



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES 2022-2023

Mr James Milligan MLA (Chair), Mr Andrew Braddock MLA (Deputy Chair),
Dr Marisa Paterson MLA

ANSWER TO QUESTION ON NOTICE

JEREMY HANSON MLA: To ask the Attorney-General

Can the Attorney-General provide the following:

1. A collated list of data, dating back as far possible, covering the following topics;

- a. Total number of offenders who were granted bail;
- b. What types of offences bail was granted for;
- c. Total number of people who committed further offences while on bail;
- d. The types of offences committed while on bail; and
- e. The outcome for those offenders who committed further offences while on bail.

SHANE RATTENBURY MLA: The answer to the Member's question is as follows: –

- a. The total number of offenders who were granted bail is below:
 - 2019-20 – 1,813
 - 2020-21 – 1,739
 - 2021-22 – 1,147
 - 2022-23 – 129 (1 July 2022 to 12 September 2022).

These figures may include those granted bail in very varied circumstances including as a continuance of police bail, following release from an initial remand in custody and following the execution of a warrant for non-appearance.

- b. Bail was granted for the following types of offences (in alphabetical order):
 - Abduction, Harassment and Other Offences Against the Person
 - Acts Intended to Cause Injury
 - Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons
 - Fraud, Deception and Related Offences
 - Homicide and Related Offences
 - Illicit Drug Offences
 - Miscellaneous Offences
 - Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations
 - Prohibited and Regulated Weapons And Explosives Offences
 - Property Damage and Environmental Pollution
 - Public Order Offences
 - Robbery, Extortion and Related Offences

- Sexual Assault and Related Offences
- Theft and Related Offences
- Traffic and Vehicle Regulatory Offences
- Unlawful Entry With Intent/Burglary, Break and Enter.

Note – the offence types are provided at the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology Division level which is the highest level of ANZSOC¹.

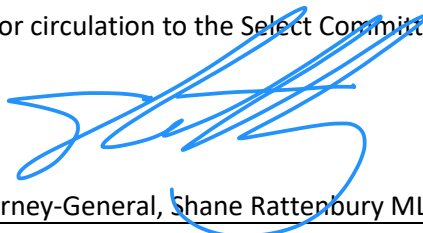
- c. We are unable to provide an answer to this question. The data we have does not provide the ability to discern whether any further charges laid against a person after bail has been granted relate to offences alleged to have been committed before the person was arrested, or after the grant of bail.

Data previously provided may have been inflated due to this issue. The data provided previously is in relation to matters that have been charged and subsequently convicted following the issuing of bail. It is not possible to discern whether the offending occurred prior to the grant of bail.

- d. We are unable to provide an answer to this question – see response to ‘c’ above.
- e. We are unable to provide an answer to this question – see response to ‘c’ above.

Approved for circulation to the Select Committee on Estimates 2022-2023

Signature:



Date:

19/9/22

By the Attorney-General, Shane Rattenbury MLA

¹ The ANZSOC is a classification with three levels: Divisions (the broadest level), Subdivisions (the intermediate level) and Groups (the finest level). At the divisional level, the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories that provide a broad overall picture of offence types, that are suitable for the publication of summary tables in official statistics (see www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1234.0)