

# **4** **CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**



Correctional Services  
1 January - 31 December 2001

TABLE 4.1 Prison receptions: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	2,765	358	0	3,123
Fine default	38	6	0	44
Sentenced	437	32	1	470
Unknown	43	8	0	51
Total	3,283	404	1	3,688

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
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	
Remand	220	601	688	561	353	179	80	43	12	15	10	3	2,765
Fine Default	1	7	7	10	6	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	38
Sentenced	20	86	86	78	66	36	27	16	10	9	2	1	437
Unknown	2	6	10	6	10	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,283</b>

  

Legal Status	Female												Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-49	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	
Remand	28	103	90	70	38	15	10	1	2	0	1	0	358
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sentenced	1	4	6	4	10	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	32
Unknown	0	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>404</b>

  

Legal Status	Total												Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-49	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	
Remand	248	704	778	631	391	194	90	44	14	15	11	3	3,123
Fine Default	1	7	7	11	8	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	44
Sentenced	21	90	92	82	76	42	28	17	10	9	2	1	470
Unknown	2	7	7	8	12	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,688</b>

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

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

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

'Age' is as stated at time of reception.

The total includes one sentenced prison reception (aged 40-44) where sex was unknown.

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TABLE 4.3 Prison receptions: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	589	3	49	16	657
Non-Aboriginal	2,087	29	347	25	2,488
Unknown	447	12	74	10	543
Total	3,123	44	470	51	3,688

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	506	83	0	589
Fine Default	2	1	0	3
Sentenced	46	3	0	49
Unknown	14	2	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>657</b>

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	1,908	179	0	2,087
Fine Default	26	3	0	29
Sentenced	321	25	1	347
Unknown	23	2	0	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,488</b>

  

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	351	96	0	447
Fine Default	10	2	0	12
Sentenced	70	4	0	74
Unknown	6	4	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>543</b>

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

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

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

'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
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	33	147	156	134	77	26	11	3	2	0	0	589
Fine Default	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sentenced	2	8	7	16	7	6	2	1	0	0	0	49
Unknown	0	0	7	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>657</b>

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	155	433	526	435	277	140	58	32	8	20	3	2,087
Fine Default	0	5	6	7	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	29
Sentenced	9	63	80	63	54	30	22	10	7	9	0	347
Unknown	2	3	4	4	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,488</b>

  

Legal Status	Unknown											Total
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown		
Remand	60	124	96	62	37	28	21	9	4	6	0	447
Fine Default	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Sentenced	10	19	5	3	15	6	4	6	3	2	1	74
Unknown	0	4	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>543</b>

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

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

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

'Age' is as stated at time of reception.

'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	409	1,294	0	234	828	2,765
Fine default	5	12	0	2	19	38
Sentenced	89	159	0	42	147	437
Unknown	6	22	0	4	11	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,283</b>

  

Legal Status	Female					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	9	85	9	63	192	358
Fine default	0	0	0	3	3	6
Sentenced	2	6	5	10	9	32
Unknown	0	1	0	0	7	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>404</b>

  

Legal Status	Total					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	418	1,379	9	297	1,020	3,123
Fine default	5	12	0	5	22	44
Sentenced	91	165	5	53	156	470
Unknown	6	23	0	4	18	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,216</b>	<b>3,688</b>

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

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

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

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

The total includes one sentenced prison reception (employment status of 'other') where sex was unknown.



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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	430	452	488	493	490	477	473	492	480	461	456	428
Fine default	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Sentenced	879	876	872	879	881	900	928	937	953	951	967	966
Unknown	9	9	10	9	9	9	9	11	9	10	10	10
Total	1,319	1,339	1,372	1,383	1,382	1,387	1,412	1,441	1,443	1,424	1,434	1,405

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
Remand	435	34	0	469
Fine default	1	0	0	1
Sentenced	868	48	0	916
Unknown	8	1	0	9
Total	1,312	83	0	1,395
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.33	0.14	0	1.21

Daily averages for 2001 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 2001 (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	
Remand	77	9	0	86
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	135	9	0	144
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Total	214	18	0	232

  

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	322	20	0	342
Fine default	1	0	0	1
Sentenced	626	26	0	652
Unknown	5	1	0	6
Total	954	47	0	1,001

  

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	36	5	0	41
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	107	14	0	121
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	144	19	0	163

Daily averages for 2001 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 2001: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	392	37	0	429
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	903	47	0	950
Unknown	10	2	0	12
Total	1,305	86	0	1,391
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.32	0.15	0	1.21

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2001. 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 2001 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

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

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TABLE 4.11 Persons in custody at 31 December 2001: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	19	85	93	79	55	28	17	7	3	6	0	392
Sentenced	15	158	187	185	131	103	45	37	20	21	1	903
Unknown	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,305</b>

  

Legal Status	Female											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	3	13	4	9	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	37
Sentenced	1	6	11	11	12	2	1	1	1	1	0	47
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>

  

Legal Status	Total											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	22	98	97	88	57	33	17	8	3	6	0	429
Sentenced	16	164	198	196	143	105	46	38	21	22	1	950
Unknown	0	2	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,391</b>

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2001. 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 2001: age and sex by legal status  
Rates per 1,000 adult population

Legal Status	Male											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	0.90	1.69	1.78	1.46	0.99	0.49	0.32	0.14	0.07	0.05	0	0.70
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0.71	3.13	3.57	3.43	2.35	1.81	0.85	0.72	0.50	0.16	N/a	1.60
Unknown	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>2.32</b>

  

Legal Status	Female											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	0.15	0.27	0.08	0.17	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0	0.06
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0.05	0.12	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0	0.08
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.15</b>

  

Legal Status	Total											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	0.54	0.99	0.95	0.82	0.51	0.29	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.02	0	0.37
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0.39	1.66	1.94	1.84	1.28	0.91	0.43	0.37	0.26	0.08	N/a	0.82
Unknown	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>N/a</b>	<b>1.21</b>

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2001. 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 2001 (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 2001: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	87	12	0	99
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	133	7	0	140
Unknown	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>

  

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	271	21	0	292
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	658	28	0	686
Unknown	8	1	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>987</b>

  

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	34	4	0	38
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	112	12	0	124
Unknown	1	1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>164</b>

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2001. 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 2001: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	99	0	140	1	240
Non-Aboriginal	292	0	686	9	987
Unknown	38	0	124	2	164
Total	429	0	950	12	1,391

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2001. 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 2001: age and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal												Total	
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown		
Remand	6	31	21	21	11	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	3	29	40	26	22	16	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	140
Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>240</b>

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal												Total	
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown		
Remand	12	60	66	62	42	24	12	7	2	2	3	0	0	292
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	10	119	145	156	96	66	36	25	16	13	4	0	0	686
Unknown	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>987</b>

  

Legal Status	Unknown												Total	
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown		
Remand	4	7	10	5	4	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	38
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	3	16	13	14	25	23	7	12	5	4	1	1	1	124
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>164</b>

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2001. 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	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	N/a	5
Escapes from escort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daily average prison population	51	232	74	103	17	193	103	225	55	341	N/a	1,395
Escape rate per 100 prisoners	N/a	N/a	N/a	1.94	5.88	N/a	0.97	N/a	1.82	N/a	N/a	0.36

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

In *Crime and Justice* reports prior to 1998, escape from escort was 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
Remand	2,018	286	0	2,304
Fine default	46	6	0	52
Sentenced	1,140	96	1	1,237
Unknown	5	6	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,604</b>

'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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.18 Prison discharges: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	192	426	484	397	277	124	55	32	11	17	3	2,018
Fine Default	1	8	8	12	8	5	2	1	1	0	0	46
Sentenced	28	229	278	237	159	92	57	35	11	11	3	1,140
Unknown	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,209</b>

  

Legal Status	Female											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	21	83	77	55	28	12	6	2	1	1	0	286
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Sentenced	5	23	21	15	19	4	5	3	1	0	0	96
Unknown	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>394</b>

  

Legal Status	Total											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	213	509	561	452	305	136	61	34	12	18	3	2,304
Fine Default	1	8	8	13	10	7	3	1	1	0	0	52
Sentenced	33	252	299	252	178	97	62	38	12	11	3	1,237
Unknown	0	6	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,604</b>

Age is at date of discharge. 'Legal status' of the prisoner is at the time of discharge. Prisoners held on dual orders are counted only once, according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.  
The total includes one sentenced prison discharge (aged 40-44) where sex was unknown.  
These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.19 Prison discharges: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	417	4	221	2	644
Non-Aboriginal	1,621	36	899	3	2,559
Unknown	266	12	117	6	401
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,604</b>

'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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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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	350	67	0	417	64.8
Fine default	3	1	0	4	0.6
Sentenced	198	23	0	221	34.3
Unknown	1	1	0	2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100.0</b>

  

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	1,462	159	0	1,621	63.3
Fine default	33	3	0	36	1.4
Sentenced	842	56	1	899	35.1
Unknown	1	2	0	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>100.0</b>

  

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	206	60	0	266	66.3
Fine default	10	2	0	12	3.0
Sentenced	100	17	0	117	29.2
Unknown	3	3	0	6	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>100.0</b>

'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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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

Legal Status	Aboriginal											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	29	110	105	97	52	13	7	1	3	0	3	417
Fine Default	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sentenced	5	42	62	60	32	15	4	1	0	0	0	221
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>644</b>

  

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	150	328	405	320	224	107	39	26	6	13	3	1,621
Fine Default	0	6	7	9	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	36
Sentenced	17	181	226	177	128	73	52	27	8	10	0	899
Unknown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,559</b>

  

Legal Status	Unknown											Total
	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown	
Remand	34	71	51	35	29	16	15	7	3	5	0	266
Fine Default	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	12
Sentenced	11	29	11	15	18	9	6	10	4	1	3	117
Unknown	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>401</b>

'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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.22a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for male sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	0	0	2	1	8	4	0	16
Assault	14	21	22	13	10	10	4	0	0	94
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	1	4	9	1	1	0	0	17
Sexual assault	2	2	4	7	12	12	4	0	0	43
Robbery and extortion	0	1	1	6	11	27	10	0	0	56
Serious Criminal Trespass	7	13	39	52	32	9	4	0	0	156
Fraud	13	22	25	12	10	8	1	0	0	91
Receiving	3	10	11	20	5	3	0	0	0	59
Other theft	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	13
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	112	89	50	49	30	13	2	0	0	345
Other offences against good order	5	6	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	23
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	4	3	2	0	0	0	10
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	3	9	14	10	3	0	0	40
Driving offences	6	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Licence/registration offences	71	48	17	8	1	0	0	0	0	145
Other traffic offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,140</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

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

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

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.



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TABLE 4.22b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for female sentenced prisoners

Major Offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Assault	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	7
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	12
Fraud	2	4	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	16
Receiving	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other theft	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	14	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	32
Other offences against good order	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
Driving offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	25	19	18	19	8	5	1	1	0	96
Percentage	30.0	19.8	18.8	19.8	8.3	5.2	1.0	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.

'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.)

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.22c Prison discharges: time served by major offence for total sentenced prisoners

Major Offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	1	0	2	1	8	5	0	18
Assault	16	23	23	13	11	10	4	0	0	100
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	1	4	9	1	1	0	0	17
Sexual Assault	2	2	4	7	12	12	4	0	0	43
Robbery and extortion	0	1	2	7	12	30	11	0	0	63
Serious Criminal Trespass	7	13	43	56	36	9	4	0	0	168
Fraud	15	26	29	17	11	8	1	0	0	107
Receiving	4	11	19	23	5	3	0	0	0	65
Other theft	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Property damage and environmental	7	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	13
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	126	98	55	53	30	13	2	0	0	377
Other offences against good order	5	7	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	24
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	0	1	4	3	2	0	0	0	10
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	3	11	15	12	3	0	0	45
Driving offences	7	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
Licence/registration offences	75	50	17	8	1	0	0	0	0	151
Other traffic offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	269	241	214	214	154	102	38	5	0	1,237
Percentage	21.8	19.5	17.3	17.3	12.4	8.2	3.1	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.)

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.23a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major Offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Assault	4	10	8	4	3	4	1	0	0	34
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	6
Sexual Assault	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	3	2	2	1	0	0	9
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	1	14	4	7	2	0	0	0	29
Fraud	1	2	4	5	1	3	0	0	0	16
Receiving	3	3	5	6	2	1	0	0	0	20
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property damage and environmental	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	13	27	11	11	0	4	1	0	0	67
Other offences against good order	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Licence/registration offences	8	8	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	21
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	53	52	41	17	18	7	0	0	221
Percentage	14.9	24.0	23.5	18.6	7.7	8.1	3.2	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.)

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.23b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for non-Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major Offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	1	0	10
Assault	9	12	12	7	7	6	3	0	0	56
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	4	5	00	0	0	0	9
Sexual Assault	1	1	2	5	11	6	3	0	0	29
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	4	10	27	8	0	0	50
Break and enter	4	11	26	49	27	7	4	0	0	128
Fraud	11	24	23	9	10	4	1	0	0	82
Receiving	1	6	13	15	3	2	0	0	0	40
Other theft	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	93	65	44	40	29	8	1	0	0	280
Other offences against good order	4	6	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	19
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	0	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	9
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	2	10	14	11	2	0	0	40
Driving offences	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Licence/registration offences	58	39	14	5	1	0	0	0	0	117
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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	192	170	149	156	128	75	28	1	0	899
Percentage	21.4	18.9	16.6	17.4	14.2	8.3	3.1	0.1	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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.23c 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	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	6
Assault	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Sexual Assault	1	1	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	9
Robbery and extortion	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
Break and enter	2	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	11
Fraud	3	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	9
Receiving	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	20	6	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	30
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Driving offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Other traffic offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	44	18	13	17	9	9	3	4	0	117
Percentage	37.6	15.4	11.1	14.5	7.7	7.7	2.6	3.4	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.)

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

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.24a 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	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	6	16
Assault	19	11	11	17	22	17	6	1	0	94
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	7	7	2	0	0	17
Sexual assault	0	0	2	6	5	17	12	1	0	43
Robbery and extortion	0	1	1	1	1	27	18	7	0	56
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	5	5	29	56	54	4	2	0	156
Fraud	8	8	11	24	19	13	8	0	0	91
Receiving	2	4	12	15	14	11	1	0	0	59
Other theft	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	5	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	13
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	110	82	24	27	38	53	11	0	0	345
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other offences against good order	5	4	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	23
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	10
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	0	0	8	21	8	2	0	40
Driving offences	5	3	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	20
Licence/registration offences	67	34	18	17	7	2	0	0	0	145
Other traffic offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	215	154	98	148	192	235	75	17	6	1,140
Percentage	18.9	13.5	8.6	13.0	16.8	20.6	6.6	1.5	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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.24b 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Assault	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	7
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	1	2	5	4	0	0	0	12
Fraud	1	4	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	16
Receiving	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	6
Other theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	14	8	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	32
Other offences against good order	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
Driving offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	18	13	7	13	15	5	1	1	96
Percentage	24.0	18.8	13.5	7.3	13.5	15.6	5.2	1.0	1.0	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.

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.24c 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	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	4	7	18
Assault	11	13	12	17	23	17	6	1	0	100
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	7	7	2	0	0	17
Sexual assault	0	0	2	6	5	17	12	1	0	43
Robbery and extortion	0	1	2	1	1	30	20	8	0	63
Serious Criminal Treapass	1	5	6	31	61	58	4	2	0	168
Fraud	9	12	14	25	22	16	9	0	0	107
Receiving	3	5	12	16	16	12	1	0	0	65
Other theft	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Property damage and environmental	5	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	13
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	124	90	29	29	39	55	11	0	0	377
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	5	5	3	3	5	3	0	0	0	24
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	10
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	0	0	9	23	10	2	0	45
Driving offences	6	3	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	21
Licence/registration offences	71	36	18	17	7	2	0	0	0	151
Other traffic offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,237</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

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

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

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.



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TABLE 4.25a 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	0	1	1	0	2
Assault	3	7	3	8	6	3	3	1	0	34
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	6
Sexual assault	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	9
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	2	5	12	10	0	0	0	29
Fraud	1	2	2	1	5	2	3	0	0	16
Receiving	2	1	4	5	4	3	1	0	0	20
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property damage and environmental	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	13	25	8	9	3	7	2	0	0	67
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Licence/registration offences	8	5	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	21
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

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

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

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

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.25b 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	3	3	10
Assault	6	5	8	9	13	12	3	0	0	56
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	9
Sexual assault	0	0	0	5	3	13	8	0	0	29
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	1	25	17	6	0	50
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	4	4	23	47	43	4	2	0	128
Fraud	5	10	12	23	15	12	5	0	0	82
Receiving	1	3	7	9	11	9	0	0	0	40
Other theft	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Offences against justice procedures	91	60	21	19	34	47	8	0	0	280
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	4	4	3	1	5	2	0	0	0	19
Possession/use of drugs	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	9
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	0	0	8	21	9	1	0	40
Driving offences	6	2	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	15
Licence/registration offences	54	28	17	10	6	2	0	0	0	117
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>899</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

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

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

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

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.25c 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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Assault	2	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	10
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0	9
Robbery and extortion	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Break and enter	0	1	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	11
Fraud	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	9
Receiving	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Other theft	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	20	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	30
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Driving offences	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Other traffic offences	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

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

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

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

These figures do not refer to discrete individuals. During the twelve month period, the same person may have entered prison and then been discharged on more than one occasion. Each discharge is counted separately here.

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TABLE 4.26 Community-based correction orders: sex by type of supervision order commenced for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	702	132	6	840	8.1
Home detention bail	348	56	1	405	3.9
Home detention bond	11	0	0	11	0.1
Probation	1,553	454	10	2,017	19.5
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	2,220	838	19	3,077	29.7
Community service order	2,081	475	11	2,567	24.8
Parole	556	33	1	590	5.7
Home detention Orders	274	13	2	289	2.8
Interstate Orders	76	16	0	92	0.9
Other Orders	436	26	0	462	4.5
Total - orders	8,257	2,043	50	10,350	100.0
- individuals	6,444	1,718	45	8,207	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2001 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'.

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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.27a Community-based correction orders: sex by type of supervision order commenced for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	87	15	1	103	10.2
Home detention bail	26	6	0	32	3.2
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	146	47	0	193	19.2
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	139	68	0	207	20.6
Community service order	274	73	1	348	34.6
Parole	67	4	0	71	7.1
Home detention Orders	14	0	0	14	1.4
Interstate Orders	2	0	0	2	0.2
Other Orders	34	2	0	36	3.6
Total - orders	789	215	2	1,006	100.0
- individuals	567	171	2	740	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2001 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'.

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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.27b 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	378	72	1	451	6.3
Home detention bail	131	22	0	153	2.1
Home detention bond	9	0	0	9	0.1
Probation	1,039	302	3	1,344	18.9
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,920	699	8	2,627	36.9
Community service order	1,598	348	4	1,950	27.4
Parole	262	15	1	278	3.9
Home detention Orders	103	3	0	106	1.5
Interstate Orders	25	5	0	30	0.4
Other Orders	169	8	0	177	2.5
Total - orders	5,634	1,474	17	7,125	100.0
- individuals	4,328	1,226	15	5,569	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2001 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'.

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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.27c 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	237	45	4	286	12.9
Home detention bail	191	28	1	220	9.9
Home detention bond	2	0	0	2	0.1
Probation	368	105	7	480	21.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	161	71	11	243	11.0
Community service order	209	54	6	269	12.1
Parole	227	14	0	241	10.9
Home detention Orders	157	10	2	169	7.6
Interstate Orders	49	11	0	60	2.7
Other Orders	233	16	0	249	11.2
Total - orders	1,834	354	31	2,219	100.0
- individuals	1,549	321	28	1,898	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2001 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'.

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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.28 Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2001: 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	192	3.1	32	2.1	0	0	224	2.9
Home detention bail	104	1.7	14	0.9	0	0	118	1.5
Home detention bond	7	0.1	0	0	0	0	7	0.1
Probation	1,932	31.7	563	37.5	10	37.0	2,505	32.8
Community service order	1,182	19.4	290	19.3	7	25.9	1,479	19.4
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,596	26.2	523	34.9	9	33.3	2,128	27.9
Parole	819	13.4	59	3.9	1	3.7	879	11.5
Home detention	63	1.0	2	0.1	0	0	65	0.9
Interstate Orders	62	1.0	8	0.5	0	0	70	0.9
Other Orders	144	2.4	9	0.6	0	0	153	2.0
Total - orders	6,101	100.0	1,500	100.0	27	100.0	7,628	100.0
- individuals	5,328	**	1,327	**	25	**	6,680	**

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 2001, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, rather than once, as in Table 4.28 and 4.29.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 2001, 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. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.



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TABLE 4.29a Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2001: sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal			Number	Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	22	4	0	26		3.5
Home detention bail	9	2	0	11		1.5
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0		0
Probation	185	58	0	243		33.0
Community service order	132	45	0	177		24.0
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	107	50	0	157		21.3
Parole	102	8	0	110		14.9
Home detention	2	0	0	2		0.3
Interstate Orders	0	0	0	0		0
Other Orders	10	1	0	11		1.5
Total - orders	569	168	0	737		100.0
- individuals	480	144	0	624		**

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 2001, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, rather than once, as in Table 4.28 and 4.29.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 2001, 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. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.29b Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2001: sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal			Number	Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	114	24	0	138		2.5
Home detention bail	39	8	0	47		0.9
Home detention bond	6	0	0	6		0.1
Probation	1,343	384	3	1,730		31.5
Community service order	947	218	5	1,170		21.3
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,387	436	5	1,828		33.3
Parole	438	29	1	468		8.5
Home detention	23	0	0	23		0.4
Interstate Orders	30	3	0	33		0.6
Other Orders	44	3	0	47		0.9
Total - orders	4,371	1,105	14	5,490		100.0
- individuals	3,775	966	13	4,754		**

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 2001, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, rather than once, as in Table 4.28 and 4.29.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 2001, 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. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.29c Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2001: sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Unknown racial identity			Number	Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	56	4	0	60		4.3
Home detention bail	56	4	0	60		4.3
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1		0.1
Probation	404	121	7	532		38.0
Community service order	103	27	2	132		9.4
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	102	37	4	143		10.2
Parole	279	22	0	301		21.5
Home detention	38	2	0	40		2.9
Interstate Orders	32	5	0	37		2.6
Other Orders	90	5	0	95		6.8
Total - orders	1,161	227	13	1,401		100.0
- individuals	1,073	217	12	1,302		**

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 2001, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, 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 4.26, 4.27, 4.30, 4.31 and 4.32, rather than once, as in Table 4.28 and 4.29.

\*\* The final row in the table indicates the total number of discrete individuals being supervised on 31 December 2001, 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. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'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' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.30 Community-based correction orders completed during 2001: type of supervision order by manner of completion

Manner of completion	Bail	Home detention bail	Home detention bond	Probation Orders	Community Service Orders	Financial penalty expiated through CommunityService	Parole Orders	Home detention Orders	Interstate Orders	Other Orders	Total	
											Number	Percentage
Successful	589	224	2	1,438	1,349	1,657	443	242	94	443	6,481	68.8
Revoked/estreated/ breached	286	174	0	383	990	827	204	37	16	17	2,934	31.1
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0		4	0	0	5	0.1
Total	875	398	2	1,822	2,339	2,484	647	283	110	460	9,420	100.0

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2001 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'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.31 Community-based correction orders completed during 2001: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Total									Number	Percentage
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	498	85	6	238	44	4	0	0	0	875	9.3
Home detention bail	206	17	1	143	31	0	0	0	0	398	4.2
Home detention bond	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1,053	381	4	299	82	2	0	1	0	1,822	19.3
CSO	1,066	272	11	804	179	7	0	0	0	2,339	24.8
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,136	511	10	580	239	8	0	0	0	2,484	26.4
Parole	418	25	0	196	8	0	0	0	0	647	6.9
Home detention	226	14	2	33	4	0	4	0	0	283	3.0
Interstate Orders	80	13	1	11	5	0	0	0	0	110	1.2
Other Orders	416	27	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	460	4.9
Total - orders	5,099	1,347	35	2,320	593	21	4	1	0	9,420	100.0
- individuals	4,410	1,196	31	2,019	521	20	4	1	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2001 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'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.32a Community-based correction orders completed during 2001: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	49	11	0	33	6	1	0	0	0	100	10.6
Home detention bail	12	1	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	28	3.0
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	102	32	0	48	16	0	0	0	0	198	21.0
Community Service Orders	130	39	2	133	36	1	0	0	0	341	36.2
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	57	35	0	43	25	0	0	0	0	160	17.0
Parole	31	3	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	58	6.2
Home detention	10	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	1.4
Interstate Orders	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.6
Other Orders	34	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	38	4.0
Total - orders	431	123	2	299	85	2	0	0	0	942	100.0
- individuals	376	111	1	228	74	2	0	0	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2001 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'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.32b Community-based correction orders completed during 2001: 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	303	44	3	114	19	1	0	0	0	484	7.6
Home detention bail	72	6	0	48	13	0	0	0	0	139	2.2
Home detention bond	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	737	266	2	181	45	2	0	1	0	1,234	19.4
Community Service Orders	833	204	5	549	119	3	0	0	0	1,713	27.0
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	996	430	3	476	190	5	0	0	0	2,100	33.0
Parole	227	18	0	99	3	0	0	0	0	347	5.5
Home detention	88	5	0	9	2	0	1	0	0	105	1.7
Interstate Orders	29	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	40	0.6
Other Orders	179	8	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	191	3.0
Total - orders	3,464	987	13	1,485	393	11	1	1	0	6,355	100.0
- individuals	2,961	863	11	1,299	344	10	1	1	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2001 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'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.

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TABLE 4.32c Community-based correction orders completed during 2001: 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									Number	Percentage
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	146	30	3	91	19	2	0	0	0	291	13.7
Home detention bail	122	10	1	82	16	0	0	0	0	231	10.9
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	214	83	2	70	21	0	0	0	0	390	18.4
Community Service Orders	103	29	4	122	24	3	0	0	0	285	13.4
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	83	46	7	61	24	3	0	0	0	224	10.6
Parole	160	4	0	73	5	0	0	0	0	242	11.4
Home detention	128	9	2	21	2	0	3	0	0	165	7.8
Interstate Orders	45	9	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	64	3.0
Other Orders	203	17	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	231	10.9
- orders	1,204	237	20	536	115	8	3	0	0	2,123	100.0
- individuals	1,073	222	19	492	103	8	3	0	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2001 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'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, 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.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports have been replaced in this report with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change is due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

The category of Interstate Orders is included in these tables for the first time in 2001. These are orders that are made within other jurisdictions but are supervised within South Australia.