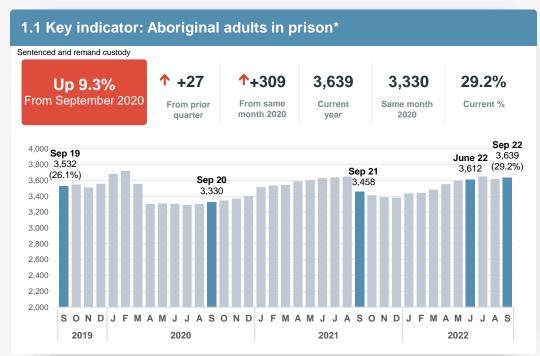
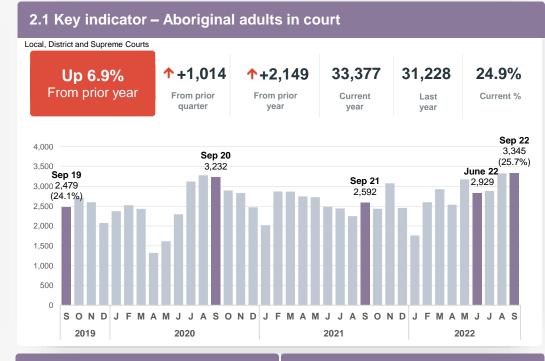
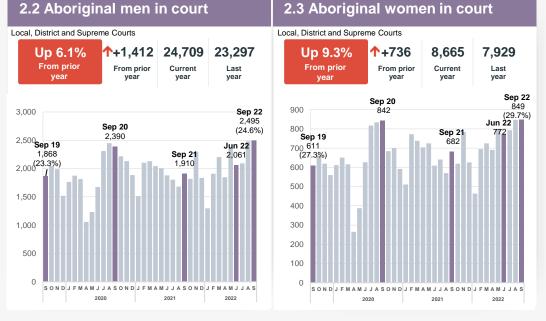
September 2022 – Aboriginal adults







1.2 Aboriginal men in prison* 1.3 Aboriginal women in prison* Sentenced and remand custody Sentenced and remand custody Up 9.1% 3.322 3,044 Up 10.8% 317 286 From same Current Same month From same Current Same month 2020 month 2020 2020 month 2020 2020 Sep 22 Sep 22 3,600 Jun 22 (28.5%) Sep 19 (40.4%)Sep 19 35₀ 314 (32.3% Jun 22 3,400 3,218 3,289 Sep 21 (25.6%) Sep 20 Sep 21 Sep 20 286 3,200 300 3,044 3,000 250 2,800 200 2,600 150 2.400 100 2.200 50 2,000



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

September 2022 - Aboriginal adults



ယ Police 3.1 Police court proceedings*

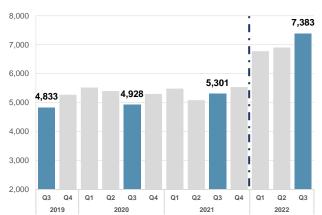
4.1 Refused bail by police

4.2 Refused bail by court

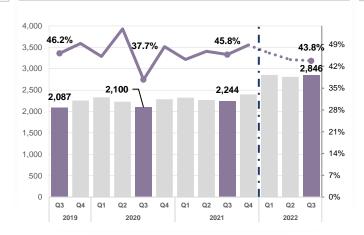
*excludes Aboriginal adults proceeded to court for breaching bail

In Jan 2022 it became mandatory for NSW Police to ask all offenders if they identify as Aboriginal. As a result of this practice change, both the

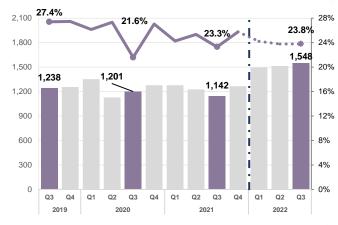
number and proportion of Aboriginal offenders has increased.



In Jan 2022 it became mandatory for NSW Police to ask all offenders if they identify as Aboriginal. As a result of this practice change, both the number and proportion of Aboriginal offenders has increased.



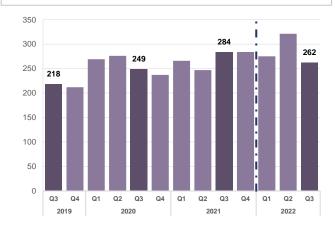
In Jan 2022 it became mandatory for NSW Police to ask all offenders if they identify as Aboriginal. As a result of this practice change, both the number and proportion of Aboriginal offenders has increased.



4.3 Bail revoked due to breach

*breach of bail established in court

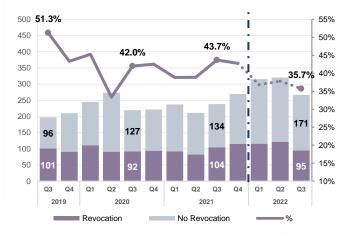
In Jan 2022 it became mandatory for NSW Police to ask all offenders if they identify as Aboriginal. As a result of this practice change, both the number and proportion of Aboriginal offenders has increased.



4.4 Reason for bail revocation bail breach involving further offence*

*breach of bail established in court

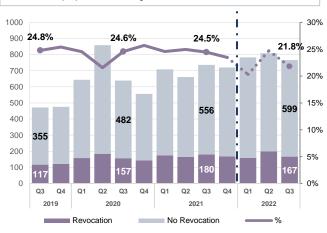
In Jan 2022 it became mandatory for NSW Police to ask all offenders if they identify as Aboriginal. As a result of this practice change, both the number and proportion of Aboriginal offenders has increased.



4.5 Reason for bail revocation technical bail breach

*breach of bail established in court

In Jan 2022 it became mandatory for NSW Police to ask all offenders if they identify as Aboriginal. As a result of this practice change, both the number and proportion of Aboriginal offenders has increased.



September 2022 - Aboriginal adults



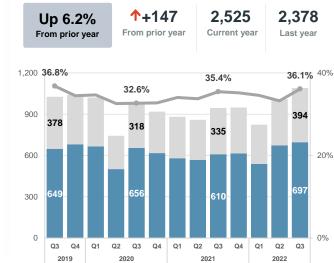
5 **Criminal Courts**



800

Q1 Q2

6.2 Remand custody population*



6. Custody

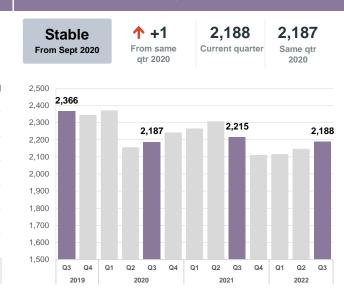




Q4 Q1 Q3

Q1 Q2

2022



6.3 Sentenced custody population*

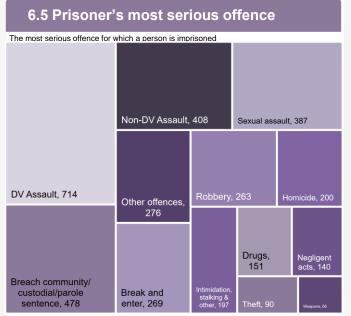
6.1 Entering custody

September 2022 – Aboriginal adults



6. Custody



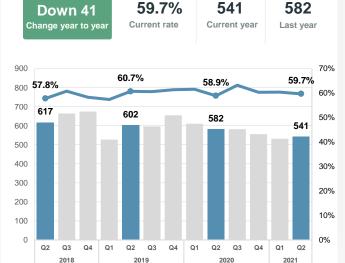


7. Reoffending



7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody – new proven offence

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

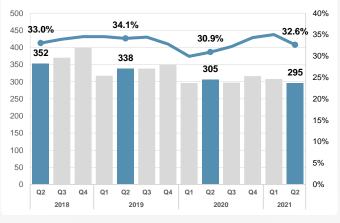


7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody – return to custody

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



32.6% Current rate 295 Current year 305 Last year



September 2022 – Aboriginal adults



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	100		-	24

1.1, 1.2, 1.3 Aboriginal adults in prison

2.1, 2.2, 2.3 Aboriginal adults in court

3.1 Police court proceedings

4.1 Refused bail by police

4.2 Refused bail by court

4.3, 4.4, 4.5 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 prisoners

6.4 Length of stay in custody

6.5 Prisoner's most serious offence

7.1 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults guilty in court

7.2 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody – new proven offence

7.3 Reoffending among Aboriginal adults exiting custody – return to custody

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.

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.

Number and proportion of Aboriginal adults refused bail by the police.

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

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.

Number of Aboriginal adults found guilty in finalised criminal court appearances.

Number and proportion of Aboriginal adults sentenced to custody.

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

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.