.3	14	0.9	9.5	329	1.5	108.2
20–24	3 025	14.9	368.0	151	9.8	19.5	3 176	14.6	199.1
25–29	3 471	17.1	424.5	254	16.5	32.0	3 725	17.1	231.2
30–34	3 412	16.8	456.6	289	18.8	38.8	3 701	17.0	248.0
35–39	3 108	15.3	395.5	258	16.7	32.4	3 366	15.4	212.8
40–44	2 368	11.7	314.2	208	13.5	27.3	2 576	11.8	170.1
45–49	1 636	8.1	213.3	161	10.4	20.7	1 797	8.2	116.2
50–54	1 144	5.6	160.6	102	6.6	14.0	1 246	5.7	86.6
55–59	696	3.4	107.9	55	3.6	8.4	751	3.4	57.6
60–64	467	2.3	78.7	27	1.8	4.5	494	2.3	41.5
65 and over	481	2.4	35.4	15	1.0	0.9	496	2.3	16.7
Total	20 286	100.0	240.0	1 541	100.0	17.8	21 827	100.0	127.5
Mean age	36.5	..	..	37.4	..	..	36.6	..	..
Median age	34.6	..	..	36.1	..	..	34.7	..	..

.. 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 18–24.

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	33	48.5	349	64.8	382	63.4	78	50.0	460	61.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 185	74.1	583	81.6	1 768	76.6	728	71.2	2 496	75.0
Sexual assault and related offences	126	55.6	507	63.5	633	61.9	159	57.9	792	61.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	126	78.6	57	82.5	183	79.8	48	66.7	231	77.1
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	11	81.8	31	58.1	42	64.3	17	76.5	59	67.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences	105	55.2	411	75.9	516	71.7	143	65.7	659	70.4
Unlawful entry with intent	436	76.1	470	83.4	906	79.9	219	70.3	1 125	78.0
Theft and related offences	161	86.3	57	66.7	218	81.2	56	69.6	274	78.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	22	45.5	8	75.0	30	53.3	6	100.0	36	61.1
Illicit drug offences	55	54.5	46	67.4	101	60.4	29	41.4	130	56.2
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	17	58.8	3	—	20	50.0	5	80.0	25	56.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	44	77.3	17	64.7	61	73.8	20	70.0	81	72.8
Public order offences	44	81.8	10	60.0	54	77.8	9	77.8	63	77.8
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	267	82.4	34	85.3	301	82.7	15	86.7	316	82.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	628	83.6	106	81.1	734	83.2	99	79.8	833	82.8
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Total	3 263	75.6	2 692	74.3	5 955	75.0	1 631	68.4	7 586	73.6
NON-INDIGENOUS										
Homicide and related offences	206	18.4	1 702	34.8	1 908	33.1	425	28.9	2 333	32.3
Acts intended to cause injury	1 392	51.7	794	56.8	2 186	53.5	1 089	52.2	3 275	53.1
Sexual assault and related offences	768	21.0	1 730	28.8	2 498	26.4	391	31.2	2 889	27.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	258	43.0	97	69.1	355	50.1	98	62.2	453	52.8
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	46	43.5	114	57.0	160	53.1	107	49.5	267	51.7
Robbery, extortion and related offences	524	43.3	1 239	66.8	1 763	59.8	427	49.6	2 190	57.9
Unlawful entry with intent	943	73.8	868	80.4	1 811	77.0	426	66.4	2 237	75.0
Theft and related offences	602	71.3	169	65.7	771	70.0	216	62.5	987	68.4
Fraud, deception and related offences	452	26.5	205	31.7	657	28.2	136	38.2	793	29.9
Illicit drug offences	872	30.5	1 387	32.7	2 259	31.8	761	38.2	3 020	33.4
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	46	67.4	72	52.8	118	58.5	70	58.6	188	58.5
Property damage and environmental pollution	111	55.0	71	56.3	182	55.5	50	44.0	232	53.0
Public order offences	73	53.4	36	38.9	109	48.6	22	63.6	131	51.1
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	767	58.5	50	84.0	817	60.1	33	54.5	850	59.9
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 290	75.7	225	64.9	1 515	74.1	299	35.8	1 814	67.8
Miscellaneous offences	26	26.9	86	22.1	112	23.2	31	12.9	143	21.0
Unknown	19	73.7	3	—	22	63.6	3	—	25	56.0
Total	8 395	52.0	8 848	46.7	17 243	49.3	4 584	46.0	21 827	48.6

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence/charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 81–84.

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Prisoners whose aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010.

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

	<i>Periodic detention</i>	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 & under 6 months</i>	<i>6 & under 12 months</i>	<i>1 & under 2 years</i>	<i>2 & under 5 years</i>
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (b)						
Homicide and related offences	—	—	—	—	3	22
Acts intended to cause injury	28	46	122	303	547	518
Sexual assault and related offences	—	4	6	4	29	138
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	8	10	38	63	48
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	—	—	—	3	7	14
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3	—	—	6	24	206
Unlawful entry with intent	6	10	28	44	263	372
Theft and related offences	3	12	28	33	78	42
Fraud, deception and related offences	5	—	—	8	6	7
Illicit drug offences	3	3	6	10	16	41
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	—	—	4	8	3
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	7	6	6	12	21
Public order offences	—	6	6	11	17	8
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	14	31	65	70	99	22
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	88	98	156	262	106
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	65	215	375	699	1 434	1 568

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)					
Homicide and related offences	—	3	3	3	7	59
Acts intended to cause injury	28	109	278	473	449	325
Sexual assault and related offences	—	3	9	26	61	184
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	12	41	46	41	37
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	—	—	—	4	8	16
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3	3	4	35	91	224
Unlawful entry with intent	6	32	70	178	267	262
Theft and related offences	3	16	46	68	40	29
Fraud, deception and related offences	5	3	5	8	5	4
Illicit drug offences	3	5	13	17	21	35
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	—	4	8	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	8	4	15	16	13
Public order offences	—	13	7	16	8	5
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	14	41	115	82	43	6
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	99	158	185	203	73
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	65	347	757	1 167	1 263	1 272

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 81–83.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(c) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53–76.

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 LENGTH (d)						
Homicide and related offences	87	52	40	35	129	14
Acts intended to cause injury	158	30	8	3	—	5
Sexual assault and related offences	249	118	31	18	6	28
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	13	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	11	7	—	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	208	40	19	6	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent	150	22	8	3	—	—
Theft and related offences	20	3	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	20	3	—	3	—	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	5	—	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	14	3	—	—	4	3
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	944	278	106	68	139	56

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)					
Homicide and related offences	84	49	25	34	103	14
Acts intended to cause injury	85	12	3	—	—	5
Sexual assault and related offences	224	70	15	5	6	28
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	5	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	11	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	108	34	12	—	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent	74	11	3	—	—	—
Theft and related offences	15	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	6	—	—	—	—	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	—	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	8	—	—	—	3	3
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	626	176	58	39	112	56

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 81–83.

(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 52.

(e) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53–76.

4.6 INDIGENOUS 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	382	6.4	144.8	120.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 768	29.7	28.8	18.0
Sexual assault and related offences	631	10.6	92.5	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	180	3.0	23.7	16.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	42	0.7	63.9	54.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	515	8.7	73.5	60.1
Unlawful entry with intent	906	15.2	40.2	30.0
Theft and related offences	219	3.7	26.7	15.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	29	0.5	27.4	18.0
Illicit drug offences	105	1.8	42.9	36.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	18	0.3	25.0	12.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	60	1.0	25.6	18.0
Public order offences	51	0.9	22.4	12.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	301	5.1	11.0	9.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	737	12.4	15.8	12.0
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—
Unknown	3	0.1	6.9	6.9
Total	5 947	100.0	43.8	24.0

	Total	Total (%)	Mean (months)(b)	Median (months)(b)
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (d)				
Homicide and related offences	384	6.5	121.1	96.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 767	29.7	20.2	12.0
Sexual assault and related offences	631	10.6	72.3	63.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	182	3.1	16.6	11.9
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	39	0.7	45.0	36.3
Robbery, extortion and related offences	517	8.7	53.5	42.1
Unlawful entry with intent	903	15.2	27.9	18.0
Theft and related offences	217	3.7	19.8	9.9
Fraud, deception and related offences	30	0.5	15.5	10.2
Illicit drug offences	100	1.7	26.6	19.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	18	0.3	16.6	11.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	59	1.0	17.5	12.0
Public order offences	52	0.9	15.7	8.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	301	5.1	7.6	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	738	12.4	12.7	8.9
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—
Unknown	3	0.1	7.3	7.3
Total	5 941	100.0	33.0	16.1

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 81–83.

(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 78–80 and the Glossary.

(c) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(d) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 53–76.

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

	<i>Periodic detention</i>	<i>Under 3 months</i>	<i>3 & under 6 months</i>	<i>6 & under 12 months</i>	<i>1 & under 2 years</i>	<i>2 & under 5 years</i>
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (b)						
Homicide and related offences	13	—	3	—	13	79
Acts intended to cause injury	159	45	121	191	532	606
Sexual assault and related offences	20	15	50	34	153	541
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	38	19	23	31	89	120
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	4	3	12	57
Robbery, extortion and related offences	30	6	10	13	86	692
Unlawful entry with intent	30	18	49	75	437	809
Theft and related offences	31	57	77	117	237	162
Fraud, deception and related offences	60	11	36	48	138	213
Illicit drug offences	57	19	34	39	205	692
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	3	5	5	17	47
Property damage and environmental pollution	8	5	6	23	39	60
Public order offences	9	7	7	12	32	16
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	184	73	98	136	271	53
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	15	113	215	362	423	262
Miscellaneous offences	—	3	—	4	3	9
Unknown	6	3	—	—	3	8
Total	667	397	738	1 093	2 690	4 426

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)					
Homicide and related offences	13	3	5	9	44	189
Acts intended to cause injury	159	73	270	446	479	479
Sexual assault and related offences	20	20	78	119	320	796
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	38	21	52	71	100	56
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	3	8	34	53
Robbery, extortion and related offences	30	13	31	96	340	736
Unlawful entry with intent	30	40	146	351	533	543
Theft and related offences	31	65	153	210	159	112
Fraud, deception and related offences	60	28	80	117	175	152
Illicit drug offences	57	34	65	199	476	791
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	3	9	11	28	51
Property damage and environmental pollution	8	8	19	39	47	41
Public order offences	9	8	14	24	22	12
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	184	95	185	233	107	12
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	15	134	296	427	350	241
Miscellaneous offences	—	4	4	7	5	19
Unknown	6	—	—	—	4	8
Total	667	549	1 410	2 367	3 223	4 291

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 81–83.

(b) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(c) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

4.7 NON-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 LENGTH (d)						
Homicide and related offences	275	174	279	349	698	26
Acts intended to cause injury	402	90	18	5	9	8
Sexual assault and related offences	1 005	425	142	62	10	41
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	26	4	3	—	3	3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	52	16	7	4	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	656	162	73	27	5	3
Unlawful entry with intent	339	39	7	6	—	—
Theft and related offences	75	14	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	136	11	4	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	775	277	81	57	23	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	31	3	—	—	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	31	7	—	3	—	—
Public order offences	8	9	5	—	—	3
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	88	9	5	9	14	—
Miscellaneous offences	29	34	10	11	6	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 934	1 274	634	533	774	84

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)					
Homicide and related offences	292	322	246	158	592	26
Acts intended to cause injury	224	29	9	—	7	8
Sexual assault and related offences	795	222	56	20	10	41
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	—	—	—	3	3
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	42	9	3	—	3	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	381	92	27	8	5	3
Unlawful entry with intent	139	16	7	3	—	—
Theft and related offences	37	3	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	42	—	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	456	129	25	21	6	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	8	—	—	—	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	16	3	—	—	—	—
Public order offences	10	6	—	—	—	3
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	26	4	6	5	9	—
Miscellaneous offences	42	15	11	3	—	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2 528	850	393	218	638	84

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 81–83.

(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.

(d) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(e) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

4.7 NON-INDIGENOUS 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	1 909	11.1	181.7	188.8
Acts intended to cause injury	2 186	12.7	41.6	28.0
Sexual assault and related offences	2 498	14.5	89.2	78.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	359	2.1	29.5	22.6
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	161	0.9	76.1	60.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 763	10.2	75.1	60.1
Unlawful entry with intent	1 809	10.5	41.1	32.6
Theft and related offences	770	4.5	25.6	15.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	657	3.8	39.1	29.9
Illicit drug offences	2 259	13.1	76.8	63.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	118	0.7	49.3	40.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	182	1.1	39.6	27.4
Public order offences	108	0.6	45.9	19.3
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	818	4.7	12.4	12.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 515	8.8	21.5	12.0
Miscellaneous offences	109	0.6	123.9	120.1
Unknown	23	0.1	40.8	42.0
Total	17 244	100.0	64.6	43.2

	Total	Total (%)	Mean (months)(b)	Median (months)(b)
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (d)				
Homicide and related offences	1 910	11.1	141.7	142.7
Acts intended to cause injury	2 183	12.7	27.6	15.9
Sexual assault and related offences	2 497	14.5	64.3	53.8
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	356	2.1	19.5	12.2
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	158	0.9	55.2	39.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 762	10.2	51.3	38.0
Unlawful entry with intent	1 808	10.5	27.6	18.9
Theft and related offences	770	4.5	17.7	9.8
Fraud, deception and related offences	657	3.8	23.0	16.0
Illicit drug offences	2 259	13.1	50.0	36.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	117	0.7	32.0	26.6
Property damage and environmental pollution	181	1.1	26.0	17.2
Public order offences	108	0.6	31.8	13.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	819	4.8	7.9	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 516	8.8	17.1	10.0
Miscellaneous offences	110	0.6	84.6	72.0
Unknown	21	0.1	29.3	25.5
Total	17 232	100.0	46.2	25.6

(a) For a definition of most serious offence see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 81–83.

(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 78–80 and the Glossary.

(c) For information on aggregate sentence length see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 52.

(d) For information on expected time to serve see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 53–76.

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	78	4.8	9.8	8.2	20.0
Acts intended to cause injury	728	44.6	3.1	1.9	7.3
Sexual assault and related offences	159	9.7	5.6	4.5	12.4
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	48	2.9	1.9	1.2	5.1
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	17	1.0	4.9	3.2	15.3
Robbery, extortion and related offences	143	8.8	5.0	3.8	11.4
Unlawful entry with intent	219	13.4	3.3	2.2	7.2
Theft and related offences	56	3.4	1.9	1.2	4.2
Fraud, deception and related offences	6	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.6
Illicit drug offences	29	1.8	4.0	2.2	15.6
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	5	0.3	1.1	0.8	2.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	20	1.2	4.3	3.7	10.6
Public order offences	9	0.6	2.4	1.8	8.9
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	15	0.9	2.8	0.7	5.6
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	99	6.1	2.0	0.9	4.5
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 631	100.0	3.7	2.3	9.1
NON-INDIGENOUS					
Homicide and related offences	425	9.3	10.3	8.5	21.2
Acts intended to cause injury	1 089	23.8	4.5	2.9	11.5
Sexual assault and related offences	391	8.5	6.6	4.8	15.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	98	2.1	3.8	1.6	10.4
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	107	2.3	5.3	3.3	13.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	427	9.3	5.7	4.1	13.4
Unlawful entry with intent	426	9.3	3.6	2.1	8.3
Theft and related offences	216	4.7	2.9	1.5	7.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	136	3.0	5.0	2.8	12.0
Illicit drug offences	761	16.6	7.2	4.7	18.9
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	70	1.5	3.6	1.8	10.1
Property damage and environmental pollution	50	1.1	4.8	2.0	18.4
Public order offences	22	0.5	2.2	1.4	4.9
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	33	0.7	2.5	0.8	5.7
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	299	6.5	4.1	2.8	9.4
Miscellaneous offences	31	0.7	8.3	4.4	24.9
Unknown	3	0.1	4.1	0.1	12.1
Total	4 584	100.0	5.6	3.4	14.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) For a definition of most serious charge, see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 84.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents information about prisoners held in custody in Australian prisons at 30 June 2010. 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 ensure 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 41–45 and 86–105.

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 2010.

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>10 Excluded from the collection are persons held in facilities administered and controlled by other agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ police lock-ups, police prisons and cells in court complexes ■ immigration detention centres ■ home detention programs ■ military prisons ■ mental health facilities ■ juvenile facilities, including those under the authority of adult corrective services.
Age	<p>11 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>12 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>13 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>14 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>15 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>16 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>17 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. Unknowns accounted for 1.0% of all records in 2010.</p>
IMPRISONMENT RATES	<p>18 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, which is in accord with international and state and territory practices.</p> <p>19 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 2010 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 2010 release of this same issue.

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. 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.

National imprisonment rates

25 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.

State and territory imprisonment rates

26 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 94.

27 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 104.

Country of birth imprisonment rates

28 Imprisonment rates by birthplace are calculated using data for June 2009 ERP by Country of Birth from *Migration, Australia 2008–09* (cat. no. 3412.0).

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander imprisonment rates*

29 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.

30 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 1999–2008 have been revised accordingly.

31 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.

32 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.

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

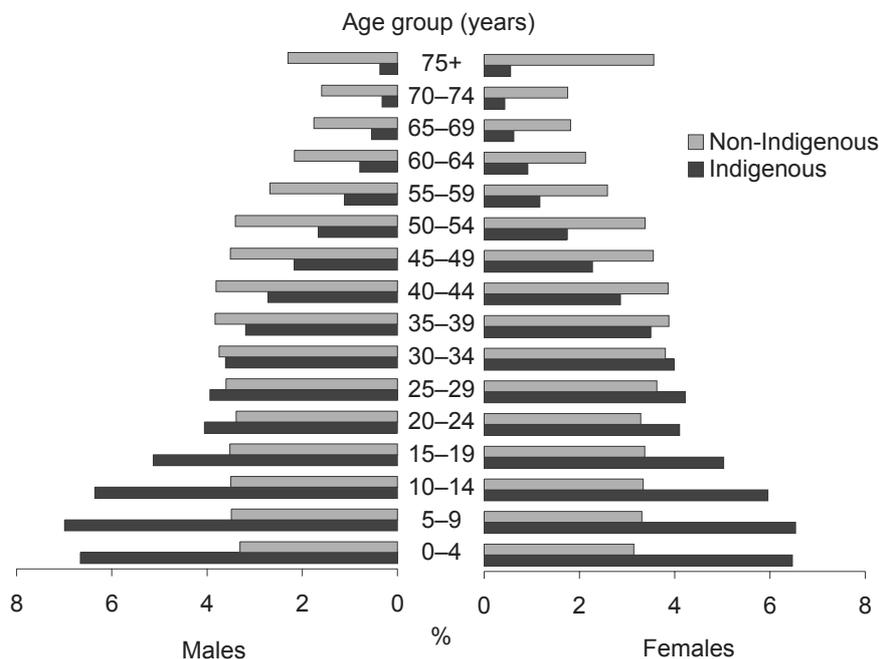
*Age standardisation of
imprisonment rates*

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

35 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*

36 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIA - 30 JUNE 2001



37 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.

38 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.

39 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 Standard Offence Classification

40 The offence categories used for national corrective services statistics in this publication are classified to the division level of the *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) 2008 (Second edition)* (cat. no. 1234.0). ASOC provides a national framework for classifying offences for statistical purposes, and was first released in 1997. In 2008 the ABS released the second edition of ASOC, 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.

41 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 the *Australian Standard Offence Classification 1997* (cat. no. 1234.0). Prior to 2001,

Australian Standard Offence Classification continued

offence data were based on the *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) 1985* (cat. no. 1234.0).

42 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.

43 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).

44 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.

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

National Offence Index

46 The National Offence Index (NOI) is a tool which provides an ordinal ranking of all ASOC groups in ASOC 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).

47 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 82. Detailed information about the most serious charge and most serious offence can be found in paragraphs 81–84.

Standard Australian Classification of Countries

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

COUNTING METHODOLOGY
Episode

49 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 71.

Episode continued

50 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 49. 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

51 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

52 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

53 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 49–50) and the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners.

54 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.

55 There are some state and territory variations:

- 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 71).

Expected time to serve
continued

56 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.

57 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 59–76.

58 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

59 In New South Wales significant legislative amendments came into force in April 2000, repealing a number of Acts of Parliament which were administered by the Department of Corrective Services, namely:

- *Correctional Centres Act 1952*
- *Sentencing Act 1989*
- *Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act 1981*
- *Home Detention Act 1996*
- *Community Service Orders Act 1979*.

60 These Acts were replaced by the following:

- *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999*
- *Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999*.

61 The consolidation of the sentencing legislation into two Acts was achieved with only minor changes of substance to existing law. 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.

62 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

63 In Victoria, the calculation of expected time to serve is based on either the non-parole period set by court or the aggregate sentence. Time spent in detention prior to the commencement of the sentence counts toward the time expected to be served under sentence. Under the provisions of the *Sentencing Act 1991* (as amended), the sentencing rules in Victoria are as follows:

- If a sentence of Life or a term of two years or more is imposed, the court must fix a period during which the offender is not eligible to be released on parole, unless it considers that the nature of the offence or the past history of the offender make the fixing of such a period inappropriate.
- If a sentence of less than two years but not less than one year is imposed, the court may set a non-parole period.

Expected time to serve
continued

- 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.

QUEENSLAND

64 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.

65 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

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

- Where a prisoner has not had a NPP, 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

67 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

68 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

69 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*

70 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.

71 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 78). 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 cannot comply with the current ABS counting rule.

TASMANIA

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

73 From October 2002, as a result of legislative change, the courts are required to set a term of imprisonment comprising a maximum term and a minimum term. Prior to the legislative change, the courts set a fixed term of imprisonment.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

74 In the Northern Territory sentence remissions for new prisoners were abolished in July 1996. Expected time to serve is therefore 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.

75 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

76 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*

77 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

Impact of indeterminate sentences continued

2010, at least two-thirds of prisoners with a most serious offence of homicide had an indeterminate sentence in South Australia (75%), Western Australia (70%) and Queensland (66%). 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

78 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.

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

80 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

81 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) ASOC code. For example, if a prisoner has two offences coded at the ASOC 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 ASOC code.

82 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.

83 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 71).

Unsentenced prisoners

84 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:

Unsentenced prisoners
continued

- 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

- 85** 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

86 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

- 87** In New South Wales, the Kariiong juvenile facility operates under the authority of Adult Corrective Services. These prisoners are excluded from this collection.
- 88** 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 October 2010.
- 89** In September 2007, NSW opened the Wellington Correctional Centre. The focus of this facility is to accommodate maximum security prisoners from across NSW, as well as prisoners with lower security classifications from surrounding areas.
- 90** In September 2006, NSW opened the Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre (CDTCC). The CDTCC is an interagency endeavour – primarily between the Department of Corrective Services, Justice Health and the Attorney-General's Department. A multidisciplinary team at the Centre ensures treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of male participants who have repeatedly offended in order to support a drug dependence.
- 91** 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

92 The Judy Lazarus Transition Centre was opened in April 2007. The Centre provides a supervised pathway back into society for selected male prisoners nearing the end of their sentence.

Victoria continued

93 In March 2006, Victoria opened Marngoneet Correctional Centre, Lara. The focus of this facility is to provide intensive treatment and offender management programs for males that have a minimum of six months of their sentence left to serve when they arrive there. The Metropolitan Remand Centre at Ravenhall was opened in April 2006. This facility provides increased capacity to hold prisoners awaiting trial or sentencing.

94 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.

95 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

96 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.

97 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.

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

Western Australia

99 The large increase in prisoners from 2008 to 2009 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

100 The Risdon Prison Complex in Tasmania was opened in August 2006. This complex includes the Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison which was opened in May 2006. A men's maximum/medium security facility was also built within the complex.

101 The growth in the prison population in Tasmania recorded for 2005 has primarily resulted from an increase in the number of remand receptions over the 2004–2005 period. There had been no specific policy change causing this increase in remand receptions.

Tasmania continued

102 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 82).

Northern Territory

103 In 2005, Northern Territory implemented new quality assurance processes in the extraction of their prior imprisonment data. The result of these processes has been an improvement in the quality of prior adult imprisonment under sentence data.

Australian Capital Territory

104 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.

105 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

106 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

107 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

- 108** 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 annually
 - *Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC), 2008 (Second edition)* (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
 - *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)
 - *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0) – 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) – issued triennially
 - *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

ABS publications continued

- *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

109 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>.

Non-ABS publications

110 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 STANDARD OFFENCE
CLASSIFICATION (ASOC) 2008**



A1.1

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

(a) Refers to *Australian 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 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.

<i>All prisoners</i>	1	Prisoners, security classification by sex
	2	Prisoners, prison location by sex
<i>Sentenced prisoners</i>	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
<i>Unsentenced prisoners</i>	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
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status</i>	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
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GLOSSARY

90th percentile	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.
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	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.
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	Prisoners who self identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin at the time of reception.
Acts intended to cause injury	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.
Adult prisoner	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).
Age standardisation	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 34–35).
Aggregate sentence	The longest period that the convicted prisoner may be detained for the current sentenced offences in the current episode.
Country of birth	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).
Crude imprisonment rates	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.
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Dangerous or negligent acts which, though not intended to cause harm, actually or potentially result in injury to oneself or another person.
Date of reception	The date the prisoner was received into prison for the current episode.
Episode	A continuous period of imprisonment (see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 49–50).
Expected time to serve	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 53–76).
Fine default only	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.

Fixed term	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.
Fraud, deception and related offences	Offences involving a dishonest act or omission carried out with the purpose of deceiving to obtain a benefit.
Homicide and related offences	The unlawful killing, attempted unlawful killing or conspiracy to kill another person.
Illicit drug offences	The possession, sale, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacture or cultivation of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation.
Imprisonment rate	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.
Indeterminate sentences	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.
Jurisdiction	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 104).
Legal status	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.
Level of court	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.
Life with minimum	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.
Maximum-minimum (or max-min)	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.
Mean	The arithmetic average.
Median	The middle value of a set of values when the values are sorted in order.
Miscellaneous offences	Offences involving the breach of statutory rules or regulations governing activities, where such offences are not explicitly dealt with under any other division of ASOC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ harassment and related offences ■ public health and safety offences ■ commercial/industry/financial regulations.
Most serious charge	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).
Most serious offence	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).

Offences against justice procedures, government security and operations	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.
Other indeterminate sentence	Includes two sentence types: Indeterminate – Governor's/HM Pleasure or Indeterminate – subject to ministerial/administrative decision.
Other sentence	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.
Periodic detention	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 to New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory courts.
Prior imprisonment	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.
Prisoner	A person held in custody. For the purposes of this collection, prisoners are those whose confinement is the responsibility of a corrective services agency.
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	Offences involving prohibited or regulated weapons and explosives.
Property damage and environmental pollution	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.
Public order offences	<p>Offences involving personal conduct that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ involves or may lead to a breach of public order and decency ■ is indicative of criminal intent ■ is otherwise regulated or prohibited on moral or ethical grounds. <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>
Remand prisoners (remandees)	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.
Robbery, extortion and related offences	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.
Sentenced in the last 12 months	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.

Sentenced prisoners	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.
Sexual assault and related offences	Acts of a sexual nature against another person which are non-consensual or consent is proscribed.
Theft and related offences	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.
Time on remand	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.
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	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.
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	The unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit an offence where the entry is either forced or unforced.
Unsentenced prisoners	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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