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# STATISTICAL PROFILE EXPLANATORY NOTES

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ACT CRIMINAL JUSTICE



**ACT**  
Government

Justice and Community Safety

## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile (Profile) is a historical series of criminal justice system data that is compiled by the Legislation, Policy and Programs Branch of the ACT Justice and Community Safety Directorate. The Profile is released after the close of the June and December quarters each year. As of March 2016, it contains data from:

- ACT Policing (ACTP)
- ACT Ambulance Service
- Canberra and Calvary Hospitals' Emergency Departments
- ACT Sobering Up Shelter
- Domestic Violence Crisis Service
- the Restorative Justice Unit
- the Galambany 'Circle Sentencing' Court
- ACT Courts and Tribunal
- Access Canberra
- Child and Youth Protection Services
- ACT Corrective Services and
- Victims Support ACT.

In providing whole of justice system data and trend information, the Profile has two main functions. Firstly, for the community, the Profile provides whole of criminal justice system information. The data provides the ACT community with not just an indication of the varying levels of crime in the ACT but information on the responses to crimes by different components of the criminal justice system. Some of these components are quite unique to the ACT, for example the Restorative Justice Unit and the Galambany Court. The Profile provides an access point to data that improves the transparency with which the community relates to the criminal justice system.

Secondly, in being released on the JACS website, the Profile serves as a reporting tool for whole of government justice priorities. It reports to members of the ACT Legislative Assembly the frequency of various crimes and the factors that affect the effectiveness, efficiency or equity of the ACT criminal justice system. The Profile's data enables assessment and evaluation of the implementation of strategic government priorities in the justice sector and thereby facilitates policy development. As such, the Profile is an evidence-led decision making tool for social policy programs in the ACT.

## WHAT'S NEW – JUNE 2019

### **Time series length**

As noted in previous versions of these Explanatory Notes, the Profile is progressively increasing the length of its standard time series to 10 years.<sup>1</sup> The ACT Corrective Services (CS) data set's Table 1 now joins the Profile's collection of tables with 10 years of data, which also includes most ACT Policing (ACTP) tables, all Restorative Justice and Youth Justice (YJ) Tables 1 and 4. Where data sets are not 10 or more years old, the maximum number of quarters with data available will be provided to make a full financial year.

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<sup>1</sup> This will allow 40 data points of quarterly data, or 120 data points of monthly data which greatly increases the ability of Profile data to establish accurate trends. Analysis of 5 year trends within 10 year trends is also possible.

# ACT CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL PROFILE

## EXPLANATORY NOTES – JUNE 2019

The primary function of each data providing agency and its glossary of terms and acronyms are detailed below.

Users of the ACT Criminal Justice Statistical Profile (the Profile) should note that there are many other sources of ACT criminal justice data, including ACT Policing's [Crime Statistics](#) web site, the [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#) and the [Australian Institute of Criminology](#). The ACT Policing [Crime Statistics](#) web site contains ACT geographic data.

### INTERPRETING THE DATA

#### Rates calculations

Yearly incident, offence, apprehension and charge rates are expressed as the number per 100,000 of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as found in the latest release of *3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics*, (Table 4). The population estimates used are from the mid-point of each calendar or financial year (as per ABS practice). This means, for June Profiles the population estimate used is from the December quarter and for December Profiles, the population estimate used is from the June quarter. ERP estimates and projections applied for the Australian Capital Territory exclude Jervis Bay Territory.

Yearly rates of traffic infringement notices or cautions, random breath or drug tests and other transport and traffic related offences are provided per 1,000 licensed drivers using data from Access Canberra.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population data has not been sourced from the *3238.0 - Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, because the publication has not yet been updated after the 2016 Census. As an alternative, until *3238.0 - Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* is updated, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections are based on the proportion of the population that is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander at 30 June 2016, found in preliminary population estimates in *3101.0 - Australian Demographic Statistics*. This is based on the 2016 Census.

#### Statistical significance of trend lines in Key Highlights Summary

Trend lines in the Profile's graphics are only included if the trend being demonstrated is statistically significant. Following procedures documented by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR)<sup>2</sup>, for each graphic in the Profile's Key Highlights Summary, a

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<sup>2</sup> See for example, *NSW Recorded Crime Statistics, March Quarter 2018*, [http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/RCS-Quarterly/NSW\\_Recorded\\_Crime\\_March\\_2018.pdf](http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/RCS-Quarterly/NSW_Recorded_Crime_March_2018.pdf), Appendix 2). These explanatory notes on establishing the statistical significance of the trend lines borrow heavily from BOCARS' explanatory notes.

statistical test for trend is applied to the quarterly or monthly numbers over the relevant period. The trend test used is Kendall's rank-order correlation test (Kendall's tau).<sup>3</sup> A two-tailed test is used to determine whether there had been an increasing or decreasing trend in the recorded numbers over the relevant period. Some quarter to quarter or month to month variations in the numbers of recorded incidents could be due in part to seasonal factors. The test for trend is not sensitive to seasonal variations; it is sensitive only to a generally increasing or generally decreasing trend over the time period examined.

The Kendall's rank-order correlation test takes into account how much variability is in the number series and establishes whether the trend is really different from numbers determined by chance. Again following BOCSAR, the p-value used is  $p < 0.05$ , which is a common conventional cut-off for statistical significance.

### **Cautionary note on interpreting the data**

It is important to recognise that the Profile's data sets only provides part of the picture of crime in the ACT and some of the datasets, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, may have low numbers that result in large percentage fluctuations.

Many crimes for which both offenders and victims could be identifiable go unreported. For example, research has shown that over half the women who have experienced violence from an ex-partner have never contacted police to report the abuse. Similarly, many other categories of crime may be underreported (e.g. assaults, hate crimes, minor theft, vandalism etc).

To compensate for underreporting and develop a fuller picture of crime, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (amongst others) conduct crime victimisation surveys.<sup>4</sup> However allowances need to be made with survey data for the possibility that an individual's perception of being a victim of crime may differ from strict legal or temporal definitions.

Profile data also does demonstrate the influence of government policies and community attitudes. For example, recent increases in key domestic and violence datasets contained within the Profile strongly align with the enhanced response taken by Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments in recent years.

## **ACT POLICING**

ACT Policing is a business unit of the AFP and has four key output areas:

- Crime and Safety Management – providing a safer and more secure ACT so that members of the community can go about their daily lives without undue fear of crime
- Traffic Law Enforcement and Road Safety – enforcing traffic laws and promoting safer behaviour on ACT roads with the objective of reducing the number of crash fatalities and injuries to members of the community

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<sup>3</sup> As cited by BOCSAR, see, for example, Conover, W.J. 1980, *Practical Non-Parametric Statistics*, 2nd ed, John Wiley and Sons, pp.256-260.

<sup>4</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, *4530.0 - Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2017-18*

- Prosecution and Judicial Support – maximising the number of successful prosecutions in court by providing support to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and the courts and
- Crime Prevention – reducing and preventing crime through strategies that incorporate government and community cooperation to address risk factors associated with criminal behaviour and recidivism and raise awareness of the community's role in its own safety and security.

ACTP data reports trends in the major crime categories. The reported offences are those where the number of recorded crime incidents is a reliable indicator of the actual incidence of the offence. The five year trends are calculated by adding the recorded crime incidents over the last twenty quarters.

If no data has been reported against a particular offence, it may not be reported. For example, ACTP Table 21 does not list all possible Criminal Infringement Notices as some have not been used in 5 years.

The time lag between the reporting of criminal incidents to police and the verification of these incidents on Police Real-Time Online Management Information System (PROMIS) means that some revision of data cannot be avoided, particularly for the latest 2-3 quarters of the reporting period.

Users of the Profile will also find detailed data (especially location/geographic data) on ACT Policing's [Crime Statistics](#) web site.

### **Glossary of terms, acronyms and codes used in ACT Policing tables**

Definitions not provided by ACT Policing have references included.

Alcohol diversion for young people < 18	<p>An alcohol diversion for a young person under 18 years of age provided by the ACT Policing Alcohol Diversion program.</p> <p>The objectives are to provide intervention and education to young people early in their 'drinking careers', and to collect data on young people and alcohol, with a view to reducing harm, binge drinking and associated social and health problems in the community.</p> <p>It is a partnership approach between health, police and non-government agencies adhering to the principles of the Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Drug and Alcohol Diversion program</i>, ACT Policing website <a href="http://www.police.act.gov.au/community/programs/early-intervention-and-diversion-program">http://www.police.act.gov.au/community/programs/early-intervention-and-diversion-program</a></p>
Apprehension	Police proceeding/s based on the identification of an alleged offender or offender/s. Police can proceed against an offender in a number of ways including but not limited to arrest, summons,

	diversionary conference and caution. While not every offence results in an apprehension, apprehensions may involve no or multiple charges and may be linked to more than one incident. Apprehension data includes people placed in protective custody for intoxication who are usually not charged with any offence.
Caution	A formal warning issued to a person by a police officer for an offence – usually a first offence.
Charge	A charge relates to the actual crime types an alleged offender has been charged with when apprehended or proceeded against by police. This generally refers to the number of unique charges per offence type within an apprehension. Each charge is counted separately. People apprehended and placed in protective custody for intoxication are not usually charged with any offence and excluded from any charge related data.
Charged before court	Fresh charge(s) that are added to existing criminal proceedings at the time of an alleged offender(s) court appearance or at, for example, a bedside hearing.
Clearance	Cleared means the investigation of the offences has resulted in one of the following outcomes: arrest, summons, caution, diversionary conference, the complaint has been withdrawn, voluntary agreement to attend court, unfounded or cleared otherwise. Note that the clearance of an offence may not necessarily occur in the same period in which it was reported and clearance types may change over time. For example, ACTP clearances marked as diversionary conference may change depending on whether an offender has fulfilled the requirements of the diversionary conference. If the offender does not fulfil the requirements they may be subsequently summonsed for the offence and the clearance type changed.
Criminal Infringement Notices (CIN)	<p>A criminal infringement notice (CIN) is a notice issued by the police alleging that someone has breached a particular law and giving them the opportunity to pay a fixed amount of money rather than go to court.</p> <p>Infringement notices are generally issued for less serious breaches of the law, such as minor traffic offences and parking offences. A CIN may be called a 'ticket', for example a 'speeding ticket' or an 'on-the-spot fine.'</p> <p>Only CINs used in the last six years are reported and, due to low numbers of offences, ACTP have merged some offences. For example, all 'Supply liquor to intoxicated person' type offences into one reporting row and two types of 'Take liquor from on licensed premise' offences are not currently distinguished.</p> <p>A list of CINS that ACT Policing may issue is provided below:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abuse threaten intimidate staff in contravention of section 108 of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Consume liquor at certain public places in contravention of section 199 of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Contravene conditions of ban order in contravention of section 24(7) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Contravene direction given under s22(1)(a) in contravention of section 23(2) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Deface private premises in contravention of section 120(1) of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i></li> <li>• Deface public premises in contravention of section 120(2) of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i></li> <li>• Engage in prohibited behaviour in a protected area in contravention of section 87(1) of the <i>Health Act 1993</i></li> <li>• Exceed occupancy loading – corporation in contravention of section 125(1) of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Exceed occupancy loading - licensee in contravention of section 125(1) <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Exceed occupancy loading - permit holder in contravention of section 125(2) <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Fail To Cease Noise From Premises under s394 of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i></li> <li>• Fail to comply with direction given under s22 in contravention of section 23(1) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i>;</li> <li>• Fail to comply with requirement by police officer driver/person in contravention of section 8(2) <i>Smoking in cars with children prohibition Act 2011</i></li> <li>• Fail to keep incident register in contravention of section 132 <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Fail to keep licence or permit at premises in contravention of section 141 <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Fail to leave premises when directed in contravention of section 138 of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Fail to permit scanning search in contravention of section 17(2) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Fail to permit search by police officer in contravention of section 18(2) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Fail to permit search of personal property in contravention of section 16(2) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Failure to state name and/or address when asked in contravention of section 20(2) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Interfere with seized thing in contravention of section 50(6) of the <i>Major Events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Smoke at declared smoke-free public place or event in contravention of the <i>Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003</i></li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possess prohibited item in contravention of section 15(1) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Publish vision of person entering or leaving, or trying to enter or leave an approved medical with the intention of stopping a person from having or providing an abortion; and the recorded person did not consent to the publication. In contravention of Section 87(2) of the <i>Health Act 1993</i></li> <li>• Remain in or re-enter vicinity of premises in contravention of Section 138(1) of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i>Smoke in vehicle with child - in contravention of section 7(1) <i>Smoking in cars with children (prohibition) Act 2011</i></li> <li>• Supply liquor to intoxicated person - employee in contravention of section 106 <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Supply liquor to intoxicated person - licensee employee in contravention of section 105(3) <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Supply liquor to intoxicated person - licensee in contravention of section 105(1) <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Supply liquor to intoxicated person - other person in contravention of section 107 of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Supply liquor to intoxicated person - permit holder employee in contravention of section 105(4) <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Supply liquor to intoxicated person - permit holder in contravention of section 105(2) <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Take liquor from on licensed premises in contravention of section 139A (1) of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Take liquor from licensed premises in contravention of section 139A (2) of the <i>Liquor Act 2010</i></li> <li>• Unauthorised entry to event venue (playing surface ) in contravention of section 13(2) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Unauthorised entry to event venue in contravention of section 13(1) of the <i>Major events Act 2014</i></li> <li>• Urinating in a public place in contravention of section 393a of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i></li> <li>• Without reasonable excuse fail to cause noise from premises to cease promptly in contravention of section 394(2)(a) of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i></li> </ul>
Court attendance notice (CAN)	<p>A proceeding for an alleged offence may be commenced by serving and filing a court attendance notice (CAN).</p> <p>Police may decide to either arrest the person or issue them with a CAN to attend the local court on a specific date in the future. The police may also issue the CAN at the scene so the person does not have to be taken to the police station.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Magistrates Court Act 1930</i>, division 3.3.3A</p>

<p>Diversiónary conference</p>	<p>A restorative justice (RJ) conference that occurs following a referral from ACT Policing that identifies restorative justice instead of a formal prosecution as the pathway for disposal of a matter.</p> <p>ACTP clearances marked as diversionary conference may change overtime depending on whether an offender has fulfilled the requirements of the diversionary conference. If the offender does not fulfil the requirements they may be subsequently summonsed for the offence and the clearance type changed.</p> <p>While RJ conferences may be conducted in conjunction with criminal prosecutions, ACTP data recorded for diversionary conferences only indicates those conferences where an individual is diverted from prosecution. RJ conferences that occur in conjunction with prosecutions are not recorded by ACTP.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004</i>, section 42</p>
<p>Drug diversion</p>	<p>Drug diversion programs are offered to alleged offenders who meet certain criteria for minor drug possession offences and are an alternative to a referral to court.</p>
<p>Incident</p>	<p>An activity reported to or by police that involves the use of police resources. Each incident has a unique PROMIS number and may or may not result in an offence or police attendance. A single incident may involve multiple offences, offenders and victims.</p>
<p>MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxy- N – methyl amphetamine)</p>	<p>Amphetamine analogue generally known as ‘ecstasy’.</p>
<p>Offence</p>	<p>Typically any act committed which breaches criminal legislation. Offences are always linked to a recorded incident and are unique; therefore a single offence should not be recorded against more than one incident. An offender is not always identified for every offence.</p> <p>Offences in which alcohol is involved are those for which the PROMIS record shows the alcohol tick box is checked. It may not be possible to determine the involvement of alcohol for many offences. In the absence of an objective and clear measure, whether the alcohol tick box is checked may depend on the subjective assessment by the relevant officer as well as on what point in time the assessment is made.</p> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status is not reliably recorded for offences as the offender may not have been identified.</p>
<p>Offences cleared</p>	<p>The type of method used to clear an offence or charge from the apprehension of an alleged offender. Offences can be cleared by a number of different methods including but not limited to arrest, caution, summons, charge withdrawn, unfounded, court</p>

	<p>attendance notice, charge before the court, diversionary conference, Simple Cannabis Offence Notice (SCON), complaint withdrawn by victim, offender identified - child under 10 years old, assault - inadequate evidence to support allegation or civil reconciliation between offender and victim. Some offences may remain 'Not cleared' until an alleged offender can be identified and/or proceeded against by police.</p> <p>Drug diversions, diversionary conferences and SCONs may not be a true representation of the number diverted/issued for the period as alleged offenders may be subsequently summonsed for non-compliance or non-payment.</p>
Other theft	<p>Other theft listed in ACT Policing Table 5 includes the following categories of theft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bicycle theft</li> <li>• Boat theft</li> <li>• Other vehicle theft</li> <li>• Stock theft</li> <li>• Shop stealing</li> <li>• Theft at burglary - dwellings</li> <li>• Theft at burglary - shops</li> <li>• Theft at burglary - other</li> <li>• Theft not elsewhere classified.</li> </ul>
Person offences	<p>Includes the following Australian National Classification of Offence (1985) codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 111 (Murder)</li> <li>• 112 (Attempted murder)</li> <li>• 113 (Conspiracy to murder)</li> <li>• 114 (Manslaughter)</li> <li>• 115 - 115A (Driving causing death)</li> <li>• 119 (Homicide unspecified)</li> <li>• 121 - 121A (Assault causing grievous bodily harm)</li> <li>• 122 (Assault causing actual bodily harm)</li> <li>• 129 - 129Z (Assault other)</li> <li>• 136 - 136F (Sexual assault 1st 2nd 3rd degree)</li> <li>• 136G - 136H (Sexual intercourse, no consent)</li> <li>• 139I (Indecent exposure)</li> <li>• 139U (Sexual intercourse, person &lt; 16 yrs)</li> <li>• 139V (Indecent act, assault)</li> <li>• 139W (Indecent act, no consent)</li> <li>• 139X (Indecent act, person &lt; 16 yrs)</li> <li>• 139Y (Indecent act, person &lt; 16 yrs)</li> <li>• 139Z (Incest)</li> <li>• 140 (Indecent exposure)</li> <li>• 191Y (Abduction, sexual intent)</li> <li>• 191Z (Kidnap)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 192 - 199A (Other offences against the person).</li> </ul>
PROMIS	<p>The Police Real-time Online Management Information System. This is the Australian Federal Police's central recording system for all crime, incidents and offences.</p> <p>Reference: ACT Policing Website:  <a href="http://www.police.act.gov.au/media-centre/frequently-asked-questions-media/CrimeStatistics.aspx">http://www.police.act.gov.au/media-centre/frequently-asked-questions-media/CrimeStatistics.aspx</a></p>
Property offences	<p>Includes the following Australian National Classification of Offence (1985) codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 211 (Armed robbery)</li> <li>• 212 (Other robbery)</li> <li>• 221 (Blackmail and extortion)</li> <li>• 311 (Burglary dwellings)</li> <li>• 312 (Burglary shops)</li> <li>• 319 - 319A (Burglary other)</li> <li>• 321 - 321Z (Fraud)</li> <li>• 322 - 322Z (Misappropriation)</li> <li>• 323 - 323Z (Counterfeiting)</li> <li>• 331 - 331A (Receiving)</li> <li>• 332 - 332C (Unlawful possession)</li> <li>• 339 - 339A (Other handling stolen goods)</li> <li>• 351 (Motor vehicle theft)</li> <li>• 352 (Bicycle theft)</li> <li>• 353 (Boat theft)</li> <li>• 354 (Aircraft theft)</li> <li>• 358 (Other vehicle theft)</li> <li>• 359 (Unspecified vehicle theft)</li> <li>• 391 (Other theft)</li> <li>• 392 (Stock theft)</li> <li>• 393 (Shop stealing)</li> <li>• 396 (Theft at burglary - dwellings)</li> <li>• 397 (Theft at burglary - shops)</li> <li>• 398 (Theft at burglary - other)</li> <li>• 399 - 399B (Other theft)</li> <li>• 411 - 411E (Property damage - arson)</li> <li>• 416 (Damage at burglary - dwellings)</li> <li>• 417 (Damage at burglary - shops)</li> <li>• 418 (Damage at burglary - other)</li> <li>• 419 - 419B (Other property damage)</li> <li>• 421 (Pollution)</li> <li>• 423 (Flora and fauna)</li> <li>• 429 (Other environmental offences).</li> </ul>
Reported	<p>The number of offence counts recorded by police in a given period. Not all incidents have offence(s) reported.</p>

	Reference: <a href="#">4510.0 - Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia, 2009</a>
Road crashes with injury	Road crashes with injury are those crashes where police attend the scene of a collision and where transportation is required by ambulance or other means to a hospital or medical centre for treatment.
Road fatalities	A road fatality is classified as a death resulting from a road crash, where the crash occurred on a road or road related area, is unintentional and the death occurred within 30 days from injuries sustained in the crash.
Simple Cannabis Offence Notice (SCON)	An alternative to prosecution, issued for possession of not more than 25 grams of cannabis or cultivation of not more than 2 cannabis plants, excluding all artificially (hydroponically grown) cultivated plants.  Reference: <a href="#">Drugs of Dependence Act 1989</a> , section 171A Offence notices, p6.
Suburban Policing Strategy	The Suburban Policing Strategy (SPS) is designed to increase the visibility and availability of police to work within the community. There are two types of SPS activities: Accessibility (beat/foot/bicycle patrols) and Engagement (such as talking to a school principal or shop owner about a specific issue).
Summons	Process issued by a court requiring a person to appear at a particular court at a particular time and place, either to give evidence or produce documents, or to attend to answer a charge, information or complaint. The purpose of a summons is to notify the defendant (or witness) of the proceedings so that he or she may answer the charge.  Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary</a> , LexisNexis
Traffic Infringement Notice (TIN)	Traffic infringements are issued for speeding, unregistered vehicles, negligent driving and other traffic related offences occurring in the ACT. Traffic Infringement Notices do not include parking offences.  Reference: <a href="#">Traffic Fines (ACT Policing website)</a>

[Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Offences](#) (ANZSOC, 2011) codes used in ACT Policing tables

Offence description	ANZSOC 2011 Code
Homicide and related offences	0111 – 0132
Acts intended to cause injury	0211 - 0299
Sexual assault and related offences	0311 - 0329
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	0411 - 0499
Abduction and related offences	0511 - 0532
Robbery, extortion and related offences	0610 - 0621

Unlawful entry with intent	0711
Theft and related offences	0811 - 0841
Deception and related offences	0911 - 0999
Illicit drug offences	1011 - 1099
Weapons and explosives offences	1111 - 1129
Property damage and environmental pollution	1211 - 1229
Public order offences	1311 - 1334
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	1411 - 1441
Offences against justice procedures, government security and operations	1510 - 1569
Miscellaneous offences	1611 - 1699
Offences against justice procedures, government security and operations	9999
Miscellaneous offences	other

*Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO, 1985) codes used in ACT Policing tables*

<b>Offence description</b>	<b>ANCO 1985 Code</b>
Murder	111
Attempted murder	112
Driving causing death	115 - 115A
Assault causing GBH	121 - 121A
Assault causing ABH	122
Indecent exposure	139I - 140
Armed robbery	211
Burglary dwellings	311
Burglary shops	312
Fraud	321 - 321Z
Misappropriation	322 - 322Z
Motor vehicle theft	351
Bicycle theft	352
Property damage - arson	411 - 411E
Pollution	421
Other environmental offences	429
Drug offences	610 - 699A

## **ACT AMBULANCE SERVICE**

The ACT Ambulance Service (ACTAS) is responsible for providing emergency and non-emergency ambulance and aeromedical ambulance services to the ACT and surrounding south east NSW region. ACTAS provide data on alcohol-related attendances by age grouping and alcohol related attendances by location.

### **Glossary of terms, acronyms and codes used in ACT Ambulance Service tables**

Alcohol intoxication	<p>Alcohol intoxication data is provided based on the following ACTAS electronic patient care record (ePCR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case Nature field containing: 'Alcohol', 'Alcohol related' or</li> <li>• any Level 1 or 2 Assessment containing: 'Alcohol intoxication', 'Overdose: Alcohol' or</li> <li>• any Level 1 or 2 Secondary Survey containing: 'Alcohol intoxication', 'Alcohol involved', 'Smells of Alcohol', 'Smells of Alcoholic beverage'.</li> </ul> <p>Exclusions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cases of 'alcohol withdrawal', 'Alcoholic requesting detox'</li> <li>• cases not completed on an electronic patient care record (ePCR, which is less than 5% of total case load).</li> </ul>
Age	Patient age in years as identified to the paramedics.
Location Type	The location where the ambulance attended.

#### Limitations:

- ACT Ambulance Paramedics complete an ePCR for all patient contacts. ePCRs are not designed for research purposes and may not record all information required for research. As the purpose of the ePCR is to record assessment and treatment, paramedics will record alcohol involvement only if it is pertinent to the case in their opinion
- Paramedics do not have the ability to directly measure alcohol in a patient's breath or blood, thus the determination of alcohol intoxication is made by paramedics based on assessment of the patient, or information provided by the patient or others present
- Often, ambulances are not dispatched to licensed premises directly, but instead to the road or public area adjacent to the premises (possibly due to an intoxicated person no longer being on the licensed premise). Such cases may have a location type of licensed premises, public place, or road. Where a patient is located in a public place, it is difficult to determine which (if any) licensed premise the patient has attended, and this information is rarely recorded
- In order to ensure that the privacy of ACT Ambulance patients is not compromised, any cell with a number less than 5 will not be reported.

## ACT HEALTH DIRECTORATE

From March 2016, the Profile includes two data sets of tables from ACT Health. The first includes two tables of data from the Emergency Departments (ED) of Canberra and Calvary Hospitals and a third from the ACT Sobering Up Shelter, run by CatholicCare with ACT Health Directorate funding. These three tables report:

- people with alcohol and other drug behavioural disorders presenting to ACT Health EDs by drug type
- ED presentations for assault by place of occurrence and
- ACT Sobering Up Shelter referrals and placements by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status.

## Glossary of terms, acronyms and codes used in ACT Health Directorate tables

ACT Sobering Up Shelter	The ACT Sobering Up Shelter works with people under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs from 11pm to 11am Thursday, Friday and Saturday each week, with the last intake at 6am. The majority of referrals to the facility are from ACT Policing, and are for alcohol intoxication.
Emergency Department	Data is accessed from the Emergency Department Published Data Set and includes presentations to both Canberra Hospital and Calvary Hospital Emergency Departments.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CRISIS SERVICE

The Domestic Violence Crisis Service (DVCS) is a community organisation that seeks to address violence and abuse in family and intimate partner relationships and to promote respect in these relationships.

The DVCS provides a variety of services to those suffering from and involved in family violence, including attendance with ACT Policing at, or just after, incidents to support those affected, telephone crisis counselling and support, access to emergency accommodation and advocacy and support during Court proceedings.

The DVCS is principally funded by the Community Services Directorate. It is listed in the *Domestic Violence Agencies Act 1986* and the *Crimes (Sentence Administration) Act 2005* as an approved crisis support agency and criminal justice entity respectively.

## Glossary of terms and acronyms for the Domestic Violence Crisis Service Tables

Anonymous clients	Clients of the DVCS who do not wish to their name or demographic details recorded. Usually this is because they fear the sharing of information with child protection services or ACT Policing. These clients may be double counted.
Crisis visits	These visits usually involve attendance with ACT Policing at, or just after, incidents of domestic violence to support those affected. While most of these visits are with ACT Policing, some of these visits are to people who do not wish to involve police.
Crisis visits involving children	Crisis visits involving children are face-to-face interventions immediately post an incident of violence that had children involved and witness to the incident. Most of these visits are with ACT Policing, however some of these are with families that do not wish to involve police.
Crisis line service	DVCS offers the ACT community a 24/7 telephone crisis counselling service for those affected by violence in relationships.
Court support	The DVCS Court Advocacy Program focuses on supporting and advocating for DVCS clients through domestic violence related civil and criminal matters. It started operating in October 2010 and currently has two staff based at the Magistrates Court.

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)	CALD refers to people who have a cultural heritage different from that of the majority of people from the dominant Anglo-Australian culture. It replaces the previously used term of people from a 'non-English speaking background' (NESB) and does not include Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander people.
Registered clients	<p>Clients of the DVCS who are registered with the service and who have contact and demographic details recorded. Registered clients do not automatically include children present at or involved in crisis visits: the children of victims of domestic or family violence are usually only registered as clients if they participate in the DVCS's Young People's Outreach Program (YPOP). Participation in YPOP is usually negotiated some time after a domestic violence crisis has passed.</p> <p>However, not all 0-18 year olds will be registered clients because of their participation in YPOP. Some older teenagers may be registered with the DVCS because of violence in their own relationships.</p>

## ACT RESTORATIVE JUSTICE UNIT

Restorative justice is a structured voluntary process that allows the exchange of information between the people most affected by an offence – the victim, their family and friends and the offender and their family and friends. This process gives people the opportunity to talk about:

- What happened?
- How were people affected?
- What needs to be done to make things better?

These exchanges can take the form of face-to-face meetings or by indirect methods such as third party mediation, taped recordings or letter exchanges. These exchanges of information are called conferences.

The [ACT Restorative Justice scheme](#) is a victim-centric process with a primary focus on meeting the needs of victims of crime. It is governed by the *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004*. Referrals can be made at any stage of the criminal justice system either as a diversion, parallel to criminal proceedings or post-sentence. Participation is voluntary. Phase one of the Restorative Justice scheme involved the referral of young offenders in relation to less serious offences. Phase two of the scheme is now operating and involves the referral of adult offenders and more serious offences. Domestic violence and sexual offences are excluded at this stage until 2018. For further information, visit the JACS [Restorative Justice](#) web page.

The Restorative Justice Unit (RJU) is not able to collect all victim ages, so is unable to provide young people and adult breakdowns for victims. The victim number reported may change after publication as a result of information and assessment sessions between the convenor,

the victim and his or her supporter(s). The convenor may identify and decide that there is more than one victim for the offence who may be found eligible and suitable for restorative justice.

### Glossary of terms and acronyms for RJU tables

Unless otherwise referenced, the definitions below have been provided by the RJU based on definitions found in the [Crimes \(Restorative Justice\) Act 2004](#).

Adult offender	An adult offender is an individual who was at least 18 years old when the offences were committed.
Agreement	One or more tasks that an offender agrees to perform to make restitution to victims or to address the causes of their offending behaviour. An offender may complete some or all of their tasks over the duration of the agreement. The term of an agreement may be up to 6 months in duration.
Agreement outcomes	Hours worked and money collected for victims and the community arising from tasks completed or partially completed. The agreement outcomes achieved for this quarter may be part of agreements that fall due in other quarters.
Case Referral	<p>A case is referred to the restorative justice unit by a referring entity. A case may have multiple offenders, offences and victims. Therefore the number of people involved each quarter is usually greater than the number of referrals received by the RJU in the same quarter.</p> <p>The process is voluntary and some offenders and victims decline to be involved. Participants can also be assessed as unsuitable to participate in restorative justice.</p>
Complied	The status of an agreement the terms of which the offender has fully complied with.
Conference	A restorative justice (RJ) conference involves the supported, voluntary exchange of information between people in the aftermath of an offence. In the ACT, a RJ conference requires participation by the offender and the victim or their chosen substitute and may include members of their respective communities of care. Offenders must accept responsibility for causing harm and be open to making amends at their level of capacity. A conference may be face to face or conducted indirectly through an exchange of letters or messages.
Conferences Satisfied Victims' Needs	Some victims do not require a formal agreement from the offender to undertake certain tasks to repair the harm caused. In these instances, the conference itself satisfies the victim's needs and desires.

Less serious offence	Offences punishable by imprisonment for a term less than or equal to 14 years for money or property offences, or less than or equal to 10 years for other offences.
Not complied	The status of an agreement the terms of which the offender substantially fails to fulfil.
Offences against persons	These include assault, robbery or threat to harm.
Offences against property	These include burglary, property damage or shop lifting.
Gender - Other	<p>This category covers clients who may not wish to identify as either male or female. Instead it should be regarded as 'unspecified, indeterminate or intersex.'</p> <p>The RJU started recording data for this gender when implementing changes to their database for Phase 2 of the restorative justice scheme which commenced on 25 February 2016. This is when the RJU started receiving referrals for serious offences and adult offenders.</p>
Other offences	Examples in this category include causing public mischief, possessing an offensive weapon and cruelty to animals.
Serious offence	Offences punishable by imprisonment for a term more than 14 years for money or property offences, or more than 10 years for other offences. The RJU started taking referrals for these offences in February 2016.
Substantially complied	The status of an agreement the terms of which the offender has substantially fulfilled. The offender has fulfilled the majority of the terms of the agreement but has not fully complied with the agreement.
Victim	<p>A person who suffers harm because of an offence and includes not only the primary victim (including of alleged offences), but those who witness an event, family members or guardians of the primary victim or those who are financially or psychologically dependent on the primary victim and suffer harm because of the harm to the primary victim.</p> <p>Reference: For the full definition, see <i>Victims of Crime Act 2004</i>. The <i>Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004</i>, section 11 (b) indicates the definition of an offence includes an offence that is alleged to have occurred.</p>
Young offender	A young offender is an individual offender who was less than 18 years old, but at least 10 years old, when the offence was committed or allegedly committed.

## GALAMBANY ‘CIRCLE SENTENCING’ COURT

Galambany means ‘I, we all, including you’, it is an inclusive word that recognises the various origins of people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent living on Ngunnawal Country today.

The Galambany ‘Circle Sentencing’ Court has been part of the ACT Magistrates Court jurisdiction since 2004. The aim of the court is to provide a culturally sensitive framework that gives recognition of the ongoing disadvantage experienced by many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the criminal justice system.

Further information can be found on the JACS [Galambany Court](#) website.

### Glossary of terms and acronyms for Galambany Court tables

The definitions below have been adapted from the Galambany Court Practice Direction 1 of 2012.

Assessed	The status of a referred offender/defendant after an assessment has been made by panel members of defendant’s suitability to proceed in the Galambany Court process.
Panel Member	A member of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community approved to be a member of assessment and hearing panels for the Galambany Court.
Referred	The status of an eligible offender after referral of that offender by a magistrate to the Galambany Court.
Sentenced	The status of an offender/defendant after having been part of a hearing before the Galambany Court where the Galambany Court Magistrate sits with the hearing panel to recommend an appropriate sentence.
Young offender	An offender under the age of 18 years.

## ACT COURTS

The role of the ACT Courts and Tribunal is to resolve disputes about matters involving legal rights and obligations.

The Magistrates Court is responsible for less serious criminal matters and civil disputes up to a jurisdictional limit of \$250,000. The Magistrates Court is also known as the Childrens Court when it is exercising jurisdiction under chapter 4A of the [Magistrates Court Act 1930](#). The Childrens Court has jurisdiction to hear criminal cases against children (people under 12 years of age) and young people (people 12 years and above who have not turned 18 years of age) and applications and other proceedings under the [Children and Young People Act 2008](#) in relation to children and young people.

The Supreme Court is the superior court in the ACT and hears and determines criminal and civil matters, including appeals from the Magistrates Court and the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

In accordance with better practice the ACT Courts and Tribunal is reassessing its performance information framework. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the data, the raw data itself is reliant on subjective assessment by users of the system. The final results should be read in light of this caveat.

Prior to December 2017, ACT Courts tables recorded all offence categories irrespective of whether there had been any data recorded for that offence category for the relevant time period. From December 2017, as a result of the introduction of the Integrated Court Management System, all ACT Courts tables now only include offences where data has actually been recorded.

### Glossary of terms, acronyms and codes used in ACT Court tables

The Courts principally use national data item definitions and counting rules as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). References are provided to terms defined in ABS's [4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary \(2005\)](#) and the *Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)* from ABS's National Criminal Courts Statistics Unit Collections (not available on line). Terms not found in either of these references are defined using definitions taken from the [Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary](#), LexisNexis or using advice from the ACT Courts (where no other definition or code is suitable).

<b>Regarding Pleas by Principal Charge tables:</b>	
Autrefois Acquittal	Based on autrefois acquit: formerly acquitted. A defence to a charge both at common law and by statute that the accused has previously been acquitted of the same charge on the same facts.  Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis.</a>
Autrefois Conviction	Based on autrefois convict: formerly convicted. A defence to a criminal charge at common law and by statute that the accused has previously been convicted of the offence charged on the same facts.  Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis.</a>
Deceased / Unfit to plead / other non adjudicated	ACT Courts here use the code for 'Not applicable: not elsewhere classified'. This category is only relevant to Plea at Finalisation and only applies to defendants with the non-adjudicated finalisations 'Defendant deceased', 'Unfit to plead' or 'Other non-adjudicated finalisation n.e.c.'  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p74, code 39.
Defended n.f.d	Defended plea, not further defined (n.f.d). Defended refers to where the defendant will contest the charge(s) laid against him/her however a plea was not registered. This code is only used if a more specific code in this grouping cannot be allocated.

	Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 20.
Demurrer	In criminal proceedings, a pleading asserting that, even accepting that the facts alleged in an indictment are true, the indictment does not disclose an offence.  Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis.</a>
Guilty plea	A plea of guilty indicates that the defendant does not wish to contest the charge(s) and if unchanged, results in a sentence hearing (ie the defendant has undefended court proceedings).  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 11.
Jurisdiction	Jurisdiction means the scope of a court's power to examine and determine facts, interpret and apply the law, make orders and declare judgment. Jurisdiction may be limited by geographic area, the type of parties who appear, the type of relief that can be sought, and the point to be decided. The powers of courts of limited jurisdiction are generally defined by statute. Where jurisdiction is questioned, jurisdiction generally connotes the statutory limits imposed on the court to hear and determine issues together with general principles requiring a clear case to be made out.  Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis.</a>
No plea	No plea entered by a defendant or representative of the defendant is a refusal to enter a plea in relation to charge(s), and if unchanged results in the defendant being listed for a trial or defended hearing.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 22.
Not Applicable n.f.d.	Not applicable, not further defined (n.f.d.). This category is only relevant to Plea at Finalisation and only applies to non adjudicated charge finalisations. This code should only be used if a more specific code in this grouping cannot be allocated.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 30.
Not guilty plea	A plea of not guilty indicates that the defendant wishes to contest the charge(s), and if unchanged results in the defendant being listed for a trial or defended hearing.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 21.

Other defended plea n.e.c.	Other defended plea not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) includes Demurrer, No Jurisdiction, Autrefois Conviction and Autrefois Acquittal.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 24.
Plea reserved	The statement of plea reserved to a charge by a defendant in a Magistrates Court. The defendant reserves their plea to a charge until the case reaches the Court.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 23.
Undefended n.f.d.	Undefended not further defined (n.f.d.) refers to where a defendant does not contest the charge(s) laid against him/her. This code should only be used if a more specific code in this grouping cannot be allocated.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 10.
Unknown/not stated	For charge(s) where the final plea is unknown or has not been completed.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 99.
Withdrawn by prosecution	This category is only relevant to Plea at finalisation and only applies to charge(s) finalised as Withdrawn by Prosecution.  Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p77, code 31.

<b>Regarding Findings by Principal Charge tables:</b>	
Acquitted by court	A determination by the court that the defendant is not guilty of the charge on the grounds that the charge has not been proven. A not guilty verdict by the court.  Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a> , p71, code 121.
Charge unproven n.e.c.	Charge unproven not elsewhere classified. For defendants finalised in the Magistrates Criminal Court this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dismissal of charge by a member of the judiciary due to delays in procedural steps.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> For defendants finalised in a higher criminal court this includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charge struck out</li> <li>• Dismissal of charge by a member of the judiciary due to delays in procedural steps</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dismissal of charge by member of judiciary due to lack of evidence or no evidence given by prosecution.</li> </ul> <p>Reference: For the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p71, code 129.</p>
Committals	<p>Committals are usually the first stage of hearing indictable offences in the criminal justice system. A magistrate assesses the evidence presented against the defendant and decides whether it is sufficient to warrant the defendant being committed to a higher criminal court.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p26.</p>
Committed for sentence	<p>An outcome of a committal hearing where a defendant enters a guilty plea to a charge and is transferred to a higher court to be sentenced.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p75, code 212.</p>
Committed for trial	<p>An outcome of a committal hearing where a defendant enters a not guilty plea to a charge and is transferred to a higher court to stand trial.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p75, code 211.</p>
Defendant deceased	<p>The court is notified of the fact that the defendant is deceased.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p72 code 310.</p>
Ex-parte	<p>In the absence of the other side. Ex parte applications are heard in the absence of the party against whom the order is sought.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis.</a></p>
Guilty finding by court	<p>A guilty verdict by the court, a hearing/trial outcome where the court finds the charge proven (and the case was not heard ex-parte).</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p72, code 111.</p>
Guilty plea by defendant	<p>A guilty plea to a charge by the defendant (and where the charge was not heard ex-parte). This is not a trial outcome.</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p72, code 112.</p>
Guilty, ex parte	<p>Where the court adjudicates charge(s) and the charge(s) are proven either:</p>

	<p>(i) where the defendant pleaded guilty and the charge(s) are proven in his/her absence or</p> <p>(ii) the defendant fails to appear and the charge(s) were proven on the basis of the evidence presented.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p72, code 113.</p>
No case to answer	<p>A determination by the court at a committal hearing that there is insufficient evidence to commit the defendant to a higher court for trial on a charge.</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p72, code 123.</p>
Non-adjudicated	<p>A non-adjudicated finalisation is where a charge is considered completed and ceases to be active in a court even though there has not been a determination on whether the defendant is guilty, that is, the charge(s) have not been adjudicated. In the ACT Courts Findings tables, the methods of non-adjudicated finalisation include 'defendant deceased', 'unfit to plead', 'withdrawn by the prosecution', 'transfer to non-court agency' and 'other non-adjudicated.'</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p60.</p>
Not guilty (mental illness)	<p>A determination by the court that the defendant is not guilty of a charge by reason of mental illness/condition.</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p73, code 122.</p>
Other non-adjudicated n.e.c.	<p>Includes finalisations such as permanent stay of proceedings, diplomatic immunity and statute of limitation applies.</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p73, code 390.</p>
Transfer to another court n.f.d	<p>Finalisation by transfer of charge(s) between court levels not further defined. Includes finalisations where there is a court outcome ordering that a criminal charge be transferred to another court level (within the state/territory) to be determined and/or sentenced.</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p64. code 200</p>
Transfer to non-court agency	<p>An outcome of court proceedings whereby the charge(s) have been transferred to a non-court agency.</p> <p>In the ACT, transfer to a non court agency will normally involve the transfer of a matter to the ACT Civil and Administrative</p>

	<p>Tribunal to make a determination in relation to the mental health of a defendant.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, pp55 and 57, code 350.</p>
Unfit to plead	<p>An outcome of court proceedings where it has been determined that the defendant's mental status is such that he/she is unfit to plead in relation to the charge against him/her.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p74, code 330.</p>
Unknown	<p>Method of charge finalisation unknown/not stated.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p75, code 900.</p>
Withdrawn by prosecution	<p>The formal withdrawal of charge(s) by the prosecution.</p> <p>Reference: for the full definition, see <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p74, code 340.</p>

<b>Regarding Sentencing Outcomes tables:</b>	
Adult fully suspended sentence	<p>An adult custodial order which provides that all of the sentence not be served, subject to the person being of good behaviour. Excludes fully suspended sentences that have added conditions other than good behaviour.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p76, code 1310</p>
Community service order	<p>An order requiring a person to undertake a specified number of hours of unpaid work for the community. Should that person breach the order he/she may be brought back to court and receive another penalty, for example a fine, a suspended sentence or a custodial sentence.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p76, code 2110</p>
Community supervision or Work Orders	<p>Non-custodial orders that require a person to perform work within the community or report to a person nominated by the court (for example, a corrections officer). There are four categories of undefended pleas in the Sentencing Outcomes tables: 'Community service order', 'Probation order', 'Treatment order', 'Referral to conference'.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78</p>
Fine	<p>A monetary penalty where the offender is required to pay a sum of money to the Crown.</p>

	<p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p75, code 2210</p>
Good behaviour bond / recognisance orders	<p>An obligation, with or without sureties, aimed at securing the performance of some act by the person bound by the undertaking.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p75, code 2910</p>
Home detention	<p>An order in which a person serves part of a sentence of imprisonment at home or at another approved place that is not a correctional institution.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapted from <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1220</li> </ul>
Imprisonment - determined term	<p>An order requiring an adult person to be detained for a specified period of time within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapted from <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1121</li> </ul>
Imprisonment - partially suspended	<p>Imprisonment – partially suspended in the ACT describes when an imprisonment order is made and the adult offender only has to serve part of the sentence in a correctional facility. The remainder of the term is suspended if the offender complies with the conditions in an accompanying good behaviour order.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Unit, ACT Courts</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1122</li> </ul>
Intensive corrections order	<p>An order that has a component of restricted liberty and requires a person to report to a correctional services officer on a specified basis.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapted from <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1210</li> </ul>

Juvenile detention - determined term	<p>An order requiring a juvenile to be detained for a specified period of time within a facility built especially for the purpose of incarceration.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapted from <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1141</li> </ul>
Juvenile detention - partially suspended	<p>Juvenile detention – partially suspended describes when a juvenile detention order is made and the offender only has to serve part of the sentence in a correctional facility. The remainder of the term is suspended if the offender complies with the conditions in an accompanying good behaviour order.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal Unit, ACT Courts</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1142</li> </ul>
Juvenile fully suspended sentence	<p>A juvenile detention order which provides that all of the sentence not be served, subject to the person being of good behaviour.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p76, code 1320</p>
Life imprisonment	<p>Life and indeterminate imprisonment: the most serious form of imprisonment. Life imprisonment refers to offenders sentenced to life imprisonment. This does not necessarily mean that the person will be held in custody for the term of his/her natural life. In some states/territories a minimum time to serve in custody is specified by the court, while in others an administrative body such as a Parole Board makes this decision.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapted from <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1110</li> </ul>
Order - recompense to victim	<p>A sentence order which requires the offender to pay a sum of money for a purpose other than fine, usually in relation to reparation to a victim. Includes restitution and compensation orders.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p75, code 2220</p>
Other custody in the community n.e.c.	<p>Other custody in the community not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.). An order requiring a person to have restricted liberty for a</p>

	<p>specified period of time while living within the community not including Intensive corrections orders or Home Detention orders.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapted from <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p79</li> <li>• Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13), p60, code 1290</li> </ul>
Other monetary orders n.e.c.	<p>Other monetary orders that are not a fine or an order as recompense to a victim (for example payment to charity or vehicle impoundment costs).</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p75, code 2290</p>
Other non-custodial orders n.f.d.	<p>Other non-custodial orders that are not community supervision or work orders or monetary orders.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p60, code 2900</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
Probation order	<p>An order that requires an offender to be released, with or without conviction, to the supervision of an authorised officer. Includes any order that requires an offender to report periodically to an authorised officer but does not include any period of restricted liberty. Excludes intensive supervision orders and intensive corrections orders that contain periods of restricted liberty.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p76, code 2120</p>
Recognisance	<p>An acknowledgment by a person that he or she is indebted to the state for a certain a sum of money where the debt is extinguished on a certain happening, for example, where the person appears in court or has for a certain period been of good behaviour.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis.</a></p>
Referral to conference	<p>An order requiring that a person attend a group, family or community conference.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p75, code 2140</p>
Sentence type unknown / not stated	<p>This code is to be used for charge(s) where the sentence type is unknown.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p76, code 9000</p>

Treatment order	<p>An order requiring a person to undertake a specified rehabilitation program aimed at behavioural or attitudinal modification.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Criminal Courts and Federal Defendants Unit Record Data Provision Manual (2012-13)</i>, p75, code 2130</p>
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## ACCESS CANBERRA

Access Canberra (AC) is an ACT Government service that brings together customer and regulatory services. AC has been set up to make it easier for business, community organisations and individuals to work with ACT Government and deliver a more seamless experience.

The Profile reports two tables of data from AC relating to interlock program data and alcohol licence inspections and disciplinary proceedings arising from those inspections. ACT Policing and AC cooperate on both these issues.

As a result of changes to the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999*, on 17 June 2014 interlocks became mandatory for:

- 1) all drivers convicted of having a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.15 grams or higher
- 2) all repeat offenders who have been convicted or found guilty three or more times of drink driving offences in the previous five years and
- 3) those who refuse to undertake a drink driving test or provide a sample.

## Glossary of terms and acronyms for Access Canberra Tables

BAC	Blood Alcohol Concentration as measured in grams (of alcohol) per 100ml of blood or grams (of alcohol) per 210 L of breath.
Breach of 3 month clear period	<p>A 'breach of the 3 month clear period' occurs if an offender, during the last three months of the offender's interlock period, has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• driven a nominated vehicle fitted with an interlock without first providing a sample of his or her breath</li> <li>• driven a nominated vehicle when the offender knew, or ought reasonably to have known, that the vehicle's interlock was not operating properly or had been interfered with eg at a time when the battery was disconnected</li> <li>• driven a nominated motor vehicle with an interlock which has been fitted by other than an approved interlock installer</li> <li>• driven a vehicle other than the offender's nominated vehicle fitted with an interlock</li> <li>• failed to take a running re-test</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• given a start-up breath sample BAC of 0.02 or more or</li> <li>• given more than one start-up breath sample BAC with any level of alcohol detected.</li> </ul> <p>An offender’s interlock period may be extended due to a breach in the last three months of his or her interlock period. The interlock period will keep being extended until the offender has demonstrated compliance with the requirements of the interlock program, including the requirement for the offender’s interlock record to show no breaches for a three month period.</p> <p>This 3 month clear period applies to both mandatory and voluntary interlock licence conditions.</p>
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## ACT YOUTH JUSTICE

The strategic direction for youth justice is set out in the [Blueprint for Youth Justice in the ACT 2012-22](#). The Blueprint has a focus on early intervention, prevention and diversion and a key principle under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, is that a child or young person may only be detained in custody for an offence (whether on arrest, on remand or under sentence) as a last resort and for the minimum time necessary.

Youth justice responsibilities are managed through the Community Services Directorate and include youth justice case management and youth diversionary programs and initiatives that seek to address young people’s offending behaviour, provide positive pathways and support rehabilitation.

The Community Services Directorate also manages the Bimberi Youth Justice Centre (Bimberi), which is a human rights compliant youth detention facility. Bimberi provides safe and secure accommodation for young people between the ages of 10 and 21 years who are remanded in custody or sentenced to a period of detention by the ACT Childrens or Supreme Courts. Bimberi facilitates rehabilitation and promotes the reintegration of children and young people into the community through a range of programs and services.

Bimberi aims to provide a safe, secure, supportive, rehabilitative environment for young people in custody resulting in young people:

- feeling safe, valued, respected, supported and hopeful about their future and
- being prepared to successfully participate socially and economically in the community.

The Bimberi Youth Justice Centre contributes to the Community Services Directorate’s goals of giving young people a ‘positive start’ and ‘support to grow and develop’.

At the end of each financial year the Community Services Directorate resupplies data for the most recent financial year, incorporating updates to data as required. Trend data may therefore differ from those published in previous Criminal Justice Statistical Profile reports due to data revisions. The most recent data is the most accurate.

## Glossary of terms and acronyms for ACT Youth Justice tables

The definitions and counting rules below have been provided by the Community Services Directorate. Definitions are based on ACT legislation and where possible, counting rules developed by the Australian Institute for Health and Welfare. See sources below.

Admission	An admission refers to the reception of a young person to Bimberi in accordance with a court order, warrant or other legal authority. Admissions data includes all remands and committals, including where a young person may be counted more than once.
Age	Age is reported in completed years: there is no rounding of ages. Age is calculated at the beginning of the time period or the date when an order commenced during the time period. Reference: <a href="#">Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</a>  A person who is over 21 years <i>may</i> be supervised by Bimberi and/or Youth Justice Case Management (YJCM). This is a rare occurrence and only where offences were committed by the person under 18 years of age.  Reference: <i>Crimes (Sentence Administration) Act 2005</i> , chapter 14A
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Young people who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.  Reference: <a href="#">Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</a>
Breach	A young person may breach their court order where they do not comply with the conditions attached to the order. This may be failing to attend court as ordered, failing to present for supervision or not meeting other conditions.  Breaches are only recorded where a breach report is initiated by Youth Justice Case Management (YJCM) and is accepted by the court. Breaches that are initiated by other agencies, such as the police, and not yet finalised breach action by YJCM, are excluded.
Community-based supervision	A young person may receive an order (prior to sentencing and/or after sentencing) from the courts that requires the young person to be supervised by YJCM. This may include attending supervision and participating in case management.
Custody days	The number of custody days is the sum of a census at 8 am each day, for each young person in detention during the timeframe, including the day of release from custody. This includes young people in Bimberi on sentenced and unsentenced detention.
Gender	Gender refers to the sex the young person chooses to be identified with.  Reference: <i>Children and Young People Act 2008</i> , section 189.

Most serious offence	<p>A young person may be charged with numerous offences, but only the most serious is counted.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC), 2011</a>.</p>
Non-Indigenous young people	<p>Non-Indigenous young people are those who do not identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. Young people with unknown Indigenous status are included in this category.</p> <p>The unknown rate for youth justice in the ACT is less than 1%.</p>
Pre-sentence and updated pre-sentence reports	<p>A pre-sentence report is required by the court when:</p> <p>(a) a court finds the offender guilty of an offence;</p> <p>(b) the offender indicates to a court an intention to plead guilty to an offence.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005</i>, section 133E</p>
Section 74D reports	<p>The Court may order a report about a young person.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Court Procedures Act 2004</i>, section 74D.</p>
Sentenced and unsentenced	<p>A young person can be given orders that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>unsentenced</b>—is prior to a decision being made by the courts regarding an offence and can be made by the courts and/or police, such as bail or being remanded to custody</li> <li>• <b>sentenced</b>—after a decision regarding an offence is made by the court, such as a good behaviour order or sentence of imprisonment.</li> </ul>
Successful completion of a sentence of community-based supervision	<p>An order is considered to be successfully completed where the earliest order expiry date, or the order is terminated earlier by the court, and breach is neither pending nor finalised.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">Report on Government Services, Volume F, Community Services</a></p>
Unsuccessful completion of a sentence of community-based supervision	<p>An order is considered to be unsuccessfully completed where a court has decided that the order was breached, irrespective of the court-ordered outcome. For example, if the court decided that the order was breached but ordered the young person to continue serving the order, the order is still considered to be an unsuccessful completion.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">Report on Government Services, Volume F, Community Services, 2014</a></p>
Young person	<p>A child or young person who is 10 years old or older, but who is under 18 years old; or who is over 18 years old but for whom the directorate is responsible in accordance with a decision under section 320F of the act.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Children and Young People Act 2008</i></p>

## ACT CORRECTIVE SERVICES

As a partner in the criminal justice system, ACT Corrective Services aims to contribute to community safety through excellence in the delivery of adult correctional services that hold the confidence of the community. This is done by:

- encouraging and promoting the rehabilitation, reintegration and throughcare of offenders and
- the safe, humane and, where appropriate, secure management of offenders and detainees.

The Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) is the ACT's prison for persons who are sentenced to full-time imprisonment and remand. The AMC can accommodate males, females and those who identify using a third category for gender, signified by 'other' (which includes unspecified, indeterminate or intersex genders), remand and sentenced detainees from low to high security classifications.

Users of the Profile will find comparable corrective services data from other Australian jurisdictions in the Australian Bureau of Statistic's [4512.0 - Corrective Services, Australia](#) and [4517.0 Prisoners in Australia](#).

### Glossary of terms and acronyms for ACT Corrective Services Tables

Definitions not provided by ACT Corrective Services have references included.

Bail	The temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial or sentence, sometimes on condition that a sum of money be lodged to guarantee their appearance. Data on bail includes deferred sentences.
Breaches	A breach is when an ACT Corrective Services Officer believes on reasonable grounds that an offender has breached any of their good behaviour obligations/conditions.
Successful breach	A successful breach is when the Court makes a finding that the breach is proven. A court may take action such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a warning indicating the need to comply</li> <li>• give the Director-General direction about offender supervision</li> <li>• amend the Good Behaviour Order</li> <li>• cancel the order</li> <li>• no further action.</li> </ul>
Community Corrections	Community Corrections consists of the Probation and Parole Unit including the Community Services Unit and Sentence Administration Section. Community Corrections supervises offenders on court orders and provides advice to the sentencing court and releasing authority via reports.
Community service order	An order requiring a person to undertake a specified number of hours of unpaid work for the community. Should that person

	<p>breach the order he/she may be brought back to court and receive another penalty.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p78, code 211.</p>
Community supervision order	<p>Community supervision includes the following orders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bail</li> <li>• Good Behaviour</li> <li>• Parole</li> </ul> <p>where offenders are required to be supervised by ACT Corrective Services, Community Corrections as a condition of the order.</p>
Deemed successful completions	<p>The offender has successfully completed the requirements of the order and/or the supervision requirement has expired.</p>
Detainee	<p>A full-time detainee is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an offender in the Director-General's custody because of the effect of a committal order or</li> <li>(b) a remandee in the Director- General's custody because of the effect of a remand order.</li> </ol> <p>Warrants are issues for all detainees (including periodic detention), however, a portion of periodic detention detainees may meet the requirements to undertake supervised work within the community during their period of detention.</p> <p>Reference: for full definition, see <a href="#">Crimes (Sentence Administration) Act 2005</a></p>
Expected completions	<p>Expected completion represents the orders that are expected to be completed during the reporting period without being referred back to the sentencing or releasing authority.</p>
Good Behaviour Order	<p>A Good Behaviour Order is an order which requires an offender to undertake supervision with ACT Corrective Services for a period of time. Offenders are also required to comply with conditions imposed by the Court on the orders. There may be community service work required.</p>
Parole	<p>The release of a detainee from custody, after the completion of a minimum period of imprisonment determined by a court so that the detainee may serve the rest of the sentence on conditional liberty.</p> <p>Reference: adapted from <a href="#">Encyclopaedic Australian Legal Dictionary, LexisNexis</a>.</p>
Parole supervision	<p>Parole supervision is when a detainee is released on parole with conditions including the requirement for the offender to undertake supervision with ACT Corrective Services for a period of time. Other core conditions are also set out and managed by the Sentence Administration Board.</p>

Periodic detention	<p>Persons given periodic detention are in custody for two consecutive days in a week (for example, weekends) and remain at liberty during the rest of the week.</p> <p>Reference: <a href="#">4527.0 - National Criminal Courts Data Dictionary (2006)</a>, p79, code 113.</p>
Probation orders	<p>Probation condition, of a good behaviour order for an offender, means a condition included in the order that, during the period of the order, or for a part of that period stated in the order, the offender is—</p> <p>(a) to be on probation subject to the supervision of a person appointed under the order and</p> <p>(b) to obey all reasonable directions of the appointed person.</p> <p>Reference: <i>Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005</i>, dictionary</p>
Probation supervision	<p>Probation supervision means an additional condition (other than a probation condition) of a good behaviour order that requires the offender to be subject to the director-general's or their delegate's supervision.</p> <p>Reference: based on <a href="#">Crime (Sentence Administration) Act 2005</a>, section 86 (2), definition of supervision condition.</p>
Remand	<p>Remand means—</p> <p>1) a person remanded in custody by a remanding authority</p> <p>2) the reference is to a full time detainee if—</p> <p>(a) a remandee is in the Director-General's custody because of the effect of remand order</p> <p>(b) the full-time detainee—</p> <p>(i) has not been convicted or found guilty of the offence for which the detainee is remanded or</p> <p>(ii) is not serving a sentence of imprisonment by full-time detention for another offence.</p> <p>Reference: Dictionary and section 22, <i>Crimes (Sentence Administration) Act 2005</i>.</p>
Sentenced population	<p>Sentenced population refers to the number of detainees serving full-time imprisonment.</p>
Successful completions	<p>Successfully completed means the number of periodic detentions orders that were completed during the reporting period.</p>

## VICTIM SUPPORT ACT

Victim Support ACT (VSACT) provides information, advocacy, support and counselling services to people who have been a victim of crime in the ACT.

### Glossary of terms and acronyms for VSACT

Early intervention team	The Early Intervention Team (EIT) is VSACT's first point of contact with the public. EIT takes referrals, provides initial information and support and register clients who are seeking ongoing support.
Other referrals	Includes referrals from community members, medical practitioners (particularly GPs), and other private counsellors.
SupportLink	Supportlink is an online referral and diversion gateway used by ACT Policing. For more information, see <a href="http://www.supportlink.com.au/default.aspx">http://www.supportlink.com.au/default.aspx</a> .
Victim of Crime	<p>All eligible victims can receive up to two hours of service from VSACT.</p> <p>An eligible victim is a victim of crime in the ACT, except where they have suffered the harm as a result of motor vehicle use; or as a result of committing an offence (<i>s24 Victims of Crime Regulation 2000</i>).</p> <p>Victims of violent crimes (including close family members) can access additional assistance under the Victims Services Scheme (<i>s33-36 Victims of Crime Regulation 2000</i>).</p>
Wraparound	Wraparound is a coordinated response to victims of sexual assault reporting, or considering reporting, to the ACT Police. The program comprises Canberra Rape Crisis Centre and/or the Service Assisting Male Survivors of Sexual Assault, Australian Federal Police, Victim Support ACT, Forensic Medical Sexual Assault Care and Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The Wraparound program aims to ensure that victims are given access to counselling and support and that they receive information about the justice process, rights and entitlements. In addition to this, it brings together the agencies in monthly meetings to exchange information and to provide support and a coordinated case management service to victims for the duration of their engagement with the criminal justice system.