

4

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 2002

TABLE 4.1 Prison receptions: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	2,948	317	0	3,265
Fine default	18	1	0	19
Sentenced	379	23	0	402
Unknown	26	11	0	37
Total	3,371	352	0	3,723

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

Male													
Legal Status	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	245	600	728	587	384	220	90	45	19	14	7	9	2,948
Fine Default	0	3	2	2	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	18
Sentenced	14	72	67	74	65	43	19	11	8	3	3	0	379
Unknown	0	9	3	7	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	26
Total	259	684	800	670	454	268	113	59	27	18	10	9	3,371

Female													
Legal Status	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-49	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	25	73	83	67	36	17	10	5	1	0	0	0	317
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	1	5	4	5	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	23
Unknown	1	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	27	80	92	74	40	18	12	7	2	0	0	0	352

Total													
Legal Status	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-49	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	270	673	811	654	420	237	100	50	20	14	7	9	3,265
Fine Default	0	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	19
Sentenced	15	77	71	79	68	44	20	13	9	3	3	0	402
Unknown	1	11	8	9	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	37
Total	286	764	892	744	494	286	125	66	29	18	10	9	3,723

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	592	0	68	8	668
Non-Aboriginal	2,280	16	263	19	2,578
Unknown	393	3	71	10	477
Total	3,265	19	402	37	3,723

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	515	77	0	592
Fine Default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	65	3	0	68
Unknown	6	2	0	8
Total	586	82	0	668

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	2,078	202	0	2,280
Fine Default	15	1	0	16
Sentenced	246	17	0	263
Unknown	15	4	0	19
Total	2,354	224	0	2,578

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	355	38	0	393
Fine Default	3	0	0	3
Sentenced	68	3	0	71
Unknown	5	5	0	10
Total	431	46	0	477

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	43	126	160	112	91	37	12	10	1	0	0	592
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	10	12	17	13	8	4	2	2	0	0	68
Unknown	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	8
Total	43	138	174	131	104	46	16	13	3	0	0	668

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	159	445	583	484	294	171	71	35	14	17	7	2,280
Fine Default	0	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	0	0	0	16
Sentenced	10	51	46	47	47	29	14	10	3	6	0	263
Unknown	0	5	4	6	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	19
Total	169	504	635	539	345	203	89	47	17	23	7	2,578

Legal Status	Unknown										Total	
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Unknown		
Remand	68	102	68	58	35	29	17	5	5	4	2	393
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Sentenced	5	16	13	15	8	7	2	1	4	0	0	71
Unknown	1	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
Total	74	122	83	74	45	37	20	6	9	5	2	477

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	464	1,437	4	221	822	2,948
Fine default	6	6	0	0	6	18
Sentenced	78	134	2	38	127	379
Unknown	6	10	0	1	9	26
Total	554	1,587	6	260	964	3,371

Legal Status	Female					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	11	130	4	88	84	317
Fine default	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	3	8	0	8	4	23
Unknown	0	2	0	1	8	11
Total	14	141	4	97	96	352

Legal Status	Total					Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	
Remand	475	1,567	8	309	906	3,265
Fine default	6	7	0	0	6	19
Sentenced	81	142	2	46	131	402
Unknown	6	12	0	2	17	37
Total	568	1,728	10	357	1,060	3,723

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	467	467	477	483	496	481	492	487	458	485	499	462
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	953	979	962	945	948	970	975	983	986	974	983	988
Unknown	6	8	7	9	7	6	8	7	6	8	6	7
Total	1,426	1,454	1,446	1,437	1,451	1,458	1,475	1,477	1,450	1,467	1,488	1,458

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	442	38	0	480
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	922	49	0	971
Unknown	6	1	0	7
Total	1,370	88	0	1,458
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.40	0.15	0	1.25

Daily averages for 2002 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 2002 (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	78	11	0	89
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	144	10	0	154
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Total	224	21	0	245

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	331	23	0	354
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	668	28	0	696
Unknown	3	1	0	4
Total	1,002	52	0	1,054

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	33	4	0	37
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	109	11	0	120
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	143	15	0	158

Daily averages for 2002 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 2002: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	440	27	0	467
Fine default	1	0	0	1
Sentenced	921	56	0	977
Unknown	9	3	0	12
Total	1,371	86	0	1,457
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.40	0.14	0	1.25

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2002. 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 2002 (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 2002: 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	28	82	98	97	60	41	16	8	4	6	0	440
Fine default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	20	145	171	195	150	97	56	41	23	22	1	921
Unknown	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9
Total	53	228	271	292	210	139	73	49	27	28	1	1,371

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	5	11	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	27
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	1	10	10	13	12	2	4	1	2	1	0	56
Unknown	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	4	15	23	18	15	2	4	2	2	1	0	86

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	31	87	109	101	63	41	16	9	4	6	0	467
Fine default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	21	155	181	208	162	99	60	42	25	23	1	977
Unknown	5	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Total	57	243	294	310	225	141	77	51	29	29	1	1,457

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2002. 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 2002: 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	1.30	1.64	1.98	1.76	1.07	0.70	0.30	0.16	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.77
Fine default	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sentenced	0.93	2.90	3.45	3.54	2.68	1.67	1.04	0.80	0.52	0.17	n/a	1.61
Unknown	0.23	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Total	2.45	4.56	5.47	5.30	3.76	2.39	1.36	0.95	0.61	0.21	n/a	2.40

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	0.11	0.23	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Fine default	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sentenced	0.05	0.21	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.09
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total	0.19	0.32	0.48	0.33	0.27	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.14

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	0.73	0.89	1.12	0.93	0.57	0.35	0.15	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.40
Fine default	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sentenced	0.50	1.59	1.86	1.91	1.45	0.85	0.56	0.40	0.28	0.08	n/a	0.84
Unknown	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Total	1.35	2.49	3.03	2.84	2.02	1.20	0.71	0.49	0.33	0.10	n/a	1.25

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2002. 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 2002 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

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

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TABLE 4.13 Persons in custody at 31 December 2002: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	79	9	0	88
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	142	12	0	154
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	222	21	0	243

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	328	15	0	343
Fine default	1	0	0	1
Sentenced	676	35	0	711
Unknown	7	3	0	10
Total	1,012	53	0	1,065

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	33	3	0	36
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	103	9	0	112
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	137	12	0	149

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2002. 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 2002: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	88	0	154	1	243
Non-Aboriginal	343	1	711	10	1,065
Unknown	36	0	112	1	149
Total	467	1	977	12	1,457

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2002. 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 2002: 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	12	19	28	9	14	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	88
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	2	30	39	33	29	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	154
Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	14	50	67	42	43	20	3	3	1	0	0	0	243

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	15	61	75	85	46	33	14	7	3	2	2	0	343
Fine Default	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	18	110	131	160	118	63	48	31	15	9	8	0	711
Unknown	4	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	37	171	210	246	164	97	63	38	18	11	10	0	1,065

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	6	7	3	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	36
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	1	15	11	15	15	21	9	8	10	3	3	1	112
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	22	17	22	18	24	11	10	10	4	4	1	149

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2002. 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	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	3
Escapes from escort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Daily average prison population	53	212	73	126	13	214	104	230	63	369	n/a	1,457
Escape rate per 100 prisoners	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.43	n/a	0.27	n/a	0.34

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	2,165	276	0	2,441
Fine default	24	1	0	25
Sentenced	1,117	65	0	1,182
Unknown	6	11	0	17
Total	3,312	353	0	3,665

'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	184	451	551	417	264	158	69	31	16	15	9	2,165
Fine Default	0	4	1	3	5	5	4	1	0	1	0	24
Sentenced	34	227	246	244	168	112	37	24	12	13	0	1,117
Unknown	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	219	684	800	664	438	275	110	56	28	29	9	3,312

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	23	60	69	63	31	18	8	3	1	0	0	276
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	1	15	19	10	10	6	1	3	0	0	0	65
Unknown	1	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	25	77	94	74	42	24	10	6	1	0	0	353

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	207	511	620	480	295	176	77	34	17	15	9	2,441
Fine Default	0	4	1	3	5	5	5	1	0	1	0	25
Sentenced	35	242	265	254	178	118	38	27	12	13	0	1,182
Unknown	2	4	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total	244	761	894	738	480	299	120	62	29	29	0	3,665

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	414	1	269	2	686
Non-Aboriginal	1,797	19	791	12	2,619
Unknown	230	5	122	3	360
Total	2,441	25	1,182	17	3,665

'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	352	62	0	414	60.3
Fine default	1	0	0	1	0.1
Sentenced	251	18	0	269	39.2
Unknown	1	1	0	2	0.3
Total	605	81	0	686	100.0

	Non Aboriginal			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	1,609	188	0	1,797	68.6
Fine default	18	1	0	19	0.7
Sentenced	753	38	0	791	30.2
Unknown	5	7	0	12	0.5
Total	2,385	234	0	2,619	100.0

	Unknown			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Remand	204	26	0	230	63.9
Fine default	5	0	0	5	1.4
Sentenced	113	9	0	122	33.9
Unknown	0	3	0	3	0.8
Total	322	38	0	360	100.0

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

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

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	34	85	112	80	55	28	11	8	1	0	0	414
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	4	55	71	58	43	21	10	5	2	0	0	269
Unknown	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	38	141	183	139	99	49	21	13	3	0	0	686

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	141	363	472	361	219	129	57	23	13	12	7	1,797
Fine Default	0	4	1	2	3	4	4	1	0	0	0	19
Sentenced	22	158	175	177	114	85	24	17	7	12	0	791
Unknown	2	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Total	165	528	654	540	337	218	85	41	20	24	7	2,619

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	32	63	36	39	21	19	9	3	3	3	2	230
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	5
Sentenced	9	29	19	19	21	12	4	5	3	1	0	122
Unknown	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	41	92	57	59	44	32	14	8	6	5	2	360

'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	1	0	5	2	1	0	10
Assault	13	26	24	19	19	3	2	0	0	106
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	5	1	4	6	2	0	0	20
Sexual assault	3	0	8	11	8	11	2	1	0	44
Robbery and extortion	1	1	0	6	10	26	7	0	0	51
Serious Criminal Trespass	8	16	33	54	51	12	0	0	0	174
Fraud	4	14	24	19	12	8	0	0	0	81
Receiving	1	10	20	22	5	2	0	0	0	60
Other theft	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	2	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	85	93	64	53	30	7	2	0	0	334
Other offences against good order	3	3	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	24
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	15
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	2	10	15	11	0	0	0	39
Driving offences	5	10	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	25
Licence/registration offences	47	31	19	10	1	0	0	0	0	108
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	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	176	213	224	222	166	97	17	2	0	1,117
Percentage	15.8	19.1	20.1	19.9	14.9	8.7	1.5	0.2	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 4.22b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for female sentenced prisoners

Major Offence	Time served									
	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	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Assault	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
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	1	0	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	8
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Fraud	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
Receiving	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	12	4	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	25
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Driving offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
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	15	14	12	8	8	8	0	0	0	65
Percentage	23.1	21.5	18.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	0	0	0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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	0	1	0	6	2	1	0	11
Assault	13	31	24	20	20	3	2	0	0	113
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	5	1	4	6	2	0	0	20
Sexual Assault	3	0	8	11	8	12	2	1	0	45
Robbery and extortion	1	1	1	8	13	28	7	0	0	59
Serious Criminal Trespass	8	16	35	55	52	12	0	0	0	178
Fraud	5	17	26	20	13	9	0	0	0	90
Receiving	1	10	20	23	5	2	0	0	0	61
Other theft	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	2	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	97	97	70	53	32	8	2	0	0	359
Other offences against good order	3	3	9	5	3	1	0	0	0	24
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	2	2	7	2	4	0	0	0	17
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	2	11	15	13	0	0	0	42
Driving offences	5	11	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	26
Licence/registration offences	49	31	20	10	1	0	0	0	0	111
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	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	191	227	236	230	174	105	17	2	0	1,182
Percentage	16.2	19.2	20.0	19.5	14.7	8.9	1.4	0.2	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	1	0	0	0	1
Assault	7	18	12	6	10	1	0	0	0	54
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sexual Assault	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Robbery and extortion	1	0	0	0	3	8	1	0	0	13
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	4	6	13	11	1	0	0	0	37
Fraud	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Receiving	0	3	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	17
Other theft	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	14	30	17	12	5	3	1	0	0	82
Other offences against good order	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Licence/registration offences	9	6	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	26
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	37	72	60	48	34	15	2	1	0	269
Percentage	13.8	26.8	22.3	17.8	12.6	5.6	0.7	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 4.23b 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	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	5
Assault	4	9	11	14	7	1	2	0	0	48
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	3	1	4	5	1	0	0	16
Sexual Assault	1	0	6	6	6	9	2	0	0	30
Robbery and extortion	0	1	1	6	9	15	6	0	0	38
Serious Criminal Trespass	6	11	27	32	39	11	0	0	0	126
Fraud	3	16	21	16	11	9	0	0	0	76
Receiving	0	5	13	13	4	2	0	0	0	37
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property damage and environmental	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	71	63	53	41	26	5	1	0	0	260
Other offences against good order	0	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	14
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	2	2	7	2	3	0	0	0	16
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	2	11	11	8	0	0	0	32
Driving offences	2	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	12
Licence/registration offences	32	21	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	70
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	60	61	137	163	158	126	72	14	0	791
Percentage	7.6	7.7	17.3	20.6	20.0	15.9	9.1	1.8	0.0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	5
Assault	2	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	11
Other offence against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sexual Assault	1	0	1	5	1	3	0	0	0	11
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	8
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	15
Fraud	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	8
Receiving	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other theft	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Property damage and environmental	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	12	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
Other offences against good order	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	8
Driving offences	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	15
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	18	13	24	14	18	1	1	0	122
Percentage	27.0	14.8	10.7	19.7	11.5	14.8	0.8	0.8	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	4	0	2	10
Assault	9	13	18	19	25	19	1	2	0	106
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	3	2	2	9	2	1	0	20
Sexual assault	3	0	6	2	11	13	6	3	0	44
Robbery and extortion	1	0	0	1	3	17	26	3	0	51
Serious Criminal Trespass	4	9	13	21	50	69	8	0	0	174
Fraud	2	4	8	18	27	16	6	0	0	81
Receiving	0	3	14	13	19	11	0	0	0	60
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	2	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	82	84	41	16	47	54	10	0	0	334
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	3	3	4	4	4	5	1	0	0	24
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	2	3	7	2	0	0	15
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	2	0	4	22	10	0	0	39
Driving offences	4	8	6	3	3	0	1	0	0	25
Licence/registration offences	45	30	17	9	4	3	0	0	0	108
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	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	159	159	137	114	206	254	77	9	2	1,117
Percentage	14.2	14.2	12.3	10.2	18.4	22.7	6.9	0.8	0.2	100.0

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

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

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

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

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	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Assault	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	7
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	1	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	8
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	4
Fraud	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	9
Receiving	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	10	4	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	25
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Driving offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
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	12	10	7	3	9	15	9	0	0	65
Percentage	18.5	15.4	10.8	4.6	13.8	23.1	13.8	0	0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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	0	0	0	3	5	0	2	11
Assault	9	16	18	20	27	20	1	2	0	113
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	3	2	2	9	2	1	0	20
Sexual assault	3	0	6	2	11	13	7	3	0	45
Robbery and extortion	1	0	0	1	3	22	29	3	0	59
Serious Criminal Trespass	4	9	14	21	51	70	9	0	0	178
Fraud	3	6	9	18	29	18	7	0	0	90
Receiving	0	3	14	14	19	11	0	0	0	61
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Property damage and environmental	2	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	92	88	44	16	50	59	10	0	0	359
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	3	3	4	4	4	5	1	0	0	24
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	3	3	8	2	0	0	17
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	1	2	0	5	22	12	0	0	42
Driving offences	4	9	6	3	3	0	1	0	0	26
Licence/registration offences	46	30	19	9	4	3	0	0	0	111
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	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	171	169	144	117	215	269	86	9	2	1,182
Percentage	14.5	14.3	12.2	9.9	18.2	22.8	7.3	0.8	0.2	100.0

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

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

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

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

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	0	0	1
Assault	5	12	11	6	12	8	0	0	0	54
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Sexual assault	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Robbery and extortion	1	0	0	0	0	3	8	1	0	13
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	0	0	8	10	17	1	0	0	37
Fraud	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
Receiving	0	0	3	4	7	3	0	0	0	17
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	14	28	14	1	10	11	4	0	0	82
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	8
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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Licence/registration offences	8	7	6	2	2	1	0	0	0	26
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	55	41	29	46	49	14	2	0	269
Percentage	12.3	20.4	15.2	10.8	17.1	18.2	5.2	0.7	0	100.0

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

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

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

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

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	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	5
Assault	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	11
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sexual assault	1	0	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	11
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	8
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	1	2	4	7	0	0	0	15
Fraud	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	8
Receiving	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Property damage and environmental	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	12	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	8
Driving offences	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	8	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	14	10	9	16	26	16	0	1	122
Percentage	24.6	11.5	8.2	7.4	13.1	21.3	13.1	0	0.8	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	5
Assault	1	0	3	2	1	3	1	0	0	11
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sexual assault	1	0	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	11
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	8
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	1	2	4	7	0	0	0	15
Fraud	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	8
Receiving	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Property damage and environmental	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Other offences against good order	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	8
Driving offences	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	8	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	14	10	9	16	26	16	0	1	122
Percentage	24.6	11.5	8.2	7.4	13.1	21.3	13.1	0	0.8	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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	943	183	10	1,136	11.7
Home detention bail	426	37	0	463	4.8
Home detention bond	6	0	0	6	0.1
Probation	1,466	394	14	1,874	19.4
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,549	526	7	2,082	21.5
Community service order	2,045	552	14	2,611	27.0
Parole	567	33	1	601	6.2
Home detention Orders	262	17	0	279	2.9
Interstate Orders	93	23	0	116	1.2
Other Orders	466	36	0	502	5.2
Total - orders	7,823	1,801	46	9,670	100.0
- individuals	6,015	1,506	44	7,565	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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	97	19	0	116	11.1
Home detention bail	17	4	0	21	2.0
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	165	48	2	215	20.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	112	63	1	176	16.9
Community service order	308	95	1	404	38.7
Parole	61	3	0	64	6.1
Home detention Orders	12	1	0	13	1.2
Interstate Orders	4	0	0	4	0.4
Other Orders	28	2	0	30	2.9
Total - orders	804	235	4	1,043	100.0
- individuals	560	187	4	751	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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	540	101	1	642	10.2
Home detention bail	181	16	0	197	3.1
Home detention bond	2	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	957	247	3	1,207	19.1
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,320	423	4	1,747	27.6
Community service order	1,533	387	11	1,931	30.5
Parole	243	12	1	256	4.0
Home detention Orders	112	6	0	118	1.9
Interstate Orders	35	11	0	46	0.7
Other Orders	166	12	0	178	2.8
Total - orders	5,089	1,215	20	6,324	100.0
- individuals	3,842	1,020	18	4,880	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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	306	63	9	378	16.4
Home detention bail	228	17	0	245	10.6
Home detention bond	4	0	0	4	0.2
Probation	344	99	9	452	19.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	117	40	2	159	6.9
Community service order	204	70	2	276	12.0
Parole	263	18	0	281	12.2
Home detention Orders	138	10	0	148	6.4
Interstate Orders	54	12	0	66	2.9
Other Orders	272	22	0	294	12.8
Total - orders	1,930	351	22	2,303	100.0
- individuals	1,613	299	22	1,934	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: 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	312	5.4	67	4.9	4	12.1	383	5.3
Home detention bail	131	2.3	15	1.1	0	0	146	2.0
Home detention bond	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1,933	33.3	516	37.5	13	39.4	2,462	34.1
Community service order	1,176	20.3	303	22.0	11	33.3	1,490	20.7
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,168	20.1	387	28.1	4	12.1	1,559	21.6
Parole	804	13.8	56	4.1	1	3.0	861	11.9
Home detention	69	1.2	5	0.4	0	0	74	1.0
Interstate Orders	74	1.3	15	1.1	0	0	89	1.2
Other Orders	138	2.4	11	0.8	0	0	149	2.1
Total - orders	5,807	100.0	1,375	100.0	33	100.0	7,215	100.0
- individuals	5,005	**	1,231	**	31	**	6,267	**

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 2002, 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 2002, 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal			Number	Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	27	7	0	34		4.8
Home detention bail	3	2	0	5		0.7
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0		0
Probation	181	52	1	234		33.0
Community service order	152	48	1	201		28.3
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	83	52	1	136		19.2
Parole	82	5	0	87		12.3
Home detention	2	0	0	2		0.3
Interstate Orders	2	0	0	2		0.3
Other Orders	7	2	0	9		1.3
Total - orders	539	168	3	710		100.0
- individuals	447	148	3	598		**

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 2002, 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal			Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown		
				Number	
Bail	185	44	0	229	4.7
Home detention bail	68	9	0	77	1.6
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1	0.0
Probation	1,316	339	2	1,657	33.7
Community service order	913	216	7	1,136	23.1
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,003	308	2	1,313	26.7
Parole	379	22	1	402	8.2
Home detention	22	2	0	24	0.5
Interstate Orders	33	10	0	43	0.9
Other Orders	33	4	0	37	0.8
Total - orders	3,953	954	12	4,919	100.0
- individuals	3,346	847	11	4,204	**

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 2002, 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: 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	100	16	4	120		7.6
Home detention bail	60	4	0	64		4.0
Home detention bond	1	0	0	1		0.1
Probation	436	125	10	571		36.0
Community service order	111	39	3	153		9.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	82	27	1	110		6.9
Parole	343	29	0	372		23.5
Home detention	45	3	0	48		3.0
Interstate Orders	39	5	0	44		2.8
Other Orders	98	5	0	103		6.5
Total - orders	1,315	253	18	1,586		100.0
- individuals	1,212	236	17	1,465		**

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 2002, 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: 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	575	239	13	1,534	1,411	1,617	426	214	89	488	6,606	66.0
Revoked/estreated/ breached	387	196	0	398	1,076	1,072	183	45	9	20	3,386	33.8
Other	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	12	0.1
Total	962	435	13	1,934	2,487	2,689	609	269	98	508	10,004	100.0

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: 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			Total		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	494	78	3	317	67	3	0	0	0	0	962	9.6
Home detention bail	219	20	0	181	15	0	0	0	0	0	435	4.3
Home detention bond	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.1
Probation	1,163	365	6	315	79	4	2	0	0	0	1,934	19.3
CSO	1,098	307	6	874	197	5	0	0	0	0	2,487	24.9
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,194	417	6	806	258	8	0	0	0	0	2,689	26.9
Parole	398	27	1	174	9	0	0	0	0	0	609	6.1
Home detention	202	12	0	43	2	0	10	0	0	0	269	2.7
Interstate Orders	73	16	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	1.0
Other Orders	455	33	0	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	508	5.1
Total - orders	5,309	1,275	22	2,737	629	20	12	0	0	0	10,004	100.0
- individuals	4,555	1,139	18	2,335	564	18	12	0	0	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: 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	56	10	0	34	6	0	0	0	0	106	10.3
Home detention bail	11	2	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	28	2.7
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	118	34	0	50	17	1	0	0	0	220	21.4
Community Service Orders	130	42	0	140	37	0	0	0	0	349	33.9
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	64	31	0	72	27	0	0	0	0	194	18.9
Parole	40	3	0	37	3	0	0	0	0	83	8.1
Home detention	7	1	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	13	1.3
Interstate Orders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1
Other Orders	31	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	3.3
Total - orders	458	125	0	350	93	1	1	0	0	1,028	100.0
- individuals	376	113	0	284	81	1	1	0	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: 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			Number	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	297	47	1	165	31	0	0	0	0	541	7.8
Home detention bail	84	8	0	68	6	0	0	0	0	166	2.4
Home detention bond	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.1
Probation	821	262	2	190	44	2	2	0	0	1,323	19.1
Community Service Orders	884	236	6	620	138	4	0	0	0	1,888	27.3
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	1,053	357	3	680	208	6	0	0	0	2,307	33.4
Parole	228	16	1	82	3	0	0	0	0	330	4.8
Home detention	94	3	0	17	1	0	3	0	0	118	1.7
Interstate Orders	31	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	39	0.6
Other Orders	177	11	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	192	2.8
Total - orders	3,678	945	13	1,828	432	12	5	0	0	6,913	100.0
- individuals	3,124	840	11	1,546	388	10	5	0	0		

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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 2002: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Racial identity not recorded									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Number	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	141	21	2	118	30	3	0	0	0	315	15.3
Home detention bail	124	10	0	101	6	0	0	0	0	241	11.7
Home detention bond	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.2
Probation	224	69	4	75	18	1	0	0	0	391	19.0
Community Service Orders	84	29	0	114	22	1	0	0	0	250	12.1
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	77	29	3	54	23	2	0	0	0	188	9.1
Parole	130	8	0	55	3	0	0	0	0	196	9.5
Home detention	101	8	0	22	1	0	6	0	0	138	6.7
Interstate Orders	41	11	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	58	2.8
Other Orders	247	20	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	282	13.7
- orders	1,173	205	9	559	104	7	6	0	0	2,063	100.0
- individuals	1,055	186	7	505	95	7	6	0	0		

This table shows the number of community -based correction orders completed in 2002 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 were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was 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 was 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.