

# 4

# CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Correctional Services  
1 January - 31 December 1999

TABLE 4.1 Prison receptions: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	2,203	250	0	2,453	60.9
Fine default	796	163	0	959	23.8
Sentenced	550	60	0	610	15.1
Unknown	6	2	0	8	0.2
Total	3,555	475	0	4,030	
Percentage	88.2	11.8	0		100.0

This table counts all new prison receptions during the reporting period. It does not include transfers from one prison to another or prisoners who are already in custody at the commencement of the reporting period. Nor does it count prisoners who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another unless they are physically discharged and later readmitted. It includes only those persons in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand, fine warrant or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' refers to any gazetted adult prison in South Australia.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of reception. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them (see Appendix A).

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TABLE 4.2 Prison receptions: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	144	587	552	406	255	191	56	10	2	2,203
Fine default	0	12	203	187	167	96	98	25	8	0	796
Sentenced	0	15	107	117	117	79	73	30	12	0	550
Unknown	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,555</b>

  

Legal Status	Female										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	14	72	69	40	31	14	7	3	0	250
Fine default	0	1	26	50	32	31	22	1	0	0	163
Sentenced	0	0	8	13	14	15	7	2	1	0	60
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>475</b>

  

Legal Status	Total										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	158	659	621	446	286	205	63	13	2	2,453
Fine default	0	13	229	237	199	127	120	26	8	0	959
Sentenced	0	15	115	130	131	94	80	32	13	0	610
Unknown	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,030</b>

This table counts all new prison receptions during the reporting period. It does not include transfers from one prison to another or prisoners who are already in custody at the commencement of the reporting period. Nor does it count prisoners who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another unless they are physically discharged and later readmitted. It also includes only those persons in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand, fine warrant or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' refers to any gazetted adult prison in South Australia.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of reception. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Age' is as stated at time of reception.

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TABLE 4.3 Prison receptions: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	494	305	80	4	883
Non-Aboriginal	1,773	496	411	4	2,684
Unknown	186	158	119	0	463
Total	2,453	959	610	8	4,030

This table counts all new prison receptions during the reporting period. It does not include transfers from one prison to another or prisoners who are already in custody at the commencement of the reporting period. Nor does it count prisoners who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another unless they are physically discharged and later readmitted. It also includes only those persons in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand, fine warrant or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' refers to any gazetted adult prison in South Australia.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of reception. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time at which they are received into custody.

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TABLE 4.4 Prison receptions: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	424	70	0	494
Fine default	231	74	0	305
Sentenced	72	8	0	80
Unknown	3	1	0	4
Total	730	153	0	883

  

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	1,641	132	0	1,773
Fine default	432	64	0	496
Sentenced	377	34	0	411
Unknown	3	1	0	4
Total	2,453	231	0	2,684

  

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	138	48	0	186
Fine default	133	25	0	158
Sentenced	101	18	0	119
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	372	91	0	463

This table counts all new prison receptions during the reporting period. It does not include transfers from one prison to another or prisoners who are already in custody at the commencement of the reporting period. Nor does it count prisoners who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another unless they are physically discharged and later readmitted. It also includes only those persons in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand, fine warrant or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' refers to any gazetted adult prison in South Australia.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of reception. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time at which they are received into custody.

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TABLE 4.5 Prison receptions: age and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	32	169	128	85	54	19	7	0	0	494
Fine default	0	3	47	65	71	63	43	10	3	0	305
Sentenced	0	2	14	19	21	15	8	1	0	0	80
Unknown	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	0	37	232	213	178	132	70	18	3	0	883

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	107	446	447	328	207	174	53	11	0	1,773
Fine default	0	5	120	138	103	53	61	12	4	0	496
Sentenced	0	7	70	96	93	63	51	22	9	0	411
Unknown	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	119	636	681	528	323	286	87	24	0	2,684

  

Legal Status	Unknown										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	19	44	46	33	25	12	3	2	2	186
Fine default	0	5	62	34	25	11	16	4	1	0	158
Sentenced	0	6	31	15	17	16	21	9	4	0	119
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	30	137	95	75	52	49	16	7	2	463

This table counts all new prison receptions during the reporting period. It does not include transfers from one prison to another or prisoners who are already in custody at the commencement of the reporting period. Nor does it count prisoners who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another unless they are physically discharged and later readmitted. It also includes only those persons in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand, fine warrant or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' refers to any gazetted adult prison in South Australia.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of reception. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Age' is as stated at time of reception.

'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time at which they are received into custody.

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TABLE 4.6 Prison receptions: employment status and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	340	1,120	5	203	535	2,203
Fine default	46	256	1	66	427	796
Sentenced	89	174	0	33	254	550
Unknown	1	3	0	0	2	6
Total	476	1,553	6	302	1,218	3,555

  

Legal Status	Female					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	10	77	13	62	88	250
Fine default	7	45	10	32	69	163
Sentenced	7	13	4	11	25	60
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	24	136	27	106	182	475

  

Legal Status	Total					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	350	1,197	18	265	623	2,453
Fine default	53	301	11	98	496	959
Sentenced	96	187	4	44	279	610
Unknown	1	4	0	1	2	8
Total	500	1,689	33	408	1,400	4,030

This table counts all new prison receptions during the reporting period. It does not include transfers from one prison to another or prisoners who are already in custody at the commencement of the reporting period. Nor does it count prisoners who complete one sentence and immediately begin serving another unless they are physically discharged and later readmitted. It also includes only those persons in the custody of the Department for Correctional Services. Persons whose whole period of remand, fine warrant or sentence was served in the custody of the Police or the Courts Administration Authority are not included.

'Prison' refers to any gazetted adult prison in South Australia.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of reception. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Employment status' refers to the prisoner's status immediately prior to reception into prison.

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TABLE 4.7 Daily averages in custody: month by legal status

Legal Status	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Remand	299	327	313	303	318	331	336	341	320	299	318	322
Fine default	59	62	54	56	40	54	40	36	33	30	27	18
Sentenced	977	987	1,003	991	984	1,012	1,009	1,013	1,010	1,000	990	963
Unknown	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	2
Total	1,336	1,378	1,372	1,352	1,345	1,400	1,386	1,391	1,366	1,330	1,336	1,305

Daily averages for each month are obtained by adding each day's population for a given month and then dividing by the number of days in that month. These averages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Each day's population is calculated at midnight of that day. Prisoners held under a dual order are counted only once on any given day, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.



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TABLE 4.8 Daily averages in custody: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	300	19	0	319	23.5
Fine default	36	6	0	42	3.1
Sentenced	947	48	0	995	73.3
Unknown	2	0	0	2	0.1
Total	1,285	73	0	1,358	
Percentage	94.6	5.4	0		100.0
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.31	0.13	0	1.19	

Daily averages for 1999 are calculated by adding each day's population for that year and then dividing by 365. Daily averages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Each day's population is calculated at midnight of that day. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once on any given day according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

Rate per 1,000 adult population is derived using estimated resident population for 30 June 1999 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

'Adult' population is defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

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TABLE 4.9 Daily averages in custody: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	63	6	0	69	29.9
Fine default	9	2	0	11	4.8
Sentenced	141	10	0	151	65.3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100.0</b>

  

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	220	11	0	231	24.2
Fine default	22	3	0	25	2.6
Sentenced	673	24	0	697	73.1
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>100.0</b>

  

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	17	2	0	19	11.0
Fine default	5	1	0	6	3.5
Sentenced	133	14	0	147	85.0
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Daily averages for 1999 are calculated by adding each day's population for that year and then dividing by 365. Daily averages are rounded to the nearest whole number. Each day's population is calculated at midnight of that day. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once on any given day according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time at which they are received into custody.

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TABLE 4.10 Persons in custody at 31 December 1999: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	299	21	0	320	25.1
Fine default	7	1	0	8	0.6
Sentenced	901	43	0	944	74.1
Unknown	1	2	0	3	0.2
Total	1,208	67	0	1,275	
Percentage	94.7	5.3	0		100.0
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.17	0.12	0	1.12	

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 1999. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

Rate per 1,000 adult population is derived using estimated resident population for 30 June 1999 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

'Adult' population is defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

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TABLE 4.11 Persons in custody at 31 December 1999: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	22	70	74	60	33	33	6	1	0	299
Fine default	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	7
Sentenced	0	16	165	209	177	125	139	53	15	2	901
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,208</b>

  

Legal Status	Female										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	0	1	7	4	5	1	2	1	0	21
Fine default	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	1	8	10	7	9	6	2	0	0	43
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>

  

Legal Status	Total										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	22	71	81	64	38	34	8	2	0	320
Fine default	0	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	8
Sentenced	0	17	173	219	184	134	145	55	15	2	944
Unknown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,275</b>

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 1999. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them. 'Age' is as stated at date of census.

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TABLE 4.12 Persons in custody at 31 December 1999: age and sex by legal status  
Rates per 1,000 adult population

Legal Status	Male										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	1.10	1.36	1.36	1.11	0.57	0.31	0.07	0.01	0	0.54
Fine default	0	0	0.04	0.02	0.04	0	0.02	0	0	0	0.01
Sentenced	0	0.80	3.20	3.84	3.29	2.16	1.28	0.62	0.12	n/a	1.62
Unknown	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	0	1.89	4.62	5.22	4.45	2.73	1.61	0.69	0.13	n/a	2.17

  

Legal Status	Female										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	0	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.01	0	0.04
Fine default	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sentenced	0	0.05	0.16	0.19	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.02	0	0	0.07
Unknown	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	0	0.05	0.22	0.34	0.21	0.24	0.06	0.04	0.01	0	0.12

  

Legal Status	Total										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	0.56	0.71	0.76	0.60	0.33	0.16	0.05	0.01	0	0.28
Fine default	0	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
Sentenced	0	0.43	1.73	2.05	1.72	1.15	0.67	0.32	0.05	n/a	0.83
Unknown	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	0	0.99	2.49	2.83	2.34	1.48	0.83	0.37	0.06	n/a	1.12

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 1999. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.  
 \*Age\* is as stated at date of census.  
 Rate per 1,000 adult population is derived using estimated resident population for 30 June 1999 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)  
 \*Adult\* population is defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

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TABLE 4.13 Persons in custody at 31 December 1999: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
	Remand	57	3	0	60
Fine default	3	1	0	4	2.0
Sentenced	126	9	0	135	67.5
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.5
Total	187	13	0	200	100.0

  

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
	Remand	218	12	0	230
Fine default	3	0	0	3	0.3
Sentenced	656	23	0	679	74.4
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0.1
Total	877	36	0	913	100.0

  

Legal Status	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
	Remand	24	6	0	30
Fine default	1	0	0	1	0.6
Sentenced	119	11	0	130	80.2
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0.6
Total	144	18	0	162	100.0

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 1999. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the date of census.

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TABLE 4.14 Persons in custody at 31 December 1999: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	60	4	135	1	200
Non-Aboriginal	230	3	679	1	913
Unknown	30	1	130	1	162
Total	320	8	944	3	1,275

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 1999. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.  
'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the date of census.

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TABLE 4.15 Persons in custody at 31 December 1999: age and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	4	20	14	11	8	2	1	0	0	60
Fine default	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Sentenced	0	6	35	36	31	17	8	2	0	0	135
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	10	57	51	43	25	11	3	0	0	200

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	17	46	61	48	22	28	6	2	0	230
Fine default	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sentenced	0	7	122	168	129	95	107	39	12	0	679
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	24	169	230	178	117	136	45	14	0	913

  

Legal Status	Unknown										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	1	5	6	5	8	4	1	0	0	30
Fine default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	4	16	15	24	22	30	14	3	2	130
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	5	23	21	29	30	34	15	3	2	162

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 1999. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them. 'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the date of census.



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TABLE 4.16 Prisoner escapes

	Adelaide Pre-release Centre	Adelaide Remand Centre	Adelaide Women's Prison	Cadell Training Centre	James Nash House	Mobilong Prison	Mount Gambier Prison	Pt. Augusta Prison	Pt. Lincoln Prison	Yatala Labour Prison	Group 4	Total
Prisoner escapes from institution	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	3	2	4	0	18
Escapes from escort	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daily average prison population	66	208	56	122	15	105	158	242	61	326	n/a	1,359
Escape rate per 100 prisoners	1.52	0.96	0.0	3.28	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.24	3.28	1.23	0.0	1.32

Escape rates are calculated as the number of prisoners escaping per 100 of the daily average prison population.

This is the second year that 'escape from escort' is reported separately. In *Crime and Justice* reports prior to 1998, such escapes were recorded against the prison responsible for the escort. As from 1997, primary responsibility for escorting prisoners was contracted to Group 4, a private organisation.

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TABLE 4.17 Prison discharges: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	1,274	157	0	1,431	34.7
Fine default	1,098	214	0	1,312	31.8
Sentenced	1,265	114	0	1,379	33.4
Unknown	2	2	0	4	0.1
Total	3,639	487	0	4,126	
Percentage	88.2	11.8	0		100.0

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of discharge. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

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TABLE 4.18 Prison discharges: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	128	330	302	205	145	115	39	8	2	1,274
Fine default	0	55	284	260	226	129	104	30	10	0	1,098
Sentenced	0	49	288	324	234	171	143	43	12	1	1,265
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,639</b>

  

Legal Status	Female										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	13	52	37	25	17	7	4	2	0	157
Fine default	0	4	51	60	45	34	20	0	0	0	214
Sentenced	0	2	17	31	22	26	12	3	1	0	114
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>487</b>

  

Legal Status	Total										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	141	382	339	230	162	122	43	10	2	1,431
Fine default	0	59	335	320	271	163	124	30	10	0	1,312
Sentenced	0	51	305	355	256	197	155	46	13	1	1,379
Unknown	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,126</b>

Age is at date of discharge.

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of discharge. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

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TABLE 4.19 Prison discharges: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	295	389	259	1	944
Non-Aboriginal	1,015	726	971	1	2,713
Unknown	121	197	149	2	469
Total	1,431	1,312	1,379	4	4,126

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of discharge. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.  
'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.20 Prison discharges: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	251	44	0	295	31.3
Fine default	297	92	0	389	41.2
Sentenced	229	30	0	259	27.4
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0.1
Total	777	167	0	944	100.0

  

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	938	77	0	1,015	37.4
Fine default	639	87	0	726	26.8
Sentenced	908	63	0	971	35.8
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.0
Total	2,486	227	0	2,713	100.0

  

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	85	36	0	121	25.8
Fine default	162	35	0	197	42.0
Sentenced	128	21	0	149	31.8
Unknown	1	1	0	2	0.4
Total	376	93	0	469	100.0

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of discharge. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.21 Prison discharges: age and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	31	84	75	58	24	18	5	0	0	295
Fine default	0	8	75	85	85	82	37	13	4	0	389
Sentenced	0	9	58	82	49	37	23	1	0	0	259
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	48	217	242	193	143	78	19	4	0	944

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	94	259	243	154	123	97	37	8	0	1,015
Fine default	0	36	189	195	153	68	67	13	5	0	726
Sentenced	0	32	210	249	188	133	111	37	10	1	971
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	162	658	687	496	324	275	87	23	1	2,713

  

Legal Status	Unknown										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	16	39	21	18	15	7	1	2	2	121
Fine default	0	15	71	40	33	13	20	4	1	0	197
Sentenced	0	10	37	24	19	27	21	8	3	0	149
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	41	148	85	70	56	48	13	6	2	469

'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of discharge. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

'Age' is as stated at time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.22a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for male fine defaulters

Major offence	Time served (in weeks)					Total
	Less than 1	1 - 2	2+ to 3	3+ to 4	Over 4	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	13	9	4	2	4	32
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	2
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter	8	3	0	0	2	13
Fraud	11	9	3	2	7	32
Receiving	4	3	1	1	2	11
Other theft	25	15	7	3	6	56
Property damage and environmental	21	8	2	2	7	40
Unlawful possession of weapons	8	1	3	0	5	17
Offences against justice procedures	56	52	26	13	70	217
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	30	11	3	1	6	51
Manufacture/grow drugs	21	6	1	1	1	30
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	44	25	29	18	66	182
Licence/registration offences	111	66	19	15	44	255
Other traffic offences	4	1	0	0	0	5
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	64	46	20	10	13	153
Total	422	255	119	69	233	1,098
Percentage	38.4	23.2	10.8	6.3	21.2	100.0

Fine defaulters are defined as prisoners who have a fine default status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under dual authorities at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time (see Appendix A).

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

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TABLE 4.22b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for female fine defaulters

Major offence	Time served (in weeks)					Total
	Less than 1	1 - 2	2+ to 3	3+ to 4	Over 4	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	3	1	0	0	1	5
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter	0	0	0	0	1	1
Fraud	5	1	5	2	0	13
Receiving	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other theft	3	5	1	0	1	10
Property damage and environmental	2	2	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	16	13	13	1	8	51
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	5	1	0	0	0	6
Manufacture/grow drugs	4	3	0	1	0	8
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	6	5	2	1	2	16
Licence/registration offences	23	7	9	5	5	49
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	17	15	7	4	6	49
Total	85	53	37	14	25	214
Percentage	39.7	24.8	17.3	6.5	11.7	100.0

Fine defaulters are defined as prisoners who have a fine default status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under dual authorities at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time (see Appendix A).

"Time served" refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)



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TABLE 4.22c Prison discharges: time served by major offence for total fine defaulters

Major offence	Time served (in weeks)					Total
	Less than 1	1 – 2	2+ to 3	3+ to 4	Over 4	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	16	10	4	2	5	37
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	2
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter	8	3	0	0	3	14
Fraud	16	10	8	4	7	45
Receiving	4	3	1	1	3	12
Other theft	28	20	8	3	7	66
Property damage and environmental	23	10	2	2	7	44
Unlawful possession of weapons	8	1	3	0	5	17
Offences against justice procedures	72	65	39	14	78	268
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	35	12	3	1	6	57
Manufacture/grow drugs	25	9	1	2	1	38
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	50	30	31	19	68	198
Licence/registration offences	134	73	28	20	49	304
Other traffic offences	5	1	0	0	0	6
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	81	61	27	14	19	202
Total	507	308	156	83	258	1,312
Percentage	38.6	23.5	11.9	6.3	19.7	100.0

Fine defaulters are defined as prisoners who have a fine default status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under dual authorities at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time (see Appendix A).

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison.

The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

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TABLE 4.23a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for Aboriginal fine defaulters

Major offence	Time served (in weeks)					Total
	Less than 1	1 - 2	2+ to 3	3+ to 4	Over 4	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	4	4	3	2	0	13
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter	2	2	0	0	2	6
Fraud	1	4	2	1	1	9
Receiving	2	1	0	0	0	3
Other theft	10	9	0	0	1	20
Property damage and environmental	4	5	1	0	1	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	3	0	1	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	28	23	15	6	16	88
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	10	1	0	0	0	11
Manufacture/grow drugs	5	2	0	0	0	7
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	22	5	6	8	19	60
Licence/registration offences	20	15	5	6	6	52
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	41	32	15	9	8	105
Total	152	103	48	32	54	389
Percentage	39.1	26.5	12.3	8.2	13.9	100.0

Fine defaulters are defined as prisoners who have a fine default status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under dual authorities at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time (see Appendix A).

"Time served" refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

Aboriginal identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.23b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for non-Aboriginal fine defaulters

Major offence	Time served (in weeks)					Total
	Less than 1	1 - 2	2+ to 3	3+ to 4	Over 4	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	9	5	0	0	5	19
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	0	2
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter	6	1	0	0	1	8
Fraud	11	3	4	2	6	26
Receiving	1	2	1	1	3	8
Other theft	13	10	5	3	4	35
Property damage and environmental	13	2	1	1	5	22
Unlawful possession of weapons	3	0	2	0	5	10
Offences against justice procedures	35	34	18	6	56	149
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	17	9	2	1	6	35
Manufacture/grow drugs	15	7	1	2	1	26
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	20	24	19	8	39	110
Licence/registration offences	81	47	17	11	40	196
Other traffic offences	3	1	0	0	0	4
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	29	25	8	4	8	74
Total	258	170	79	40	179	726
Percentage	35.5	23.4	10.9	5.5	24.7	100.0

Fine defaulters are defined as prisoners who have a fine default status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under dual authorities at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time (see Appendix A).

"Time served" refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

Non-Aboriginal identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.23c Prison discharges: time served by major offence for fine default prisoners for whom racial identity was not recorded

Major offence	Time served (in weeks)					Total
	Less than 1	1 - 2	2+ to 3	3+ to 4	Over 4	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	3	1	1	0	0	5
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Break and enter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	4	3	2	1	0	10
Receiving	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other theft	5	1	3	0	2	11
Property damage and environmental	6	3	0	1	1	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	2	1	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	9	8	6	2	6	31
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	8	2	1	0	0	11
Manufacture/grow drugs	5	0	0	0	0	5
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	8	1	6	3	10	28
Licence/registration offences	33	11	6	3	3	56
Other traffic offences	2	0	0	0	0	2
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	11	4	4	1	3	23
Total	97	35	29	11	25	197
Percentage	49.2	17.8	14.7	5.6	12.7	100.0

Fine defaulters are defined as prisoners who have a fine default status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under dual authorities at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time (see Appendix A).

"Time served" refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

Racial identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.24a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for male sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	8
Assault	16	30	29	23	18	14	0	0	0	130
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	3	2	3	4	0	0	0	15
Sexual assault	3	3	2	8	11	10	2	0	0	39
Robbery and extortion	0	1	2	13	21	37	8	2	0	84
Break and enter	6	9	31	57	46	18	0	0	0	167
Fraud	13	26	26	29	15	3	0	0	0	112
Receiving	2	5	5	12	8	0	0	0	0	32
Other theft	1	13	19	9	5	4	1	0	0	52
Property damage and environmental	1	1	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	14
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	64	77	58	59	27	11	0	0	0	296
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	1	6	5	6	3	0	0	0	22
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	1	1	10	5	7	3	0	0	28
Driving offences	9	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Licence/registration offences	106	67	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	202
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	7	6	10	3	3	7	1	0	0	37
Total	233	248	216	255	173	120	16	4	0	1,265
Percentage	18.4	19.6	17.1	20.2	13.7	9.5	1.3	0.3	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

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TABLE 4.24b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for female sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Assault	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	6
Break and enter	2	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	12
Fraud	6	16	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	32
Receiving	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Property damage and environmental	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	7	8	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	23
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Licence/registration offences	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	29	34	17	18	11	4	1	0	0	114
Percentage	25.4	29.8	14.9	15.8	9.6	3.5	0.9	0	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

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TABLE 4.24c Prison discharges: time served by major offence for total sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	2	0	10
Assault	19	33	30	25	18	14	0	0	0	139
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	3	2	3	4	0	0	0	15
Sexual assault	3	3	2	8	11	10	2	0	0	39
Robbery and extortion	0	1	4	14	23	38	8	2	0	90
Break and enter	8	11	31	62	49	18	0	0	0	179
Fraud	19	42	30	34	16	3	0	0	0	144
Receiving	3	5	5	13	8	0	0	0	0	34
Other theft	1	14	25	9	5	4	1	0	0	59
Property damage and environmental	1	1	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	15
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	71	85	61	61	29	12	0	0	0	319
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	1	6	5	6	3	1	0	0	23
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	1	1	11	7	8	3	0	0	32
Driving offences	9	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Licence/registration offences	115	70	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	214
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	8	7	10	3	3	7	1	0	0	39
Total	262	282	233	273	184	124	17	4	0	1,379
Percentage	19.0	20.4	16.9	19.8	13.3	9.0	1.2	0.3	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

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TABLE 4.25a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	6	8	10	10	7	3	0	0	0	44
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Sexual assault	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	9
Break and enter	2	1	7	15	8	1	0	0	0	34
Fraud	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Receiving	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Other theft	0	1	4	3	2	0	1	0	0	11
Property damage and environmental	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	14	20	19	16	5	2	0	0	0	76
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Licence/registration offences	12	17	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	36
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	14
Total	43	54	55	60	30	15	2	0	0	259
Percentage	16.6	20.8	21.2	23.2	11.6	5.8	0.8	0	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

Aboriginal identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.



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TABLE 4.25b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for non-Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 - 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	8
Assault	9	20	15	14	8	10	0	0	0	76
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	9
Sexual assault	0	2	1	4	10	7	2	0	0	26
Robbery and extortion	0	0	4	8	19	31	7	2	0	71
Break and enter	5	8	23	42	40	16	0	0	0	134
Fraud	13	33	23	29	13	3	0	0	0	114
Receiving	2	4	4	11	7	0	0	0	0	28
Other theft	1	11	20	4	3	3	0	0	0	42
Property damage and environmental	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	8
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	50	63	41	45	22	10	0	0	0	231
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	1	4	0	5	3	0	0	0	14
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	1	1	9	5	8	3	0	0	28
Driving offences	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
Licence/registration offences	75	45	12	10	0	0	0	0	0	142
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	4	2	7	2	1	6	1	0	0	23
Total	168	194	165	186	139	101	15	3	0	971
Percentage	17.3	20.0	17.0	19.2	14.3	10.4	1.5	0.3	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

Non-Aboriginal identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.25c Prison discharges: time served by major offence for sentenced prisoners for whom racial identity was not recorded

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	4	5	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	19
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Sexual assault	3	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
Robbery and extortion	0	1	0	4	2	3	0	0	0	10
Break and enter	1	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	11
Fraud	6	9	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	24
Receiving	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other theft	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Property damage and environmental	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	7	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	7
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	28	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

'Time served' refers to time elapsed between the date of reception and the date of discharge.

Major offence is defined as the offence that received the longest term of imprisonment. Prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, remand, fine default) during any given stay in prison. The major charge is selected from the offences listed against the most serious authority under which the prisoner was held during his/her current period in prison. As a result, time served may include periods of imprisonment relating to authorities other than the one containing the major charge. (See Appendix A for further discussion.)

Racial identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.26a Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for male sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	8
Assault	14	20	17	19	26	28	6	0	0	130
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	0	1	3	6	2	0	0	15
Sexual assault	2	3	1	0	8	16	9	0	0	39
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	46	25	10	0	84
Break and enter	4	3	6	20	50	70	14	0	0	167
Fraud	11	6	12	22	31	26	2	1	1	112
Receiving	1	4	2	3	13	9	0	0	0	32
Other theft	1	8	9	8	15	7	4	0	0	52
Property damage and environmental	2	0	3	2	1	4	2	0	0	14
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	68	63	42	25	43	43	12	0	0	296
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	0	0	1	5	10	5	0	0	22
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	2	1	4	15	5	1	0	28
Driving offences	9	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	22
Licence/registration offences	106	58	13	19	5	1	0	0	0	202
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	7	3	8	4	4	8	3	0	0	37
Total	229	174	119	130	214	294	90	12	3	1,265
Percentage	18.1	13.8	9.4	10.3	16.9	23.2	7.1	0.9	0.2	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.

Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.

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TABLE 4.26b Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for female sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Assault	3	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	9
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6
Break and enter	2	0	0	1	5	4	0	0	0	12
Fraud	4	3	1	5	12	7	0	0	0	32
Receiving	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	8	7	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	23
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Driving offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Licence/registration offences	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	28	17	9	10	23	23	3	1	0	114
Percentage	24.6	14.9	7.9	8.8	20.2	20.2	2.6	0.9	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.

Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.

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TABLE 4.26c Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for total sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	2	10
Assault	17	23	17	21	27	28	6	0	0	139
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	0	1	3	6	2	0	0	15
Sexual assault	2	3	1	0	8	16	9	0	0	39
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	51	25	11	0	90
Break and enter	6	3	6	21	55	74	14	0	0	179
Fraud	15	9	13	27	43	33	2	1	1	144
Receiving	2	4	2	3	14	9	0	0	0	34
Other theft	1	8	15	8	16	7	4	0	0	59
Property damage and environmental	2	0	3	2	2	4	2	0	0	15
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	76	70	44	26	44	46	13	0	0	319
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	0	0	1	5	10	6	0	0	23
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	2	1	5	17	6	1	0	32
Driving offences	9	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	22
Licence/registration offences	115	61	13	19	5	1	0	0	0	214
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	8	4	8	4	4	8	3	0	0	39
Total	257	191	128	140	237	317	93	13	3	1,379
Percentage	18.6	13.9	9.3	10.2	17.2	23.0	6.7	0.9	0.2	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.

Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.

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TABLE 4.27a Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	6	8	6	7	10	7	0	0	0	44
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
Sexual assault	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	5
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	9
Break and enter	1	0	1	6	11	14	1	0	0	34
Fraud	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	6
Receiving	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Other theft	0	0	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	11
Property damage and environmental	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	16	16	18	9	6	8	3	0	0	76
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Licence/registration offences	15	14	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	36
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	2	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.

Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.

Aboriginal identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.27b Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for non-Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	2	8
Assault	7	11	9	12	14	17	6	0	0	76
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	9
Sexual assault	0	2	0	0	5	13	6	0	0	26
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	39	19	10	0	71
Break and enter	5	3	4	10	43	56	13	0	0	134
Fraud	11	6	10	21	35	27	2	1	1	114
Receiving	1	4	2	3	9	9	0	0	0	28
Other theft	1	6	10	5	12	6	2	0	0	42
Property damage and environmental	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	8
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	53	53	26	17	35	37	10	0	0	231
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	1	3	6	4	0	0	14
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	2	1	4	14	6	1	0	28
Driving offences	5	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	14
Licence/registration offences	73	40	11	13	4	1	0	0	0	142
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unknown	4	1	6	2	2	6	2	0	0	23
Total	162	128	86	91	173	242	74	12	3	971
Percentage	16.7	13.2	8.9	9.4	17.8	24.9	7.6	1.2	0.3	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.

Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.

Non-Aboriginal identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.

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TABLE 4.27c Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for sentenced prisoners for whom racial identity was not recorded

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	4	4	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	19
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Sexual assault	2	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	8
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	1	0	10
Break and enter	0	0	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	11
Fraud	4	3	2	4	6	5	0	0	0	24
Receiving	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Other theft	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Property damage and environmental	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	7	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	12
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	27	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	36
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	47	19	8	15	20	33	6	1	0	149
Percentage	31.5	12.8	5.4	10.1	13.4	22.1	4.0	0.7	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.

Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.

Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.

Racial identity is as stated by the prisoner at the time of discharge.



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TABLE 4.28 Community-based correction orders: sex by type of supervision order commenced for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	534	97	4	635	3.4
Home detention bail	197	26	0	223	1.2
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1	0.0
Probation	1,316	410	5	1,731	9.1
Community service order	1,241	244	7	1,492	7.9
CSO as fine option	6,328	2,729	114	9,171	48.4
CSO (expiation notice)	3,033	1,564	141	4,738	25.0
Parole	645	40	0	685	3.6
Home detention	248	26	0	274	1.4
Total - orders	13,543	5,136	271	18,950	100.0
- individuals	11,160	4,333	245	15,738	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who received two or more orders during the reporting period (such as probation orders) will be counted separately each time within that category. Similarly, a prisoner who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are commenced during the reporting period. Dual orders (which were introduced in 1989 and require offenders to undergo probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects) are also counted under each category. The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals supervised irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because a single individual may appear in more than one order category (e.g. he/she may, at some time during the year be under probation supervision and be supervised under a CSO) this total is less than the total for all orders. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail's (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*.

For convenience, the term 'order' is applied to post-prison home detention, even though it is an administrative arrangement rather than an order of the court. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.29a Community-based correction orders: sex by type of supervision order commenced for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	48	11	2	61	6.4
Home detention bail	7	1	0	8	0.8
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	89	34	0	123	13.0
Community service order	140	35	1	176	18.5
CSO as fine option	293	178	3	474	49.9
CSO (expiation notice)	28	19	0	47	5.0
Parole	50	4	0	54	5.7
Home detention	5	1	0	6	0.6
Total - orders	660	283	6	949	100.0
- individuals	491	231	5	727	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who received two or more orders during the reporting period (such as probation orders) will be counted separately each time within that category. Similarly, a prisoner who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are commenced during the reporting period. Dual orders (which were introduced in 1989 and require offenders to undergo probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects) are also counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals supervised irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because a single individual may appear in more than one order category (e.g. he/she may, at some time during the year be under probation supervision and be supervised under a CSO) this total is less than the total for all orders.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*.

For convenience, the term 'order' is applied to post-prison home detention, even though it is an administrative arrangement rather than an order of the court.

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order.

'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.29b Community-based correction orders: sex by type of supervision order commenced for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	244	37	0	281	2.1
Home detention bail	49	3	0	52	0.4
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	849	251	1	1,101	8.1
Community service order	905	176	3	1,084	8.0
CSO as fine option	4,776	2,020	37	6,833	50.5
CSO (expiation notice)	2,479	1,280	67	3,826	28.3
Parole	252	18	0	270	2.0
Home detention	69	6	0	75	0.6
Total - orders	9,623	3,791	108	13,522	100.0
- individuals	7,799	3,184	100	11,083	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who received two or more orders during the reporting period (such as probation orders) will be counted separately each time within that category. Similarly, a prisoner who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are commenced during the reporting period. Dual orders (which were introduced in 1989 and require offenders to undergo probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects) are also counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals supervised irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because a single individual may appear in more than one order category (e.g. he/she may, at some time during the year be under probation supervision and be supervised under a CSO) this total is less than the total for all orders.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*.

For convenience, the term 'order' is applied to post-prison home detention, even though it is an administrative arrangement rather than an order of the court.

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention Bond' is detailed in this table for the first time. Under the *Criminal Law Sentencing Act*, where a defendant enters into a bond on supervision of imprisonment, the court may include a specified place for a specified period.

'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.29c Community-based correction orders: sex by type of supervision order commenced for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	242	49	2	293	6.5
Home detention bail	141	22	0	163	3.6
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1	0
Probation	378	125	4	507	11.3
Community service order	196	33	3	232	5.2
CSO as fine option	1,259	531	74	1,864	41.6
CSO (expiation notice)	526	265	74	865	19.3
Parole	343	18	0	361	8.1
Home detention	174	19	0	193	4.3
Total - orders	3,260	1,062	157	4,479	100.0
- individuals	2,870	918	140	3,928	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who received two or more orders during the reporting period (such as probation orders) will be counted separately each time within that category. Similarly, a prisoner who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are commenced during the reporting period. Dual orders (which were introduced in 1989 and require offenders to undergo probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects) are also counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals supervised irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because a single individual may appear in more than one order category (e.g. he/she may, at some time during the year be under probation supervision and be supervised under a CSO) this total is less than the total for all orders.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*.

For convenience, the term 'order' is applied to post-prison home detention, even though it is an administrative arrangement rather than an order of the court.

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.30 Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 1999: sex by type of supervision order for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Male		Female		Unknown		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bail	142	3.0	35	2.3	0	0.0	177	2.8
Home detention bail	52	1.1	6	0.4	0	0.0	58	0.9
Home detention bond	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Probation	1,745	36.6	515	33.5	9	20.9	2,269	35.7
Community service order	878	18.4	176	11.4	10	23.3	1,064	16.7
CSO as fine option	1,273	26.7	722	46.9	18	41.9	2,013	31.7
CSO (expiation notice)	258	5.4	194	12.6	8	18.6	460	7.2
Parole	939	19.7	69	4.5	0	0.0	1,008	15.9
Home detention	85	1.8	8	0.5	8	18.6	93	1.5
Total - individuals	4,772	**	1,539	**	43	**	6,354	**

This table details the number of persons supervised within each supervision category on the last day of the reporting period. This means that an individual who, on the 31 December 1999, is serving two community service orders will be counted only once in that category. However, an individual who is being supervised under more than one type of order (notably probation and community service order) will be counted separately under each order. These counting rules differ from those used in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, which count the number of orders per order type. Under these rules, an individual who is being supervised for two community service orders would be counted twice within the CSO category in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, rather than once, as in Table 4.30 and 4.31.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 1999, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. As a result, the percentages shown do not add up to 100. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act* 1996. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* 1988. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.31a Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 1999: sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	11	3	0	14	3.4
Home detention bail	1	1	0	2	0.5
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	116	40	0	156	37.6
Community service order	76	27	0	103	24.8
CSO as fine option	74	57	1	132	31.8
CSO (expiation notice)	4	4	0	8	1.9
Parole	58	5	0	63	15.2
Home detention	0	1	0	1	0.5
Total - individuals	294	120	1	415	**

This table details the number of persons supervised within each supervision category on the last day of the reporting period. This means that an individual who, on the 31 December 1998, is serving two community service orders will be counted only once in that category. However, an individual who is being supervised under more than one type of order (notably probation and community service order) will be counted separately under each order. These counting rules differ from those used in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, which count the number of orders per order type. Under these rules, an individual who is being supervised for two community service orders would be counted twice within the CSO category in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, rather than once, as in Table 4.30 and 4.31.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 1999, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. As a result, the percentages shown do not add up to 100. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.31b Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 1999: sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	62	12	0	74	1.8
Home detention bail	12	0	0	12	0.3
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	1,127	317	1	1,445	34.7
Community service order	653	121	5	779	18.7
CSO as fine option	1,011	567	7	1,585	38.1
CSO (expiation notice)	218	170	6	394	9.5
Parole	417	38	0	455	10.9
Home detention	32	3	0	35	0.8
Total - individuals	3,068	1,078	18	4,164	**

This table details the number of persons supervised within each supervision category on the last day of the reporting period. This means that an individual who, on the 31 December 1999, is serving two community service orders will be counted only once in that category. However, an individual who is being supervised under more than one type of order (notably probation and community service order) will be counted separately under each order. These counting rules differ from those used in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, which count the number of orders per order type. Under these rules, an individual who is being supervised for two community service orders would be counted twice within the CSO category in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, rather than once, as in Table 4.30 and 4.31.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 1999, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. As a result, the percentages shown do not add up to 100. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.31c Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 1999: sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Unknown racial identity			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	69	20	0	89	5.0
Home detention bail	39	5	0	44	2.5
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1	0.1
Probation	502	158	8	668	37.6
Community service order	149	28	5	182	10.3
CSO as fine option	188	98	10	296	16.7
CSO (expiation notice)	36	20	2	58	3.3
Parole	464	26	0	490	27.6
Home detention	53	4	0	57	3.2
Total - individuals	1,410	341	24	1,775	**

This table details the number of persons supervised within each supervision category on the last day of the reporting period. This means that an individual who, on the 31 December 1999, is serving two community service orders will be counted only once in that category. However, an individual who is being supervised under more than one type of order (notably probation and community service order) will be counted separately under each order. These counting rules differ from those used in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, which count the number of orders per order type. Under these rules, an individual who is being supervised for two community service orders would be counted twice within the CSO category in Tables 4.28, 4.29, 4.32, 4.33 and 4.34, rather than once, as in Table 4.30 and 4.31.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 1999, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. As a result, the percentages shown do not add up to 100. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.



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TABLE 4.32 Community-based correction orders completed during 1999: type of supervision order by manner of completion.

Manner of completion	Type of Supervision order									Total	
	Bail	Home detention bail	Home detention bond	Probation	Community service order	CSO as fine option	CSO (expiation notice)	Parole	Home detention	Number	Percentage
Successful	466	75	0	1,191	1,101	4,870	3,746	451	207	12,107	58.7
Revoked/estreated/ breached	138	129	0	248	687	5,459	1,373	220	60	8,314	40.3
Other	3	3	0	68	68	11	1	55	4	213	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>10,340</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>20,634</b>	<b>100.0</b>

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

'Successful' refers to orders which were successfully completed. In the case of 'CSO as a fine option', this could involve either completion of the required community service hours or by payment of the outstanding fine.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order, interstate transfers, or death.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.33 Community-based correction orders completed during 1999: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Total									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Number	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	412	52	2	115	21	2	3	0	0	607	2.9
Home detention bail	63	12	0	115	14	0	3	0	0	207	1.0
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	866	319	6	199	48	1	51	17	0	1,507	7.3
CSO	921	177	3	574	109	4	45	23	0	1,856	9.0
CSO as fine option	3,387	1,427	56	3,806	1,582	71	11	0	0	10,340	50.1
CSO (expiation notice)	2,393	1,234	119	880	440	53	1	0	0	5,120	24.8
Parole	408	43	0	207	13	0	54	1	0	726	3.5
Home detention	186	21	0	55	5	0	3	1	0	271	1.3
Total - orders	8,636	3,285	186	5,951	2,232	131	171	42	0	20,634	100.0
- individuals	7,481	2,881	174	5,132	1,942	124	158	34	0	17,926	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the number of discrete individuals who completed a supervision order, irrespective of the number of orders which they completed within the reporting period. Because the same individual may be counted under several 'manner of completion' categories, no figure is provided for individuals under the 'total' column.

'Successful' refers to orders which were successfully completed. In the case of 'CSO as a fine option', this could involve either completion of the required community service hours or by payment of the outstanding fine.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order, interstate transfers, or death.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.34a Community-based correction orders completed during 1999: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	35	8	0	11	1	2	1	0	0	58	5.8
Home detention bail	2	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	9	0.9
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	57	24	0	26	6	1	3	1	0	118	11.8
CSO	90	19	1	73	26	0	7	4	0	220	22.1
CSO as fine option	174	76	2	147	92	0	0	0	0	491	49.3
CSO (expiation notice)	21	15	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	47	4.7
Parole	21	2	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	46	4.6
Home detention	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0.7
Total - orders	404	144	3	294	130	3	13	5	0	996	100.0
- individuals	325	126	2	222	107	3	11	4	0	800	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the number of discrete individuals who completed a supervision order, irrespective of the number of orders which they completed within the reporting period. Because the same individual may be counted under several 'manner of completion' categories, no figure is provided for individuals under the 'total' column.

'Successful' refers to orders which were successfully completed. In the case of 'CSO as a fine option', this could involve either completion of the required community service hours or by payment of the outstanding fine.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order, interstate transfers, or death.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.34b Community-based correction orders completed during 1999: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	189	21	0	55	7	0	2	0	0	274	1.9
Home detention bail	23	1	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	51	0.4
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	535	178	1	112	27	0	30	7	0	890	6.1
CSO	699	130	2	376	63	0	27	18	0	1,315	9.0
CSO as fine option	2,606	1,097	18	2,735	1,104	19	4	0	0	7,583	52.2
CSO (expiation notice)	1,993	1,002	53	652	334	22	1	0	0	4,057	27.9
Parole	181	24	0	75	1	0	13	0	0	294	2.0
Home detention	49	7	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	70	0.5
Total - orders	6,275	2,460	74	4,043	1,538	41	78	25	0	14,534	100.0
- individuals	5,362	2,162	70	3,446	1,336	39	71	19	0	12,505	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the number of discrete individuals who completed a supervision order, irrespective of the number of orders which they completed within the reporting period. Because the same individual may be counted under several 'manner of completion' categories, no figure is provided for individuals under the 'total' column.

'Successful' refers to orders which were successfully completed. In the case of 'CSO as a fine option', this could involve either completion of the required community service hours or by payment of the outstanding fine.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order, interstate transfers, or death.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

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TABLE 4.34c Community-based correction orders completed during 1999: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Racial identity not recorded									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	188	23	2	49	13	0	0	0	0	275	5.4
Home detention bail	38	11	0	84	12	0	2	0	0	147	2.9
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	274	117	5	61	15	0	18	9	0	499	9.8
CSO	132	28	0	125	20	4	11	1	0	321	6.3
CSO as fine option	607	254	36	924	386	52	7	0	0	2,266	44.4
CSO (expiation notice)	379	217	66	220	103	31	0	0	0	1,016	19.9
Parole	206	17	0	111	10	0	41	1	0	386	7.6
Home detention	133	14	0	40	5	0	1	1	0	194	3.8
- orders	1,957	681	109	1,614	564	87	80	12	0	5,104	100.0
- individuals	1,794	593	102	1,464	499	82	76	11	0	4,621	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 1999 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

The final row in the table indicates the number of discrete individuals who completed a supervision order, irrespective of the number of orders which they completed within the reporting period. Because the same individual may be counted under several 'manner of completion' categories, no figure is provided for individuals under the 'total' column.

'Successful' refers to orders which were successfully completed. In the case of 'CSO as a fine option', this could involve either completion of the required community service hours or by payment of the outstanding fine.

'Other' includes those discharged administratively or through court ordered variation to the order, interstate transfers, or death.

'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

CSO (expiation notice) became an option in early 1997 as a result of the introduction of the *Expiation of Offences Act 1996*. 'Home detention bond' is detailed in this table for the first time, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.