10,457

Jun 23

Current

10,478

Last

year

Mar 24

Jun 24

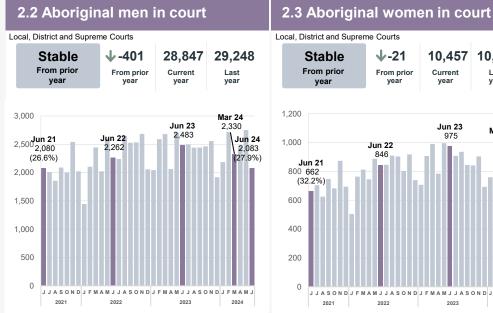
(34.7%)

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system







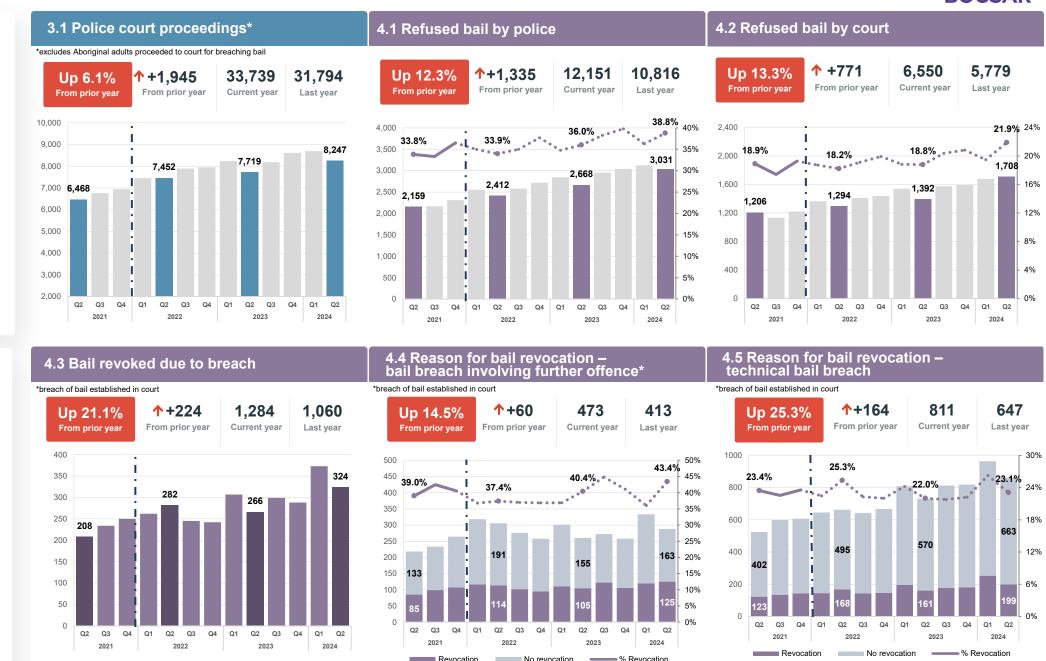


BOCSAR

3. Police

4

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



BOCSAR

5. Criminal Courts

6. Custody

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



<u>ნ</u> Custody

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system





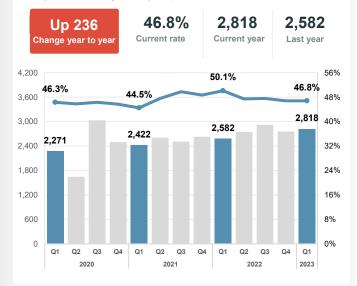
549

540

Reoffending

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

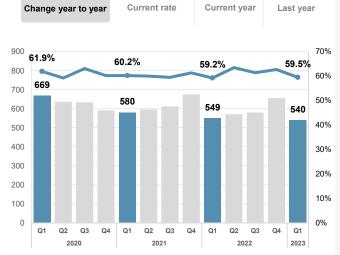
Quarterly cohort reoffending rate - Any new proven offence committed within 12 months



7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody - new proven offence

Quarterly cohort reoffending rate - Any new proven offence committed within 12 months 59.5%

Down 9



7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody - return to custody

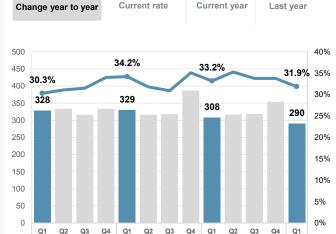
Quarterly cohort reoffending rate - Return to custody for a further offence committed within 12 months

290

308

31.9%

Down 18



Aboriginal people comprise 3.2% of the adult NSW population (2021 ABS Estimated Resident Population)

NSW Closing the Gap Target 10 Quarterly Report

Aboriginal adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



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10.7	1-1-	~1	

1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Aboriginal adults in prison

2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Aboriginal adults in court

Definition

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.

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.

BOCSAR

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

1.1 Key indicator: Aboriginal young people in detention* 2.1 Key indicator: Aboriginal young people in court Sentenced and remand custody Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts 58.7% 54.7% 145 97 3.105 3.030 **1** +1 **+**+48 **1**+75 **1**+76 Up 49.5% Stable From June 2022 From prior year From prior From same Current Same month % Aboriginal From prior From prior Current Last % Aboriginal quarter month 2022 quarter 2022 quarter year year year Jun 24 Mar 24 160 (58.7%) Jun 23 Mar 24 Jun 24 Jun 21 Jun 22 Jun 23 (54.7%)Jun 22 235 Jun 21 (47.8%) 100 74 200 150 60 100 40 20 50 2021 2022 2023 2024 2021 2022 2023 2024 1.2 Aboriginal young males in detention* 1.3 Aboriginal young females in detention* 2.2 Aboriginal young males in court 2.3 Aboriginal young females in court Sentenced and remand custody Sentenced and remand custody Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts Children's, Local, District and Supreme Courts Up 58.0% 139 88 **1** -3 6 9 **Stable 1**+6 2,333 2,327 Up 9.8%% **1**+69 772 703 Down 33.3% From prior From June 2022 From same From prior Current Last From prior Current Last From same Current Same month Current Same month month 2022 quarter 2022 month 2022 quarter 2022 year Jun 24 Mar 24 Jun 24 139 300 (59.1%) 90 72 (57.6%)Mar 24 140 80 Jun 23 129 Mar 24 250 Jun 23 120 ⁷⁰ Jun 22 Mar 24 Jun 22 Jun 24 Jun 23 Jun 21 63 ₂₀₀Jun 21 Jun 22 Jun 22 60 (48.2%) Jun 22 (47.7%) (37.4%)150 Jun 21 40 ⁶(30.8% 100 30 Jun 23 40 20 50 20 10

2024

2021

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2023

2023

June 2024

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system









4.1 Refused bail by police

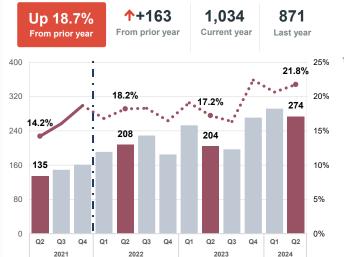


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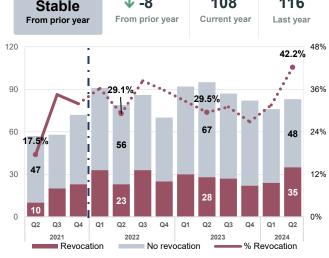
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Police

4.3 Bail revocations following bail breach 4.2 Refused bail by court involving further offence³







4.4 Bail revocations from technical bail breach



Q4

2024

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Criminal Courts

6. Custody

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



Q3

2023

Q1 Q2 Q1

2024

2021

Q1

Q2 Q3

Q2

Q4

5

Q1

2024

Q2

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

Custody

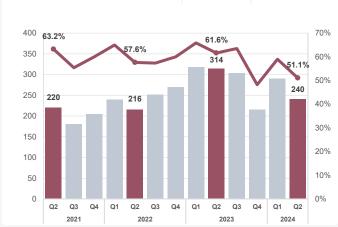
Reoffending



6.5 Short-term remand*

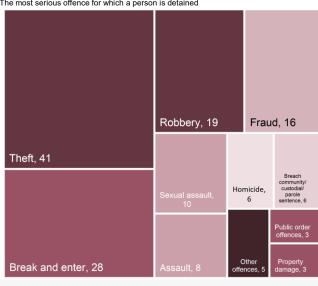
*Number of persons that spent less than 2 days spent in custody by discharge date





6.6 Detainee's most serious offence

The most serious offence for which a person is detained



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

102

Current year

112

Last year

88.7%

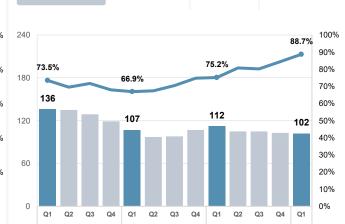
Current rate

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

Down 10

Change year to year

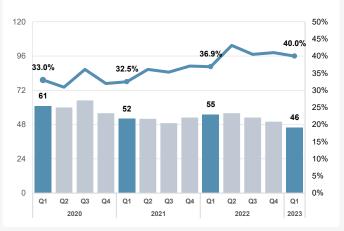
	Jp 37 e year to year	45.7% Current rate	704 Current year	667 Last year
1,000	46.0%	45.5%	47.6%	45.7% 50'
800	728			40'



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

Aboriginal young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system



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

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 quarter.

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.