

Proposal 1:

- ICOs are an underutilised sentencing option.
- In 2015 in NSW, 74% of offenders who were sentenced to ICOs were in major cities, 19% in regional towns, and just 0.6% in remote NSW.¹
- BOCSAR has found that only 55% of ICO assessments actually result in an ICO being imposed the most common reason for a negative suitability assessment being alcohol or other drug dependency.²
- Evidence suggests that intensive supervision coupled with rehabilitative treatment has a higher impact on reducing the rate of re-offending than imprisonment.³
- Cost of Community-Based Correctional Services per offender- \$21.62 per day⁴
- A bed in a rehabilitation centre is \$120 per day⁵
- Cost per prisoner per day in prison is \$217⁶.

Proposal 2

- In the 12 months to June 2016, almost half (43.4%) of those sentenced to prison in NSW received a sentence of less than 6 months.⁷
- In the 12 months to June 2016, approximately two-fifths (37.6%) of persons sentenced to prison in NSW for less than 6 months were Indigenous.⁸
- In the 12 months from October 2013, 63% of all people who received a sentence of less than 6 months reoffended within two years.⁹
- The savings amount to \$29.6 million.¹⁰

Proposal 3

- Rates of recidivism post-release being 49% (unsupervised) and 44% (supervised).¹¹
- 43% of all people released from custody reoffend within two years.¹²
- In 2015-2016, only 1.3% of prisoners eligible to work were granted work release.¹³

¹ NSW Sentencing Council, Intensive correction orders: Statutory review Report September 2016, <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/la/papers/DBAssets/tailedpaper/webAttachments/69812/Sentencing%20Council%20Report%20Intensive%20Corrections%20Orders%20Statutory%20Review%20September%202016.pdf> pg13

² C Ringland, Sentencing Outcomes for Those Assessed for Intensive Correction Order Suitability, Bureau Brief No 86 (NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 2013), in NSW Law Reform Commission, *Sentencing*, Report 139 (2013), [9.72], <http://www.lawreform.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Publications/Reports/Report-139.pdf>

³ "The largest average reductions in re-offending were those associated with intensive supervision coupled with treatment (11 studies with an average 16% reduction)". NSW Bureau of Crimes Statistics and Research, 'Reducing Indigenous Contact with the Court System', (2010), pg3, <http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/BB/bb54.pdf>

⁴ NSW Justice, Annual Report 2015–2016, pg62, <http://www.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Annual%20Reports/JusticeAnnualReport2015-16.pdf>

⁵ WHOS, Annual Report 2015–2016, pg9, Sources: WHOS; NSW Auditor-General's Report to Parliament, 2013; Report on Government Services 2016.

⁶ Productivity Commission Report 2017, Table 8A.18, <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services/2017/justice/corrective-services/rogs-2017-volume-c-chapter8.pdf>, pg67

⁷ BOCSAR data request kr17-14992

⁸ BOCSAR data request jh17-15161

⁹ BOCSAR data request kr17-14992

¹⁰ BOCSAR data request – Savings from 85% reduction in short sentences

¹¹ BOCSAR, 2014, Media Release: Parole Supervision and Re-offending, 11 September, http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_media_releases/2014/mr_cjb178.aspx

¹² BOCSAR, Re-offending statistics for NSW, http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Pages/bocsar_pages/Re-offending.aspx

¹³ Productivity Commission, 2017, *Report on Government Services*, Australian Government <http://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/report-on-government-services>, Table 8A.11