4 CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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TABLE 4.1 Prison receptions: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	2,677	317	0	2,994
Fine default	17	2	0	19
Sentenced	327	41	0	368
Unknown	49	10	0	59
Total	3,070	370	0	3,440

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	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	220	540	531	559	360	238	118	55	26	16	8	6	2,677
Fine Default	0	0	1	7	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	17
Sentenced	1	9	52	60	79	43	35	22	14	6	3	3	0	327
Unknown	0	4	8	6	14	8	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	49
Total	1	233	601	604	655	412	282	143	71	32	19	11	6	3,070

							Female							
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	15	76	56	68	50	32	10	4	5	0	1	0	317
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sentenced	0	0	9	4	5	9	8	5	0	0	0	1	0	41
Unknown	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Total	0	16	88	62	75	60	42	16	4	5	0	2	0	370

							Total							
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	235	616	587	627	410	270	128	59	31	16	9	6	2,994
Fine Default	0	0	1	8	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	19
Sentenced	1	9	61	64	84	52	43	27	14	6	3	4	0	368
Unknown	0	5	11	7	15	9	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	59
Total	1	249	689	666	730	472	324	159	75	37	19	13	6	3,440

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).
'Age' is as stated at time of reception

TABLE 4.3 Prison receptions: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	667	2	62	22	753
Non-Aboriginal	2,025	12	268	26	2,331
Unknown	302	5	38	11	356
Total	2,994	19	368	59	3,440

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

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

Legal Status	Aboriginal			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	593	74	0	667
Fine Default	1	1	0	2
Sentenced	55	7	0	62
Unknown	21	1	0	22
Total	670	83	0	753

	Non-Aboriginal			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	1,826	199	0	2,025
Fine Default	12	0	0	12
Sentenced	243	25	0	268
Unknown	19	7	0	26
Total	2,100	231	0	2,331

	Unknown			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	258	44	0	302
Fine Default	4	1	0	5
Sentenced	29	9	0	38
Unknown	9	2	0	11
Total	300	56	0	356

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).
'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

							Aboriginal							
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	63	154	138	148	96	47	16	5	0	0	0	0	667
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sentenced	1	1	6	14	21	7	6	4	2	0	0	0	0	62
Unknown	0	2	2	2	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Total	1	66	162	155	179	107	56	20	7	0	0	0	0	753

							Non-Aboriginal							
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	116	404	406	432	283	187	104	46	23	14	7	3	2,025
Fine Default	0	0	0	5	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Sentenced	0	7	43	46	57	42	33	18	10	6	3	3	0	268
Unknown	0	1	5	5	5	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	26
Total	0	124	452	462	496	329	227	125	57	29	17	10	3	2,331

							Unknown							
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	56	58	43	47	31	36	8	8	8	2	2	3	302
Fine Default	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sentenced	0	1	12	4	6	3	4	5	2	0	0	1	0	38
Unknown	0	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	11
Total	0	59	75	49	55	36	41	14	11	8	2	3	3	356

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.
'Racial Identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the time at which they are received into custody.
'Age' is as stated at time of reception.
'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)..

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

	Male					
Legal Status	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	Total
Remand	491	1,563	4	331	288	2,677
Fine default	2	10	1	1	3	17
Sentenced	89	136	1	53	48	327
Unknown	8	20	0	7	14	49
Total	590	1,729	6	392	353	3,070

	Female					
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	Total
Remand	21	108	20	87	81	317
Fine default	0	1	0	0	1	2
Sentenced	5	10	3	12	11	41
Unknown	0	2	0	3	5	10
Total	26	121	23	102	98	370

	Total					
	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	Total
Remand	512	1,671	24	418	369	2,994
Fine default	2	11	1	1	4	19
Sentenced	94	146	4	65	59	368
Unknown	8	22	0	10	19	59
Total	616	1,850	29	494	451	3,440

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

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TABLE 4.7 Daily averages in custody: month by legal status

Legal Status	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Remand	460	484	465	441	455	484	494	490	482	483	478	466
Fine default	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sentenced	969	968	974	982	984	976	984	1,003	1,014	1,028	1,034	1,048
Unknown	7	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	4
Total	1,436	1,457	1,444	1,427	1,445	1,465	1,481	1,498	1,501	1,516	1,516	1,518

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 as at midnight. 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	31	0	473
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	941	57	0	998
Unknown	3	1	0	4
Total	1,386	89	0	1,475
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.38	0.15	0	1.24

Daily averages for 2004 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 2004 (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			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	89	8	0	97
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	151	8	0	159
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	241	16	0	257

	Non Aboriginal			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	323	21	0	344
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	681	40	0	721
Unknown	2	1	0	3
Total	1,006	62	0	1,068

	Unknown			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	30	3	0	33
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	109	8	0	117
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	139	11	0	150

Daily averages for 2004 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.

TABLE 4.10 Persons in custody at 31 December 2004: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Percent
Remand	436	33	0	469	31.1
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0.0
Sentenced	980	56	0	1036	68.8
Unknown	1	1	0	2	0.1
Total	1,417	90	0	1,507	
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.43	0.15	-	1.27	

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2004. 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 2004 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)
'Adult' population is defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.11 Persons in custody at 31 December 2004: age and sex by legal status

					Male						
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	24	77	80	111	59	63	14	8	0	436
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	9	121	192	197	153	202	75	30	1	980
Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	33	198	272	309	212	265	89	38	1	1,417

					Female						
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	1	7	4	11	7	3	0	0	0	33
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	0	4	13	11	9	15	3	1	0	56
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	11	18	22	16	18	3	1	0	90

					Total						
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	25	84	84	122	66	66	14	8	0	469
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	9	125	205	208	162	217	78	31	1	1,036
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	34	209	290	331	228	283	92	39	1	1,507

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2004. 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.

TABLE 4.12 Persons in custody at 31 December 2004: age and sex by legal status
Rates per 1,000 adult population

Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	Male 35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	-	1.10	1.46	1.65	2.07	1.09	0.55	0.14	0.06	na	0.75
Fine default	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Sentenced	-	0.41	2.29	3.96	3.68	2.82	1.78	0.75	0.22	na	1.68
Unknown	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Total	-	1.52	3.74	5.61	5.77	3.91	2.33	0.89	0.28	na	2.43

	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	Female 35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	-	0.05	0.14	0.09	0.21	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	na	0.05
Fine default	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Sentenced	-	0.00	0.08	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.03	0.01	na	0.09
Unknown	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Total	-	0.05	0.22	0.40	0.42	0.30	0.16	0.03	0.01	na	0.15

	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	Total 35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	-	0.59	0.82	0.89	1.15	0.61	0.29	0.07	0.03	na	0.39
Fine default	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Sentenced	-	0.21	1.22	2.18	1.96	1.50	0.95	0.39	0.10	na	0.87
Unknown	-	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Total	-	0.80	2.04	3.09	3.12	2.11	1.24	0.45	0.13	na	1.27

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2004. 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 2004 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)
'Adult' population is defined as persons aged 18 years and over.

TABLE 4.13 Persons in custody at 31 December 2004: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	102	14	0	116
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	168	11	0	179
Unknown	1	1	0	2
Total	271	26	0	297

	Non Aboriginal			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	304	18	0	322
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	704	38	0	742
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	1008	56	0	1,064

	Unknown			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	30	1	0	31
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	108	7	0	115
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	138	8	0	146

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2004. 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.

TABLE 4.14 Persons in custody at 31 December 2004: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	116	0	179	2	297
Non-Aboriginal	322	0	742	0	1,064
Unknown	31	0	115	0	146
Total	469	0	1,036	2	1,507

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2004. 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 2004: age and racial identity by legal status

						Aboriginal					
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	7	25	19	36	15	12	2	0	0	116
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	3	34	44	41	26	29	2	0	0	179
Unknown	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	10	59	64	78	41	41	4	0	0	297

						Non-Aboriginal					
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	12	54	60	81	49	49	10	7	0	322
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	4	76	145	155	126	155	57	24	0	742
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	16	130	205	236	175	204	67	31	0	1,064

						Unknown					
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	6	5	5	5	2	5	2	1	0	31
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	2	15	15	12	11	33	19	7	1	115
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	8	20	20	17	13	38	21	8	1	146

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on the last day of this period. 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.
'Age' is as stated at date of census.

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	0	0	0	1	1
Daily average prison population	51	235	81	115	16	217	105	239	63	353	n/a	1475
Escape rate per 100 prisoners	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3

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	1,943	268	0	2,211
Fine default	18	2	0	20
Sentenced	1,067	91	0	1,158
Unknown	7	4	0	11
Total	3,035	365	0	3,400

'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

						Male					
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	184	402	389	374	261	259	48	20	6	1,943
Fine Default	0	0	1	7	3	2	4	1	0	0	18
Sentenced	1	30	179	206	245	179	170	47	10	0	1,067
Unknown	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	7
Total	1	214	584	602	625	444	433	96	30	6	3,035

						Female					
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	13	76	45	49	41	34	9	1	0	268
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sentenced	0	0	16	16	17	19	20	3	0	0	91
Unknown	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Total		13	94	62	67	60	56	12	1	0	365

						Total					
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	197	478	434	4231	302	293	57	21	6	2,211
Fine Default	0	0	1	8	4	2	4	1	0	0	20
Sentenced	1	30	195	222	262	198	190	50	10	0	1,158
Unknown	0	0	4	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	11
Total	1	227	678	664	692	504	489	108	31	6	3,400

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. 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	471	2	267	2	742
Non-Aboriginal	1,550	13	815	17	2,395
Unknown	179	5	74	5	263
Total	2,200	20	1,156	24	3,400

'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				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	403	68	0	471	63.5
Fine default	1	1	0	2	0.3
Sentenced	249	18	0	267	36.0
Unknown	2	0	0	2	0.3
Total	655	87	0	742	100.0

	Non Aboriginal				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	1,377	173	0	1,550	64.7
Fine default	13	0	0	13	0.5
Sentenced	753	62	0	815	34.0
Unknown	9	8	0	17	0.7
Total	2,152	243	0	2,395	100.0

	Unknown				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Remand	158	21	0	179	68.1
Fine default	4	1	0	5	1.9
Sentenced	64	10	0	74	28.1
Unknown	2	3	0	5	1.9
Total	228	35	0	263	100.00

'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

	Aboriginal										
Legal Status	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	58	112	97	98	67	37	2	0	0	471
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sentenced	0	7	46	60	71	38	38	6	1	0	267
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	65	159	158	171	105	75	8	1	0	742

	Non-Aboriginal										
Legal Status	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	108	332	307	295	214	228	46	17	3	1,550
Fine Default	0	0	0	5	2	1	4	1	0	0	13
Sentenced	1	23	130	157	177	149	131	39	8	0	815
Unknown	0	0	7	1	3	2	4	0	0	0	17
Total	1	131	469	470	477	366	367	86	25	3	2,395

	Unknown										
Legal Status	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	31	30	26	28	21	27	9	4	3	179
Fine Default	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Sentenced	0	0	18	6	14	10	20	5	1	0	74
Unknown	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Total	0	31	50	36	44	33	47	14	5	3	263

'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									
	< 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	5	1	3	1	3	0	13
Assault	12	31	31	22	12	5	2	0	0	115
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	5	8	7	4	4	0	0	0	28
Sexual assault	0	2	7	5	9	8	2	0	0	33
Robbery and extortion	0	0	4	5	20	28	2	0	0	59
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	12	18	34	54	21	0	0	0	141
Fraud	6	23	13	14	7	2	1	0	0	66
Receiving	3	8	14	18	9	2	0	0	0	54
Other theft	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Property damage and environmental	3	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	12
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	78	62	89	62	24	10	0	0	0	325
Other offences against good order	8	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	19
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	1	3	9	7	1	0	0	22
Deal/traffic in drugs	2	0	2	10	11	18	1	0	0	44
Driving offences	4	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	12
Licence/registration offences	38	35	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	100
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	7
Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	159	192	217	204	169	111	11	3	0	1,066
Percentage	14.9	18.0	20.4	19.1	15.9	10.4	1.0	0.3	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.
'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									
	< 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	0	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	10
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	7
Fraud	0	6	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	18
Receiving	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
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 procedure	8	10	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	31
Other offences against good order	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	12	33	18	14	6	7	0	0	0	90
Percentage	13.3	36.7	20.0	15.6	6.7	7.8	-	-	-	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge. '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									
	< 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	6	1	3	1	3	0	14
Assault	12	34	33	25	13	6	2	0	0	125
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	5	8	7	4	5	0	0	0	29
Sexual assault	0	2	7	5	9	8	2	0	0	33
Robbery and extortion	0	0	4	5	21	30	2	0	0	62
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	14	20	36	54	22	0	0	0	148
Fraud	6	29	19	18	8	3	1	0	0	84
Receiving	3	10	14	18	9	2	0	0	0	56
Other theft	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	5
Property damage and environmental	3	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	12
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	86	72	97	65	26	10	0	0	0	356
Other offences against good order	8	8	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	22
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	1	4	10	7	1	0	0	24
Deal/traffic in drugs	2	0	2	10	11	19	1	0	0	45
Driving offences	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	13
Licence/registration offences	40	39	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	106
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	9
Unknown	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	171	225	235	218	175	118	11	3	0	1,156
Percentage	14.8	19.5	20.3	18.9	15.1	10.2	1.0	0.3	-	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.
'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									
	< 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	1	0	2
Assault	7	16	22	9	4	1	1	0	0	60
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sexual assault	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	7
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	2	2	8	16	3	0	0	0	31
Fraud	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Receiving	1	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	12
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	18	22	34	16	7	3	0	0	0	100
Other offences against good order	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	3	7	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	21
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	55	81	46	33	14	1	1	0	267
Percentage	13.5	20.6	30.3	17.2	12.4	5.2	0.4	0.4	-	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.
'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									
	< 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	5	1	2	1	1	0	10
Assault	3	16	9	15	9	5	1	0	0	58
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	5	4	5	4	5	0	0	0	23
Sexual assault	0	2	4	3	6	6	2	0	0	23
Robbery and extortion	0	0	4	5	18	21	2	0	0	50
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	12	16	25	38	18	0	0	0	111
Fraud	6	24	17	14	7	3	1	0	0	72
Receiving	2	6	10	14	8	2	0	0	0	42
Other theft	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
Property damage and environmental	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	62	47	61	48	18	6	0	0	0	242
Other offences against good order	4	6	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	1	1	4	8	6	0	0	0	20
Deal/traffic in drugs	2	0	2	10	10	18	1	0	0	43
Driving offences	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Licence/registration offences	32	29	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	77
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Unknown	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	121	154	146	158	133	94	8	1	0	815
Percentage	14.8	18.9	17.9	19.4	16.3	11.5	1.0	0.1	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.
'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									
	< 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	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Assault	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sexual assault	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	7
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	6
Fraud	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Receiving	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	6	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
Other offences against good order	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	14	16	8	14	9	10	2	1	0	74
Percentage	18.9	21.6	10.8	18.9	12.2	13.5	2.7	1.4	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.
'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									
	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	Total
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1	6	2	2	1	13
Assault	10	17	20	28	19	16	4	1	0	115
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	4	3	11	6	2	0	0	28
Sexual assault	1	2	4	1	3	16	4	2	0	33
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	4	34	19	1	0	59
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	3	2	15	37	73	9	0	0	141
Fraud	3	8	10	16	14	13	2	0	0	66
Receiving	2	4	2	14	15	16	1	0	0	54
Other theft	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5
Property damage and environmental	2	0	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	12
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Offences against justice procedures	75	54	64	21	54	50	7	0	0	325
Offences against government security	8	4	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	19
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	1	5	11	4	0	0	22
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	0	3	0	5	22	13	0	0	44
Driving offences	2	3	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	12
Licence/registration offences	33	28	19	8	11	1	0	0	0	100
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	7
Unknown	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	142	128	137	118	192	269	72	7	1	1,066
Percentage	13.3	12.0	12.9	11.1	18.0	25.2	6.8	0.7	0.1	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									
	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	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Assault	0	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	10
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	7
Fraud	0	0	0	4	10	3	1	0	0	18
Receiving	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
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	7	8	4	5	3	4	0	0	0	31
Offences against government security	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Driving offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	11	17	4	18	22	14	3	1	0	90
Percentage	12.2	18.9	4.4	20.0	24.4	15.6	3.3	1.1	0.0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge.
Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.
Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence.
Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.
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	2	6	2	2	1	14
Assault	10	19	20	30	23	18	4	1	0	125
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	4	3	11	6	3	0	0	29
Sexual assault	1	2	4	1	3	16	4	2	0	33
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	4	36	19	2	0	62
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	4	2	17	39	74	10	0	0	148
Fraud	3	8	10	20	24	16	3	0	0	84
Receiving	2	5	2	15	15	16	1	0	0	56
Other theft	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5
Property damage and environmental	2	0	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	12
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Offences against justice procedures	82	62	68	26	57	54	7	0	0	356
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	8	5	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	22
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	1	6	12	4	0	0	24
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	0	3	0	5	23	13	0	0	45
Driving offences	2	3	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	13
Licence/registration offences	35	32	19	8	11	1	0	0	0	106
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	9
Unknown	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	153	145	141	136	214	283	75	8	1	1,156
Percentage	13.2	12.5	12.2	11.8	18.5	24.5	6.5	0.7	0.1	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									
	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	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Assault	6	10	18	11	7	6	1	1	0	60
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sexual assault	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	1	3	7	18	2	0	0	31
Fraud	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	6
Receiving	0	1	1	4	2	4	0	0	0	12
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Property damage and environmental	2	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	7
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Offences against justice procedures	18	19	26	8	14	13	2	0	0	100
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Driving offences	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	3	6	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	21
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	40	61	34	38	50	9	1	1	267
Percentage	12.4	15.0	22.8	12.7	14.2	18.7	3.4	0.4	0.4	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.
Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence. Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority.
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									
	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	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	2	0	10
Assault	2	9	2	15	15	12	3	0	0	58
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	2	1	1	11	5	3	0	0	23
Sexual assault	1	2	2	0	2	11	3	2	0	23
Robbery and extortion	0	0	1	0	4	28	16	1	0	50
Serious Criminal Trespass	2	4	1	12	31	54	8	0	0	112
Fraud	3	7	9	17	18	14	3	0	0	71
Receiving	2	3	1	10	12	12	1	0	0	41
Other theft	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	58	40	40	18	42	39	5	0	0	242
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	14
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	1	6	10	2	0	0	20
Deal/traffic in drugs	1	0	3	0	5	21	13	0	0	43
Driving offences	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	7
Licence/registration offences	29	24	9	5	10	0	0	0	0	77
Other traffic offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Unknown	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total	107	96	74	108	166	214	63	5	0	815
Percentage	13.2	11.8	9.1	10.9	20.4	26.2	7.7	0.6	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.
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									
	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	Total
Homicide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Assault	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	7
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Sexual assault	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	7
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
Fraud	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	6
Receiving	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property damage and environmental	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	6	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	14
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licence/registration offences	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	12	9	6	13	8	20	3	3	0	74
Percentage	16.2	12.2	8.1	17.6	10.8	27.0	4.1	4.1	0.0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.
Aggregate (or head) sentence is the maximum time a prisoner *may* spend in custody under sentence during the current period of imprisonment. Because persons serving head sentences of 12 months and over are eligible for parole, the head sentence in these cases may be longer than the actual time served for that particular offence. Major offence is defined as the offence which received the longest sentence of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie sentenced, fine default, remand) during any given stay in prison, the major charge recorded in this table is selected only from the offences listed under a 'sentenced' authority. 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.

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	1,198	261	19	1,478	16.8
Home detention bail	566	78	1	645	7.3
Home detention bond	2	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1,442	415	9	1,866	21.2
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	663	241	0	904	10.3
Community service order	1,921	486	6	2,413	27.4
Parole	577	43	0	620	7.0
Home detention Orders	193	25	1	219	2.5
Interstate Orders	74	13	0	87	1.0
Other Orders	527	46	1	574	6.5
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.0
Total - orders	7,164	1608	37	8,809	100.0
- individuals	5,373	1,254	35	6,662	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2004 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	176	41	2	219	18.0
Home detention bail	49	6	0	55	4.5
Probation	165	42	0	207	17.0
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	65	24	0	89	7.3
Community service order	438	79	0	517	42.4
Parole	66	8	0	74	6.1
Home detention Orders	12	2	0	14	1.1
Interstate Orders	3	0	0	3	3.2
Other Orders	36	3	0	39	3.2
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.1
Total - orders	1011	205	2	1218	100.0
- individuals	651	163	2	816	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2004 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	681	129	5	815	15.2
Home detention bail	269	41	0	310	5.8
Home detention bond	2	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1008	280	3	1291	24.0
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	541	194	0	735	13.7
Community service order	1,307	340	2	1,649	30.7
Parole	241	15	0	256	4.8
Home detention Orders	83	8	0	91	1.7
Interstate Orders	38	6	0	44	0.8
Other Orders	163	14	0	177	3.3
Total - orders	4,333	1027	10	5,370	100.0
- individuals	3,195	780	9	3,984	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2004 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	341	91	12	444	20.0
Home detention bail	248	31	1	280	12.6
Probation	269	93	6	368	16.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	57	23	0	80	3.6
Community service order	176	67	4	247	11.1
Parole	270	20	0	290	13.1
Home detention Orders	98	15	1	114	5.1
Interstate Orders	33	7	0	40	1.8
Other Orders	328	29	1	358	16.1
Total - orders	1820	376	25	2221	100.0
- individuals	1,527	311	24	1,862	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2004 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.

TABLE 4.28 Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2004: 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	574	10.2	121	9.5	7	36.8	702	10.1
Home detention bail	242	4.3	19	1.5	0	0.0	261	3.8
Home detention bond	2	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0
Probation	1,964	34.8	537	42.1	9	47.4	2,510	36.2
Community service order	1,111	19.7	283	22.2	3	15.8	1,397	20.2
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	616	10.9	210	16.4	0	0.0	826	11.9
Parole	840	14.9	69	5.4	0	0.0	909	13.1
Home detention	59	1.0	10	0.8	0	0.0	69	1.0
Interstate Orders	70	1.2	14	1.1	0	0.0	84	1.2
Other Orders	156	2.8	13	1.0	0	0.0	169	2.4
Unknown	2	0.0	0	-	0	0.0	2	0.0
Total - individuals per order type	5,636	100.0	1,277	100.0	19	100.0	6,932	100.0
- discrete individuals	5,245	**	1,183	**	19	**	6,447	**

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 2004, 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 2004, 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.

TABLE 4.29a Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2004: sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	84	18	0	102	12.4
Home detention bail	17	1	0	18	2.2
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0.0
Probation	195	60	0	255	30.9
Community service order	240	42	0	282	34.22
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	51	21	0	72	8.74
Parole	73	9	0	82	10.0
Home detention	2	1	0	3	0.36
Interstate Orders	1	0	0	1	0.12
Other Orders	7	1	0	8	1.0
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.1
Total - individuals per order type	671	153	0	824	100.0
- discrete individuals	588	140	0	728	**

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 2004, 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 2004, 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.

TABLE 4.29b Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2004: sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	359	68	4	431	9.49
Home detention bail	135	11	0	146	3.21
Home detention bond	2	1	0	3	0.1
Probation	1,404	358	3	1,765	38.84
Community service order	776	198	3	977	21.5
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	512	172	0	684	15.05
Parole	379	27	0	406	8.93
Home detention	26	4	0	30	0.66
Interstate Orders	45	8	0	53	1.17
Other orders	44	4	0	48	1.06
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0.0
Total - individuals per order type	3,683	851	10	4,544	100.0
- discrete individuals	3,417	786	10	4,213	**

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 2004, 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 2004, 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.

TABLE 4.29c Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2004: sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Unknown racial identity				
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	131	35	3	169	11.22
Home detention bail	90	7	0	97	6.2
Home detention bond	0	0	6	6	0.4
Probation	365	119	0	484	30.9
Community service order	95	43	0	138	8.8
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	53	17	0	70	4.5
Parole	388	33	0	421	26.9
Home detention	31	5	0	36	2.3
Interstate Orders	24	6	0	30	1.9
Other Orders	105	8	0	113	7.2
Total - individuals per order type	1282	273	9	1564	100
- discrete individuals	1,240	257	9	1,506	**

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 2004, 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 2004, 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.

TABLE 4.30 Community-based correction orders completed during 2004: 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 Community Service	Parole Orders	Home detention Orders	Interstate Orders	Other Orders	Total	
											Number	Percentage
Successful	780	323	3	1,430	1,255	582	403	209	84	563	5,632	65.1
Revoked/estreated/ breached	489	303	0	364	1,071	537	184	23	7	34	3,012	34.8
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0.1
Total	1,269	626	3	1,794	2,326	1,119	587	239	91	597	8,651	100.0

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2004 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.

TABLE 4.31 Community-based correction orders completed during 2004: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Total										
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	644	126	10	367	112	10	0	0	0	1,269	14.7
Home detention bail	271	51	1	262	39	2	0	0	0	626	7.2
Home detention bond	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.0
Probation	1,100	322	8	283	74	7	0	0	0	1,794	20.7
CSO	978	272	5	870	196	5	0	0	0	2,326	26.9
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	425	157	0	430	105	2	0	0	0	1,119	12.9
Parole	373	30	0	175	9	0	0	0	0	587	6.8
Home detention	192	16	1	19	4	0	5	2	0	239	2.8
Interstate Orders	73	11	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	91	1.1
Other Orders	520	42	1	31	3	0	0	0	0	597	6.9
Total - orders	4,579	1,027	26	2,443	543	26	5	2	0	8,651	100.0
- individuals	3,862	863	25	2,073	473	25	5	2	0	6,903	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2003 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 2004: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal										
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	76	18	1	60	20	1	0	0	0	176	15.4
Home detention bail	27	2	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	54	4.7
Probation	137	41	0	33	22	1	0	0	0	234	20.4
Community Service Orders	195	41	0	145	40	0	0	0	0	421	36.8
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	40	14	0	41	13	0	0	0	0	108	9.4
Parole	44	7	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	82	7.2
Home detention	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1.4
Interstate Orders	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0.7
Other Orders	42	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	46	4.0
Total - orders	582	127	1	332	101	2	0	0	0	1,145	100.0
- individuals	458	102	1	274	84	2	0	0	0	849	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2004 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.

TABLE 4.32b Community-based correction orders completed during 2004: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal										
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	376	67	2	170	49	2	0	0	0	666	12.5
Home detention bail	137	33	0	114	15	0	0	0	0	299	5.6
Home detention bond	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	771	229	1	174	34	2	0	0	0	1,211	22.7
Community Service Orders	716	212	2	586	120	3	0	0	0	1,639	30.7
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	354	135	0	369	82	2	0	0	0	942	17.6
Parole	182	15	0	67	5	0	0	0	0	269	5.0
Home detention	79	4	0	6	1	0	2	1	0	93	1.7
Interstate Orders	30	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	39	0.7
Other Orders	160	13	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	184	3.4
Total - orders	2,807	714	5	1,498	308	9	2	1	0	5,344	100.0
- individuals	2,348	598	5	1,248	265	9	2	1	0	4,192	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2004 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 2004: 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										
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Number	Percentage
Bail	193	41	7	131	44	7	0	0	0	423	19.2
Home detention bail	109	16	1	128	19	2	0	0	0	275	12.5
Home detention bond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0
Probation	199	52	7	76	18	4	0	0	0	356	16.2
Community Service Orders	80	24	3	132	33	2	0	0	0	274	12.5
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	33	9	0	31	7	0	0	0	0	80	3.6
Parole	151	8	0	86	4	0	0	0	0	249	11.3
Home detention	98	11	1	13	3	0	3	1	0	130	5.9
Interstate Orders	37	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	44	2.0
Other Orders	318	26	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	367	16.7
- orders	1,219	192	20	620	129	15	3	1	0	2,199	100.0
- individuals	1,080	168	19	569	117	14	3	1	0	1,898	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2004 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.