

4

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Correctional Services
1 January - 31 December 2006

TABLE 4.1 Prison receptions: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Total
Remand	2,754	318	3,073
Fine default	10	1	11
Sentenced	369	33	402
Unknown	25	14	39
Total	3,158	366	3,525

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).

Total includes 1 remandee 'sex unknown'.

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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	190	506	536	559	437	276	135	65	30	9	10	1	2,754
Fine Default	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	10
Sentenced	0	13	76	67	61	64	30	26	15	4	7	5	1	369
Unknown	0	2	4	5	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total	0	205	588	610	626	506	310	164	80	35	16	16	2	3,158

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	24	59	58	73	48	32	14	6	3	0	1	0	318
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	0	3	6	5	7	3	5	1	2	1	0	0	33
Unknown	0	0	4	1	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	0	24	66	65	83	58	35	21	7	5	1	1	0	366

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	215	565	594	632	485	308	149	71	33	9	11	1	3,073
Fine Default	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	11
Sentenced	0	13	79	73	66	71	33	31	16	6	8	5	1	402
Unknown	0	2	8	6	8	8	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	39
Total	0	230	654	675	709	564	345	185	87	40	17	17	2	3,525

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.

Total includes 1 remandee aged 18-19 'sex unknown'.

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TABLE 4.3 Prison receptions: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	745	4	79	6	834
Non-Aboriginal	2,185	6	286	27	2,504
Unknown	143	1	37	6	187
Total	3,073	11	402	39	3,525

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 4.4 Prison receptions: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	665	80	0	745
Fine Default	3	1	0	4
Sentenced	74	5	0	79
Unknown	3	3	0	6
Total	745	89	0	834

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	1,992	192	1	2,185
Fine Default	6	0	0	6
Sentenced	263	23	0	286
Unknown	19	8	0	27
Total	2,280	223	1	2,504

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	97	46	0	143
Fine Default	1	0	0	1
Sentenced	32	5	0	37
Unknown	3	3	0	6
Total	133	54	0	187

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	66	140	147	159	118	83	21	8	3	0	0	0	745
Fine Default	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sentenced	0	3	24	14	10	16	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	79
Unknown	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	0	70	167	163	172	134	90	25	10	3	0	0	0	834

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	127	391	420	451	351	216	121	60	29	8	10	1	2,185
Fine Default	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Sentenced	0	8	45	51	51	50	24	26	13	6	6	5	1	286
Unknown	0	1	6	4	4	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	27
Total	0	136	442	476	508	408	244	150	73	36	14	15	2	2,504

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	22	34	27	22	16	9	7	3	1	1	1	0	143
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sentenced	0	2	10	8	5	5	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	37
Unknown	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	0	24	45	36	29	22	11	10	4	1	3	2	0	187

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)..

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

Male						
Legal Status	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	Total
Remand	517	1,631	2	388	216	2,754
Fine default	0	7	0	2	1	10
Sentenced	106	166	0	51	46	369
Unknown	4	13	0	3	5	25
Total	627	1,817	2	444	268	3,158

Female						
Legal Status	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	Total
Remand	7	105	35	78	93	318
Fine default	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	8	9	3	8	5	33
Unknown	0	2	1	1	10	14
Total	15	117	39	87	108	366

Total						
Legal Status	Employed	Unemployed	Home Duties	Other	Unknown	Total
Remand	524	1,737	37	466	309	3,073
Fine default	0	8	0	2	1	11
Sentenced	114	175	3	59	51	402
Unknown	4	15	1	4	15	39
Total	642	1,935	41	531	376	3,525

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.

Total includes 1 remandee - unemployed 'sex unknown'.

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TABLE 4.7 Daily averages in custody: month by legal status

Legal Status	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Remand	515	515	583	557	554	559	551	547	545	560	554	529
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	1,007	1,007	986	1,001	1,008	1,012	1,035	1,052	1,074	1,080	1,105	1,104
Unknown	10	9	10	7	8	7	8	5	5	6	5	6
Total	1,532	1,531	1,579	1,565	1,570	1,579	1,594	1,605	1,624	1,646	1,664	1,639

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	511	39	0	350
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	976	62	0	1,038
Unknown	6	1	0	7
Total	1,493	102	0	1,595
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.51	0.17	-	1.32

Daily averages for 2006 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 2006 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

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

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

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	111	9	0	120
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	180	15	0	195
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	292	24	0	316

Legal Status	Non Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	398	29	0	427
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	791	47	0	839
Unknown	4	1	0	5
Total	1,194	78	0	1,271

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	2	0	0	2
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	5	0	0	5
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	7	0	0	7

Daily averages for 2006 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. Small differences may occur between this and other 'daily average' tables due to rounding error.

Each day's population is calculated at midnight of that day.

Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once on any given day according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.

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

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TABLE 4.10 Persons in custody at 31 December 2006: sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	491	42	0	533
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	1,033	63	0	1,096
Unknown	6	0	0	6
Total	1,530	105	0	1,635
Rate per 1,000 adult population	2.58	0.17	-	1.35

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2006. 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 2006 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

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

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TABLE 4.11 Persons in custody at 31 December 2006: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	23	72	102	96	85	79	23	11	0	491
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	9	119	174	198	187	218	86	40	2	1,033
Unknown	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Total	0	33	193	277	294	274	297	109	51	2	1,530

Legal Status	Female										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	2	7	5	10	8	7	3	0	0	42
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	0	5	15	18	11	10	4	0	0	63
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	12	20	28	19	17	7	0	0	105

Legal Status	Total										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	25	79	107	106	93	86	26	11	0	533
Fine default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	9	124	189	216	198	228	90	40	2	1,096
Unknown	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Total	0	35	205	297	322	293	314	116	51	2	1,635

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2006. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them. 'Age' is as stated at date of census.

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TABLE 4.12 Persons in custody at 31 December 2006: age and sex by legal status
Rates per 1,000 adult population

Male											
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	-	1.08	1.31	2.06	1.89	1.54	0.69	0.22	0.08	na	0.83
Fine default	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Sentenced	-	0.42	2.17	3.51	3.89	3.38	1.91	0.83	0.28	na	1.74
Unknown	-	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.01
Total	-	1.56	3.51	5.59	5.77	4.95	2.60	1.06	0.35	na	2.58

Female											
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	-	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.00	na	0.07
Fine default	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Sentenced	-	0.00	0.10	0.33	0.36	0.20	0.09	0.04	0.00	na	0.10
Unknown	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Total	-	0.10	0.23	0.43	0.57	0.35	0.15	0.07	0.00	na	0.17

Total											
Legal Status	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unknown	Total
Remand	-	0.60	0.74	1.12	1.06	0.85	0.37	0.12	0.03	na	0.44
Fine default	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Sentenced	-	0.22	1.16	1.98	2.15	1.80	0.99	0.43	0.13	na	0.91
Unknown	-	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
Total	-	0.84	1.92	3.11	3.21	2.67	1.37	0.56	0.16	na	1.35

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2006. 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 2006 (A.B.S catalogue No. 3201.0)

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

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TABLE 4.13 Persons in custody at 31 December 2006: sex and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	109	4	0	113
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	171	16	0	187
Unknown	4	0	0	4
Total	284	20	0	304

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	373	35	0	408
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	833	45	0	878
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Total	1,208	80	0	1,288

Legal Status	Unknown			Total
	Male	Female	Unknown	
Remand	9	3	0	12
Fine default	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	29	2	0	31
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	38	5	0	43

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2006. Prisoners held under dual orders are counted only once according to the most serious legal order applicable to them.
'Racial identity' of the prisoner is as stated by the prisoner at the date of census.

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TABLE 4.14 Persons in custody at 31 December 2006: legal status
by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	113	0	187	4	304
Non-Aboriginal	408	0	878	2	1,288
Unknown	12	0	31	0	43
Total	533	0	1,096	6	1,635

This table counts all prisoners who were in custody at midnight on 31 December 2006. 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 2006: age and racial identity by legal status

Legal Status	Aboriginal										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	7	16	30	27	16	13	4	0	0	113
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	4	33	38	41	26	42	3	0	0	187
Unknown	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Total	0	12	50	68	68	44	55	7	0	0	304

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	18	59	74	78	74	72	22	11	0	408
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	5	87	146	169	169	176	86	38	2	878
Unknown	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	0	23	147	221	247	243	248	108	49	2	1,288

Legal Status	Unknown										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	0	4	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	12
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sentenced	0	0	4	5	6	3	10	1	2	0	31
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	8	8	7	6	11	1	2	0	43

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.

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TABLE 4.16 Prisoner escapes

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	1	1	0	0	5
Escapes from escort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
While on leave	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Daily average prison population	53	244	94	125	16	250	110	251	69	383	n/a	1,595
Escape rate per 100 prisoners	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	1.4	n/a	n/a	0.6

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	1,986	257	1	2,244
Fine default	10	1	0	11
Sentenced	1,035	88	0	1,123
Unknown	15	20	0	35
Total	3,046	366	1	3,413

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

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

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TABLE 4.18 Prison discharges: age and sex by legal status

Legal Status	Male										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	154	397	389	369	311	295	63	8	0	1,986
Fine Default	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	0	10
Sentenced	0	25	168	184	262	178	157	44	16	1	1,035
Unknown	0	0	3	3	5	2	2	0	0	0	15
Total	0	179	569	577	638	492	457	108	25	1	3,046

Legal Status	Female										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	21	50	42	58	43	36	6	1	0	257
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sentenced	0	1	11	17	20	15	17	5	2	0	88
Unknown	0	1	5	3	6	2	3	0	0	0	20
Total	0	23	66	62	85	60	56	11	3	0	366

Legal Status	Total										
	< 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	Total
Remand	0	176	447	431	427	354	331	69	9	0	2,244
Fine Default	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	11
Sentenced	0	26	179	201	282	193	174	49	18	1	1,123
Unknown	0	1	8	6	11	4	5	0	0	0	35
Total	0	203	635	639	723	552	513	119	28	1	3,413

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. Total includes 1 remandee 'sex unknown' age 18-19.

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TABLE 4.19 Prison discharges: legal status by racial identity

Racial Identity	Remand	Fine Default	Sentenced	Unknown	Total
Aboriginal	532	4	283	5	824
Non-Aboriginal	1,615	6	783	22	2,426
Unknown	97	1	57	8	163
Total	2,244	11	1,123	35	3,413

'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

Aboriginal				
Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	456	76	0	532
Fine default	3	1	0	4
Sentenced	262	21	0	283
Unknown	2	3	0	5
Total	723	101	0	824

Non-Aboriginal				
Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	1,462	152	1	1,615
Fine default	6	0	0	6
Sentenced	722	61	0	783
Unknown	9	13	0	22
Total	2,199	226	1	2,426

Unknown				
Legal Status	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Remand	68	29	0	97
Fine default	1	0	0	1
Sentenced	51	6	0	57
Unknown	4	4	0	8
Total	124	39	0	163

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

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

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

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

Legal Status	Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	54	106	94	105	95	72	6	0	0	532
Fine Default	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Sentenced	0	12	53	56	70	50	36	6	0	0	283
Unknown	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	5
Total	0	66	160	153	177	145	111	12	0	0	824

Legal Status	Non-Aboriginal										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	110	317	320	307	248	248	58	7	0	1,615
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6
Sentenced	0	11	112	134	201	137	132	37	18	1	783
Unknown	0	0	5	3	9	4	1	0	0	0	22
Total	0	121	434	457	519	390	383	96	25	1	2,426

Legal Status	Unknown										Total
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60 plus	Unknown	
Remand	0	12	24	17	15	11	11	5	2	0	97
Fine Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sentenced	0	3	14	11	11	6	6	6	0	0	57
Unknown	0	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	8
Total	0	16	41	29	27	17	19	11	3	0	163

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

'Age' is as stated at time of discharge.

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

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

Major offence	Time served									Total
	< 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	1	0	2	2	7	2	2	0	17
Assault	8	17	16	28	12	6	2	0	0	89
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	2	5	5	3	1	0	0	19
Sexual assault	0	0	1	7	10	16	2	0	0	36
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	5	9	13	12	4	0	43
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	4	16	43	42	32	2	0	0	139
Fraud	6	4	13	6	9	12	1	1	0	52
Receiving	1	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	10
Other theft	1	10	12	14	2	2	1	0	0	42
Property damage and environmental	3	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	84	77	100	52	22	13	1	0	0	349
Other offences against good order	13	11	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	31
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	2	3	4	7	0	0	0	16
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	8	17	9	2	0	0	36
Driving offences	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Licence/registration offences	39	41	17	7	2	0	0	0	0	106
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	3	15	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	22
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	162	191	188	194	140	125	27	8	0	1,035
Percentage	15.6	18.4	18.2	18.7	13.5	12.1	2.6	0.8	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									Total
	< 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Assault	1	0	1	3	3	2	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	0	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	13
Fraud	0	4	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	13
Receiving	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
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	6	8	4	2	1	0	0	0	29
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
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	1	1	0	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	3	2	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	13	18	17	15	9	0	0	0	88
Percentage	18.2	14.8	20.5	19.3	17.0	10.2	0	0	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 4.22c Prison discharges: time served by major offence for total sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	< 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	2	1	0	2	3	7	2	2	0	19
Assault	9	17	17	31	15	8	2	0	0	99
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	2	5	5	4	1	0	0	20
Sexual assault	0	0	2	7	10	16	2	0	0	37
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	5	12	14	12	4	0	47
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	4	19	50	42	34	2	0	0	152
Fraud	6	8	17	8	11	13	1	1	0	65
Receiving	1	1	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	12
Other theft	2	10	12	14	3	2	1	0	0	44
Property damage and environmental	3	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences against justice procedures	92	83	108	56	24	14	1	0	0	378
Other offences against good order	13	11	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	32
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	2	3	4	7	0	0	0	16
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	8	18	10	2	0	0	38
Driving offences	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Licence/registration offences	42	43	17	8	2	0	0	0	0	112
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	3	15	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	22
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	178	204	206	211	155	134	27	8	0	1,123
Percentage	15.9	18.2	18.3	18.8	13.8	11.9	2.4	0.7	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 4.23a Prison discharges: time served by major offence for Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	< 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	7
Assault	5	10	8	17	5	3	0	0	0	48
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	7
Sexual assault	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	5
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	6
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	4	7	11	7	2	0	0	32
Fraud	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Receiving	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other theft	1	4	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	13
Property damage and environmental	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	37	23	26	15	4	4	0	0	0	109
Other offences against good order	6	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
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	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	7	13	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	29
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	60	61	57	47	28	24	6	0	0	283
Percentage	21.2	21.5	20.1	16.6	9.9	8.5	2.1	0	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 4.23b Prison discharges: time served by major offence for non-Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	< 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	2	0	10
Assault	4	7	9	13	10	5	2	0	0	50
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	2	4	4	1	1	0	0	13
Sexual assault	0	0	1	6	10	11	1	0	0	29
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	4	8	11	10	3	0	36
Serious Criminal Trespass	1	3	14	40	31	26	0	0	0	115
Fraud	6	6	16	8	8	13	1	1	0	59
Receiving	1	0	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	10
Other theft	1	5	7	12	2	2	0	0	0	29
Property damage and environmental	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	7
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	1	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	50	60	82	39	20	10	1	0	0	262
Other offences against good order	7	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	18
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0	0	14
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	8	17	9	2	0	0	36
Driving offences	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Licence/registration offences	32	29	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	77
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	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	8
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	106	126	146	155	122	101	20	7	0	783
Percentage	13.5	16.1	18.6	19.8	15.6	12.9	2.5	0.9	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									Total
	< 1 month	1+ to 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Assault	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	5
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
Fraud	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Property damage and environmental	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other offences against good order	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
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	3	1	2	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	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	17	3	9	5	9	1	1	0	57
Percentage	21.0	29.8	5.3	15.8	8.8	15.8	1.7	1.7	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									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	1	0	0	0	8	4	3	0	17
Assault	4	10	10	22	22	17	3	1	0	89
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	1	2	3	8	1	1	0	19
Sexual assault	0	0	1	1	8	11	15	0	0	36
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	15	17	8	0	43
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	0	9	38	69	22	0	0	139
Fraud	2	1	9	7	10	15	7	1	0	52
Receiving	1	1	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	10
Other theft	0	7	9	4	11	9	2	0	0	42
Property damage and environmental	3	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Offences against justice procedures	82	67	78	23	48	40	11	0	0	349
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	12	9	2	4	2	1	0	1	0	31
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	3	9	3	0	0	16
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	2	27	6	1	0	36
Driving offences	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	8
Licence/registration offences	35	37	14	10	8	2	0	0	0	106
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	16	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	22
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	144	154	131	90	165	241	92	17	1	1,035
Percentage	13.9	14.9	12.7	8.7	15.9	23.3	8.9	1.6	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									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Assault	1	0	0	2	2	3	2	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	1	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	0	1	4	6	2	0	0	13
Fraud	0	1	1	2	5	3	1	0	0	13
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Other theft	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
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	8	5	5	4	2	4	1	0	0	29
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Driving offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Licence/registration offences	1	1	2	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	8	8	11	14	26	8	0	0	88
Percentage	14.8	9.1	9.1	12.5	15.9	29.5	9.1	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 the 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 that received the longest term of imprisonment. Although prisoners may be held under one or more authorities (ie. sentenced, remand, fine default) 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	2	1	0	0	0	9	4	3	0	19
Assault	5	10	10	24	24	20	5	1	0	99
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	1	1	2	3	9	1	1	0	20
Sexual assault	0	0	1	1	9	11	15	0	0	37
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	3	18	18	8	0	47
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	0	10	42	75	24	0	0	152
Fraud	2	2	10	9	15	18	8	1	0	65
Receiving	1	1	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	12
Other theft	1	7	9	4	11	10	2	0	0	44
Property damage and environmental	3	0	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	11
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	6
Offences against justice procedures	90	72	83	27	50	44	12	0	0	378
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	12	9	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	32
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	3	9	3	0	0	16
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	2	28	7	1	0	38
Driving offences	1	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	10
Licence/registration offences	36	38	16	12	8	2	0	0	0	112
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	16	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	22
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	157	162	139	101	179	267	100	17	1	1,123
Percentage	14.0	14.4	12.4	9.0	15.9	23.8	8.9	1.5	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									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	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	7
Assault	3	4	4	14	15	7	1	0	0	48
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	2	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	7
Sexual assault	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	5
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	6
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	0	1	11	12	8	0	0	32
Fraud	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Receiving	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Other theft	0	3	4	0	4	1	1	0	0	13
Property damage and environmental	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	37	20	19	6	14	10	3	0	0	109
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	5	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
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	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Licence/registration offences	6	13	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	29
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	55	50	39	26	50	43	18	2	0	283
Percentage	19.4	17.7	13.8	9.2	17.7	15.2	6.4	0.7	0	100.0

Sentenced prisoners are defined as prisoners who have a 'sentenced' status at the time of discharge. Prisoners held under a dual authority at the time of discharge are classified according to the most serious authority applicable at that time.

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

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

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

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TABLE 4.25b Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for non-Aboriginal sentenced prisoners

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	10
Assault	2	6	6	9	9	13	4	1	0	50
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	1	1	2	2	5	1	1	0	13
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	9	9	10	0	0	29
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	2	12	17	5	0	36
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	1	0	9	27	62	16	0	0	115
Fraud	2	1	9	8	14	16	8	1	0	59
Receiving	1	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	0	10
Other theft	1	3	5	4	6	9	1	0	0	29
Property damage and environmental	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	7
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against justice procedures	48	52	64	21	34	34	9	0	0	262
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	7	3	0	4	2	1	0	1	0	18
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	1	0	3	8	2	0	0	14
Deal/traffic in drugs	0	0	0	0	2	26	7	1	0	36
Driving offences	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
Licence/registration offences	28	24	9	7	7	2	0	0	0	77
Other traffic offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences in custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Total	92	95	98	72	121	214	77	13	1	783
Percentage	11.7	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	27.3	9.8	1.7	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.

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

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

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TABLE 4.25c Prison discharges: aggregate (head) sentence by major offence for sentenced prisoners for whom racial identity was not recorded

Major offence	Time served									Total
	Less than 1 month	1 – 3 months	3+ to 6 months	6+ to 12 months	1+ to 2 years	2+ to 5 years	5+ to 10 years	Over 10 years	Life/ indefinite	
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Assault	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other offences against the person (excluding sexual offences)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Robbery and extortion	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	5
Serious Criminal Trespass	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
Fraud	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Receiving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other theft	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Property damage and environmental	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unlawful possession of weapons	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Offences against justice procedures	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Offences against government security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against good order	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession/use of drugs	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacture/grow drugs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
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	2	1	2	1	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	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	17	2	3	8	10	5	2	0	57
Percentage	17.5	29.8	3.5	5.3	14.0	17.5	8.8	3.5	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.

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

Type of supervision order	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	
				Number	Percentage
Bail	1,499	326	0	1,825	21.0
Home detention bail	747	100	0	847	9.8
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	1,628	417	0	2,045	23.5
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	601	226	0	827	9.5
Community service order	1,453	414	0	1,867	21.5
Parole	542	45	0	587	6.8
Home detention Orders	134	23	0	157	1.8
Interstate Orders	19	2	0	21	0.2
Other Orders	465	46	0	511	5.9
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total - orders	7,088	1,599	0	8,687	100.0
- individuals	5,454	1,286	0	6,740	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2006 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	316	98	0	414	26.3
Home detention bail	112	13	0	125	7.9
Probation	220	64	0	284	18.1
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	43	19	0	62	3.9
Community service order	349	103	0	452	28.7
Parole	110	11	0	121	7.7
Home detention Orders	15	1	0	16	1.0
Interstate Orders	3	0	0	3	0.2
Other Orders	86	10	0	96	6.1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Total - orders	1,254	319	0	1,573	100.0
- individuals	888	247	0	1,135	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2006 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	1,153	216	0	1,369	19.6
Home detention bail	624	83	0	707	10.1
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0
Probation	1,387	349	0	1,736	24.8
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	553	205	0	758	10.8
Community service order	1,080	307	0	1,387	19.8
Parole	429	34	0	463	6.6
Home detention Orders	119	22	0	141	2.0
Interstate Orders	15	2	0	17	0.2
Other Orders	378	36	0	414	5.9
Total - orders	5,738	1,254	0	6,992	100.0
- individuals	4,478	1,013	0	5,491	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2006 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	30	12	0	42	34.4
Home detention bail	11	4	0	15	12.3
Probation	21	4	0	25	20.5
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	5	2	0	7	5.7
Community service order	24	4	0	28	23.0
Parole	3	0	0	3	2.5
Home detention Orders	0	0	0	0	0
Interstate Orders	1	0	0	1	0.8
Other Orders	1	0	0	1	0.8
Total - orders	96	26	0	122	100.0
- individuals	88	26	0	114	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders commenced in 2006 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who received two or more orders during the reporting period (such as probation orders) will be counted separately each time within that category. Similarly, a prisoner who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are commenced during the reporting period. Dual orders (which were introduced in 1989 and require offenders to undergo probation supervision as well as perform a specified number of hours in unpaid community service projects) are also counted under each category.

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

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

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

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.28 Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2006: 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	691	13.0	142	11.8	0	0	833	12.8
Home detention bail	300	5.6	31	2.6	0	0	331	5.1
Home detention bond	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	2,035	38.2	531	44.2	0	0	2,566	39.3
Community service order	737	13.8	218	18.1	0	0	955	14.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	519	9.7	182	15.1	0	0	701	10.7
Parole	818	15.4	70	5.8	0	0	888	13.6
Home detention	50	0.9	11	0.9	0	0	61	0.9
Interstate Orders	27	0.5	2	0.2	0	0	29	0.4
Other Orders	148	2.8	15	1.2	0	0	163	2.5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total - individuals per order type	5,327	100.0	1,202	100.0	0	0	6,529	100.0
- discrete individuals	4,653	**	1,072	**	0	**	5,275	**

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 2006, 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 2005, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* 1988. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.29a Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2006: sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal			Number	Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown		Number	Percentage
Bail	105	33	0	138	14.5	
Home detention bail	44	3	0	47	4.9	
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	
Probation	261	75	0	336	35.4	
Community service order	139	47	0	186	19.6	
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	41	18	0	59	6.2	
Parole	136	13	0	149	15.7	
Home detention	6	1	0	7	0.7	
Interstate Orders	1	1	0	2	0.2	
Other Orders	22	4	0	26	2.7	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	
Total - individuals per order type	755	195	0	950	100.0	
- discrete individuals	635	178	0	813	**	

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 2006, 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 2005, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* 1988. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.29b Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2006: sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal			Number	Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown		Number	Percentage
Bail	575	106	0	681	12.3	
Home detention bail	251	25	0	276	5.0	
Home detention bond	2	0	0	2	0.0	
Probation	1,761	453	0	2,214	40.1	
Community service order	589	168	0	757	13.7	
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	476	164	0	640	11.6	
Parole	679	57	0	736	13.3	
Home detention	44	10	0	54	1.0	
Interstate Orders	25	1	0	26	0.5	
Other orders	126	11	0	137	2.5	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	
Total - individuals per order type	4,528	995	0	5,523	100.0	
- discrete individuals	3,974	882	0	4,856	**	

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 2006, 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 2005, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* 1988. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.29c Number of persons supervised under each type of community-based correction order at 31 December 2006: sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Unknown racial identity			Number	Total	
	Male	Female	Unknown		Number	Percentage
Bail	11	3	0	14	25.0	
Home detention bail	5	3	0	8	14.3	
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	
Probation	13	3	0	16	28.6	
Community service order	9	3	0	12	21.4	
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	2	0	0	2	3.6	
Parole	3	0	0	3	5.4	
Home detention	0	0	0	0	0	
Interstate Orders	1	0	0	1	1.8	
Other Orders	0	0	0	0	0	
Total - individuals per order type	44	12	0	56	100.0	
- discrete individuals	44	12	0	56	**	

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 2006, 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 2005, irrespective of the number of orders for which they were supervised. Because some individuals were being supervised under more than one type of order, the total number of individuals is less than the sum of individuals within each order type. 'Home detention bail' is detailed separately in this table. Prior to 1996, this category was included under the general heading of 'bail'.

'Racial identity' of the offender is as stated by the offender at the time at which they are received into the community corrections order. 'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act* 1988. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.30 Community-based correction orders completed during 2006: 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	1,003	515	2	1,500	1,020	510	397	152	54	484	5,637	67.0
Revoked/estreated/breached	666	289	0	338	872	387	157	22	4	41	2,776	33.0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0.0
Total	1,669	804	2	1,838	1,892	897	554	177	58	525	8,416	100.0

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2006 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

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

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

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

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.31 Community-based correction orders completed during 2006: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for all offenders

Type of supervision order	Total										Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Number	Percentage	
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown			
Bail	827	176	0	557	109	0	0	0	0	0	1,669	19.8
Home detention bail	466	49	0	244	45	0	0	0	0	0	804	9.6
Home detention bond	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1,179	321	0	283	55	0	0	0	0	0	1,838	21.8
CSO	802	218	0	687	185	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	22.5
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	362	148	0	293	94	0	0	0	0	0	897	10.7
Parole	371	26	0	149	8	0	0	0	0	0	554	6.6
Home detention	134	18	0	18	4	0	3	0	0	0	177	2.1
Interstate Orders	46	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	0.7
Other Orders	446	38	0	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	525	6.2
Total - orders	4,635	1,002	0	2,271	505	0	3	0	0	0	8,416	100.0
- individuals	3,934	876	0	1,895	437	0	3	0	0	0	6,739	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2006 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 2006: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Aboriginal									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Number	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	157	56	0	129	34	0	0	0	0	376	24.5
Home detention bail	63	4	0	48	12	0	0	0	0	127	8.3
Probation	145	43	0	59	16	0	0	0	0	263	17.1
Community Service Orders	174	38	0	208	56	0	0	0	0	476	31.0
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	16	8	0	31	10	0	0	0	0	65	4.2
Parole	60	3	0	46	3	0	0	0	0	112	7.3
Home detention	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.8
Interstate Orders	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.5
Other Orders	83	7	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	96	6.3
Total - orders	713	160	0	529	133	0	0	0	0	1,535	100.0
- individuals	600	137	0	402	116	0	0	0	0	1,140	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2006 for which the Department for Correctional Services had supervisory responsibility. A person who completed two or more orders during the reporting period (such as two probation orders) will be counted separately each time. Similarly, a person who successfully completes home detention and then transfers to and completes parole supervision will be counted in both categories if both are completed during the reporting period. Dual orders are counted under each category.

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

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

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

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

'Home detention bond' was detailed in this table for the first time in 2000, in response to an amendment of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*. Under S38 (2c) of that Act, the court can now suspend a sentence of imprisonment in those circumstances where it considers that, because of the defendant's ill health, disability or frailty it would be unduly harsh for the offender to spend time in prison. In suspending that sentence, the defendant is required to enter into a bond which, in these circumstances, may include a home detention condition.

The categories of CSO-fine option and CSO (expiation) included in previous reports were replaced in 2001 with the category of Financial Penalty expiated through Community Service. This change was due to the introduction of the Fine Enforcement Scheme in March 2000, which replaced the Fine Option Community Service Scheme, Expiation Community Service and imprisonment as the primary enforcement for default on a pecuniary sum.

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

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TABLE 4.32b Community-based correction orders completed during 2006: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for non-Aboriginal offenders

Type of supervision order	Non-Aboriginal									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Number	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	656	115	0	413	69	0	0	0	0	1,253	18.5
Home detention bail	396	45	0	193	32	0	0	0	0	666	9.8
Home detention bond	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.0
Probation	1,028	277	0	218	38	0	0	0	0	1,561	23.0
Community Service Orders	621	179	0	470	128	0	0	0	0	1,398	20.6
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	343	137	0	258	84	0	0	0	0	822	12.1
Parole	307	23	0	103	5	0	0	0	0	438	6.5
Home detention	125	18	0	15	4	0	3	0	0	165	2.4
Interstate Orders	37	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	47	0.7
Other Orders	362	31	0	32	3	0	0	0	0	428	6.3
Total - orders	3,877	832	0	1,705	363	0	3	0	0	6,780	100.0
- individuals	3,291	730	0	1,458	312	0	3	0	0	5,504	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2006 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 2006: manner of completion and sex by type of supervision order for offenders for whom racial identity was not recorded

Type of supervision order	Racial identity not recorded									Total	
	Successful			Revoked/Estreated/Breached			Other			Number	Percentage
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown		
Bail	14	5	0	15	6	0	0	0	0	40	39.6
Home detention bail	7	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	11	10.9
Home detention bond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Probation	6	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	14	13.9
Community Service Orders	7	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	18	17.8
Financial penalty expiated through Community Service	3	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	9.9
Parole	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4.0
Home detention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Interstate Orders	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.0
Other Orders	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.0
- orders	45	10	0	37	9	0	0	0	0	101	100.0
- individuals	43	9	0	35	9	0	0	0	0	95	

This table shows the number of community-based correction orders completed in 2006 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.

