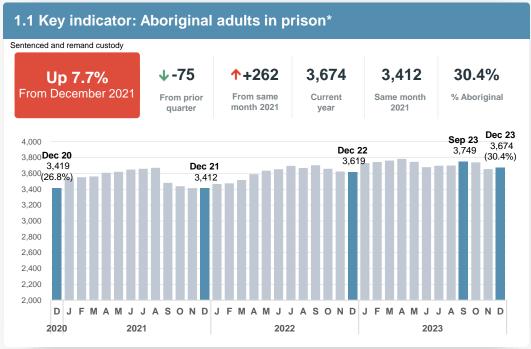
NSW Closing the Gap Target 10 Quarterly Report

DECEMBER 2023

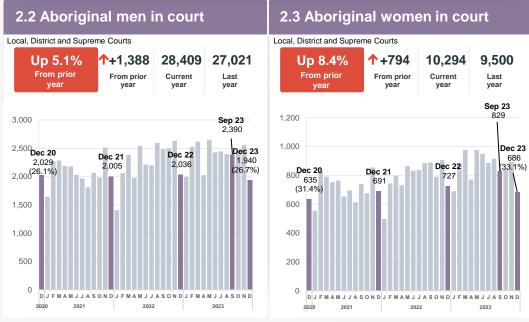
BOCSAR

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system









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

NSW Closing the Gap Target 10 Quarterly Report

DECEMBER 2023



3. Police

4

50

Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1

2020

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



100

Q2 Q3

Q4

2021

No revocation

2022

2021

% Revocation

No revocation

Q4

5

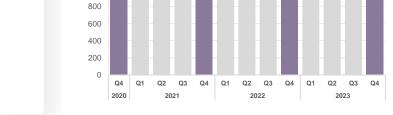
Criminal Courts

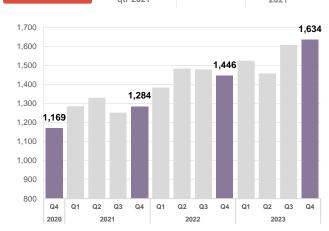
6. Custody

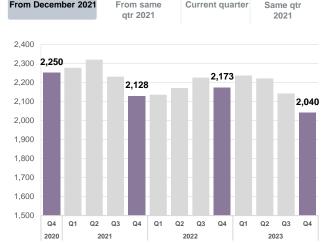


Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system







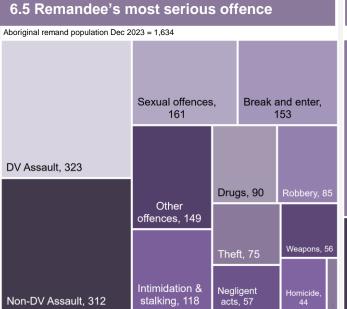


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Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

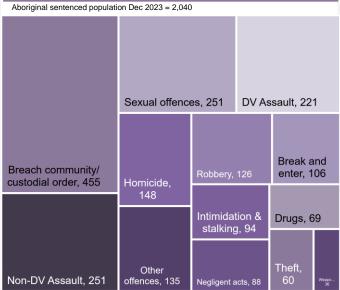
<u>ი</u> Custody

6.4 Length of stay in custody Average number of days for persons discharged by discharge date Down 11.9% **1.9% 1.9** 194 days | 220 days 12-month From prior year From prior year average last year 236 186 200 150 50 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2



6.6 Sentenced prisoner's most serious offence





7.1 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults quilty in court - new proven offence

Quarterly cohort reoffending rate - Any new proven offence committed within 12 months



7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody - new proven offence

570

602

Quarterly cohort reoffending rate - Any new proven offence committed within 12 months 61.6%

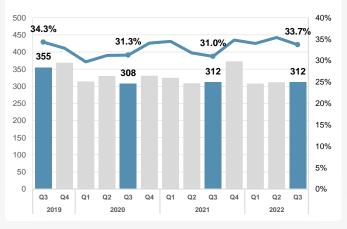
Down 32

Change year to	year Current	rate Curre	ent year	Last year
61.5%	63.0%	59.8%	5	61.6%
637	619	602		570
Q3 Q4 Q	1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3	Q4 Q1	Q2 Q3
2019	2020	2021		2022

7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody - return to custody

Quarterly cohort reoffending rate - Return to custody for a further offence committed within 12 months





NSW Closing the Gap Target 10 Quarterly Report

DECEMBER 2023

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



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. Due to improvement in police recording of Aboriginality since Jan 2022, the number of persons with a recorded Aboriginal status has increased.

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

Number and proportion of Aboriginal adults sentenced to custody.

5.3 Sentenced to custody from remand

Number and proportion of Aboriginal adults refused bail at court finalisation by whether they received a custodial or non-custodial penalty.

6.1 Entering custody

Number of Aboriginal adults received into custody. Excludes those held in police/court cell complexes.

6.2, 6.3 Remand and sentenced prisoners

Remand – Aboriginal adults 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 Length of stay in custody

The average number of days spent in custody for Aboriginal adults discharged from custody.

6.5, 6.6 Prisoner's most serious offence

The most serious offence type for which each adults is in custody (remand and sentenced custody shown separately). 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 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.

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Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

2021

quarter

Sentenced and remand custody

Stable

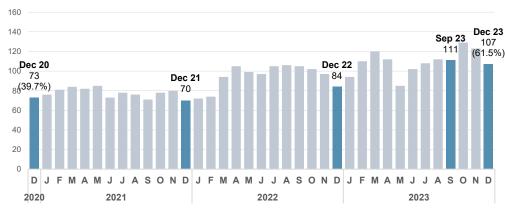
From December

61.5%

% Aboriginal

1.1 Key indicator: Aboriginal young people in detention* Sentenced and remand custody +37107 70 **J-4** Up 52.9% From December 2021 From prior From same Current Same month

quarter



month 2021

1.3 Aboriginal young females in detention*

From same

month 2021

5

Current

quarter

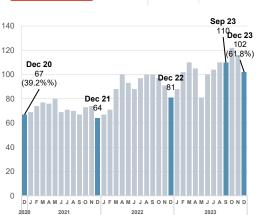
Same month

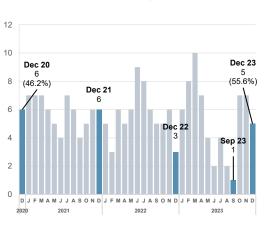
2021

Up 59.4% **+38** 102 64 From same Current Same month month 2021 quarter 2021 Sep 23

1.2 Aboriginal young males in detention*

Sentenced and remand custody





2.1 Key indicator: Aboriginal young people in court

Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts

Up 6.9% From prior year

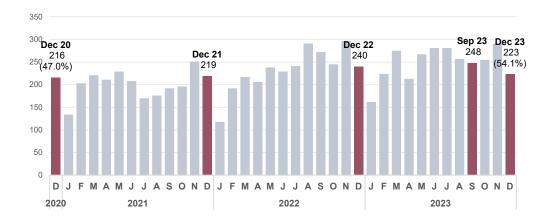
↓_17 From prior quarter

2.977 **1** +191 From prior year

Current year

2.786 54.1% % Aboriginal

Last vear



2.2 Aboriginal young males in court

2.3 Aboriginal young females in court

Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts

Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts

Up 5.8%

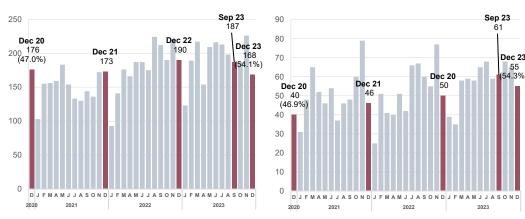
1+126 From prior 2,287 2,161 Current Last year

Up 10.4% From prior

1 +65 From prior

690 625 Current

Last year



DECEMBER 2023

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Police

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



3.2 Diversion from court*



4.1 Refused bail by police



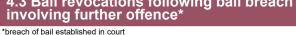


4.3 Bail revocations following bail breach 4.2 Refused bail by court involving further offence'

2020

■Police YJC

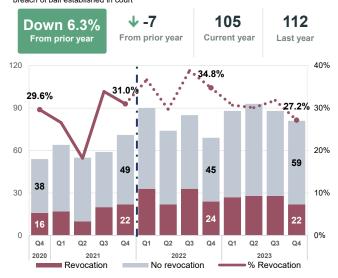




2022

■YOA Warning

■ YOA Caution



4.4 Bail revocations from technical bail breach





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Criminal Courts

6. Custody

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



Reoffending

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



6.5 Short-term remand*

*Number of persons that spent less than 2 days spent in custody by discharge date



350

250

200

150

100

50

04

2020

300 57.5%



1,158 Current year 973 Last year

50%

30%

20%

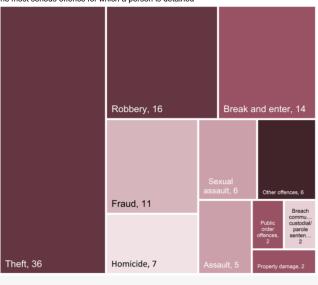
10%

212 40%

Q2 Q3

The most serious offence for which a person is detained

6.6 Detainee's most serious offence



7.1 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people guilty in court or dealt with by YJC

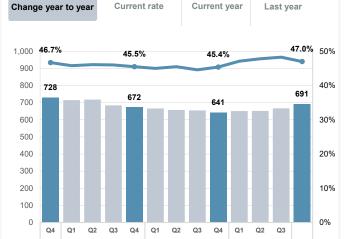
691

641

Annual cohort reoffending rate - Any new proven offence committed within 12 months

47.0%

Up 50



7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people exiting custody – new proven offence

03

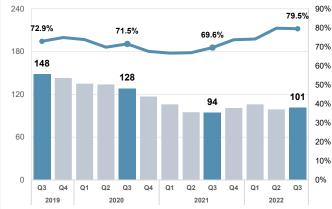
2022

04

Annual cohort reoffending rate - Any new proven offence committed within 12 months

04 01

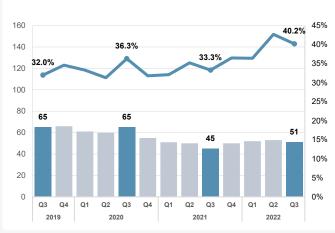




7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people exiting custody – return to custody

Annual cohort reoffending rate - Return to custody for a new offence committed within 12 months





NSW Closing the Gap Target 11 Quarterly Report

DECEMBER 2023

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Glossary

Measure

1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Aboriginal young people in detention

2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Aboriginal young people in court

3.1 Police court proceedings

3.1 Diversions from court

4.1 Refused bail by police

4.2 Refused bail by court

4.3, 4.4 Bail breaches

5.1 Found guilty in court

5.2 Sentenced to prison

5.3 Sentenced to custody from remand

6.1 Entering custody

6.2, 6.3 Remand and sentenced population

6.4 Length of stay in custody

6.5 Short-term remand

6.6 Detainee's most serious offence

7.1 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people guilty in court or dealt with by YJC

7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people exiting custody – new proven offence

7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal young people exiting custody – return to custody

Definition

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

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

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.

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. Due to improvement in police recording of Aboriginality since Jan 2022, the number of persons with a recorded Aboriginal status has increased

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. Fare evasion offences have been excluded from these proceedings as they are regarded as a diversion from an infringement notice, and not directly a diversion from court. Due to improvement in police recording of Aboriginality since Jan 2022, the number of persons with a recorded Aboriginal status has increased

Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people refused bail by the police.

Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people refused bail at their first court bail appearance.

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.

Number of Aboriginal young people found guilty in finalised criminal court appearances.

Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people sentenced to juvenile detention.

Number and proportion of Aboriginal young people refused bail at court finalisation by whether they received a custodial penalty or not.

Number of Aboriginal young people received into custody. Excludes those held in police/court cell complexes.

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.

The average number of days spent in custody for Aboriginal young people discharged from custody.

The number and proportion of Aboriginal young people discharged from custody that spent less than 2 days in custody

The most serious offence type for which each person is in custody (remand and sentenced custody). Data is shown for the most recent month.

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.

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 guarter.

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.