

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 2000

TABLE 4.1 Prison receptions: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	2,624	286	0	2,910	84.4
Fine default	74	10	0	84	2.4
Sentenced	400	51	0	451	13.1
Unknown	0	3	0	3	0.1
Total	3,098	350	0	3,448	
Percentage	89.8	10.2	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	192	649	603	546	307	247	60	15	5	2,624
Fine default	0	3	17	13	11	16	7	6	1	0	74
Sentenced	0	15	86	78	83	57	52	23	5	1	400
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	210	752	694	640	380	306	89	21	6	3,098

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	19	77	81	61	20	21	6	0	1	286
Fine default	0	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	10
Sentenced	0	0	5	11	12	10	11	2	0	0	51
Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	0	20	84	96	75	32	33	9	0	1	350

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	211	726	684	607	327	268	66	15	6	2,910
Fine default	0	4	18	16	13	17	8	7	1	1	85
Sentenced	0	15	91	89	95	67	63	25	5	0	450
Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total	0	230	836	790	715	412	339	98	21	7	3,448

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	516	19	67	0	602
Non-Aboriginal	2,079	47	305	1	2,432
Unknown	315	18	79	2	414
Total	2,910	84	451	3	3,448

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	455	61	0	516
Fine default	15	4	0	19
Sentenced	57	10	0	67
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	527	75	0	602

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	1,956	123	0	2,079
Fine default	45	2	0	47
Sentenced	285	20	0	305
Unknown	0	1	0	1
Total	2,286	146	0	2,432

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	213	102	0	315
Fine default	14	4	0	18
Sentenced	58	21	0	79
Unknown	0	2	0	2
Total	285	129	0	414

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	46	125	134	117	61	29	3	1	0	516
Fine default	0	0	3	3	6	3	2	1	1	0	19
Sentenced	0	1	16	13	18	8	9	2	0	0	67
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	47	144	150	141	72	40	6	2	0	602

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	132	521	475	437	242	207	50	13	2	2,079
Fine default	0	1	11	11	4	12	5	3	0	0	47
Sentenced	0	9	53	63	63	45	48	22	2	0	305
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	142	586	549	504	299	260	75	15	2	2,432

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	33	80	75	53	24	32	13	1	4	315
Fine default	0	3	4	2	3	2	1	3	0	0	18
Sentenced	0	5	22	13	14	14	6	1	3	1	79
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	41	106	91	70	41	39	17	4	5	414

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	345	1,260	2	197	820	2,624
Fine default	11	20	0	9	34	74
Sentenced	60	138	2	25	175	400
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	416	1,418	4	231	1,029	3,098

Legal Status	Female					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	5	54	3	37	187	286
Fine default	0	0	0	4	6	10
Sentenced	7	9	6	5	24	51
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	12	63	9	46	220	350

Legal Status	Total					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	350	1,314	5	234	1,007	2,910
Fine default	11	20	0	13	40	84
Sentenced	67	147	8	30	199	451
Unknown	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	428	1,481	13	277	1,249	3,448

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	353	368	368	363	361	351	345	327	370	397	390	395
Fine default	9	9	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Sentenced	931	921	943	958	949	949	936	937	923	880	896	899
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,293	1,298	1,313	1,321	1,310	1,300	1,282	1,265	1,295	1,278	1,286	1,294

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	394	29	0	423	32.0
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	851	47	0	898	68.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,245	76	0	1,321	
Percentage	94.2	5.8	0		100.0
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.22	0.13	0	1.15	

Daily averages for 2000 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 2000 (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	73	8	0	81	37.3
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	128	8	0	136	62.7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	201	16	0	217	100.0

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	288	14	0	302	32.1
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	614	25	0	639	67.9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	902	39	0	941	100.0

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	33	7	0	40	24.5
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	109	14	0	123	75.5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	142	21	0	163	100.0

Daily averages for 2000 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 2000: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	379	25	0	404	31.5
Fine default	1	0	0	1	0.1
Sentenced	835	44	0	879	68.5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1215	69	0	1,284	
Percentage	94.6	5.4	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 2000. 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 2000 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3235.4)

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

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TABLE 4.11 Persons in custody at 31 December 2000: 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	40	74	84	81	51	39	9	1	0	379
Fine default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	18	134	187	162	121	143	50	16	4	835
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	58	209	271	243	172	182	59	17	4	1,215

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	2	5	9	6	1	2	0	0	0	25
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	1	13	7	9	8	3	2	1	0	44
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	18	16	15	9	5	2	1	0	69

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	42	79	93	87	52	41	9	1	0	404
Fine default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	19	147	194	171	129	146	52	17	4	879
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	61	227	287	258	181	187	61	18	4	1,284

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2000. 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 2000: 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	1.92	1.46	1.57	1.51	0.89	0.36	0.10	0.01	0	0.68
Fine default	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sentenced	0	0.86	2.65	3.49	3.03	2.12	1.31	0.56	0.13	n/a	1.49
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2.78	4.13	5.06	4.54	3.02	1.67	0.66	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	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.11	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0.04
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	0.05	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.08
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0.15	0.38	0.31	0.29	0.16	0.05	0.02	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	1.03	0.80	0.89	0.82	0.45	0.19	0.05	0.00	0	0.35
Fine default	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sentenced	0	0.47	1.49	1.85	1.61	1.13	0.66	0.29	0.06	n/a	0.77
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1.49	2.30	2.74	2.43	1.58	0.85	0.34	0.06	n/a	1.12

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2000. 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 2000 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3235.4)

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

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TABLE 4.13 Persons in custody at 31 December 2000: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	70	7	0	77	36.0
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	130	7	0	137	64.0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	200	14	0	214	100.0

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	279	12	0	291	30.2
Fine default	1	0	0	1	0.1
Sentenced	646	24	0	670	69.6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	926	36	0	962	100.0

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	30	6	0	36	33.3
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	59	13	0	72	66.7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	89	19	0	108	100.0

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2000. 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 2000: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	77	0	137	0	214
Non-Aboriginal	291	1	670	0	962
Unknown	36	0	72	0	108
Total	404	1	879	0	1,284

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2000. 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 2000: 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	12	17	19	18	8	3	0	0	0	77
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	2	30	31	37	19	18	0	0	0	137
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	14	47	50	55	27	21	0	0	0	214

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	22	54	67	62	42	35	8	1	0	291
Fine default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	10	105	154	126	101	114	44	15	1	670
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	32	160	221	188	143	149	52	16	1	962

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	8	8	7	7	2	3	1	0	0	36
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	7	12	9	8	9	14	8	2	3	72
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	15	20	16	15	11	17	9	2	3	108

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2000. 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0
Escapes from escort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Daily average prison population	53	204	67	103	17	168	102	215	57	335	0	1,321
Escape rate per 100 prisoners	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8	n/a	n/a	0.15

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	1839	237	0	2,076	59.7
Fine default	106	14	0	120	3.5
Sentenced	1,181	98	0	1,279	36.8
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,126	349	0	3,475	
Percentage	90.0	10.0	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	195	448	419	362	217	147	41	8	2	1,839
Fine default	0	3	26	26	17	18	10	5	1	0	106
Sentenced	0	35	266	301	241	144	138	42	13	1	1,181
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	233	740	746	620	379	295	88	22	3	3,126

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	25	66	66	40	16	16	7	0	1	237
Fine default	0	0	2	6	2	3	0	1	0	0	14
Sentenced	0	0	12	22	23	19	18	4	0	0	98
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	25	80	94	65	38	34	12	0	1	349

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	220	514	485	402	233	163	48	8	3	2,076
Fine default	0	3	28	32	19	21	10	6	1	0	120
Sentenced	0	35	278	323	264	163	156	46	13	1	1,279
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	258	820	840	685	417	329	100	22	4	3,475

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	373	32	215	0	620
Non-Aboriginal	1,445	67	952	0	2,464
Unknown	258	21	112	0	391
Total	2,076	120	1,279	0	3,475

'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	325	48	0	373	60.2
Fine default	26	6	0	32	5.2
Sentenced	193	22	0	215	34.7
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	544	76	0	620	100.0

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	1,349	96	0	1,445	58.6
Fine default	63	4	0	67	2.7
Sentenced	902	50	0	952	38.6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,314	150	0	2,464	100.0

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	165	93	0	258	66.0
Fine default	17	4	0	21	5.4
Sentenced	86	26	0	112	28.6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total	268	123	0	391	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	46	97	101	76	37	13	2	1	0	373
Fine default	0	0	7	7	10	3	2	2	1	0	32
Sentenced	0	3	47	53	57	31	20	4	0	0	215
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	49	151	161	143	71	35	8	2	0	620

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	141	345	328	286	176	128	34	6	1	1,445
Fine default	0	2	15	22	6	15	6	1	0	0	67
Sentenced	0	24	201	250	189	112	126	40	10	0	952
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	167	561	600	481	303	260	75	16	1	2,464

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	33	72	56	40	20	22	12	1	2	258
Fine default	0	1	6	3	3	3	2	3	0	0	21
Sentenced	0	8	30	20	18	20	10	2	3	1	112
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	42	108	79	61	43	34	17	4	3	391

'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	0	2	0	0	0	2
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud	4	0	0	0	1	5
Receiving	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	7	0	0	0	1	8
Property damage and environmental	0	1	0	1	1	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	17	5	3	2	2	29
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	2	1	0	1	0	4
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	6	3	3	3	2	17
Licence/registration offences	14	4	1	0	3	22
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	5	2	2	0	3	12
Total	59	18	9	7	13	106
Percentage	55.7	17.0	8.5	6.6	12.3	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	1	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	3	0	1	0	0	4
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	2	1	0	0	1	4
Licence/registration offences	1	0	0	0	0	1
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	1	1	0	0	0	2
Total	10	2	1	0	1	14
Percentage	71.4	14.3	7.1	0	7.1	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	0	2	0	0	0	2
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud	4	0	0	0	1	5
Receiving	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	8	0	0	0	1	9
Property damage and environmental	0	1	0	1	1	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	20	5	4	2	2	33
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	3	1	0	1	0	5
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	8	4	3	3	3	21
Licence/registration offences	15	4	1	0	3	23
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	6	3	2	0	3	14
Total	69	20	10	7	14	120
Percentage	57.5	16.7	8.3	5.8	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 4.23a 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	0	1	0	0	0	1
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	1	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	1	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	3	0	2	0	1	6
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	3	1	2	1	2	9
Licence/registration offences	0	0	0	0	1	1
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	3	3	2	0	3	11
Total	11	6	6	2	7	32
Percentage	34.4	18.7	18.7	6.3	21.9	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	3	0	0	0	1	4
Receiving	2	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	5	0	0	0	1	6
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	13	5	1	2	1	22
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	2	0	0	1	0	3
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	4	3	0	2	1	10
Licence/registration offences	13	3	0	0	1	17
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	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	45	11	1	5	5	67
Percentage	67.2	16.4	1.5	7.5	7.5	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	0	1	0	0	0	1
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	2	0	0	0	0	2
Property damage and environmental	0	1	0	0	1	2
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	4	0	1	0	0	5
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	1	0	1	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	2	1	1	0	1	5
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	13	3	3	0	2	21
Percentage	61.9	14.3	14.3	0	9.5	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	2	2	2	1	3	3	0	13
Assault	19	29	23	16	17	13	0	0	0	117
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	4	2	7	2	4	0	0	0	20
Sexual assault	2	2	4	16	12	16	4	0	0	56
Robbery and extortion	2	0	1	5	10	22	10	1	0	51
Break and enter	9	16	36	57	30	22	1	0	0	171
Fraud	11	26	24	14	11	1	1	0	0	88
Receiving	2	7	6	11	4	1	0	0	0	31
Other theft	3	10	13	18	6	1	0	0	0	51
Property damage and environmental	4	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Offences against government security	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	50	98	73	66	26	22	1	0	0	336
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	9
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	2	6	8	13	9	1	0	0	40
Driving offences	12	11	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	30
Licence/registration offences	64	34	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	119
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	3	8	1	9	5	3	0	0	0	29
Total	184	254	210	248	140	120	21	4	0	1,181
Percentage	15.6	21.5	17.8	21.0	11.9	10.2	1.8	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	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Assault	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
Break and enter	1	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	9
Fraud	4	13	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	24
Receiving	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	12	5	8	4	1	1	0	0	0	31
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Driving offences	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Licence/registration offences	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	23	26	19	18	8	3	1	0	0	98
Percentage	23.5	26.5	19.4	18.4	8.2	3.1	1.0	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	2	2	2	1	4	3	0	14
Assault	21	30	23	19	17	13	0	0	0	123
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	4	3	7	2	4	0	0	0	21
Sexual assault	2	2	4	16	12	17	4	0	0	57
Robbery and extortion	2	1	2	6	12	22	10	1	0	56
Break and enter	10	18	36	61	32	22	1	0	0	180
Fraud	15	39	28	15	13	1	1	0	0	112
Receiving	2	7	7	12	4	1	0	0	0	33
Other theft	3	11	14	20	6	1	0	0	0	55
Property damage and environmental	4	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	12
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Offences against government security	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	62	103	81	70	27	23	1	0	0	367
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	9
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	2	8	9	14	10	1	0	0	45
Driving offences	13	13	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	33
Licence/registration offences	66	34	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	121
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	8	1	9	5	3	0	0	0	30
Total	207	280	229	266	148	123	22	4	0	1,279
Percentage	16.2	21.9	17.9	20.8	11.6	9.6	1.7	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	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Assault	5	11	6	8	6	4	0	0	0	40
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Sexual assault	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	8
Robbery and extortion	2	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	9
Break and enter	0	3	2	11	4	4	0	0	0	24
Fraud	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Receiving	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other theft	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	9
Property damage and environmental	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	10	24	19	17	7	2	0	0	0	79
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	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Licence/registration offences	9	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	15
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	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	30	52	36	55	23	17	2	0	0	215
Percentage	14.0	24.2	16.7	25.6	10.7	7.9	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.)

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	1	1	2	3	0	9
Assault	14	16	14	10	11	9	0	0	0	74
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	1	2	1	5	2	3	0	0	0	14
Sexual assault	1	2	4	11	10	12	3	0	0	43
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	4	9	19	10	1	0	44
Break and enter	5	14	29	47	27	18	1	0	0	141
Fraud	13	26	25	13	12	1	1	0	0	91
Receiving	2	6	7	12	4	1	0	0	0	32
Other theft	3	8	11	15	5	1	0	0	0	43
Property damage and environmental	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	6
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Offences against government security	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	40	73	57	51	20	20	1	0	0	262
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	7
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	7	9	12	9	1	0	0	39
Driving offences	7	12	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	23
Licence/registration offences	46	30	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	92
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	3	4	1	9	4	3	0	0	0	24
Total	137	199	172	201	119	101	19	4	0	952
Percentage	14.4	20.9	18.1	21.1	12.5	10.6	2.0	0.4	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	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Assault	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual assault	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	6
Robbery and extortion	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Break and enter	5	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	15
Fraud	1	10	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	16
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	12	6	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	26
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	5
Driving offences	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Licence/registration offences	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
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	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	40	30	20	10	6	5	1	0	0	112
Percentage	35.7	26.8	17.9	8.9	5.4	4.5	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.)

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	0	0	6	2	1	3	13
Assault	19	17	12	17	23	22	7	0	0	117
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	3	1	4	5	5	2	0	0	20
Sexual assault	1	0	1	4	8	27	14	1	0	56
Robbery and extortion	1	0	1	2	0	24	16	8	0	52
Break and enter	5	7	9	30	47	62	11	0	0	171
Fraud	8	9	11	12	28	15	4	1	0	88
Receiving	3	3	4	6	8	7	0	0	0	31
Other theft	3	7	11	9	16	4	1	0	0	51
Property damage and environmental	2	2	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
Offences against justice procedures	51	73	41	28	63	62	15	1	2	336
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	9
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	0	0	4	26	8	1	0	40
Driving offences	12	10	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	30
Licence/registration offences	58	27	10	13	10	1	0	0	0	119
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	5	1	4	9	8	1	0	0	29
Total	164	167	108	133	231	277	83	13	5	1,181
Percentage	13.9	14.1	9.1	11.3	19.6	23.5	7.0	1.1	0.4	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	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Assault	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	6
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
Break and enter	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	9
Fraud	2	4	0	4	7	7	0	0	0	24
Receiving	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
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	13	2	7	1	2	6	0	0	0	31
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
Driving offences	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Licence/registration offences	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	22	10	11	8	16	26	5	0	0	98
Percentage	22.4	10.2	11.2	8.2	16.3	26.5	5.1	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.

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	0	0	6	3	2	3	14
Assault	21	17	12	19	25	22	7	0	0	123
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	3	2	4	5	5	2	0	0	21
Sexual assault	1	0	1	4	8	27	15	1	0	57
Robbery and extortion	1	0	2	2	0	28	16	8	0	56
Break and enter	6	8	9	30	50	65	12	0	0	180
Fraud	10	13	11	16	35	22	4	1	0	112
Receiving	3	3	4	6	9	8	0	0	0	33
Other theft	3	8	11	10	16	6	1	0	0	55
Property damage and environmental	2	2	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	12
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	5
Offences against justice procedures	64	75	48	29	65	68	15	1	2	367
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	3	4	1	0	0	9
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	1	0	4	29	9	1	0	45
Driving offences	13	11	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	33
Licence/registration offences	60	27	10	13	10	1	0	0	0	121
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	0
Unknown	2	5	1	4	9	8	1	0	0	30
Total	185	177	119	141	247	303	88	14	5	1,279
Percentage	14.5	13.8	9.3	11.0	19.3	23.7	6.9	1.1	0.4	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	0	1	1	0	0	2
Assault	4	8	4	6	9	8	1	0	0	40
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	6
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	8
Robbery and extortion	1	0	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	9
Break and enter	0	2	1	4	3	12	2	0	0	24
Fraud	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Receiving	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other theft	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	9
Property damage and environmental	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	10	20	12	9	15	12	1	0	0	79
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	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Licence/registration offences	6	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	15
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	24	42	21	30	38	43	11	0	0	209
Percentage	11.5	20.1	10.0	14.4	18.2	20.6	5.3	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.

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	0	0	3	1	2	3	9
Assault	16	8	4	10	16	14	6	0	0	74
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	1	2	3	5	1	0	0	14
Sexual assault	1	0	1	4	4	21	11	1	0	43
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	21	15	8	0	43
Break and enter	3	5	6	23	44	51	9	0	0	141
Fraud	8	6	9	16	28	20	3	1	0	91
Receiving	3	3	4	5	9	8	0	0	0	32
Other theft	3	6	6	9	13	5	1	0	0	43
Property damage and environmental	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	6
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	41	50	31	20	51	53	14	1	2	262
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	7
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	1	0	4	25	8	1	0	39
Driving offences	7	9	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	23
Licence/registration offences	43	22	6	11	9	1	0	0	0	92
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	1	0	0	1
Unknown	1	3	1	2	9	7	1	0	0	24
Total	127	118	74	105	196	75	73	15	5	952
Percentage	13.3	12.4	7.8	11.0	20.6	7.9	7.7	1.6	0.5	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	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Assault	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	9
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
Break and enter	3	1	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	15
Fraud	1	5	2	0	5	2	1	0	0	16
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	12	5	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	26
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
Driving offences	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Licence/registration offences	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
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	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total	34	15	18	9	10	15	11	0	0	112
Percentage	30.4	14.4	16.1	8.0	8.9	13.4	9.8	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.

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	Number	Total	Percentage
Bail	725	129	96	950		9.0
Home detention bail	323	35	15	373		3.5
Home detention bond	3	1	0	4		0.0
Probation	1,324	454	156	1,934		18.2
Community service order	3,304	1,003	193	4,500		42.4
CSO as fine option	773	339	82	1,194		11.3
CSO (expiation notice)	379	161	182	722		6.8
Parole	655	40	28	723		6.8
Home detention	173	22	6	201		1.9
Total - orders	7,659	2,184	758	10,601		100.0
- individuals	6,208	1,762	676	8,646		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2000 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	Number	Total	Percentage
Bail	60	16	0	76		8.8
Home detention bail	19	4	0	23		2.7
Home detention bond	2	0	0	2		0.2
Probation	148	40	0	188		21.7
Community service order	301	103	1	405		46.8
CSO as fine option	48	28	0	76		8.8
CSO (expiation notice)	10	2	0	12		1.4
Parole	65	8	0	73		8.4
Home detention	10	0	0	10		1.2
Total - orders	663	201	1	865		100.0
- individuals	496	168	1	665		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2000 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	394	62	3	459	6.5
Home detention bail	82	11	0	93	1.3
Home detention bond	1	1	0	2	0.0
Probation	927	307	3	1,237	17.6
Community service order	2,682	789	18	3,489	49.8
CSO as fine option	613	265	3	881	12.6
CSO (expiation notice)	306	137	5	448	6.4
Parole	330	17	0	347	4.9
Home detention	45	11	0	56	0.8
Total - orders	5,380	1,600	32	7,012	100.0
- individuals	4,287	1,257	30	5,574	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2000 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	271	51	93	415	15.2
Home detention bail	222	20	15	257	9.4
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	249	107	153	509	18.7
Community service order	321	111	174	606	22.2
CSO as fine option	112	46	79	237	8.7
CSO (expiation notice)	63	22	177	262	9.6
Parole	260	15	28	303	11.1
Home detention	118	11	6	135	5.0
Total - orders	1,616	383	725	2,724	100.0
- individuals	1,425	337	645	2,407	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2000 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 2000: 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	212	3.8	24	1.6	27	7.9	263	3.6
Home detention bail	98	1.8	7	0.5	7	2.0	112	1.5
Home detention bond	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1,707	30.7	543	36.3	136	39.8	2,386	32.2
Community service order	2,451	44.1	781	52.2	134	39.2	3,366	45.5
CSO as fine option	121	2.2	73	4.9	8	2.3	202	2.7
CSO (expiation notice)	1	0.0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Parole	919	16.5	60	4.0	30	8.8	1,009	13.6
Home detention	51	1.0	7	0.5	0	0	58	0.8
Total - individuals	4,962	**	1,326	**	316	**	6,604	**

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 2000, 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 2000, 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 2000: sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal			Number	Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	19	5	0	24		3.7
Home detention bail	7	0	0	7		1.1
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1		0.2
Probation	181	54	0	235		36.0
Community service order	194	73	0	268		41.0
CSO as fine option	9	12	1	21		3.2
CSO (expiation notice)	0	0	0	0		0
Parole	91	6	0	97		14.9
Home detention	0	0	0	0		0
Total - individuals	426	134	1	561		**

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 2000, 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 2000, 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 2000: sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Non-Aboriginal		Total	
			Unknown	Number	Percentage	
Bail	139	11	2	152	3.0	
Home detention bail	25	4	0	29	0.6	
Home detention bond	0	1	0	1	0.0	
Probation	1,199	366	4	1,569	30.7	
Community service order	2,020	624	16	2,660	52.0	
CSO as fine option	98	58	2	158	3.1	
CSO (expiation notice)	1	0	0	1	0.0	
Parole	495	34	0	529	10.3	
Home detention	15	3	0	18	0.4	
Total - individuals	3,514	959	23	4,496	**	

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 2000, 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 2000, 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 2000: 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	54	8	25	87	5.3
Home detention bail	66	3	7	76	4.7
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	327	123	132	582	35.7
Community service order	237	84	117	438	26.9
CSO as fine option	14	3	6	23	1.4
CSO (expiation notice)	0	0	0	0	0
Parole	333	20	30	383	23.5
Home detention	36	4	0	40	2.5
Total - individuals	1,022	233	292	1,547	**

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 2000, 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 2000, 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 2000: 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	610	168	0	1,368	1,144	1,783	973	462	201	6,712	65.2
Revoked/estreated/ breached	246	150	0	374	784	1,412	220	213	34	3,397	33.0
Other	2	1	0	77	50	6	0	47	1	184	1.8
Total	858	319	0	1,819	1,942	3,201	1,193	722	236	10,293	100.0

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2000 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 2000: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Total										
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	466	94	50	178	38	30	1	1	0	858	8.3
Home detention bail	145	16	7	131	18	1	1	0	0	319	3.1
Home detention bond	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0
Probation	1,003	327	38	298	70	6	45	24	8	1,819	17.7
CSO	923	178	43	605	123	20	35	12	3	1,942	18.9
CSO as fine option	1,113	578	92	916	452	44	6	0	0	3,201	31.1
CSO (expiation notice)	483	247	243	120	63	37	0	0	0	1,193	11.6
Parole	421	34	7	200	12	1	41	2	4	722	7.0
Home detention	176	20	5	30	3	1	1	0	0	236	2.3
Total - orders	4,733	1,494	485	2,478	779	140	130	39	15	10,293	100.0
- individuals	4,101	1,274	447	2,142	662	128	119	36	15	8,924	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2000 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 2000: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal									Number	Percentage
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	37	10	0	16	3	0	0	0	0	66	9.1
Home detention bail	7	2	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	19	2.6
Home detention bond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Probation	66	20	0	29	9	0	1	2	0	127	17.5
CSO	105	22	0	64	30	0	3	1	0	225	31.0
CSO as fine option	76	35	1	49	42	0	0	0	0	203	28.0
CSO (expiation notice)	12	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.8
Parole	24	4	0	20	3	0	1	0	0	52	7.2
Home detention	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	1.8
Total - orders	338	100	1	189	90	0	5	3	0	726	100.0
- individuals	279	87	1	157	76	0	5	3	0	608	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2000 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 2000: 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	229	41	0	83	19	0	1	0	0	373	5.6
Home detention bail	46	5	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	77	1.2
Home detention bond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Probation	673	202	0	190	46	0	30	16	0	1,157	17.5
CSO	723	135	6	430	67	3	29	10	0	1,403	21.3
CSO as fine option	898	456	7	715	346	1	3	0	0	2,426	36.7
CSO (expiation notice)	397	209	8	98	55	1	0	0	0	768	11.6
Parole	201	18	0	74	5	0	16	0	0	314	4.8
Home detention	67	10	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	83	1.3
Total - orders	3,235	1,076	21	1,618	542	5	79	26	0	6,602	100.0
- individuals	2,756	906	19	1,372	458	5	70	24	0	5,610	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2000 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 2000: 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	200	43	50	79	16	30	0	1	0	419	14.1
Home detention bail	92	9	7	100	13	1	1	0	0	223	7.5
Home detention bond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Probation	264	105	38	79	15	6	14	6	8	535	18.0
CSO	95	21	37	111	26	17	3	1	3	314	10.6
CSO as fine option	139	87	84	152	64	43	3	0	0	572	19.3
CSO (expiation notice)	74	32	235	20	8	36	0	0	0	405	13.7
Parole	196	12	7	106	4	1	24	2	4	356	12.0
Home detention	99	9	5	24	1	1	1	0	0	140	4.7
- orders	1,160	318	463	671	147	135	46	10	15	2,965	100.0
- individuals	1,066	281	427	613	128	123	44	9	15	2,706	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2000 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.