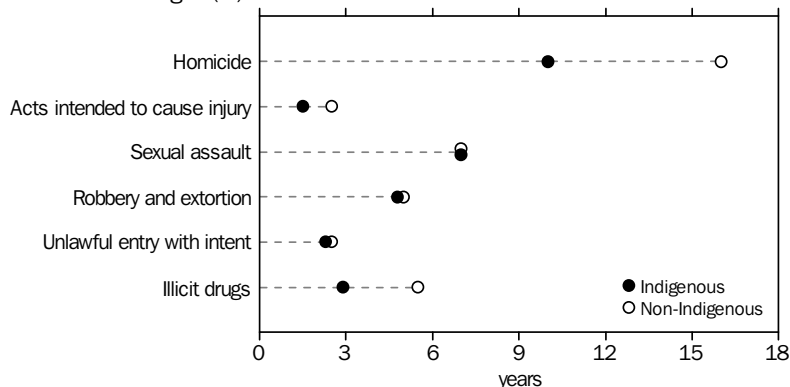


Aggregate sentence length Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was unchanged from 2011 at 2.0 years (24 months), while for non-Indigenous prisoners it was 3.9 years (47 months), also unchanged since 2011. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

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



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

Expected time to serve Expected time to serve takes into account the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners. Excluding prisoners with indeterminate, life without a minimum, and periodic detention sentences, the median expected time to serve for sentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 1.3 years (15 months). Median expected time to serve was highest for the offence of homicide (8.0 years or 96 months) followed by sexual assault (5.0 years or 60 months). For the non-Indigenous prisoner population the median expected time to serve was 2.3 years (27 months), with a median of 12 years (144 months) for the offence of homicide. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

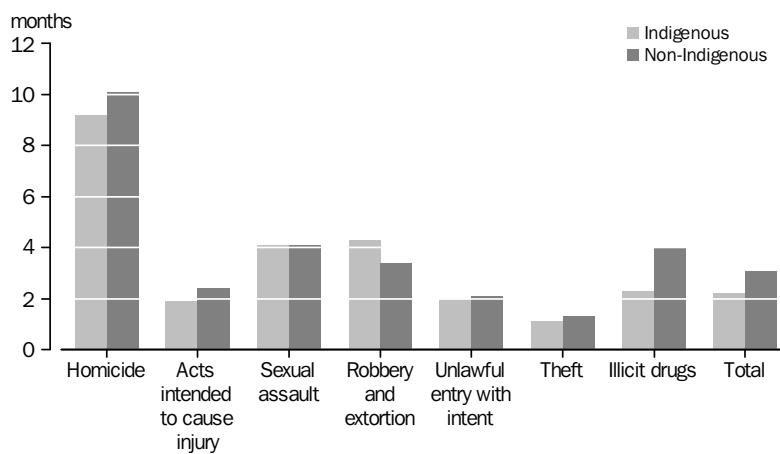
UNSENTENCED PRISONERS

The proportion of prisoners who were unsentenced was slightly higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners (24%) than for non-Indigenous prisoners (23%). These proportions are unchanged since 2011. (Table 4.5)

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. For information about interpreting median time on remand based on a census 'snapshot' see Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 76–78. The median number of months spent on remand by unsentenced Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in custody at 30 June 2012 was 2.2 months, a slight increase from 2.0 months at 30 June 2011. For unsentenced non-Indigenous prisoners the median number of months spent on remand was 3.1 months, a slight decrease from 3.2 months at 30 June 2011. (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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status(a)

	ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER		NON-INDIGENOUS		PERSONS (b)	
	no.	%	no.	%	No.	%
MALES						
Homicide and related offences	436	6.0	2 150	10.8	2 597	9.6
Acts intended to cause injury	2 427	33.6	2 949	14.9	5 400	19.9
Sexual assault and related offences	754	10.4	2 767	14.0	3 534	13.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	262	3.6	416	2.1	681	2.5
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	74	1.0	257	1.3	331	1.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	673	9.3	2 082	10.5	2 765	10.2
Unlawful entry with intent	1 123	15.5	2 027	10.2	3 153	11.6
Theft and related offences	204	2.8	794	4.0	1 002	3.7
Fraud, deception and related offences	22	0.3	509	2.6	531	2.0
Illicit drug offences	120	1.7	2 867	14.5	3 023	11.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	43	0.6	200	1.0	246	0.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	92	1.3	269	1.4	364	1.3
Public order offences	54	0.7	121	0.6	175	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	261	3.6	558	2.8	823	3.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	668	9.2	1 788	9.0	2 460	9.1
Miscellaneous offences	20	0.3	64	0.3	84	0.3
Unknown	—	—	9	—	9	—
Total	7 233	100.0	19 827	100.0	27 178	100.0
FEMALES						
Homicide and related offences	58	7.8	176	12.2	237	10.7
Acts intended to cause injury	246	33.0	127	8.8	376	17.1
Sexual assault and related offences	4	0.5	41	2.8	45	2.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	28	3.8	25	1.7	53	2.4
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	6	0.8	13	0.9	19	0.9
Robbery, extortion and related offences	66	8.8	87	6.0	156	7.1
Unlawful entry with intent	108	14.5	99	6.9	207	9.4
Theft and related offences	54	7.2	127	8.8	181	8.2
Fraud, deception and related offences	26	3.5	202	14.0	231	10.5
Illicit drug offences	26	3.5	356	24.7	385	17.5
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	0.5	6	0.4	10	0.5
Property damage and environmental pollution	10	1.3	24	1.7	34	1.5
Public order offences	7	0.9	7	0.5	14	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	33	4.4	26	1.8	62	2.8
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	70	9.4	117	8.1	187	8.5
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	5	0.3	5	0.2
Unknown	—	—	3	0.2	3	0.1
Total	746	100.0	1 441	100.0	2 205	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 79–82.

4.1 PRISONERS, most serious offence/charge and sex by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status(a) *continued*

	ABORIGINAL & TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER		NON-INDIGENOUS		PERSONS (b)	
	<i>no.</i>	%	<i>no.</i>	%	<i>No.</i>	%
PERSONS						
Homicide and related offences	494	6.2	2 326	10.9	2 834	9.6
Acts intended to cause injury	2 673	33.5	3 076	14.5	5 776	19.7
Sexual assault and related offences	758	9.5	2 808	13.2	3 579	12.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	290	3.6	441	2.1	734	2.5
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	80	1.0	270	1.3	350	1.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	739	9.3	2 169	10.2	2 921	9.9
Unlawful entry with intent	1 231	15.4	2 126	10.0	3 360	11.4
Theft and related offences	258	3.2	921	4.3	1 183	4.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	48	0.6	711	3.3	762	2.6
Illicit drug offences	146	1.8	3 223	15.2	3 408	11.6
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	47	0.6	206	1.0	256	0.9
Property damage and environmental pollution	102	1.3	293	1.4	398	1.4
Public order offences	61	0.8	128	0.6	189	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	294	3.7	584	2.7	885	3.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	738	9.2	1 905	9.0	2 647	9.0
Miscellaneous offences	20	0.3	69	0.3	89	0.3
Unknown	—	—	12	0.1	12	—
Total	7 979	100.0	21 268	100.0	29 383	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 79–82.

4.2 AGE STANDARDISED IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status by state and territory, 2002–2012

	NSW(d)	Vic. (e)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(f)	Aust.
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER									
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	r921.6	1 443.6	1 503.1	2 728.1	421.6	1 374.5	846.3	1 656.9
2007	1 955.0	r991.1	1 379.6	1 910.3	3 151.0	531.8	1 558.8	686.8	r1 774.7
2008	1 969.4	r1 013.4	1 366.8	1 911.9	2 895.0	495.8	1 621.5	819.5	1 750.0
2009	2 153.1	r981.8	1 427.2	2 072.4	3 328.7	470.7	1 699.6	759.6	1 890.7
2010	2 064.4	r1 142.4	1 442.5	2 124.9	3 343.4	437.6	1 728.9	1 214.4	1 891.5
2011	1 985.2	r1 165.0	1 397.0	2 209.3	3 105.7	486.3	2 028.4	1 116.7	1 867.6
2012	1 883.4	1 443.7	1 358.7	2 179.5	3 389.9	485.0	2 257.5	1 245.5	1 913.7
NON-INDIGENOUS									
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	r96.9	137.0	114.5	144.3	141.9	113.3	70.5	129.1
2007	161.4	r102.0	135.8	124.8	145.3	140.7	118.4	80.3	r133.7
2008	160.2	r101.2	130.5	136.8	142.0	139.9	129.3	81.2	132.7
2009	163.9	r102.2	128.5	133.4	163.0	146.1	152.5	63.2	135.6
2010	158.7	r102.5	120.8	131.1	174.5	129.7	164.4	82.1	133.5
2011	r145.9	r105.8	r118.2	r132.9	r169.2	r134.7	r176.9	r85.4	r129.7
2012	140.4	107.7	119.9	138.6	168.9	128.3	172.8	85.4	129.1
RATIO OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER TO NON-INDIGENOUS									
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	r9.5	10.5	13.1	18.9	3.0	12.1	12.0	12.8
2007	12.1	r9.7	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	r11.1	11.9	16.2	19.2	3.4	10.5	14.8	14.2
2011	13.6	11.0	11.8	r16.6	r18.4	3.6	r11.5	r13.1	r14.4
2012	13.4	13.4	11.3	15.7	20.1	3.8	13.1	14.6	14.8

r revised

- (a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.
- (b) Age standardised imprisonment rates adjust crude rates to account for age differences between study populations. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 33–38 and Glossary.
- (c) Calculation of rates was reviewed in 2012 and updated where required. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 18.
- (d) Excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 98.
- (e) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 91.
- (f) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prior to 2009. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 98.

4.3**CRUDE IMPRISONMENT RATE(a)(b)(c), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status by state and territory, 2002–2012**

	NSW(d)	Vic. (e)	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT(f)	Aust.
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER									
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	r2 218.8
2008	2 398.8	1 221.3	1 704.3	2 392.3	3 642.4	590.6	2 013.5	1 004.6	2 171.0
2009	2 591.1	1 158.8	1 732.9	2 596.6	4 075.4	577.5	2 104.2	965.5	2 309.8
2010	2 459.2	1 344.3	1 755.4	2 549.3	4 121.9	611.0	2 102.9	1 600.9	2 302.7
2011	2 350.9	1 320.7	1 693.2	2 633.9	3 809.9	605.2	2 418.6	1 455.8	2 247.5
2012	2 193.5	1 607.3	1 646.3	2 519.8	4 113.7	553.6	2 680.0	1 543.6	2 273.4
NON-INDIGENOUS									
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	r129.6
2008	153.1	97.8	126.5	124.3	138.5	122.4	137.1	85.0	128.3
2009	156.3	98.7	124.5	121.2	159.1	126.1	160.6	65.8	130.9
2010	151.8	99.3	117.1	119.1	170.7	111.6	172.4	85.3	129.2
2011	139.2	102.2	114.1	120.6	165.2	114.7	184.3	90.2	125.0
2012	132.2	103.7	115.0	125.3	165.6	110.5	180.6	90.0	123.7

r revised

- (a) Rate per 100,000 adult population. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–26 and 28–32.
- (b) Crude rates measure the actual rate of imprisonment and are not adjusted for differences in population structures. See Glossary.
- (c) Calculation of rates was reviewed in 2012 and updated where required. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 18.
- (d) Excludes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons prior to 2009. From 2009 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 98.
- (e) Data prior to 2006 include prisoners aged 17 years. See Explanatory Notes paragraph 91.
- (f) Includes ACT prisoners held in ACT as well as ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Prior to 2009, the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. From 2009, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT prisons. See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 98.

4.4 PRISONERS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age by sex

	MALES			FEMALES			PERSONS		
	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)	no.	%	rate(a)
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER									
Under 18	16	0.2	210.2	3	0.4	41.4	19	0.2	127.8
18	139	1.9	2 129.9	12	1.6	191.3	151	1.9	1 179.9
19	238	3.3	3 512.4	16	2.1	254.1	254	3.2	1 942.9
20–24	1 514	20.9	5 107.6	117	15.6	408.5	1 631	20.4	2 798.5
25–29	1 474	20.4	6 370.2	188	25.1	826.4	1 662	20.8	3 621.9
30–34	1 310	18.1	7 051.7	144	19.2	763.7	1 454	18.2	3 884.4
35–39	998	13.8	5 833.9	128	17.1	714.2	1 126	14.1	3 214.4
40–44	781	10.8	4 734.5	74	9.9	403.9	855	10.7	2 455.6
45–49	431	6.0	3 037.1	37	4.9	234.2	468	5.9	1 560.5
50–54	192	2.7	1 613.9	19	2.5	144.5	211	2.6	842.4
55–59	88	1.2	939.2	9	1.2	87.8	97	1.2	494.4
60–64	34	0.5	512.4	3	0.4	40.1	37	0.5	262.0
65 and over	20	0.3	216.3	—	—	—	20	0.3	94.2
Total	7 235	100.0	4 093.0	750	100.0	405.4	7 985	100.0	2 207.3
Mean age	32.3	..	..	32.6	..	..	32.4	..	..
Median age	30.9	..	..	31.4	..	..	30.9	..	..
NON-INDIGENOUS									
Under 18	28	0.1	19.6	—	—	—	28	0.1	11.1
18	131	0.7	90.3	5	0.3	3.6	136	0.6	48.1
19	307	1.5	208.1	17	1.2	12.0	324	1.5	112.2
20–24	2 645	13.3	331.8	138	9.6	18.0	2 783	13.1	178.0
25–29	3 313	16.7	400.4	217	15.1	26.9	3 530	16.6	216.1
30–34	3 395	17.1	440.9	263	18.3	34.4	3 658	17.2	238.3
35–39	2 933	14.8	386.2	219	15.2	28.6	3 152	14.8	206.7
40–44	2 449	12.4	312.2	208	14.5	26.0	2 657	12.5	167.8
45–49	1 680	8.5	223.8	163	11.3	21.4	1 843	8.7	121.9
50–54	1 143	5.8	154.5	107	7.4	14.2	1 250	5.9	83.7
55–59	758	3.8	114.9	51	3.5	7.6	809	3.8	60.6
60–64	505	2.5	83.3	29	2.0	4.7	534	2.5	43.6
65 and over	539	2.7	37.1	21	1.5	1.2	560	2.6	17.7
Total	19 826	100.0	234.3	1 438	100.0	16.5	21 264	100.0	123.8
Mean age	37.1	..	..	38.0	..	..	37.2	..	..
Median age	35.1	..	..	36.8	..	..	35.2	..	..

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population for that age group. See Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 18–23 and 28–32

4.5 PRISONERS, Indigenous status by most serious offence/charge, 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
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER										
Homicide and related offences	30	30.0	368	60.3	398	58.0	96	52.1	494	56.9
Acts intended to cause injury	1 242	76.7	578	82.7	1 820	78.6	855	69.2	2 675	75.6
Sexual assault and related offences	116	52.6	500	60.4	616	58.9	142	64.8	758	60.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	184	80.4	58	77.6	242	79.8	48	60.4	290	76.6
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	24	79.2	20	65.0	44	72.7	36	77.8	80	75.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	129	72.9	432	72.2	561	72.4	178	71.3	739	72.1
Unlawful entry with intent	481	77.5	476	84.9	957	81.2	274	71.9	1 231	79.1
Theft and related offences	140	73.6	57	80.7	197	75.6	61	75.4	258	75.6
Fraud, deception and related offences	28	57.1	8	62.5	36	58.3	12	75.0	48	62.5
Illicit drug offences	46	60.9	44	59.1	90	60.0	56	51.8	146	56.8
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	15	66.7	9	44.4	24	58.3	23	60.9	47	59.6
Property damage and environmental pollution	54	79.6	27	85.2	81	81.5	21	47.6	102	74.5
Public order offences	40	87.5	11	63.6	51	82.4	11	72.7	62	80.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	251	88.4	21	100.0	272	89.3	21	85.7	293	89.1
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	534	84.5	103	91.3	637	85.6	101	78.2	738	84.6
Miscellaneous offences	3	100.0	—	—	3	100.0	15	100.0	18	100.0
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 317	77.4	2 712	73.8	6 029	75.8	1 950	68.9	7 979	74.1
NON-INDIGENOUS										
Homicide and related offences	153	25.5	1 770	32.7	1 923	32.1	403	32.5	2 326	32.2
Acts intended to cause injury	1 110	50.3	823	53.1	1 933	51.5	1 141	54.3	3 074	52.5
Sexual assault and related offences	694	15.7	1 753	27.1	2 447	23.9	360	34.2	2 807	25.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	230	50.4	104	63.5	334	54.5	106	56.6	440	55.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	53	66.0	120	50.0	173	54.9	96	58.3	269	56.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	487	41.5	1 168	67.9	1 655	60.1	514	50.8	2 169	57.9
Unlawful entry with intent	889	73.0	764	81.0	1 653	76.7	473	66.2	2 126	74.4
Theft and related offences	512	70.5	161	59.0	673	67.8	248	67.3	921	67.6
Fraud, deception and related offences	366	23.0	225	29.3	591	25.4	120	43.3	711	28.4
Illicit drug offences	840	33.3	1 588	32.5	2 428	32.8	795	30.4	3 223	32.2
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	74	67.6	55	45.5	129	58.1	77	61.0	206	59.2
Property damage and environmental pollution	143	51.7	90	56.7	233	53.6	60	40.0	293	50.9
Public order offences	68	64.7	44	36.4	112	53.6	16	43.8	128	52.3
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	519	67.2	46	84.8	565	68.7	21	38.1	586	67.6
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 163	78.0	399	41.6	1 562	68.7	342	41.8	1 904	63.9
Miscellaneous offences	21	33.3	6	—	27	25.9	41	43.9	68	36.8
Unknown	7	100.0	—	—	7	100.0	—	—	7	100.0
Total	7 329	52.8	9 116	43.9	16 445	47.9	4 813	47.2	21 258	47.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Prisoners whose date of aggregate sentence commencement was between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012.

4.6 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER 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	27
Acts intended to cause injury	—	46	126	338	585	511
Sexual assault and related offences	—	7	3	12	33	118
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	6	4	59	101	52
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	—	—	—	4	12	13
Robbery, extortion and related offences	—	—	3	3	41	239
Unlawful entry with intent	—	5	28	76	280	406
Theft and related offences	—	9	27	32	78	32
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	3	—	5	14	9
Illicit drug offences	—	3	5	10	12	35
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	3	—	4	3	7
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	—	9	19	15	24
Public order offences	—	9	8	11	8	10
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	29	42	85	100	16
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	—	68	89	164	190	103
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	188	344	822	1 475	1 602

	<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>
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)						
Homicide and related offences	—	3	3	—	10	76
Acts intended to cause injury	—	110	293	573	433	297
Sexual assault and related offences	—	7	8	30	50	191
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	—	10	40	84	73	28
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	—	—	5	6	13	10
Robbery, extortion and related offences	—	4	18	43	105	249
Unlawful entry with intent	—	40	93	196	303	257
Theft and related offences	—	24	53	59	31	20
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	5	4	10	9	4
Illicit drug offences	—	6	15	15	20	20
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	3	—	6	5	3
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	7	11	25	16	15
Public order offences	—	11	17	8	7	4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	44	100	86	42	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	—	86	110	178	156	90
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total	—	360	770	1 322	1 273	1 264

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

4.6 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER 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	95	58	42	33	133	7
Acts intended to cause injury	162	28	7	3	—	11
Sexual assault and related offences	243	123	34	16	6	21
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	17	3	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	7	5	—	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	215	34	15	7	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent	140	14	7	—	—	—
Theft and related offences	15	—	3	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	4	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	18	4	3	3	—	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	6	—	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	10	—	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	—	—	3	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	14	—	—	—	3	6
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	952	269	114	62	142	51

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE(e)					
Homicide and related offences	82	47	27	36	105	7
Acts intended to cause injury	86	11	3	—	—	11
Sexual assault and related offences	208	77	16	3	6	21
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	7	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	6	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	98	26	12	3	—	3
Unlawful entry with intent	58	7	—	—	—	—
Theft and related offences	7	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	9	3	3	—	—	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	4	—	—	—	—	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	4	—	—	—	—	3
Public order offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	7	—	—	—	3	6
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	576	171	61	42	114	51

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

4.6 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SENTENCED PRISONERS, most serious offence by sentence length(a) *continued*

	Total(b)	Total (%)	Mean (months)(c)	Median (months)(c)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (d)				
Homicide and related offences	398	6.6	138.7	120.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 817	30.2	28.0	18.0
Sexual assault and related offences	616	10.2	93.1	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	242	4.0	22.6	15.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	41	0.7	45.5	27.0
Robbery, extortion and related offences	560	9.3	67.9	58.0
Unlawful entry with intent	956	15.9	36.3	28.0
Theft and related offences	196	3.3	25.0	15.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	35	0.6	26.8	18.0
Illicit drug offences	93	1.5	50.4	34.5
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	23	0.4	35.9	24.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	80	1.3	26.6	15.5
Public order offences	49	0.8	23.7	9.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	275	4.6	11.2	10.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	637	10.6	15.7	11.8
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	8.0	5.0
Unknown	3	—	39.0	39.0
Total	6 021	100.0	42.6	24.0

EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)

Homicide and related offences	396	6.6	116.4	95.8
Acts intended to cause injury	1 817	30.2	18.9	11.0
Sexual assault and related offences	617	10.3	70.9	60.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	242	4.0	15.5	10.8
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	40	0.7	33.2	15.6
Robbery, extortion and related offences	561	9.3	48.1	36.0
Unlawful entry with intent	954	15.9	23.9	16.7
Theft and related offences	194	3.2	16.0	7.2
Fraud, deception and related offences	32	0.5	16.0	9.4
Illicit drug offences	91	1.5	32.4	16.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	21	0.3	24.1	13.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	81	1.3	17.6	9.5
Public order offences	47	0.8	18.1	5.8
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	272	4.5	7.1	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	639	10.6	13.6	9.6
Miscellaneous offences	—	—	5.4	5.0
Unknown	3	—	9.1	9.1
Total	6 007	100.0	31.4	15.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes prisoners for whom expected time to serve is unknown.

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

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

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

4.7 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	3	—	—	—	8	71
Acts intended to cause injury	16	56	90	160	472	595
Sexual assault and related offences	—	14	26	36	159	510
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	3	17	19	17	126	105
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	3	8	17	49
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3	—	6	16	88	708
Unlawful entry with intent	3	29	34	70	460	719
Theft and related offences	4	44	80	103	200	168
Fraud, deception and related offences	7	16	18	59	130	187
Illicit drug offences	5	13	37	50	217	740
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	4	3	8	37	34
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	3	13	21	53	86
Public order offences	—	8	9	14	24	26
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	12	55	77	140	226	51
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	103	205	323	360	281
Miscellaneous offences	—	3	5	4	7	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	62	365	625	1 029	2 587	4 333

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (c)					
Homicide and related offences	3	—	4	14	34	184
Acts intended to cause injury	16	97	237	386	440	471
Sexual assault and related offences	—	14	38	144	285	789
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	3	26	41	77	112	54
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	3	—	10	20	18	67
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3	6	30	124	381	683
Unlawful entry with intent	3	60	154	337	523	445
Theft and related offences	4	61	142	199	126	107
Fraud, deception and related offences	7	29	55	104	172	178
Illicit drug offences	5	31	91	223	495	821
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	—	6	14	24	31	40
Property damage and environmental pollution	—	10	32	48	53	61
Public order offences	—	9	20	19	23	24
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	12	92	184	179	80	16
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	3	129	236	355	346	430
Miscellaneous offences	—	3	8	8	3	3
Unknown	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total	62	573	1 296	2 261	3 126	4 373

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

4.7 NON-INDIGENOUS 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	277	176	253	381	721	34
Acts intended to cause injury	408	90	17	10	6	15
Sexual assault and related offences	999	452	143	66	7	33
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	38	9	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	61	23	7	3	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	619	134	49	22	4	4
Unlawful entry with intent	282	40	8	6	—	3
Theft and related offences	63	9	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	149	20	4	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	841	332	99	67	26	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	35	5	—	—	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	43	7	3	—	—	3
Public order offences	18	6	4	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	245	9	7	7	19	3
Miscellaneous offences	4	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4 085	1 312	594	562	786	95

	EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)					
Homicide and related offences	278	293	258	181	614	34
Acts intended to cause injury	223	31	8	3	6	15
Sexual assault and related offences	833	229	55	18	7	33
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	21	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	39	13	3	—	—	—
Robbery, extortion and related offences	327	67	19	7	4	4
Unlawful entry with intent	107	15	4	3	—	3
Theft and related offences	29	3	—	—	—	—
Fraud, deception and related offences	43	—	3	—	—	—
Illicit drug offences	549	151	35	19	7	—
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	10	3	—	—	3	—
Property damage and environmental pollution	21	4	—	3	—	3
Public order offences	10	4	—	—	—	—
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	29	7	7	3	13	3
Miscellaneous offences	3	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2 525	820	392	237	654	95

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Total(b)	Total (%)	Mean (months)(c)	Median (months)(c)
AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH (d)				
Homicide and related offences	1 924	11.7	186.4	192.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 935	11.8	43.8	30.0
Sexual assault and related offences	2 445	14.9	92.2	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	334	2.0	32.5	21.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	174	1.1	74.7	62.6
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 653	10.1	70.9	60.0
Unlawful entry with intent	1 654	10.1	40.2	30.1
Theft and related offences	671	4.1	25.7	15.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	590	3.6	43.8	33.5
Illicit drug offences	2 427	14.8	79.1	66.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	129	0.8	41.4	27.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	232	1.4	40.7	33.0
Public order offences	109	0.7	44.5	24.0
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	564	3.4	12.3	12.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 565	9.5	26.8	15.0
Miscellaneous offences	23	0.1	35.8	12.0
Unknown	6	—	32.4	18.0
Total	16 435	100.0	66.4	47.0

	Total(b)	Total (%)	Mean (months)(c)	Median (months)(c)
EXPECTED TIME TO SERVE (e)				
Homicide and related offences	1 925	11.7	145.6	144.1
Acts intended to cause injury	1 933	11.8	28.7	16.6
Sexual assault and related offences	2 445	14.9	65.8	55.5
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	334	2.0	20.6	12.0
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	173	1.1	52.8	40.3
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1 655	10.1	47.0	36.0
Unlawful entry with intent	1 654	10.1	25.3	17.0
Theft and related offences	674	4.1	16.6	9.2
Fraud, deception and related offences	591	3.6	25.6	18.0
Illicit drug offences	2 427	14.8	51.3	36.4
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	131	0.8	26.2	16.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	235	1.4	27.4	17.1
Public order offences	109	0.7	28.6	14.1
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	563	3.4	7.5	6.0
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	1 566	9.5	19.5	12.8
Miscellaneous offences	28	0.2	22.7	7.8
Unknown	7	—	22.1	16.8
Total	16 450	100.0	46.7	27.0

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(b) Includes prisoners for whom expected time to serve is unknown.

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

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

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

4.8 UNSENTENCED PRISONERS, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status by most serious charge and time on remand(a)

	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean (months)</i>	<i>Median (months)</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER					
Homicide and related offences	96	4.9	11.1	9.2	22.2
Acts intended to cause injury	855	43.8	3.1	1.9	7.8
Sexual assault and related offences	142	7.3	5.9	4.1	15.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	48	2.5	3.5	2.2	9.2
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	36	1.8	3.2	2.6	10.6
Robbery, extortion and related offences	178	9.1	5.6	4.3	10.7
Unlawful entry with intent	274	14.0	3.2	2.0	8.0
Theft and related offences	61	3.1	1.7	1.1	3.3
Fraud, deception and related offences	12	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1
Illicit drug offences	56	2.9	4.4	2.3	11.8
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	23	1.2	1.6	1.1	3.8
Property damage and environmental pollution	21	1.1	3.4	1.6	4.5
Public order offences	10	0.5	3.7	0.9	20.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	21	1.1	1.4	0.5	3.3
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	101	5.2	1.7	1.0	3.8
Miscellaneous offences	17	0.9	13.7	10.3	29.6
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 951	100.0	3.9	2.2	9.2
NON-INDIGENOUS					
Homicide and related offences	403	8.4	11.9	10.1	25.0
Acts intended to cause injury	1 141	23.7	4.0	2.4	10.0
Sexual assault and related offences	361	7.5	6.1	4.1	14.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	106	2.2	3.1	1.6	8.4
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	96	2.0	4.9	2.9	10.7
Robbery, extortion and related offences	514	10.7	5.2	3.4	12.1
Unlawful entry with intent	473	9.8	3.6	2.1	8.0
Theft and related offences	248	5.1	2.7	1.3	6.5
Fraud, deception and related offences	120	2.5	3.3	1.6	8.4
Illicit drug offences	795	16.5	6.6	4.0	16.2
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	77	1.6	4.3	2.2	12.8
Property damage and environmental pollution	60	1.2	3.6	1.8	8.8
Public order offences	16	0.3	2.3	1.0	5.2
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	21	0.4	3.6	1.1	7.3
Offences against justice procedures, gov't security and operations	342	7.1	5.9	2.7	14.7
Miscellaneous offences	41	0.9	15.3	12.0	29.6
Unknown	3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	4 817	100.0	5.5	3.1	14.3

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents information about prisoners held in custody in Australian adult prisons on 30 June 2012. A range of information is presented on the demographic and legal characteristics of prisoners such as age, sex, country of birth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, legal status, most serious offence/charge and length of sentence being served.

2 The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed national standards for corrective services statistics to support the comparability of data between states and territories. While efforts have been made to attain maximum comparability between states and territories, some issues with jurisdictional comparability remain due to different legislative and administrative recording practices in the states and territories. Further detail on these differences is provided in paragraphs 85–99.

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 2012.

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 the Australian Capital Territory
- community custody centres in Queensland and work camps in Queensland and Western Australia
- 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

<i>Types of facilities continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ gazetted police prisons in the Northern Territory which are administered and controlled by the Director of Corrective Services. <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, ongoing 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 also of 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 prisoners about their Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status in line with the SIQ as described above. In Western Australia, in some instances Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status may be recorded from information previously collected.</p> <p>17 Some people in custody have their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status recorded as unknown on the information systems of corrective services agencies, as their status has not been able to be obtained. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was unknown for 0.5% of all prisoner records in 2012.</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, in accordance with international and state and territory practices. The calculation of these rates was reviewed in 2012 and as a result some minor corrections to previous rates have been made.</p>

IMPRISONMENT RATES

continued

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 *Australian Demographic Statistics* (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.

20 The formula for calculating the imprisonment rate is as follows:

$$\text{imprisonment rate per 100,000 persons} = \left(\frac{\text{no. of prisoners}}{\text{Estimated Resident Population}} \right) \times 100,000$$

21 The formula for calculating the ratio of two imprisonment rates is as follows:

$$\text{ratio of imprisonment rates} = \left(\frac{\text{Imprisonment rate 1}}{\text{Imprisonment rate 2}} \right)$$

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 2012 are preliminary ERP data based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing
- Rates for 2008 to 2011 are preliminary ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- Rates for 2007 are based on the revised ERP data derived from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing;
- Rates for 2002 to 2006 use final ERP data based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing;
- Rates for 1999 to 2001 use final ERP data based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing;

23 For population estimates and information on the methodology used to produce the ERP, see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

National imprisonment rates

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

State and territory imprisonment rates

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

*State and territory
imprisonment rates continued*

26 Prior to 2009, imprisonment rate data for the Australian Capital Territory are calculated on the basis of the total number of Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons, as well as in the Australian Capital Territory. New South Wales imprisonment rates data are only based on the count of New South Wales prisoners held in New South Wales prisons. For more information about Australian Capital Territory prisoners held in New South Wales prisons refer to paragraph 98.

*Country of birth imprisonment
rates*

27 Imprisonment rates by birthplace are calculated using data for June 2011 ERP by Country of Birth from *Migration, Australia 2010–11* (cat. no. 3412.0).

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander imprisonment rates*

28 Rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adult population were revised in the 2011 issue due to the rebasing of estimates and projections for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in September 2010. Rebased estimates (for the period 1986–2006) and projections (2007–2021) of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing and use assumptions about future fertility, paternity, life expectancy at birth and migration.

29 The data supersede previously published ABS estimates and projections and, as a result, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rates previously published in *Prisoners in Australia* for the years 2001–2008 were revised accordingly in 2011.

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

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

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

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

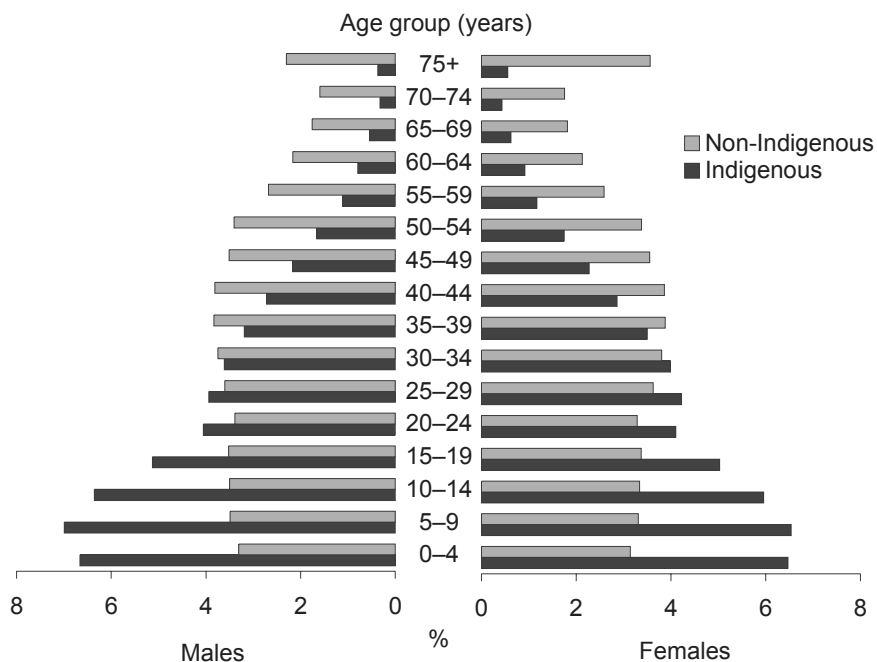
*Age standardisation of
imprisonment rates*

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

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

Age standardisation of
imprisonment rates *continued*

35 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, AUSTRALIA - 30 JUNE 2001



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

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

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

CLASSIFICATIONS

*Australian and New Zealand
Standard Offence
Classification (ANZSOC),
2011*

39 The Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) provides a uniform national framework for classifying offences across Australia for statistical purposes. The classification is a hierarchical structure allowing for varying degrees of detail to be published depending on the level of detail in the source information. The first release of this classification was the *Australian Standard Offence Classification 1997* (cat. no. 1234.0) (ASOC97). In 2008 the ABS released a second edition of the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC08), which reflected changes to criminal legislation since the first edition. In 2011, the offence classification was updated from the Australian Standard Offence Classification (ASOC) to the Australian New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), however changes were not made to the content of the classification. For further information about the ANZSOC refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0).

*Australian and New Zealand
Standard Offence
Classification (ANZSOC),
2011 continued*

40 The offence information presented in this issue is based on the 2011 ANZSOC. For the 2009 Prisoner Census, all jurisdictions implemented ASOC08 for the provision of offence data with the exception of Queensland and Western Australia which were still supplying offence data on ASOC97. This process had some level of impact to the time series prior to 2009 and to comparability across jurisdictions. The classification changes affected the most serious offence for sentenced prisoners and the most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners. Issues of the publication prior to 2009 were based on ASOC97. Prior to 2001, offence data were based on the *Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) 1985* (cat. no. 1234.0).

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

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

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

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

National Offence Index

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

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

*Standard Australian
Classification of Countries*

47 Country of birth information is classified according to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1269.0). Most jurisdictions use the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1269.0), however South Australia, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory have updated their coding to the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC) 2011* (cat. no. 1269.0). This is Revision 1 of the second edition used in 2008. The review of the classification was minor. There was no impact on comparability between the jurisdictions that have updated to the most recent edition and those that are using the second edition released in 2008.

COUNTING METHODOLOGY

Episode

48 An episode is defined as the period from an offender's latest date of reception into the custody of a corrective services agency for a particular offence(s)/charge(s) until the person is released from custody. When a prisoner breaches parole conditions and is returned to custody, a new episode is deemed to have commenced and a new reception date is provided. Differences in the application of this rule occur in Western Australia. Further detail on these differences is provided in paragraph 68.

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

Legal status

50 The legal status of an offender is determined by the warrant(s) or court order(s) which provide the legal basis for the detention in custody of the offender. Some offenders may have more than one type of warrant issued against them; therefore it is possible for an offender to have dual status (e.g. under sentence for some offences and awaiting appeal results for others, or under sentence and awaiting deportation). The counting rules for determining the legal status of an offender are as follows:

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

Aggregate sentence

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

Expected time to serve

52 The expected time to serve is the period of imprisonment which a convicted prisoner is expected to serve and in most cases refers to the time between the date of reception for this episode (see paragraphs 48–49) and the earliest date of release for sentenced prisoners.

*Expected time to serve
continued*

53 Date of reception is defined as the date the prisoner was received into prison in a state or territory for the current episode. Counting rules for persons returning to custody from an escape attempt or parole are as follows:

- If an offender escapes from custody and is recaptured and returned to custody, the date of reception is the date the person originally entered into custody prior to the escape.
- If parole is revoked resulting in an offender returning to custody, the date of reception is the date the person was returned to custody. That is, a new episode is deemed to have commenced.

54 There are some state and territory variations:

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

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

56 The time a prisoner is expected to serve in custody depends upon the sentence(s) originally handed down, the system of remissions and the forms of parole available in the various states and territories and whether any time was spent in custody prior to reception (for example, time on remand or in police custody). The rules governing date of release are complex and differ between the states and territories. The calculation of the earliest date of release in each state and territory is described in paragraphs 58–74.

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

NEW SOUTH WALES

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

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

VICTORIA

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

- If a court sentences an offender to be imprisoned in respect of an offence for the term of his or her natural life or a term of two years or more the court must, as part of the sentence, fix a period during which the offender is not eligible to be released on parole, unless it considers that the nature of the offence or the past history of the offender make the fixing of such a period inappropriate.
- If a sentence of less than two years but not less than one year is imposed, the court may set a non-parole period.

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.
- Time spent in detention prior to the commencement of the sentence counts toward the time to be served under sentence if the sentencing judge so orders.
- Pursuant to section 74 of the Corrections Act 1986, the Adult Parole Board of Victoria may release an offender upon the expiration of the non-parole period but release on that date is at the discretion of the Board.

QUEENSLAND

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

62 Release dates are calculated as follows:

- Unless otherwise specified by the court, the parole eligibility date is at 80% of the aggregate sentence length for serious violent offenders and half the aggregate sentence length for others.
- The *Corrective Services Act 2006 (Qld)* commenced in August 2006. One key provision in the new legislation relates to the management of offenders subject to Court-ordered Parole. This new order provides courts with the power to specify a parole release date for persons who are sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 3 years or less.
- The earliest discharge date indicates when an offender might be discharged if remissions on each term of imprisonment are granted. For those prisoners ineligible for remission, this date would be the same as the full-time discharge date.
- The revised *Corrective Services Act 2000 (Qld)* commenced in July 2001. Offenders convicted of an offence that was committed on or after 1 July 2001 and sentenced to a term of imprisonment are not eligible to have that term remitted. Offenders convicted of an offence that was committed prior to the commencement of this Act and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two months or more are eligible to be considered for a remission of up to one-third of that term of imprisonment. This provision was extinguished by the *Corrective Services Act 2006 (Qld)*.
- Prisoners with life sentences are eligible to apply for parole:
 - if the prisoner is serving a life sentence under the *Criminal Code section 305(2)15* – once the prisoner has served 20 years or longer
 - if the prisoner is serving a life sentence under another code – once the prisoner has served 15 years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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

- requires prisoners with an aggregate sentence of five years or more to formally apply to the Parole Board for release on parole;
- enables the Parole Board to release prisoners with an aggregate sentence of five years or more at its discretion;
- provides directions for the judiciary to take the abolition of remissions into account when ordering sentences. Prisoners with a non-parole period (NPP) and an aggregate sentence of less than five years are paroled automatically. Release dates for prisoners are calculated as follows:
 - Where a prisoner has not had a NPP, the earliest date of release is the aggregate sentence end date.
 - Where a prisoner has a NPP and an aggregate sentence of less than five years, the earliest date of release is the end date of the NPP.

*Expected time to serve**continued*

- 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.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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

Sentences less than 12 months

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

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

Sentences 12 months or more

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

- Sentence Imposed before August 2003:
 - Where no parole term is specified, the minimum sentence is calculated between the sentence start date and the two-thirds time date or EDR. If that Minimum Sentence is more than 12 months, the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review), and the expected time to serve is calculated up till the Re-Entry Release Eligibility Date (RRED). If the Minimum Sentence is 12 months or less, the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the two-thirds time date or EDR.
 - Where a parole term has been specified, the minimum sentence is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED. If that Minimum Sentence is more than 12 months, the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review Board), and the expected time to serve is calculated up till the RRED. If that Minimum Sentence is 12 months or less, the expected time to serve is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED.
- Sentence Imposed on or after August 2003:
 - Where no parole term is specified:
 - For sentences equalling 12 months, the prisoner must serve the full term and the expected time to serve is calculated up until the sentence expiry date (maximum date).
 - For sentences greater than 12 months the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review), and the expected time to serve is calculated up until the RRED.
 - Where a parole term has been specified:
 - For prisoners sentenced before January 2007, the minimum sentence is calculated between the sentence start date and the EED.
 - If that Minimum Sentence is more than 12 months, the prisoner will be eligible for release on a Re-Entry Release Order (release is subject to approval by the Prisoners Review Board), and the expected time to serve is calculated up until the RRED.

Expected time to serve
continued

- 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.

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

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

TASMANIA

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

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

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

NORTHERN TERRITORY

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

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

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

<p><i>Expected time to serve</i> <i>continued</i></p>	<p>74 Prisoners sentenced in the Australian Capital Territory and who were held in New South Wales prisons were subject to New South Wales calculations for date of release. As at 30 June 2009, Australian Capital Territory prisoners were no longer held in New South Wales prisons.</p>
<p><i>Impact of indeterminate sentences</i></p>	<p>75 While all states and territories have access to indeterminate sentences as a sentencing option, the degree to which that sentencing option is utilised varies considerably across states and territories, particularly for homicide. This can impact on mean and median aggregate sentence length and expected time to serve data as prisoners with an indeterminate sentence are excluded from these calculations. For 2012, more than three-fifths of prisoners with a most serious offence of homicide had an indeterminate sentence in South Australia (75%), Western Australia (69%) and Queensland (64%). For the Australian Capital Territory, the proportion (44%) was closer to the national average of 33%. However, the proportions in the remaining states of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Northern Territory were each less than 10%.</p>
<p><i>Mean/median sentence length and time on remand</i></p>	<p>76 Calculations of mean and median sentence lengths and time on remand are affected by the reference period used. For the Prisoner Census, information relates to the characteristics of prisoners at a point in time (the night of 30 June), rather than the total prisoner population during the year. During a year, a large proportion of prisoners who go through the prison system serve short sentences (i.e. less than a year) or are on remand for shorter periods of time, while at any point in time the majority tend to be prisoners serving longer sentences or who have been on remand for long periods of time. The impact of this is that when the total population of prisoners during a year is considered, the large number of short sentences and short periods of time on remand will result in lower mean and median sentence length and time on remand values compared with means and medians calculated from point in time data.</p> <p>77 Mean and median aggregate sentence length exclude indeterminate, life with a minimum and periodic detention sentences.</p> <p>78 Between 1995 and 2001, prisoners who had a 'Life with minimum' sentence were not included as part of the calculation of the mean and median sentence lengths for prisoners' expected time to serve in prison. From 2002 they have been included. Their inclusion has slightly increased the mean for the expected time to serve, but has had a negligible impact on the median value for expected time to serve.</p>
<p>MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE/CHARGE <i>Sentenced prisoners</i></p>	<p>79 For sentenced prisoners in all states and territories except Tasmania, the Most Serious Offence (MSO) is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single count of the offence, regardless of the possible result of any appeals, and regardless of whether the sentence for that offence has actually expired at census date. Where sentences are equal, or the longest sentence cannot be determined, the MSO is the offence with the lowest (numerical) ANZSOC code. For example, if a prisoner has two offences coded at the ANZSOC Group level: 0711 Unlawful entry with intent, and 0412 Dangerous or negligent driving, the MSO would be allocated as 0412 Dangerous or negligent driving, as this is the lowest ANZSOC code.</p> <p>80 In Tasmania, magistrates and judges have the capacity to provide global sentencing, i.e. a combined sentence for all offences. An individual offence will not have an identified period of imprisonment, so it is not possible to identify the offence with the longest period of imprisonment. The MSO is therefore determined by applying the NOI.</p>

Sentenced prisoners continued

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

Unsentenced prisoners

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

- In New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, if a prisoner is convicted but as yet unsentenced for at least one charge, the MSC is selected from those offences for which convictions have been recorded.
- In Western Australia the MSC is always determined by calculating the lowest ANCO Code.

COURT OF
SENTENCE/REMAND

83 The court of sentence/remand data (available in Supplementary Data Cubes 4, 10 and 11) refer to whether the offender was sentenced or remanded to custody by the Supreme Court, the District or County Court or the Lower Courts such as the Magistrates' or Children's Courts. The rules adopted for coding the level of court are:

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

DATA COMPARABILITY AND
SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

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

New South Wales

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

86 Periodic detention is a form of custody or order where a sentenced prisoner is required to be held in custody on a part-time basis. The Periodic Detention program operates in two stages. Stage 1 is the initial residential stage, whereby detainees must reside in a periodic detention centre for two days per week. In Stage 2 detainees undertake two days of supervised work but are not required to reside in a periodic detention centre at night. New South Wales abolished periodic detention on 1 October 2010. Following that abolition, periodic detainees who were managed under Stage 1 were progressively moved into Stage 2. At the same time residential periodic detention centres were progressively closed and as at 30 June 2012 all centres used for residential purposes (Stage 1) had closed. As at 30 June 2012, however, a small number of offenders were still managed on Stage 2 of the periodic detention program.

New South Wales continued

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

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

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

- those accused of having committed another offence while on bail or parole, or serving a sentence for another offence;
- those who have a previous conviction for absconding on bail; and
- those who are charged with an indictable offence who already stand convicted of an earlier indictable offence.

90 In 2012, New South Wales introduced improved coding procedures for sentenced and unsentenced prisoners whose most serious offence/charge fell within ANZSOC Division 16 - Miscellaneous Offences, specifically those related to import / export regulations. As a result of these changes, caution should be exercised when comparing 2012 data for miscellaneous offences for New South Wales with previous years.

Victoria

91 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.

92 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

93 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.

94 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

Queensland continued

data. Comparisons to data prior to 2008 should be used with caution as the data may no longer be comparable.

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

Western Australia

96 The large increase in prisoners from 2008 to 2010 was due to fewer offenders being granted parole by the Prisoners Review Board and the impact of the *Truth in Sentencing* legislation. The *Truth in Sentencing* legislation refers to the *Sentencing Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2003 (Schedule 1 - Transitional Provisions, Section 2)* which included an automatic reduction of fixed sentences by one-third to offset other changes that were likely to increase the length of sentences. This provision was removed in 2008.

Tasmania

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

Australian Capital Territory

98 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.

99 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

100 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

101 A set of supplementary tables (data cubes) containing additional state and territory information is available for download from 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>

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

ABS publications

102 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
- *Australian Social Trends* (cat. no. 4102.0) – issued quarterly
- *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0) – irregular
- *Corrective Services, Australia* (cat. no. 4512.0) – issued quarterly
- *Crime and Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4509.0) – last issued 2005
- *Crime Victimisation, Australia* (cat. no. 4530.0) – annual
- *Criminal Courts, Australia* (cat. no. 4513.0) – issued annually
- *Directory of Family and Domestic Violence Statistics, 2011* (cat. no. 4533.0) – released 22 November
- *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0)

ABS publications continued

- *Federal Defendants, Selected States and Territories* (cat. no. 4515.0) - issued annually
- *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* (cat. no. 4159.0) – irregular
- *In Focus: Crime and Justice Statistics* (cat. no. 4524.0) – irregular
- *Information Paper: Measuring Crime Victimization, Australia: The Impact of Different Collection Methodologies* (cat. no. 4522.0.55.001) – single issue
- *Information Paper: National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework* (cat. no. 4525.0) – single issue
- *Information Paper: National Information Development Plan for Crime and Justice Statistics 2005* (cat. no. 4520.0) – single issue
- *Measures of Australia's Progress* (cat. no. 1370.0) – irregular
- *Measuring Victims of Crime: A Guide to using Administrative and Survey data* (cat. no. 4500.0.55.001) – single issue
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – issued annually
- *National Offence Index, 2009* (cat. no. 1234.0.55.001) – irregular
- *Personal Fraud* (cat. no. 4528.0) – irregular
- *Personal Safety, Australia* (cat. no. 4906.0) – irregular
- *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia* (cat. no. 4510.0) – issued annually
- *Recorded Crime - Offenders, Australia* (cat. no. 4519.0) – issued annually
- *Research Paper: An Analysis of Repeat Imprisonment Trends in Australia using Prisoner Census Data from 1994 to 2007* (cat. no. 1351.0.55.031) – single issue
- *Sexual Assault in Australia: A Statistical Overview* (cat. no. 4523.0) – single issue
- *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (cat. no. 1269.0) – irregular
- *Working Papers in Econometrics and Applied Statistics: No 2003/2 Dynamics in Repeat Imprisonment: Utilising Prison Census Data* (cat. no. 1351.0) – irregular

103 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

- 104** 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>>

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND STANDARD OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION (ANZSOC) 2011

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

(a) Refers to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0).

A1.1

<i>Code</i>	<i>Division/Subdivision (a)</i>
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
15	Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations Breach of custodial order offences Breach of community-based orders Breach of violence and non-violence orders Offences against government operations Offences against government security Offences against justice procedures
16	Miscellaneous offences Defamation, libel and privacy offences Public health and safety offences Commercial/industry/financial regulation Other miscellaneous offences

(a) Refers to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification, 2011* (cat. no. 1234.0).

DATA CUBES

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

All prisoners

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

Sentenced prisoners

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

Unsentenced prisoners

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

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander status*

- 12 Prisoners, most serious offence/charge by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 13 Prisoners, sex and age by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 14 Prisoners, sex and prior imprisonment by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 15 Sentenced prisoners, aggregate sentence length by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 16 Sentenced prisoners, mean and median aggregate sentence length by sex and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 17 Sentenced prisoners, expected time to serve by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 18 Sentenced prisoners, mean and median expected time to serve by sex and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
- 19 Prisoners aged 50 years and over, by sex, 2002–2012

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 33–38).
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 47).
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 48–49).
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 52–76).
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. Persons who are serving fine default sentences while on remand are counted as sentenced (fine default) prisoners. Persons 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 possessing, selling, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacturing or cultivating 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 98).
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 that are prima facie legal, where such offences are not explicitly dealt with under any other division of ANZSOC, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ defamation, libel and privacy offences ■ public health and safety offences ■ commercial/industry/financial regulations ■ other miscellaneous offences.
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, paragraphs 79–82).
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 79–82).

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 in the Australian Capital Territory courts. Periodic detention ceased to be a sentencing option in New South Wales from 1 October, 2010.
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 relating to personal conduct that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ involves or may lead to a breach of public order and decency, or ■ is indicative of criminal intent, or ■ 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 items 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, or intents of 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 vehicles 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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