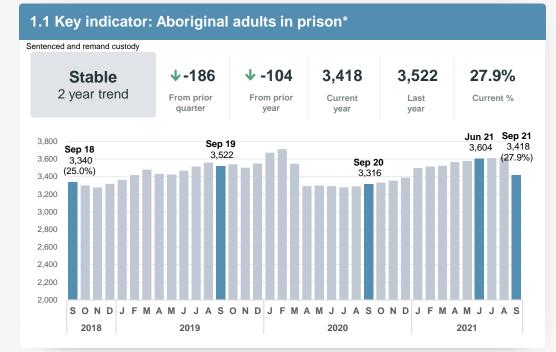
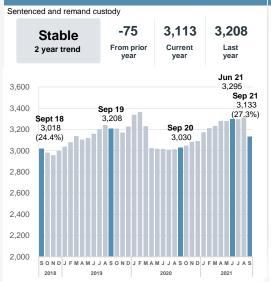
BOCSAR

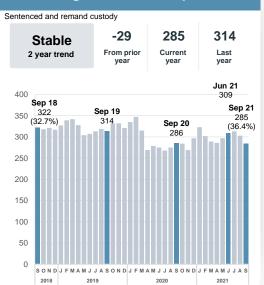
September 2021 – Aboriginal adults



1.2 Aboriginal men in prison*







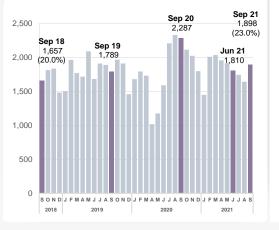


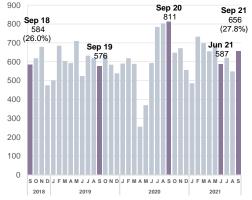
2.2 A	borid	inal me	en in (COUI

Lo	Local, District and Supreme Courts				
	Stable	+1,246	22,403	21,157	
	2 year trend	From prior year	Current year	Last year	

2.3 Aboriginal women in court

Lo	Local, District and Supreme Courts				
	Stable 2 year trend	+376 From prior year	7,551 Current year	7,175 Last year	





Note: data from March 2020 onwards have been impacted by COVID and may not represent a change in long term trend

*Custody population figures are counted as at midnight on the last day of the month (stock figures). Trends are calculated comparing the latest month with the same month from 2 years prior

Aboriginal people comprise 2.2% of the adult NSW population

BOCSAR

September 2021 – Aboriginal adults



Revocation

No revocation

%

Note: data from March 2020 onwards have been impacted by COVID and may not represent a change in long term trend

- %

No revocation

Revocation

BOCSAR

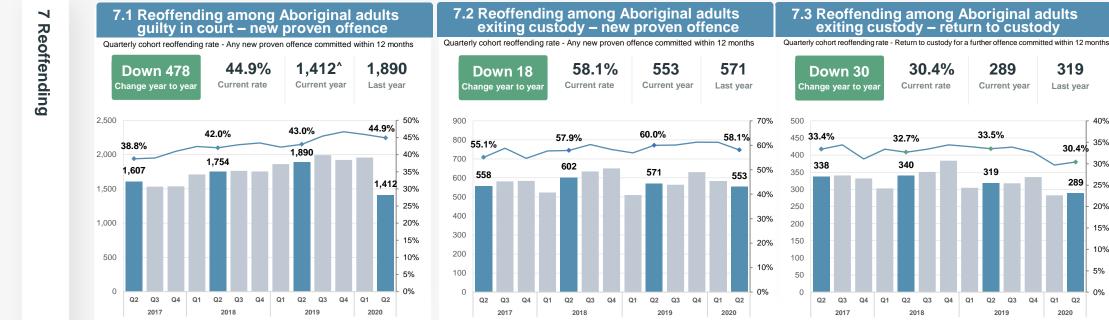
September 2021 – Aboriginal adults

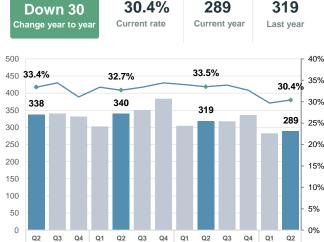


*Custody population figures are counted as at midnight on the last day of the month (stock figures). Trends are calculated comparing the latest month with the same month from 2 years prior

September 2021 – Aboriginal adults







2019

2020

2018

September 2021 – Aboriginal adults

Glossary



Measure	Definition	
1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Aboriginal adults in prison	Number of Aboriginal adults held in custody, whether remanded or sentenced. Custody population figures are counted as at midnight on the last day of the month.	
2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Aboriginal adults in court	Number of Aboriginal adults appearing in finalised criminal court appearances. A finalised appearance is one which has been fully determined by the court and for which no further court proceedings are required. Counts appearances finalised in the Local, District and Supreme Courts.	
3.1 Police court proceedings	Number of Aboriginal adults proceeded against to court by NSW Police. This measure excludes Aboriginal adults proceeded against for a breach of bail.	
4.1 Refused bail by police	Number and proportion of Aboriginal adults refused bail by the police.	
4.2 Refused bail by court	Number and proportion of Aboriginal adults refused bail at their first court bail appearance.	
4.3, 4.4, 4.5 Bail breaches	Number of Aboriginal adults whose bail was revoked due to a bail breach. 4.4 and 4.5 are a subset of 4.3 and show the reason for the bail breach, 4.4 where the offender committed a new offence, 4.5 a technical bail breach, such as reporting to police, curfew and residence.	
5.1 Found guilty in court	Number of Aboriginal adults found guilty in finalised criminal court appearances.	
5.2 Sentenced to prison		
6.1 Entering custody		
6.2, 6.3 Remand and sentenced prisoners Remand – Aboriginal adults refused bail (and small numbers granted bail but unable to meet conditions) are remander pending future court action. Sentenced - the courts have imposed custodial sentence for a proven offence.		
6.4 Prisoner's most serious offence	The most serious offence type for which each young person is in custody (remand and sentenced custody). Data is shown for the most recent month.	
7.1 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults guilty in court	Reoffending is defined as a further offence committed within 12 months of a proven court appearance and finalised by court appearance within 15 months (excludes those who received a custodial penalty). The quarterly reoffending rate is the proportion of Aboriginal adult offenders with a proven court appearance in a given three-month period that went on to commit a further proven offence within 12 months of the court appearance.	
7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody – new proven offence	Reoffending is defined as a further offence committed within 12 months of release from sentenced custody and finalised by court appearance within 15 months. The quarterly reoffending rate is the proportion of Aboriginal adult offenders released from sentenced custody in a given three-month period that went on to commit a further proven offence within 12 months of release.	
7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody – return to custody	Reoffending is defined as a further offence committed within 12 months of release from sentenced custody and finalised by court appearance within 15 months where the offender received a subsequent custodial penalty. The quarterly reoffending rate is the proportion of Aboriginal adult offenders released from sentenced custody in a given three-month period that went on to commit a further proven offence within 12 months of release and received a subsequent custodial penalty (only counts those who committee a new proven offence not parole revocations or bail refusal). 7.3 is a subset of 7.2 and shows those who were returned to custody	

September 2021 – Aboriginal young people

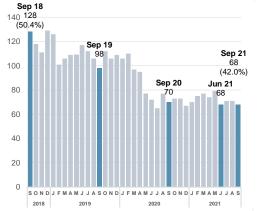




1.2 Aboriginal young males in detention*

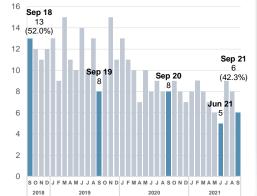
1.3 Aboriginal young females in detention*











2.1 Key indicator: Aboriginal young people in court



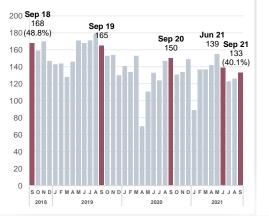
2.2 Aboriginal young males in court

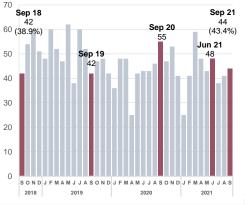
2.3 Aboriginal young females in court

Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts					
Stable	-5	1,595	1,600		
2 year trend	From prior year	Current year	Last year		

Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts

Stable	+5	528	523
2 year trend	From prior year	Current year	Last year





Note: data from March 2020 onwards have been impacted by COVID and may not represent a change in long term trend

*Custody population figures are counted as at midnight on the last day of the month (stock figures). Trends are calculated comparing the latest month with the same month from 2 years prior

Aboriginal young people comprise 5.3% of the NSW population aged 0 to 17 years)

September 2021 – Aboriginal young people



1,122

Last year

50%

40%

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

5%

0%

41.5% 45%

292

2021

1,191

Current year

42.3%

244



20

0

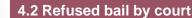
03 04 Q1 Q2 03 Q4 Q1

2018

Police YJC YOA Caution YOA Warning



4 Bail





4.3 Bail revocations following bail breach involving further offence*

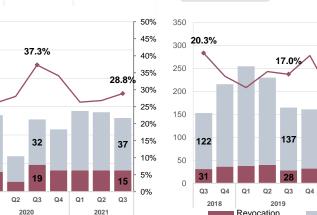


No revocation

27

2019

Revocation



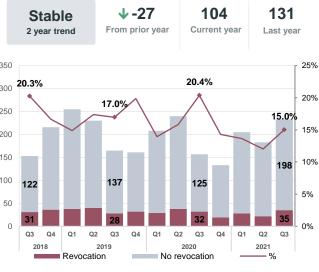
- %

4.4 Bail revocations from technical bail breach

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3

2020

*breach of bail established in court



Note: data from March 2020 onwards have been impacted by COVID and may not represent a change in long term trend

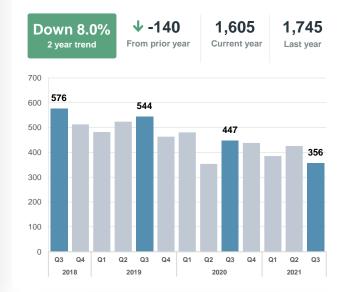
September 2021 – Aboriginal young people

5.1 Found guilty in court



5. Criminal Courts

6. Custody

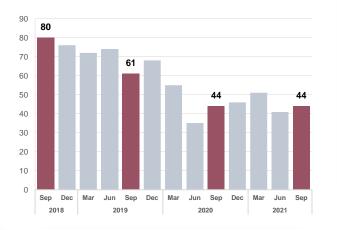




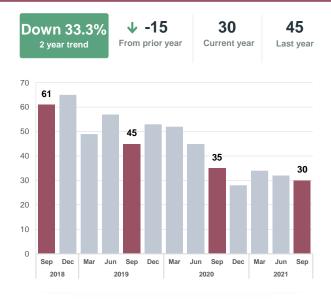


6.2 Remand custody population*

Down 27.9%	↓ -17	44	61
2 year trend	From prior year	Current year	Last year

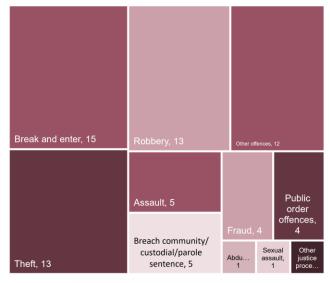


6.3 Sentenced custody population*



6.4 Detainee's most serious offence

The most serious offence for which a person is detained



Note: data from March 2020 onwards have been impacted by COVID and may not represent a change in long term trend

*Custody population figures are counted as at midnight on the last day of the month (stock figures). Trends are calculated comparing the latest month with the same month from 2 years prior

September 2021 – Aboriginal young people



50%

45%

40%

35%

30%

25%

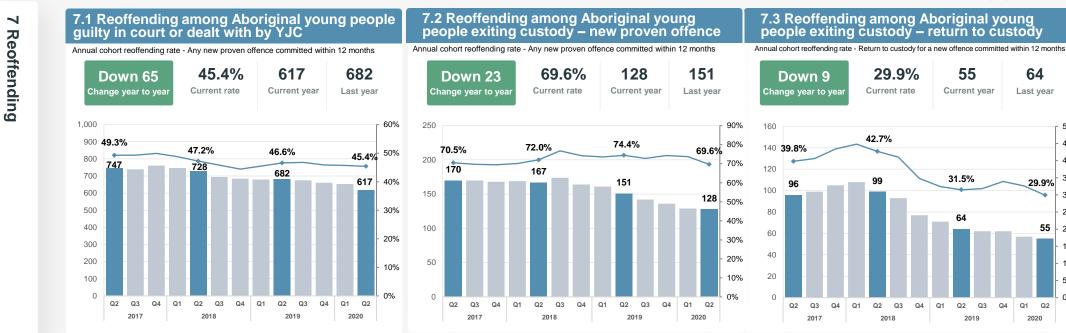
20%

15%

10%

5%

∩%



September 2021 – Aboriginal young people

Glossary



Measure	Definition		
1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Aboriginal young people in detention	Number of Aboriginal young people held in juvenile detention, whether remanded or sentenced. Custody population figures are counted as at midnight on the last day of the month.		
2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Aboriginal young people in court	Number of Aboriginal young people appearing in finalised criminal court appearances. A finalised appearance is one which has been fully determined by the court and for which no further court proceedings are required. Counts appearances finalised in the Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts.		
3.1 Police court proceedings	Number of Aboriginal young people proceeded against to court by NSW Police. This measure excludes Aboriginal young people proceeded against for a breach of bail.		
3.1 Diversions from court	Number of Aboriginal young people proceeded against by NSW Police via a Youth Justice Conference referral or a caution or warning under the Young Offenders Act.		
4.1 Refused bail by police	Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people refused bail by the police.		
4.2 Refused bail by court	Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people refused bail at their first court bail appearance.		
4.3, 4.4 Bail breaches	Number of Aboriginal young people whose bail was revoked due to a bail breach. 4.4 shows breaches where the offender committed a new offence, 4.5 shows a technical bail breach, such as reporting to police, curfew and residence.		
5.1 Found guilty in court	Number of Aboriginal young people found guilty in finalised criminal court appearances.		
5.2 Sentenced to prison	Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people sentenced to juvenile detention.		
6.1 Entering custody	Number of Aboriginal young people received into custody. Excludes those held in police/court cell complexes.		
6.2, 6.3 Remand and sentenced population	Remand – Aboriginal young people refused bail (and small numbers granted bail but unable to meet conditions) are remanded in custody pending future court action. Sentenced - the courts have imposed custodial sentence for a proven offence.		
6.4 Detainee's most serious offence	The most serious offence type for which each person is in custody (remand and sentenced custody). Data is shown for the most recent month.		
7.1 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people guilty in court or dealt with by YJC	Reoffending is defined as a further offence committed within 12 months of a Youth Justice Conference or proven court appearance and finalised by court appearance or Youth Justice Conference within 15 months (excludes those who received a custodial penalty). Data is presented for a 12-month period (annual cohort) ending with the relevant quarter.		
7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people exiting custody – new proven offence	Reoffending is defined as a further offence committed within 12 months of release from sentenced custody and finalised by court appearance or Youth Justice Conference within 15 months. Data is presented for a 12-month period (annual cohort) ending with the relevant quarter.		
7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people exiting custody – return to custody	Reoffending is defined as a further offence committed within 12 months of release from sentenced custody and finalised by court appearance within 15 months where the offender received a subsequent custodial penalty. Data is presented for a 12-month period (annual cohort) ending with the relevant quarter. This measure counts only those offenders who committed a new proven offence not parole revocations or bail refusal. 7.3 is a subset of 7.2 and shows those who were returned to custody.		

September 2021 – Summary



	Adults		Young peo	ople
	Key indicators			
Prison	Stable	There are currently 3,418 Aboriginal adults in prison in NSW (representing 27.9% of the adult prison population).	Down	There are currently 74 Aboriginal young people in detention in NSW (representing 42.3% of juvenile detention population).
D		The number of Aboriginal adult men and women in prison was stable over the 2 years to September 2021.		Aboriginal young people in detention fell 30.2%. Both the number of young Aboriginal males and females have fallen.
Court	Stable	The number of Aboriginal adults appearing in court is stable.	Stable	The number of Aboriginal young people appearing in court is stable. The trend for both young Aboriginal males and females
7		The number of Aboriginal adult men and women appearing in court was stable over the 2 years to September 2021.		was also stable.
	Secondary mea	sures		
Police	Stable	Police court proceedings against Aboriginal adults were stable over the 2 years to September 2021.	Stable	Both the number of Aboriginal young people proceeded to court and those diverted from court (police YJC, caution or warning) were stable over the 2 years to September 2021
Bail	Stable	The number of Aboriginal adults being bail revoked for a technical breach or for committing a new offence while on bail was stable over the 2 years in September 2021.	Stable	The number of Aboriginal young people being bail revoked for a technical breach or for committing a new offence while on bail was stable over the 2 years in September 2021.
Courts	Stable	Court convictions and custodial sentences for Aboriginal adults are stable.	Down	Aboriginal young people found guilty in court fell 8.0% over the 2 years in September 2021. The number and percent of Aboriginal young people sentenced to detention is also down 24.2%.
Custody	Up	Aboriginal adults on remand rose by 5.4% over the last 2 years to September 2021.	Down	The numbers of Aboriginal young people on remand and in sentenced detention both fell over the 2 years to September 2021, 27.9% and 33.3%, respectively.
Reoffend	Down	The number of Aboriginal adults returning to custody within a year of being released is declining, down 30 adults to 30.4%.	Down	The number of Aboriginal young people returning to custody within a year of being released is declining, down 9 young people. The proportion returning to custody is also falling, down to 29.9%.