2.14 Contact with criminal justice system

The prevalence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in prison custody, other contact with the criminal justice system, including police custody and juvenile justice, and relationships with health and social factors

Data sources

Data for this measure come from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) National Prison Census, National Policy Custody Survey, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) National Deaths in Custody Program annual report, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set, the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey and the AIC Drug Use Monitoring in Australia survey.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The ABS conducted the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) between August 2002 and April 2003. The 2008 NATSISS was conducted between August 2008 and April 2009. The survey provides information about the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations of Australia for a wide range of areas of social concern including health, education, culture and labour force participation. The 2008 NATSISS included for the first time children aged under 15. The NATSISS will be conducted every six years, with the next survey planned for 2013.

The 2008 NATSISS collected information by personal interview from 13,300 Indigenous Australians across all states and territories of Australia, including those living in remote areas. The sample covered persons aged 15 years and over who are usual residents in selected private dwellings. It collected information on a wide range of subjects including family and culture, health, education, employment, income, financial stress, housing, and law and justice.

National Prison Census

The ABS collects data from administrative records on persons in prison custody on 30 June each year in all jurisdictions. This Census includes all prisoners in adult corrective services, but not persons in juvenile institutions, psychiatric care or police custody. The Census collects information on the number of people in custody, legal status (sentenced or unsentenced), prior imprisonment, the most serious offence committed and length of sentence.

National Police Custody Survey

The latest National Police Custody Survey conducted in 2007 collected information on the number of people who passed through police custody (as opposed to custody in the prison system) in all jurisdictions. Survey findings are reported on: how many people go into and out of police cells over the course of one month; why people are placed in police custody; the types of offences associated with police custody; the length of time that people are in police custody; the proportions of incidents in which Indigenous people are involved; rates of

Indigenous and non-Indigenous custody per population; and whether these patterns change over time.

The Indigenous status of the victim or perpetrator or both is based on police identification.

There are some inconsistencies in the method of data collection between jurisdictions and thus care should be taken in comparing data between states and territories.

Deaths in custody in Australia: National Deaths in Custody Program annual report

As a requirement of the Deaths in Custody Royal Commission, the AIC collects data on deaths in custody each year for all jurisdictions. Data collected include custodial authority (police, prison, juvenile justice/welfare), legal status (sentenced or unsentenced), cause of death, manner of death, location of death and most serious offence.

Indigenous status is determined by previous self-identification to prison authorities.

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) survey

DUMA is an annual survey which has been conducted by the AIC since 1999 at some locations across Australia. The survey reports on drug use among police detainees at selected police stations. The survey is by a voluntary questionnaire and drug use is confirmed by a urine sample provided by the detainee.

The number of detainees questioned is quite low and thus includes a very small Indigenous sample. The Indigenous status of the detainee is established by the following question: 'What is your ethnic background?' (if the respondent mentions 'Australian' but not 'Aboriginal', prompt: 'Do you consider yourself an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?').

Analysis is presented by state/territory, as the figures do not permit national coverage.

Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set

The AIHW holds the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set and this contains data on young people under juvenile justice supervision in the community and in detention.

The AIHW collects these data, which include both community-based and detention-based supervision, from the departments in each state and territory with responsibility for juvenile justice. Data are available by financial year from 2000–01.

The standard ABS question on Indigenous status is included in this National Minimum Data Set. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people were over-represented in juvenile justice supervision, especially in detention. Although only about 5% of young Australians are Indigenous, almost 40% of those under supervision on an average day were Indigenous. The over-representation was higher in detention, where over half of those in detention and almost 60% of unsentenced detainees were Indigenous. An Indigenous person aged 10–17 years is around 16 times as likely to be under supervision on an average day as a non-Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years.

The Health of Australia's Prisoners

In 2009, the AIHW conducted the inaugural National Prisoner Health Census. This census collected information from prisoners throughout Australia during a one week period. It

includes information on the health of prisoners at the time of entry to prisons, their use of health services while in prison, as well as some information on the prison environment. The Census data was used in compiling a report on indicators of the health of prisoners. Most jurisdictions collect Indigenous status information from individual prisoners. It is uncommon for corrective services agencies to collect Indigenous status from anyone other than the prisoner themselves. The accuracy of this data has not been assessed.

Data analyses

People in prison custody

Data on Indigenous people in prison custody come from the ABS National Prison Census which collected information about persons held in Australian prisons on the night of 30 June 2009. These data are published in the ABS publication *Prisoners in Australia* 2009 (ABS 2009).

- As at 30 June 2009, there were 7,385 Indigenous prisoners (7,372 aged 18 years and over) recorded in the National Prison Census (Table 2.14.1).
- After adjusting for differences in age structure, the age-standardised rate of imprisonment for Indigenous prisoners was 1,891 per 100,000 adult population compared with 136 per 100,000 adult population for non-Indigenous prisoners, making Indigenous people 14 times more likely than non-Indigenous persons to be in prison at 30 June 2009 (Table 2.14.2).
- Indigenous Australians were imprisoned at a crude rate of 2,310 per 100,000 (Table 2.14.2).

People in prison custody by age and sex

- The median age of Indigenous prisoners was 31 years compared with 35 years for non-Indigenous prisoners (Table 2.14.1).
- Imprisonment rates were highest among those aged 25–29 and 20–24 in the Indigenous population and among those aged 25-29 and 30-34 in the non-Indigenous population.
- Approximately 92% of the total Indigenous prisoners were male, and 8% were female. Imprisonment rates were much higher for Indigenous males than Indigenous females (6,783 per 100,000 compared with 602 per 100,000). The non-Indigenous proportions of prisoners are similar, 93% are male, 7% are female, however the crude rates are lower 247.0 and 17.9 per 100,000 respectively (Table 2.14.1).

		Males			Females			Persons	
Age group (years)	Number	Per cent	Rate ^(a)	Number	Per cent	Rate ^(a)	Number	Per cent	Rate ^(a)
					Indigenous				
Under 18	13	0.2	201.9	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.2	103.5
18	109	1.6	1,713.6	7	1.2	116.8	116	1.6	938.8
19	229	3.4	3,719.9	19	3.2	331.2	248	3.4	2,085.4
20–24	1,460	21.5	5,796.2	97	16.1	401.1	1,557	21.1	3,153.6
25–29	1,436	21.2	6,974.6	139	23.1	680.3	1,575	21.3	3,839.5
30–34	1,199	17.7	6,885.3	124	20.7	694.5	1,323	17.9	3,751.3
35–39	1,038	15.3	5,897.1	108	17.9	569.6	1,146	15.5	3,134.3
40–44	639	9.4	4,194.0	62	10.3	370.2	701	9.5	2,191.9
45–49	373	5.5	2,815.1	32	5.3	219.0	405	5.5	1,453.7
50–54	181	2.7	1,678.6	7	1.2	60.1	188	2.5	838.4
55–59	55	0.8	680.5	4	0.7	44.9	59	0.8	347.2
60–64	33	0.5	594.1	3	0.3	47.6	36	0.5	303.7
65 and over	18	0.3	234.1	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.3	100.8
Total (crude)	6,783	100.0	4,230.3	602	100.0	359.1	7,385	100.0	2,251.5
Mean age	32.1			32.3			32.1		
Median age	30.6			31.7			30.7		
				No	on-Indigenou	IS			
Under 18	24	0.1	16.4	0	0.0	0.0	24	0.1	8.4
18	143	0.7	95.5	7	0.5	4.9	150	0.7	51.5
19	344	1.7	224.4	19	1.3	13.1	363	1.7	121.9
20–24	2,897	14.4	372.0	163	10.9	22.0	3,060	14.2	201.1
25–29	3,602	18.0	465.4	274	18.4	36.4	3,876	18.0	253.9
30–34	3,355	16.7	461.2	260	17.4	35.9	3,615	16.8	248.9
35–39	3,141	15.7	401.5	251	16.8	31.8	3,392	15.7	215.7
40–44	2,295	11.4	308.9	190	12.7	25.4	2,485	11.5	166.5
45–49	1,587	7.9	208.2	151	10.1	19.5	1,738	8.1	113.1
50–54	1,093	5.4	156.5	93	6.2	13.1	1,186	5.5	84.2
55–59	662	3.3	104.0	42	2.8	6.5	704	3.3	54.9
60–64	455	2.3	79.3	28	1.9	4.9	483	2.2	42.1
65 and over	465	2.3	35.5	13	0.9	0.8	478	2.2	16.6
Total (crude)	20,063	100.0	247.0	1,491	100.0	17.9	21,554	100.0	130.9
Mean age	36.4			36.7			36.4		
Median age	34.5			35.5			34.5		

Table 2.14.1: People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, sex and age group, as at 30 June 2009

(a) Rates per 100,000 adult population.

Source: ABS 2009.

People in prison custody by state/territory

• Western Australia and South Australia recorded the highest age-standardised ratios of Indigenous to non-Indigenous rates of imprisonment, with Indigenous persons being 20 and 16 times as likely to be in prison as non-Indigenous Australians in these jurisdictions respectively (Table 2.14.2).

			Indige	nous				Non-Indigenous			
		Numbe	r		Age-		Number			Age-	Age-
	Males	Females	Persons ^(a)	Crude rate ^(b)	standardised rate ^(c)	Males	Females	Persons ^(a)	Crude rate ^(b)	standardised rate ^(c)	standardised rate ratio ^(d)
NSW ^(e)	2,138	236	2,374	2,591.1	2,153.1	7,789	587	8,376	156.3	163.9	13.1
Vic	221	20	241	1,158.8	968.4	3,847	262	4,109	98.7	100.8	9.6
Qld	1,460	116	1,576	1,732.9	1,427.2	3,791	300	4,091	124.5	128.5	11.1
WA	1,633	157	1,790	4,075.4	3,328.7	2,445	184	2,629	159.1	163.0	20.4
SA	420	29	449	2,596.6	2,072.4	1,419	92	1,511	121.2	133.4	15.5
Tas	61	5	66	577.5	470.7	431	38	469	126.1	146.1	3.2
ACT ^(f)	23	3	26	965.5	759.6	157	20	177	65.8	63.2	12.0
NT	827	37	864	2,104.2	1,699.6	184	10	192	160.6	152.5	11.1
Aust	6,783	603	7,386	2,309.8	1,890.7	20,063	1,493	21,554	130.9	135.6	13.9

Table 2.14.2: People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, sex and state/territory, 30 June 2009

(a) Includes sex not stated.

(b) Number per 100,000 adult population.

(c) Number per 100,000 adult population directly age-standardised to 2001 Australian standard population.

(d) The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous imprisonment is calculated by dividing the Indigenous age-standardised rate by the non-Indigenous age-standardised rate.

(e) Numbers and rates for New South Wales exclude ACT prisoners held in New South Wales.

(f) Rates for Australian Capital Territory include ACT prisoners held in New South Wales as well as ACT prisoners held in the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: ABS 2009.

People in prison custody by legal status and most serious offence/charge

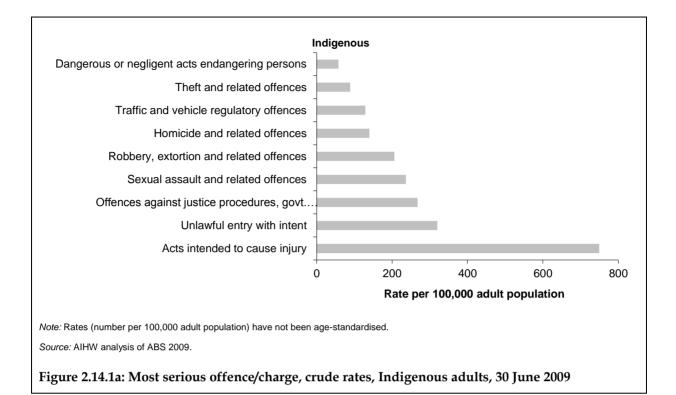
- As at 30 June 2009, approximately 76% of Indigenous and 50% of non-Indigenous people in prison custody were subsequently sentenced to prison (Table 2.14.3).
- Around 32% (2,365 persons) of all Indigenous people in prison custody were charged with acts intended to cause injury as the most serious offence. This offence accounted for 15% (3,203 persons) of non-Indigenous people in prison custody (Table 2.14.3).
- Unlawful entry was recorded as the most serious offence for 14% of Indigenous people in prison custody and 10% of non-Indigenous people in prison custody. Offences against justice procedures, government security and operations were the most serious offence for 11% of Indigenous prisoners and 8% of non-Indigenous prisoners.
- Indigenous Australians were taken into prison custody for acts intended to cause injury and unlawful entry with intent at rates of 749 and 320 per 100,000 adult population respectively (Figure 2.14.1a).
- Non-Indigenous Australians were taken into prison custody for acts intended to cause injury and unlawful entry with intent at rates of 19 and 13 per 100,000 adult population respectively (Figure 2.14.1b).

	Indige	enous	Non-Indig	genous
	Number	prior %	Number	prior %
Sentenced	5,811	76.3	16,986	50.4
Unsentenced	1,573	67.5	4,570	48.1
Acts intended to cause injury	2,365	76.3	3,203	52.1
Unlawful entry with intent	1,010	76.6	2,183	76.0
Offences against justice procedures, government, security and operations	845	85.4	1,643	76.9
Sexual assault and related offences	747	62.7	2,837	27.1
Robbery, extortion and related offences	650	69.4	2,104	60.3
Homicide and related offences	441	61.7	2,256	34.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	408	83.8	997	63.8
Theft and related offences	280	76.1	993	66.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	183	81.4	392	53.1
Illicit drug offences	138	59.4	2,987	34.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	83	62.7	283	54.4
Public order offences	73	76.7	138	55.1
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	52	65.4	229	52.0
Fraud, deception and related offences	44	62.8	807	33.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	38	66.7	233	54.5
Miscellaneous offences	24	84.0	248	25.4
Unknown	3	100.0	23	82.6
Total	7,384	74.4	21,556	49.9

Table 2.14.3: People in prison custody, by Indigenous status, legal status and most serious offence/charge, 30 June 2009

Source: ABS 2009.

.



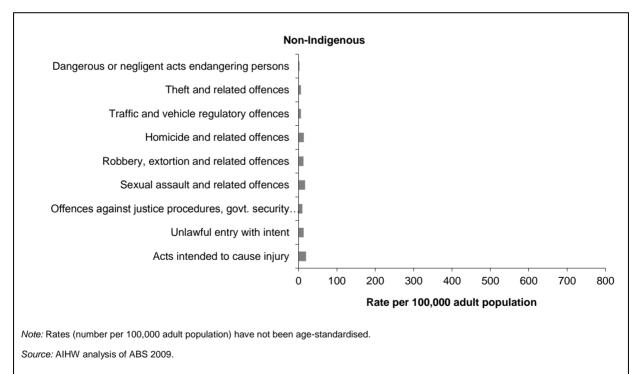


Figure 2.14.1b: Most serious offence/charge, crude rates, non-Indigenous adults, 30 June 2009

People in prison custody by sentence length

- As at 30 June 2009, the median sentence length for Indigenous sentenced prisoners was 24 months. The longest median sentence lengths were for homicide and related offences (120 months, or 10 years), sexual assault and related offences (84 months, or 7 years) and robbery, extortion and related offences (60 months, or 5 years) (Table 2.14.4).
- The mean (64 months) and median (42 months) sentence lengths for non-Indigenous sentenced prisoners was longer than those for Indigenous sentenced prisoners (43 months and 24 months, respectively) (ABS 2009).
- The mean (5.6 months) and median (3.2 months) time on remand for non-Indigenous unsentenced prisoners was longer than for Indigenous unsentenced prisoners (4.0 months and 2.3 months, respectively) (ABS 2009).

	5		•	. ,	0											
Most serious offence	Periodic detention n	<3 nonths	3 to <6 months	6 to <12 months	1 to <2 years	2 to <5 years	5 to <10 years	10 to <15 years	15 to <20 years	20+ years	Life	Other	Total	Total (per cent)	Mean ^(b) (months)	Median ^(b) (months)
Homicide and related offences	0	0	0	0	0	18	91	44	40	36	119	10	358	6.2	146.8	120.1
Acts intended to cause injury	30	64	139	216	531	497	149	28	10	3	0	5	1,672	28.8	28.7	18.0
Sexual assault and related offences	0	3	4	8	21	131	245	114	31	17	6	17	597	10.3	93.7	84.0
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	0	3	8	38	64	35	8	0	0	0	0	0	156	2.7	21.8	15.0
Abduction and related offences	0	0	0	0	3	11	10	5	0	0	0	0	29	0.5	67.9	55.4
Robbery, extortion and related offences	4	0	0	0	24	192	187	43	18	7	0	4	479	8.3	74.5	60.1
Unlawful entry with intent	5	12	18	55	229	341	146	20	8	0	0	0	834	14.4	39.8	29.4
Theft and related offences	3	20	27	28	79	49	20	0	0	0	0	0	226	3.9	23.5	14.5
Deception and related offences	4	3	0	3	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0.6	22.6	18.0
Illicit drug offences	4	3	6	4	8	51	23	0	0	0	0	0	99	1.7	43.9	36.7
Weapons and explosives offences	0	3	0	5	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	0.4	20.7	16.5
Property damage and environmental pollution	0	4	7	9	15	17	7	3	0	0	0	0	62	1.1	28.4	18.0
Public order offences	0	0	6	11	29	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	59	1.0	23.8	17.0
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	18	41	74	80	145	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	393	6.7	12.0	11.0
Offences against justice procedures, govt security and operations	6	64	113	199	268	95	11	0	0	0	3	3	762	13.1	14.9	12.0
Miscellaneous offences	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	5	14	0.3	52.2	28.6
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	5.7	4.0
Total	74	220	402	656	1,439	1,495	906	260	107	63	128	44	5,794	100.0	42.9	24.0

Table 2.14.4: Number of Indigenous sentenced prisoners, by sentence length^(a) and most serious offence, 30 June 2009

(a) Aggregate sentence length.

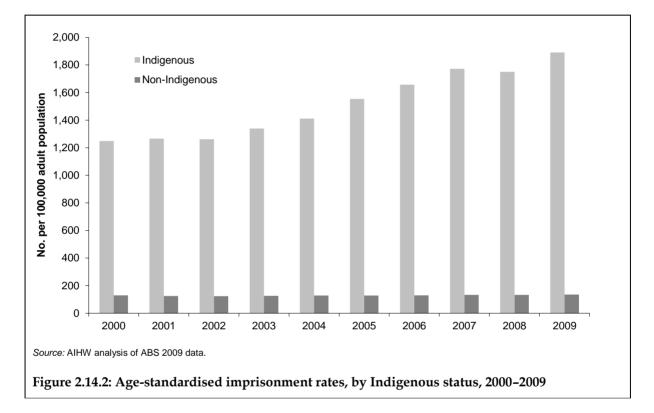
(b) Mean is average number of months; median is the number at which half the sample lies above and half the sample lies below.

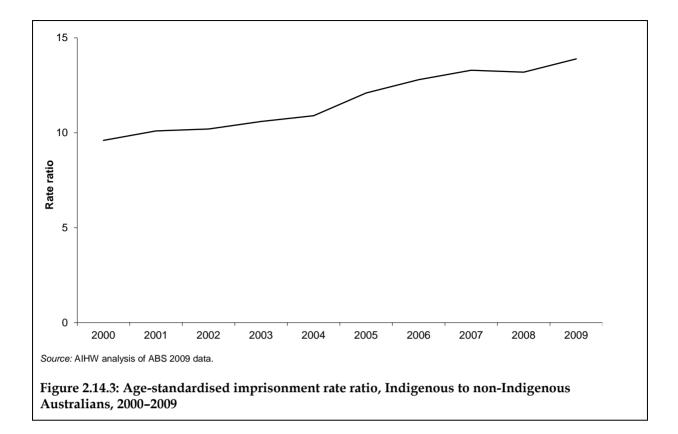
Source: ABS 2009.

Time series analyses

Data on the imprisonment rates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 18 years and over are presented below for the period 2000–2009.

- During the period of 2000–2009 age-standardised Indigenous imprisonment rates increased steadily from 1,248 to 1,891 per 100,000. This was compared to age-standardised imprisonment rates of non-Indigenous Australians which ranged from 123 per 100,000 in 2002 to 136 per 100,000 in 2009 over the same period (Figure 2.14.2; Table 2.14.5).
- The rate ratio of age-standardised imprisonment rates ranged from 9.6 in 2000 to 14 in 2009 (Figure 2.14.3; Table 2.14.5).





e	-		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio
2000	1,248.4	129.5	9.6
2001	1,266.5	124.8	10.1
2002	1,261.9	123.2	10.2
2003	1,339.5	126.5	10.6
2004	1,411.3	128.9	10.9
2005	1,554.0	128.4	12.1
2006	1,656.9	129.1	12.8
2007	1,771.9	133.1	13.3
2008	1,750.0	132.7	13.2
2009	1,890.7	135.6	13.9

Table 2.14.5: Age-standardised imprisonment rates^(a) and rate ratio, by Indigenous status, 2000–2009

(a) Rate per 100,000 adult population.

Source: ABS 2009.

Deaths in custody

Data on deaths in custody in Australia come from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) National Deaths in Custody Program and are presented below.

Deaths by selected characteristics

- In 2007 there were nine Indigenous deaths in police custody and 65 non-Indigenous deaths in police custody. In 2008 there were 13 Indigenous deaths in police custody and 73 non-Indigenous deaths in police custody (Tables 2.24.6a and 2.14.6b).
- In 2007, 56% of all Indigenous deaths in custody were within prison and 44% within police custody. This was compared to 62% of non-Indigenous deaths in custody that were within prison and 39% within police custody (Table 2.14.6a). In 2008 Indigenous deaths in custody within prison increased to 69% and police custody deaths decreasing to 31%; and the proportions of non-Indigenous deaths remaining stable at 62% in prison and decreasing to 38% in police custody (Table 2.14.6b).
- In 2007, 89% of Indigenous deaths in custody were males, compared to 2008 where 100% of all Indigenous deaths in custody were males. Non-Indigenous deaths did not show this same change, 95% in both 2007 and 2008 (Tables 2.24.6a and 2.14.6b).
- In 2007, the largest proportion of deaths in custody for Indigenous Australians was in Queensland (33%) while in 2008 the largest proportion was in Western Australia (54%) (Tables 2.24.6a and 2.14.6b).
- Two thirds (67%) of Indigenous deaths in custody were due to natural causes in 2007, rising to 70% in 2008. The proportions of deaths due to natural causes were lower for non-Indigenous prisoners 48% in 2007 declining to 40% in 2008 (Tables 2.24.6a and 2.14.6b).

Table 2.14.6a: Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2007

	Indige	nous	Non-Indi	genous	Tot	al
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Custodial authority						
Police	4	44.4	25	38.5	29	39.2
Prison	5	55.6	40	61.5	45	60.8
Juvenile justice/welfare	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total custodial authority	9	100.0	65	100.0	74	100.0
Legal status						
Sentenced	5	55.6	25	38.5	30	40.5
Unsentenced	1	11.1	18	27.7	19	25.7
Other ^(a)	3	33.3	22	33.9	25	33.8
Total legal status	9	100.0	65	100.0	74	100.0
Sex						
Males	8	88.9	62	95.4	70	94.6
Females	1	11.1	3	4.6	4	5.4
Total sex	9	100.0	65	100.0	74	100.0
Age						
Less than 25	1	11.1	6	9.2	7	9.5
25–39	2	22.2	24	36.9	26	35.1
40–54	4	44.4	18	27.7	22	29.7
55+	2	22.2	17	26.2	19	25.7
Total age	9	100.0	65	100.0	74	100.0
State/territory						
NSW	2	22.2	21	32.3	23	31.1
Vic	0	0.0	16	24.6	16	21.6
Qld	3	33.3	9	13.9	12	16.2
WA	2	22.2	6	9.2	8	10.8
SA	2	22.2	8	12.3	10	13.5
Tas	0	0.0	3	4.6	3	4.1
ACT	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
NT	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	2.7
Total state/territory	9	100.0	65	100.0	74	100.0
Manner of death ^(b)						
Self-inflicted	2	22.2	17	26.2	19	25.7
Not intentionally self-inflicted	0	0	3	4.6	3	4.1
Natural causes	6	66.7	31	47.7	37	50.0
Justifiable homicide	0	0.0	4	6.2	4	5.4
Unlawful homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Accident	1	11.1	6	9.2	7	9.5

(continued)

	Indige	nous	Non-Indi	genous	Tot	al
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total manner of death	9	100.0	65	100.0	74	100.0
Most serious offence ^(c)						
Violent	2	22.2	31	48.4	33	45.2
Theft-related	4	44.4	8	12.5	12	16.4
Good order	0	0.0	6	9.4	6	8.2
Drug-related	0	0.0	5	7.8	5	6.9
Traffic	2	22.2	3	4.7	5	6.9
Other	1	11.1	11	17.2	12	16.4
Total most serious offence	9	100.0	64	100.0	73	100.0
Total number	9		65		74	

Table 2.14.6a (continued): Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2007

(a) Includes situations where the deceased had not been physically apprehended (for example, sieges, motor vehicle pursuits).

(b) Four non-Indigenous cases have been excluded because of missing information.

(c) One non-Indigenous cases have been excluded because of missing information.

Notes:

1. Numbers in the various breakdowns may not reflect overall column total due to missing information and data that was not available.

2. Percentages may not reflect column totals due to missing information and rounding.

Source: AIC National Deaths in Custody Program (2007 dataset).

Table 2.14.6b: Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2008

	Indige	nous	Non-Indi	genous	Tot	al
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Custodial authority						
Police	4	30.8	28	38.4	32	37.2
Prison	9	69.2	45	61.6	54	62.8
Juvenile justice/welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total custodial authority	13	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0
Legal status ^(b)						
Sentenced	8	66.7	31	42.5	39	45.9
Unsentenced	2	16.7	16	21.9	18	21.2
Other ^(a)	2	16.7	26	35.6	28	32.9
Total legal status ^(b)	12	100.0	73	100.0	85	100.0
Sex						
Males	13	100	69	94.5	82	95.4
Females	0	0	4	5.5	4	4.7
Total sex	13	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0
Age						
Less than 25	2	15.4	6	8.2	8	9.3
25–39	4	30.8	25	34.3	29	33.7
40–54	5	38.5	21	28.8	26	30.2
55+	2	15.4	21	28.8	23	26.7
Total age	13	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0
State/territory						
NSW	1	7.7	21	28.8	22	25.6
Vic	0	0	17	23.3	17	19.8
Qld	2	15.4	12	16.4	14	16.3
WA	7	53.9	13	17.8	20	23.3
SA	0	0	7	9.6	7	8.1
Tas	0	0	0	0	0	0
ACT	0	0	1	1.4	1	1.1
NT	3	23.1	2	2.7	5	5.8
Total state/territory	13	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0
Manner of death ^(b)						
Self-inflicted	1	7.7	24	32.9	25	29.1
Not Intentionally self-inflicted	0	0	1	1.4	1	1.2
Natural causes	9	69.2	29	39.7	38	44.2
Justifiable homicide	0	0	5	6.9	5	5.8
Unlawful homicide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent homicide	1	7.7	0	0	1	1.2

(Continued)

	Indige	nous	Non-Indi	genous	Total		
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Accident	1	7.7	12	16.4	13	15.1	
Other	1	7.7	2	2.7	3	3.5	
Total manner of death	13	100.0	73	100.0	86	100.0	
Most serious offence ^(c)							
Violent	5	38.5	36	51.4	41	49.4	
Theft-related	1	7.7	10	14.3	11	13.3	
Good order	1	7.7	5	7.1	6	7.2	
Drug-related	1	7.7	3	4.3	4	4.8	
Traffic	2	15.4	9	12.9	11	13.3	
Missing	2	15.4	5	7.1	7	8.4	
Other	1	7.7	2	2.9	3	3.6	
Total most serious offence	13	100.0	70	100.0	83	100.0	
Total number	13		73		86		

Table 2.14.6b (continued): Deaths in custody (police and prison), by Indigenous status and selected characteristics, 2008

(a) Includes situations where the deceased had not been physically apprehended (for example, sieges, motor vehicle pursuits).

(b) One Indigenous case has been excluded due to missing information about legal status.

(c) Two non-Indigenous cases have been excluded because of missing data.

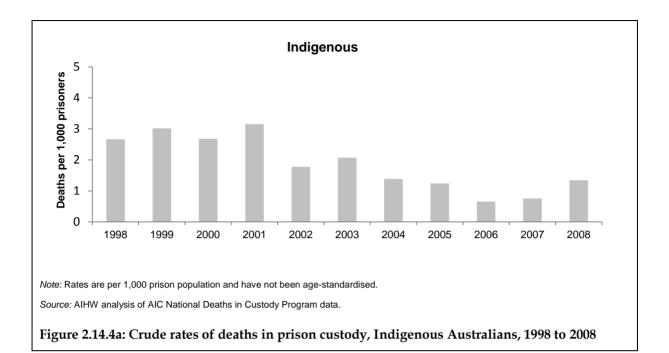
Note: Numbers and percentages breakdowns may not reflect overall column total due to missing information and data that was not available.

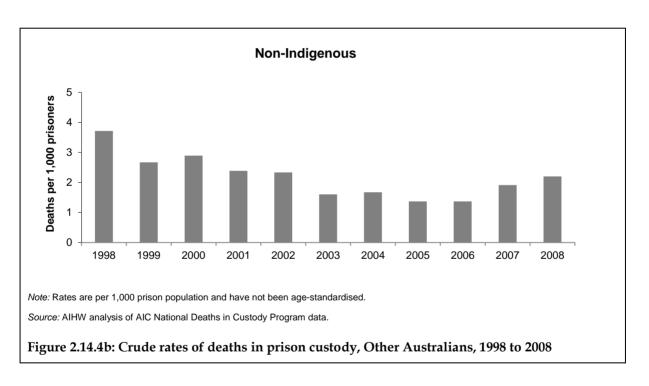
Source: AIC National Deaths in Custody Program [2008 dataset].

Time series analyses

Figures 2.14.5a and 2.14.5b and Table 2.14.8 present the crude death rates for Indigenous and other Australians in prison custody over the period 1998 to 2008.

- Over the period 1998 to 2008 there were between 3.15 and 0.66 Indigenous deaths in custody per 1,000 Indigenous prisoners, (between 14 and four Indigenous deaths in custody) (Figure 2.14.4a). In 2008 there were 1.34 Indigenous deaths in custody per 1,000 Indigenous prisoners (nine deaths), (Table 2.14.7).
- Over the same period, there were between 3.71 and 1.37 non-Indigenous deaths per 1,000 non-Indigenous prisoners, (between 59 and 27 deaths) (Figure 2.14.4b). In 2008 there were 2.20 non-Indigenous deaths per 1,000 non-Indigenous prisoners, (45 deaths) (Table 2.14.7).





	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
1998	2.67	3.71
1999	3.02	2.67
2000	2.68	2.90
2001	3.15	2.39
2002	1.78	2.33
2003	2.07	1.60
2004	1.39	1.67
2005	1.24	1.37
2006	0.66	1.37
2007	0.75	1.91
2008	1.34	2.20

Table 2.14.7: Crude rates of deaths per 1,00	0 prisoners in prison custody, 1998 to 2008

Source: AIC National Deaths in Custody Program 1998 to 2008 data sets.

Contact with police

Information on police contact by Indigenous persons is available from the 2008 NATSISS.

• In 2008, approximately 48% of Indigenous males aged 15 years and over had been formally charged by the police, 22% had been arrested by the police in the previous 5 years and 37% had been incarcerated in the previous 5 years (Table 2.14.8b).

Contact with police by selected characteristics

- Indigenous persons aged 35–44 years were most likely to have been formally charged, Indigenous persons aged 25–34 years were most likely to have been arrested by the police in the previous 5 years, and Indigenous persons aged 15–24 years were most likely to have been incarcerated by the police in the previous 5 years (Table 2.14.8b).
- A higher proportion of Indigenous males than females had been formally charged (48% compared with 21%), arrested by police in the previous 5 years (22% compared with 9%) and incarcerated in the previous 5 years (37% compared with 30%) (Table 2.14.8b).
- In 2008, the highest proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who had been formally charged were in the Northern Territory (68%) (Table 2.14.8a).
- Indigenous Australians with a disability or long-term health condition were more likely to be formally charged, arrested or incarcerated than Indigenous people without a disability.
- Indigenous Australians aged 15 years and over who were current daily smokers, had consumed alcohol at moderate or high risk levels in the previous 12 months and had used substances in the previous 12 months were more likely to have been formally charged than Indigenous Australians who had not engaged in these activities (Table 2.14.8b).
- In 2008, a higher proportion of Indigenous Australians in the lowest (1st) quintile of household income had been formally charged and arrested by the police in the previous 5 years than Indigenous Australians in the highest (5th) quintile of household income.
- The majority of Indigenous Australians who had been formally charged by police reported that the age at which they were first formally charged was between 12 and 24 years (78%) (Table 2.14.8a; Figure 2.14.5).
- According to the 2008 NATSISS, 20% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over had been arrested in the previous 5 years, compared to 16% in 2002 and 23% in 2008. During 2008, 8% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over reported being arrested once and 7% reported being arrested more than once (ABS 2008).

	Formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Incarcerated in last 5 years(a
		Per cent	
Sex			
Males	67.7	70.1	86.0
Females	32.3	29.9	13.4
Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age			
15–24	23.4	36.6	28.
25–34	25.9	30.6	37.:
35–44	24.9	21.2	24.9
45–54	17.4	8.7	6.0
55 and over	8.4	3.0	2.0
State/territory			
NSW	30.1	25.5	16.
Vic	6.5	6.7	2.
Qld	24.9	23.0	33.
WA	17.9	21.1	17.
SA	5.9	6.5	5.
Tas/ACT	4.2	3.8	3.
NT	10.4	13.4	20.
Self-assessed health status			
Excellent/good	38.5	40.9	48.
Good	34.9	34.0	29.
Fair/poor	26.6	25.1	22.
Has disability or long-term health condition	n		
Yes	56.9	54.0	50.
No	43.1	46.0	49.
Smoker status			
Current daily smoker	63.4	72.0	82.
Not current daily smoker	36.6	28.0	17.
Risky/high-risk alcohol consumption in las	t 12 months		
Yes	37.6	34.0	37.
No	62.4	66.0	62.
Whether used substances in last 12 month	S		
Yes	37.6	48.6	49.
No	62.4	51.4	50.
Household income			
1st quintile	52.2	60.5	64.
5th quintile	8.2	6.1	5.

Table 2.14.8a: Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2008

(continued)

	Formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Incarcerated in last 5 years(a
		Per cent	
Index of disparity			
1st quintile	58.4	63.6	66.6
5th quintile	3.5	2.4	4.9
Employment			
Employed	50.9	44.8	41.3
Unemployed	13.9	20.9	23.2
Not in the labour force	35.2	34.4	35.0
Location			
Remote	26.3	32.1	40.
Non-remote	73.7	67.9	59.9
Has non-school qualification			
Yes	32.2	26.8	24.5
No	67.8	73.2	75.
Completed Year 12			
Yes	14.6	13.4	8.
No	85.4	86.6	91.
Housing			
Owner	21.0	14.5	3.
Renter	77.7	84.2	94.2
Dwelling has major structural problems	32.8	36.4	33.
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(a)	26.0	30.9	35.
Family and culture			
Participated in sporting, social or community activities in last 12 months	91.6	90.0	90.
Able to get support in time of crisis from	07.0	05.7	00.
someone outside the household	87.8	85.7	82.
Person removed from natural family	12.8	13.6	20.
Relative removed from natural family	51.4	50.6	57.
Currently lives in homelands/traditional country	38.2	37.4	35.4
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months	64.1	65.8	69.2
Victim of physical or threatened violence in	n last 12 months		
Yes	24.0	34.5	30.0
No	76.0	65.5	70.0
Stressors experienced in last 12 months			
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	66.6	72.0	69.3
No stressors experienced in last 12 months	33.4	28.0	30.7

Table 2.14.8a (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2008

(continued)

	Formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Incarcerated in last 5 years(a)
		Per cent	
Age first formally charged by the police ^(b)			
11 years or younger	3.4	4.6	7.7
12–24	77.9	79.6	80.6
25–34	12.3	10.3	8.3
35 and over	6.4	5.5	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	109,685	49,070	10,628

Table 2.14.8a (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2008

(a) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

(b) Proportions are of those formally charged not of total persons.

Source: AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS.

	Formally charged	Not formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Not arrested by police in last 5 years	Incarcerated in last 5 years	Not incarcerated in last 5 years	Total
				Per cent			
Sex							
Males	47.6	52.4	22.1	77.9	37.1	62.9	100.0
Females	20.7	79.3	8.6	91.4	29.5	70.5	100.0
Persons	33.6	66.4	15.0	85.0	35.9	64.1	100.0
Age							
15–24	24.7	75.3	17.3	82.7	82.6	17.4	100.0
25–34	40.7	59.3	21.5	78.5	59.9	40.1	100.0
35–44	42.9	57.1	16.3	83.7	29.7	70.3	100.0
45–54	40.7	59.3	9.1	90.9	10.9	89.1	100.0
55 and over	21.5	78.5	3.4	96.6	6.9	93.1	100.0
State/territory							
NSW	34.4	65.6	13.0	87.0	21.6	78.4	100.0
Vic	32.6	67.4	15.1	84.9	17.9	82.1	100.0
Qld	30.3	69.7	12.5	87.5	50.6	49.4	100.0
WA	44.4	55.6	23.4	76.6	32.8	67.2	100.0
SA	36.4	63.6	17.7	82.3	28.3	71.7	100.0
Tas/ACT	30.4	69.6	12.3	87.7	43.0	57.0	100.0
NT	27.7	72.3	15.9	84.1	52.9	47.1	100.0
Self-assessed health	status						
Excellent/good	29.5	70.5	14.0	86.0	52.8	47.2	100.0
Good	34.4	65.6	15.0	85.0	30.6	69.4	100.0
Fair/poor	40.1	59.9	17.0	83.0	24.4	75.6	100.0
Has disability							
Yes	37.0	63.0	14.5	85.5	25.9	74.1	100.0
No	28.8	71.2	12.7	87.3	40.3	59.7	100.0
Smoker status							
Current daily smoker	47.8	52.2	24.3	75.7	40.7	59.3	100.0
Not current daily smoker	22.2	77.8	7.6	92.4	23.0	77.0	100.0
Risky/high-risk alcoho	ol consumptio	n in last 12 m	onths				
Yes	55.6	44.4	29.2	70.8	39.0	61.0	100.0
No	28.8	71.2	11.9	88.1	35.6	64.4	100.0
Whether used substar	nces in last 12	months					
Yes	56.6	43.4	32.5	67.5	44.2	55.8	100.0
No	27.4	72.6	10.0	90.0	28.9	71.1	100.0

Table 2.14.8b: Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2008

(continued)

	Formally charged	Not formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Not arrested by police in last 5 years	Incarcerated in last 5 years	Not incarcerated in last 5 years	Total
Household income							
1st quintile	37.3	62.7	18.8	81.2	37.5	62.5	100.0
5th quintile	27.8	72.2	9.0	91.0	57.7	42.3	100.0
Index of disparity							
1st quintile	37.0	63.0	18.0	82.0	37.4	62.6	100.0
5th quintile	29.6	70.4	9.3	90.7	71.2	28.8	100.0
Employment							
Employed	33.1	66.9	13.0	87.0	34.6	65.4	100.0
Unemployed	45.7	54.3	30.7	69.3	55.3	44.7	100.0
Not in the labour force					30.2	69.8	100.0
Location							
Remote	35.4	64.6	19.4	80.6	45.4	54.6	100.0
Non-remote	33.0	67.0	13.6	86.4	31.4	68.6	100.0
Has non-school qualif	ication						
Yes	33.5	66.5	12.5	87.5	33.8	66.2	100.0
No	33.6	66.4	16.2	83.8	36.6	63.4	100.0
Completed Year 12							
Yes	24.0	76.0	9.8	90.2	46.0	54.0	100.0
No	36.0	64.0	16.3	83.7	35.2	64.8	100.0
Housing							
Owner	23.9	76.1	7.4	92.6	11.3	88.7	100.0
Renter	37.9	62.1	18.3	81.7	38.3	61.7	100.0
Dwelling has major structural problems	38.9	61.1	19.3	80.7	35.4	64.6	100.0
Dwelling requires additional bedrooms ^(a)	34.9	65.1	18.5	81.5	43.2	56.8	100.0

Table 2.14.8b (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2008

(continued)

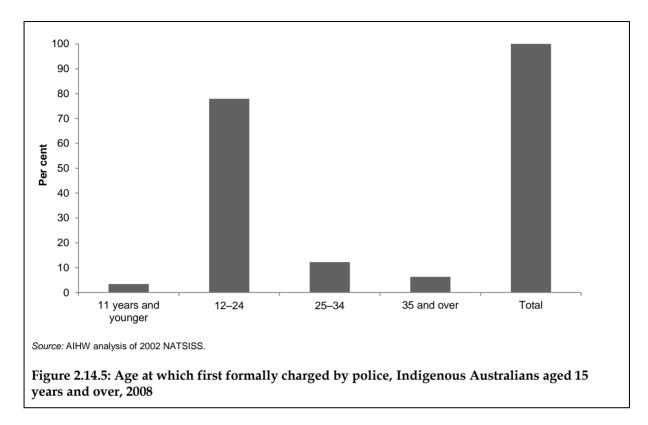
	Formally charged	Not formally charged	Arrested by police in last 5 years	Not arrested by police in last 5 years	Incarcerated in last 5 years	Not incarcerated in last 5 years	Total
Family and culture							
Participated in sporting, social or community activities in last 12 months	33.3	66.7	14.6	85.4	36.3	63.7	100.0
Able to get support in time of crisis from someone outside the household	33.2	66.8	14.5	85.5	34.9	65.1	100.0
Person removed from natural family	51.1	48.9	24.3	75.7	33.3	66.7	100.0
Relative removed from natural family	38.8	61.2	13.5	86.5	38.1	61.9	100.0
Currently lives in homelands/traditional country	39.3	60.7	17.2	82.8	33.6	66.4	100.0
Participated in cultural activities in last 12 months	34.2	65.8	15.7	84.3	38.6	61.4	100.0
Victim of physical violen	ce in last 12 m	onths					
Yes	54.9	45.1	35.4	64.6	45.5	54.5	100.0
No	29.8	70.2	11.5	88.5	32.9	67.1	100.0
Victim of threatened phy	sical violence	in last 12 m	onths				
Yes	49.4	50.6	30.1	69.9	45.7	54.3	100.0
No	30.0	70.0	11.6	88.4	32.3	67.7	100.0
Stressors experienced ir	n last 12 month	าร					
At least one stressor experienced in last 12 months	38.9	61.1	18.8	81.2	36.9	63.1	100.0
No stressors experienced in last 12 months	26.3	73.7	9.9	90.1	33.7	66.3	100.0
Age first formally charge	d by the polic	e ^(b)					
11 years or younger	n.a.	n.a.	52.3	47.7	35.5	64.5	100.0
12–24	n.a.	n.a.	39.8	60.2	35.7	64.3	100.0
25–34	n.a.	n.a.	32.8	67.2	39.5	60.5	100.0
35 and over	n.a.	n.a.	33.4	66.6	45.1	54.9	100.0
Total	n.a.	n.a.	38.9	61.1	36.3	63.7	100.0
Total number	109,685	109,685	49,070	277,702	10,628	19,003	326,773

Table 2.14.8b (continued): Contact with the police, by selected population characteristics, Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, 2008

(a) Based on Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

(b) Proportions are of those formally charged not of total persons.

Source: AIHW analyses of 2008 NATSISS.



Detainees and drug use

The AIC Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) survey reports on drug use among police detainees at selected police stations in Australia. The survey is by a voluntary questionnaire and drug use is confirmed by a urine sample provided by the detainee. Data from the 2008 survey are presented in Table 2.14.9.

- In all but one of the selected police stations shown in Table 2.14.9 there was a higher proportion of Indigenous detainees testing positive to drugs than non-Indigenous detainees.
- Between 65% and 100% of Indigenous detainees at selected police stations in South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Victoria tested positive to drugs compared with between 49% and 78% of non-Indigenous detainees.
- Cannabis was the most common drug for which both Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees tested positive. Methamphetamines and benzodiazepines were also common drugs to which Indigenous and non-Indigenous detainees tested positive. Of the surveyed police stations in Australia during 2008, between 8% and 100% of Indigenous detainees and between 14% and 46% of non-Indigenous detainees tested positive for multiple drugs.

	Adelai	de (SA)		+ Parramatta SW)		⊦ Southport Ild)	East Pe	rth (WA)	Darwi	in (NT)		/Sunshine ic)
	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous
Tested positive to a drug						Per	cent					
Benzodiazepines	44.0	25.6	20.6	15.0	26.4	22.5	12.5	21.8	10.1	13.5	n.p.	36.1
Cannabis	74.0	45.7	61.8	37.3	68.9	44.3	65.8	51.7	61.5	70.3	n.p.	40.1
Cocaine	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	3.3	n.p.	1.2	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	6.1
Heroin	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	7.4	n.p.	10.7	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	47.6
Methamphetamine	18.0	27.0	n.p.	8.5	16.2	18.0	28.3	35.8	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	20.4
Multiple drugs	48.0	30.8	23.5	18.3	29.7	24.7	30.3	38.1	8.3	13.5	n.p.	46.3
Total tested positive to a drug ^(a)	86.0	65.9	67.7	48.5	77.7	63.3	75.7	72.5	65.1	78.4	100.0	67.4
Did not test positive to a drug	14.0	34.2	32.4	51.5	22.3	36.7	24.3	27.6	34.9	21.6	0.0	32.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	50	328	34	367	148	1,205	152	294	109	37	n.p.	147

Table 2.14.9: Detainees at selected police stations, by drug use and Indigenous status, 2008

(a) Proportion who tested positive to a least one drug. Sum of components will add to more than the subtotal because detainees can test positive to more than one type of drug.

Source: AIC Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) survey 2008.

Young people on remand

Data on young people on remand come from the AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set. Data on juvenile justice were first collected in 2000–01 and the latest available data are for 2007–08. Previously, information was provided on young people under juvenile justice supervision. However, due to changes to the Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set, information is instead provided on young people on remand.

The term 'remand' is used here to indicate young people who have been remanded in custody by a court. It excludes those young people who have been detained by police and supervised by juvenile justice agencies, as well as young people who are on remand while also serving a sentence of detention (AIHW, 2009).

Young people on remand by selected characteristics

- On an average day, 320 young people were on remand during 2007–08; 182 of these young people were Indigenous (Table 2.14.10a).
- 33 Indigenous young people on remand on an average day were aged 10–13 years, 148 were aged 14–17 years, and 2 were aged 18 years and over.
- Queensland (66) and Western Australia (64) had the highest number of Indigenous young people on remand on an average day.

Table 2.14.10a: Number of young people on remand on an average day, by age and Indigenous status, states and territories, 2007–08

A .co	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust. excl. NSW		
Age	11310	VIC	QIU			1 45	ACT	INI	11377		
Indigenous											
10–13	n.a.	1	16	11	2	1	2	—	33		
14-17	n.a.	5	50	53	10	6	3	21	148		
18+	n.a.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2		
Total	n.a.	6	66	64	13	7	5	21	182		
Non-Indigenous											
10–13	n.a.	3	3	1	3	1	1	—	13		
14–17	n.a.	25	39	20	15	9	6	2	116		
18+	n.a.	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	5		
Total	n.a.	32	42	22	19	10	7	2	134		
				All young p	eople						
10–13	n.a.	4	19	12	5	2	3	1	46		
14–17	n.a.	33	89	73	25	15	9	22	266		
18+	n.a.	4	_	_	3	_	_	_	7		
Total	n.a.	41	108	85	32	17	12	23	320		

Notes

1. New South Wales not included, as data were not available for 2007–08.

2. Age calculated at start of financial year if period of detention began before start of financial year, otherwise age calculated as at start of period of detention.

Total includes young people with unknown Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW analysis of Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set.

Age	NSW ^(c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^(d)	NT	Aust. excl. NSW ^(c)	
Indigenous no. per 100,000										
10–13	n.a.	30.5	106.0	160.6	72.3	53.2	n.a.	_	91.8	
14-17	n.a.	149.9	345.8	800.0	365.6	306.8	n.a.	368.7	420.0	
Total 10-17	n.a.	90.7	223.3	474.9	218.1	182.5	n.a.	185.3	254.3	
			Non-Inc	ligenous no	. per 100,000	D				
10–13	n.a.	1.1	1.4	0.9	3.9	4.0	n.a.	_	1.8	
14–17	n.a.	9.1	17.3	17.7	18.5	34.8	n.a.	26.5	15.5	
Total 10-17	n.a.	5.2	9.5	9.5	11.3	19.6	n.a.	13.1	8.8	
			All young	g people ^(e) n	o. per 100,0	00				
10–13	n.a.	1.5	8.1	10.4	6.2	7.4	17.6	7.5	6.1	
14–17	n.a.	11.8	37.1	61.0	29.8	53.9	49.8	166.2	34.0	
Total 10-17	n.a.	6.8	22.8	36.1	18.2	31.0	34.2	86.4	20.3	

Table 2.14.10b: Rates of young people on remand on an average day, by age and Indigenous status, states and territories, 2007–08^{(a)(b)}

(a) Rates for Indigenous are calculated using population estimates based on the 2006 Census (Series B).

(b) Age calculated at start of financial year if period of detention began before start of financial year, otherwise age calculated as at start of period of detention.

(c) New South Wales not included, as data were not available for 2007–08.

(d) Australian Capital Territory single year of age population data not available for rate calculations.

(e) Age calculated at start of financial year if period of detention began before start of financial year, otherwise age calculated as at start of period of detention.

Source: AIHW analysis of Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set.

Completed periods of remand

- Indigenous young people completed more periods of remand during the year than non-Indigenous young people (Table 2.14.11).
- Indigenous young people spent a median length of 14 days in remand, compared to 9 days for non-Indigenous young people.

Indigenous status	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust. Excl. NSW	
Median length (days)										
Indigenous	n.a.	16	20	14	6	36	9	19	14	
Non-Indigenous	n.a.	11	12	8	7	16	6	28	9	
Total	n.a.	13	16	12	6	18	6	21	11	
		Nur	nber of com	pleted perio	ds of remai	nd				
Indigenous	n.a.	84	653	847	282	53	75	132	2,127	
Non-Indigenous	n.a.	450	453	354	362	117	194	10	1,940	
Total	n.a.	476	1,108	1,201	646	170	277	142	4,121	
			Numbe	r of young p	eople					
Indigenous	n.a.	55	376	489	148	37	31	88	1,224	
Non-Indigenous	n.a.	289	268	204	214	78	107	7	1,167	
Total	n.a.	368	646	693	364	115	141	95	2,422	

Table 2.14.11: Completed periods of remand by Indigenous status, states and territories, 2007-08

Notes

1. Total includes young people with unknown Indigenous status.

2. The duration of periods of remand separated by a transfer to another remand or detention centre were summed.

Source: AIHW analysis of Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set.

- Young Indigenous people completed more multiple periods of remand during the year than non-Indigenous young people (Table 2.14.12).
- Just over 40% of Indigenous young people completed 2 or more periods of remand during the year, compared to 35% of non-Indigenous young people.

Table 2.14.12: Number of completed periods of remand by Indigenous status, Australia (excluding NSW), 2007-08

Number of remand periods	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
1	712	755	1,488
2	279	221	505
3	139	99	239
4	55	52	109
5+	39	40	81
Total	1,224	1,167	2,422

Notes

1. New South Wales not included, as data not available for 2007–08.

2. Total includes young people with unknown Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW analysis of Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set.

Additional information

Health status of prisoners

In the general population there are large differences between the health of the Indigenous population and the non-Indigenous population across a range of health status measures. There are inadequate data to determine the applicability of this statement to the incarcerated population, but there have been two recent prisoner health surveys where Indigenous status was recorded, enabling some health comparisons to be made. These are the 2009 NSW Inmate Health Survey and the 2002 Queensland Women Prisoners' Health Survey.

- Fewer than half of all male and female prisoners surveyed reported a history of regular injecting drug use. Regular drug use at the time of incarceration, which may include injecting, was reported by 42% of male prisoners in New South Wales, as well as 54% and 63% of female prisoners in New South Wales and Queensland respectively.
- In both surveys, high proportions of prisoners tested positive for communicable diseases, particularly hepatitis C, which is strongly associated with injecting drug use. In New South Wales, the rate of hepatitis C among Indigenous male prisoners rose from 30% in 1996 to 58% in 2004. In comparison, the rate of hepatitis C among non-Indigenous male prisoners has increased only slightly over the same period, from 35% in 1996 to 39% in 2004. The rate of hepatitis C among female Indigenous prisoners also increased slightly, from 72% in 1996 to 75% in 2004. There has been a reduction in the rate of hepatitis C among non-Indigenous female prisoners, from 64% in 1996 to 58% in 2004.
- Approximately 82% of Indigenous prisoners were current smokers compared with 77% of non-Indigenous prisoners, which was over four times the rate of the general population.
- Mental health concerns were common among inmates. In New South Wales, 41% of males and 54% of female inmates reported having received some form of psychiatric treatment during their lifetime; in Queensland 61% of female inmates had received treatment. Incarceration may be both a risk factor for, and a result of, emotional distress and mental illness. The 1991 Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody found that Aboriginal people who were imprisoned 'often experience depressive symptoms and unresolved anger which sometimes leads them to attempt or commit suicide whilst in custody' (HREOC 1993:698).
- The incarceration of young Indigenous men and juveniles during their formative years left them 'permanently alienated from their communities', so that on release from prison, they were likely to turn to substance abuse and violence (HREOC 1993:698).
- Released Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in Western Australia have risk of death almost 10 times that of the general Western Australian population and almost 3 times that of their peers in the community. The main causes of death include suicide, drug and alcohol events, and motor vehicle accidents (Krieg 2006).

Further information is available from the AIHW's *The health of Australia's prisoners,* 2009 (AIHW 2010). Data for 2009 are presented in Table 2.14.13 and 2.14.14.

• A higher proportion of Indigenous (38%) than non-Indigenous (26%) prison entrants consulted a medical professional for their own health in prison during the previous 12 months. However, the proportion of prison entrants who had consulted a medical professional for their own health in the community was 62% of Indigenous and 76% of

non-Indigenous entrants. This therefore suggests that medical professionals are consulted less in prison than in the community (Table 2.14.13).

• During the previous 12 months, a similar percentage of Indigenous (4%) and non-Indigenous (5%) prison entrants needed to but did not consult with a medical professional while in prison (Table 2.14.13).

Table 2.14.13: Access to medical advice^(a) by Indigenous status and type of health service (community or prison), proportion of prison entrants^(b) aged 18 years and over, 2009

	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	Per c	ent
Consulted a medical professional for their own health in the community	62	76
Consulted a medical professional for their own health in prison	38	26
Needed to consult with a medical professional in the community but did not	42	43
Needed to consult with a medical professional while in prison but did not	4	5

(a) Consultations within the previous 12 months.

(b) Not all prison entrants had been in prison during the previous 12 months. The proportion of prison entrants who had ever been in prison before was higher among Indigenous (82%) than non-Indigenous entrants (65%). Therefore, it may be expected that a higher proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous prison entrants may have been in prison during the previous 12 months to be able to access these health services.

Source: The health of Australia's prisoners, 2009 (AIHW 2010).

- In 2009, 25% of prisons received visits from an Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation or an Aboriginal Medical Service at least once a month (AIHW 2010).
- A lower proportion of Indigenous (26%) than non-Indigenous (41%) prison entrants reported that they were told by a doctor, psychiatrist or psychologist that they have a mental health disorder (including alcohol and drug abuse). However, a higher proportion of Indigenous (65%) than non-Indigenous prison entrants (47%) reported a risk of alcohol-related harm, and a similar proportion reported they engaged in illicit drug use during the previous 12 months (72% and 71% respectively).
- The rates of diagnosed health conditions for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prison entrants were similar for asthma (30% and 29% respectively), cardiovascular disease (both 5%) and diabetes (5% and 3% respectively) (Table 2.14.15)
- In 2009, the same proportion (22%) of Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners in custody used the prison clinic during census week (AIHW 2010).
- A similar proportion (1%) of Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners in custody who attended a clinic during the census week did so for a communicable disease. Note however, that this was the proportion of all prisoners who attended the clinic for a communicable disease, not the proportion of clinic visits for a communicable disease. It was from a one week snapshot of clinic attendance (and therefore is not related to prevalence data) and may be an underestimate because some prisoners may have attended the clinic for other conditions or symptoms arising from a communicable disease.

Table 2.14.14: Diagnosed health conditions, by Indigenous status and age, prison entrants aged 18 years and over, 2009

	Indigenous	Non- Indigenous
	Per ce	ent
Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, psychiatrist or psychologist that they have a mental health disorder (including alcohol and drug abuse)	26	41
Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma	30	29
Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have cardiovascular disease	5	5
Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have arthritis	4	8
Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have diabetes	5	3
Attended clinic during census week due to communicable disease ^{(a)(b)(c)(d)}	1	1
Risk of alcohol-related harm (self-report)	65	47
Report they have engaged in illicit drug use in the last 12 months	72	71

(a) Attending clinic data is for prisoners in custody only, not all prison entrants.

(b) Proportion of all prisoners who attended the clinic for a communicable disease. Not the proportion of clinic visits for a communicable disease.

(c) From a one week snapshot of clinic attendance (therefore not related to prevalence data).

(d) May be an underestimation because some prisoners may have attended the clinic for other conditions or symptoms arising from a communicable disease.

Note: The National Prisoner Health Census is a self-reported survey there could be a possibility of under reporting to these questions.

Source: The health of Australia's prisoners, 2009.

Data quality issues

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey

The NATSISS is conducted in all states and territories and includes remote and non-remote areas. The 2008 sample was 13,300 persons in 6900 households, with a response rate of 82% of households. Up to three randomly selected Indigenous people were chosen from selected households to participate in the survey. Trained ABS interviewers conducted the survey using face-to-face interviews. In non-remote areas interviewers used a notebook computer to record responses, while in remote areas a paper questionnaire was used. Interviewers obtained the consent of a parent or guardian before interviewing those aged 15 to 17 years. Indigenous persons usually resident in non-private dwellings such as hotels, motels, hostels, hospitals, short-stay caravan parks, prisons and other correctional facilities were excluded.

The NATSISS uses the standard Indigenous status question. The NATSISS sample was specifically designed to select a representative sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Information recorded in this survey is 'as reported' by respondents, and therefore may differ from information available from other sources or collected using different methodologies.

Data on health related indicators have been age-standardised to the 2001 total Australian population to account for differences in the age structures of the states and territories and the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population.

Time series comparisons for the 2008 survey are available through the 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey and the 2002 NATSISS. However not all data elements align across the three (1994, 2001 and 2008) NATSISS surveys, hence care is required when reviewing results across the three surveys. There are no strictly comparable non-Indigenous results available for the 2008 NATSISS because the latest General Social Survey (which has been used in the past to compare with Indigenous results from the NATSISS) was run in 2006, with the next being run in 2010. Data from other ABS surveys run in 2008 may, however, be used to obtain rough non-Indigenous comparisons for some data items. Where possible, the ABS has provided recommendations for non-Indigenous data comparisons these have been adopted in this report.

The 2008 NATSISS has a relatively large level of under-coverage when compared to other ABS surveys. There was also an increase in under-coverage compared to previous ABS Indigenous surveys. For example, the estimated under-coverage in the 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) was 42%. The overall under-coverage rate for the 2008 NATSISS is approximately 53% of the in-scope population at the national level. This rate varies across the states and territories (ABS 2010).

Further information on NATSISS data quality issues can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008: Users' guide* (ABS 2010).

Criminal justice data

Although the NATSISS provides information on contact by Indigenous people with the police and incarceration, comparative data are not available for non-Indigenous people from the ABS surveys, such as the General Social Survey.

National Prisoner Census

Most jurisdictions collect Indigenous status from individual prisoners. It is uncommon for corrective services agencies to collect Indigenous status from anyone other than the prisoners themselves. However, the accuracy of these data has not been assessed.

The Prisoner Census provides a picture of persons in prison at a point in time (30 June) and does not represent the flow of prisoners during the year. The majority of prisoners in the annual Prisoner Census were serving long-term sentences for serious offences. In comparison, the flow of offenders in and out of prisons consists mainly of persons serving shorter sentences for lesser offences.

The data is extracted from each state and territory's prisoner management and information systems.

National Police Custody Survey

The Indigenous status of the victim or perpetrator or both is based on police identification, and therefore will underestimate the level of custody involving Indigenous persons. There are also some inconsistencies in the method of data collection between the jurisdictions (electronic versus manual) and there is no guarantee that the reporting is complete. However, the comparisons between the prison custody figures and the police custody figures are useful to have and should be reported.

Deaths in Custody Australia

As a requirement of the Deaths in Custody Royal Commission, the AIC collects data on deaths in custody each year for all jurisdictions. Indigenous status is by previous self-identification to prison authorities (see above).

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Survey

The Indigenous status of the detainee is established in the questionnaire by the following questions:

'What is your ethnic background?' (if the respondent mentions 'Australian' but not 'Aboriginal', prompt: 'Do you consider yourself an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander?').

It is likely that this question will underestimate the number of Indigenous persons being detained through reluctance on the part of detainees to identify as Indigenous.

This survey is conducted at police stations in selected metropolitan areas and does not provide regional coverage. In addition, the actual number of detainees questioned is quite low, which does not permit great analysis of the Indigenous data. Finally, the figures do not permit national coverage, but instead analysis by state is recommended.

Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set

Responsibility for juvenile justice rests at state and territory level, and there is marked diversity in the legislation, policy and practices among jurisdictions. Areas of variation throughout Australia include: the age when young people are considered juveniles or adults by the justice system, key policy directions, diversionary options, possible court outcomes, and specific programs and services available to young people. (AIHW 2007). Therefore caution is required in comparing data across the jurisdictions.

The coverage of data in this national minimum data set is 'complete for the period 2003–04 to 2005–06, with data for 2000–01 to 2002–03 missing only from the Australian Capital Territory. In all other instances, it is believed that 100% of young people within scope of the collection were included in the data' (AIHW 2006).

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is younger than the rest of the Australian population. The proportion of Indigenous Australians who are aged 10–17 years (19%) is almost twice that of the non-Indigenous population (11%). Further, the proportion of Indigenous people differs across jurisdictions, with the Indigenous population forming a particularly high proportion (about 30%) of the total Northern Territory population (AIHW 2007). Therefore, for this measure, comparisons will take account of age differences and present some data at the state/territory level.

'Differences in data collection methods, data recording systems within jurisdictions and an unwillingness of some young people to respond to questions around Indigenous status all impact on the quality of Indigenous data. As in the whole of the community services sector, there is a commitment to improving Indigenous status data in juvenile justice. Over the last few years there has been a general decline in the number of young people with an 'unknown/not recorded' Indigenous status in most jurisdictions' (AIHW 2007). Around 3% of young people who were under supervision during 2007–08 and 8% of all young people since 2000–01 have an unknown Indigenous status. For all other variables, the amount of missing data is less than 0.1%.

The Health of Australia's Prisoners

Some data are collected with reference to the time period 'within the previous 12 months'. Not all prison entrants had been in prison during the previous 12 months. The proportion of prison entrants who had ever been in prison before was higher among Indigenous than non-Indigenous entrants. Therefore it may be expected that a higher proportion of Indigenous prison entrants may have been in prison during the previous 12 months and had access to prison health services.

Data on prison entrants who attended a clinic due to a communicable disease must be considered with three caveats. First, this is the proportion of all prisoners who attended the clinic for a communicable disease, not the proportion of clinic visits for a communicable disease. Second, this data is a one week sample of clinic attendance and is not related to prevalence data. Finally, the reported data may be an underestimation because prisoners may have attended the clinic for other conditions or symptoms arising from a communicable disease.

List of symbols used in tables

- rounded to zero (including null cells)
- 0 zero
- .. not applicable
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- n.f.d. not further defined
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

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