



Sentencing for the offence of sexual intercourse with a child under 10

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INTRODUCTION

This publication focuses on sentencing for the offence of sexual intercourse with a child aged under 10 (s 66A *Crimes Act* 1900) for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2014. It also compares past and present sentencing practices.

The Judicial Commission has recently supplied the NSW Sentencing Council,¹ the Joint Select Committee on Sentencing of Child Sexual Assault Offenders² and the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse with comprehensive information concerning sentencing for this offence. This publication builds and expands upon that material. The Joint Select Committee recommended that sentencing information about child sexual assault should be made more readily available to the public.³ Since that report was published a Judicial Commission

study found that NSW had harsher sentences of imprisonment than Victoria and Queensland for sexual assault of a child under 10.⁴

The offence under consideration has been amended by Parliament more than any other offence since 2003.⁵ The maximum penalty of life imprisonment and the relatively high standard non-parole period (SNPP) of 15 years is a clear indication that Parliament regards it as among the most heinous of all offences. The recent increase in the maximum penalty for any s 66A offence reflects a more punitive approach by the legislature towards these offenders.⁶ The most recent reform, the substitution of s 66A by the *Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Act* 2015, was also influenced by the hearings of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse.⁷

- 1 NSW Sentencing Council, *Standard non-parole periods: final report*, December 2013, see Appendix A: *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act* 1999 (NSW) Part 4 Division 1A: Table – Standard non-parole periods, pp 55–6, Table B20, p 78, and Table B21, p 79 at www.sentencingcouncil.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/snpp%20final%20report.pdf, accessed 11 June 2015; *Standard non-parole periods – sexual offences against children: interim report*, November 2013, see Table B.4, pp 53–4 at www.sentencingcouncil.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/snpp%20sexual%20offences%20interim%20report.pdf, accessed 11 June 2015.
- 2 Joint Select Committee on Sentencing of Child Sexual Assault Offenders, *Every sentence tells a story – report on sentencing of child sexual assault offenders*, report 1/55 – October 2014, at [www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parliament/committee.nsf/0/d25cd5db3b384061ca257d7100011126/\\$FILE/Final%20Report%20of%20the%20Joint%20Select%20Committee%20on%20Sentencing%20of%20Child%20Sexual%20Assault%20Offenders.PDF](http://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parliament/committee.nsf/0/d25cd5db3b384061ca257d7100011126/$FILE/Final%20Report%20of%20the%20Joint%20Select%20Committee%20on%20Sentencing%20of%20Child%20Sexual%20Assault%20Offenders.PDF), accessed 11 June 2015. See also the Government Response to the Joint Select Committee on Sentencing of Child Sexual Assault Offenders, which can be accessed at www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/prod/parliament/committee.nsf/0/d25cd5db3b384061ca257d7100011126.
- 3 Joint Select Committee on Sentencing of Child Sexual Assault Offenders, report 1/55, *ibid*, recommendation 9, p 55.
- 4 G Brignell and H Donnelly, *Sentencing in NSW: A cross-jurisdictional comparison of full-time imprisonment*, Research Monograph No 39, Judicial Commission of NSW, 2015, pp 20–1.
- 5 See Table 1 specifically at pp 3–4.
- 6 Second Reading Speech, Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2015, Legislative Assembly, *Debates*, 12 May 2015, p 407:
“Child sexual assault is a depraved, cruel and truly awful crime ...
... the community has seen sentences that have not aligned with our sense of right and wrong, our sense of balance. We have seen sentences that have left us questioning whether justice has really been done. We have seen the balance tipped in favour of the offender, not the victim.”
In the Joint Select Committee on Sentencing of Child Sexual Assault Offenders, report 1/55, n 2, recommendation 5, p 35, it was recommended that the “maximum penalty for an offence against section 66A(1) of the *Crimes Act* 1900, or consolidated offences or new offences of sexual intercourse with a child under 10, be amended from 25 years imprisonment to life imprisonment”. This was “to reflect the heinous nature of these offences”: at [3.81].
- 7 Second Reading Speech, Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2015, *ibid*.

It is well known that sentencing for this serious offence can be complex and there is no better example of this than the High Court decision of *Muldrock v The Queen*.⁸ The High Court held that the 15-year SNPP had “little” role to play in the sentencing exercise for an offender who suffered from an intellectual disability.⁹ The High Court was to reiterate in a later case:¹⁰

The administration of the criminal law involves individualised justice, the attainment of which is acknowledged to involve the exercise of a wide sentencing discretion.

In a publication of this size it is not possible to ventilate all the issues associated with the offence. Part I contains a legal discussion which sets out

the legislative history of the offence, relevant SNPP case law and key sentencing considerations that may influence the severity or leniency of a particular sentence. Part II of the publication then focuses on an empirical analysis of offenders and sentencing for the offence.

PART I: LEGAL ANALYSIS

Legislative history and significant standard non-parole period cases

The information in Table 1 sets out the legislative history for the offence and relevant SNPP law. It explains the complex litigation that occurred to correct purported *Muldrock* error cases.

Table 1: Legislative history of s 66A since 1986 and relevant case law

Date	Legislative history and relevant standard non-parole period case law
23 March 1986 ¹¹	<p><i>Crimes (Child Assault) Amendment Act 1985</i>¹²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inserted s 66A¹³ into the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> • provided for the s 66A offence provision to be expressed in gender-neutral terms so there was no distinction between offences committed against males and females¹⁴ • provided for a maximum penalty of 20 years for a s 66A offence • amended the definition of sexual intercourse,¹⁵ which was then in s 61A(1),¹⁶ to apply to all offences of sexual assault irrespective of whether the victim was an adult or child • included offences related to a broader range of sexual activity involving children whereas previous offences involving children were only concerned with vaginal or anal intercourse • included new offences with higher penalties which enabled the charging of conduct that had previously been dealt with under indecent assault or similar laws with significantly lower penalties • increased penalties for some offences. For example, the penalty for oral intercourse with a child under 10 was increased from 6 to 20 years.

8 (2011) 244 CLR 120.

9 *ibid* at [32].

10 *Elias v The Queen* (2013) 248 CLR 483 at [27].

11 The proclamation of commencement was published in GG No 44 of 14 March 1986, p 1160.

12 The Act, and related legislation, was introduced following the 1985 report by the NSW Child Sexual Assault Task Force, which was established in June 1984.

13 Earlier versions of this offence were in s 67 of the *Crimes Act 1900* (carnally knowing girl under 10) and s 78H (homosexual intercourse with male under 10). In 1985, both were punishable by life imprisonment but, in 1990, the maximum penalty for s 78H offences was reduced to 25 years: *Crimes (Life Sentences) Amendment Act 1989*, commenced on 12 January 1990.

14 While s 67 was repealed in 1986 by the *Crimes (Child Assault) Amendment Act 1985*, the offences in ss 78H and 78I were not repealed until 1 February 2003 by the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Standard Minimum Sentencing) Act 2002*.

15 Second Reading Speech, *Crimes (Child Assault) Amendment Bill 1985*, Legislative Assembly, Debates, 12 November 1985, p 9325: “The new law will also extend the 1981 definition of sexual intercourse to offences against children. This definition includes ... oral intercourse, which the old carnal knowledge provisions did not include.” Oral intercourse fell within the definition of sexual intercourse in s 61A(1), which was amended to apply to, *inter alia*, s 66A offences.

16 The definition of sexual intercourse is now found in s 61H(1) of the *Crimes Act 1900*.

Date	Legislative history and relevant standard non-parole period case law
1 February 2003 ¹⁷	<p><i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Standard Minimum Sentencing) Act 2002</i>¹⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increased maximum penalty from 20 to 25 years for a s 66A offence to recognise that these “are abhorrent offences which call for the strongest denunciation” and “to protect young children from ... sexual predators”¹⁹ introduced a standard non-parole period (SNPP) scheme for a range of offences including a SNPP of 15 years for s 66A (subject to exclusions in s 54D being, inter alia, offenders sentenced to detention under the <i>Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990</i>); the SNPP applies to s 66A offences committed on or after 1 February 2003 where an offence falls “in the middle range of objective seriousness” (s 54A(2)) repealed the offence of homosexual intercourse with males under 10 years (<i>Crimes Act 1900</i>, s 78H) and the related attempt offence (s 78I) brought all sexual assault offences involving children under 10 years under the “non-gender specific” language of s 66A.²⁰
11 May 2004	Court of Criminal Appeal delivered the judgment in <i>R v Way</i> , ²¹ which provided guidance to sentencing courts for SNPP offences.
1 January 2009 ²²	<p><i>Crimes Amendment (Sexual Offences) Act 2008</i>²³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> substituted s 66A and split the provision into a basic offence (s 66A(1)) with a maximum penalty of 25 years and an aggravated offence (s 66A(2)) with an increased maximum penalty of life imprisonment enumerated aggravating factors in s 66A(3): (a) the intentional or reckless infliction of grievous bodily harm; or (b) threat thereof on the victim or a person who is present or nearby; or (c) in company; or (d) the victim was under the offender’s authority; or (e) the victim has a serious physical disability; or (f) the victim has a cognitive impairment; or (g) the offender took advantage of the victim being under the influence of alcohol or a drug; or (h) the offender deprived the victim of his or her liberty amended the SNPP Table so that the SNPP for both basic and aggravated forms of the offence is 15 years excluded offenders aged under 18 years from the SNPP scheme (s 54D(3) of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> (C(SP) Act)).²⁴
19 May 2009 ²⁵	<p><i>Criminal Legislation Amendment Act 2009</i></p> <p>Aggravating factor (i) was added to s 66A(3) so that it was a circumstance of aggravation if the offender breaks and enters into any dwelling-house or other building intending to commit the offence or any other serious indictable offence.</p>
5 October 2011	The High Court delivered the judgment in <i>Muldrock v The Queen</i> , ²⁶ overruling <i>R v Way</i> . ²⁷ The High Court held that the Court of Criminal Appeal erred by treating the SNPP as having “determinative significance” in sentencing. ²⁸ As a result of this decision, Legal Aid NSW set up a Standard Non-Parole Period Review team to consider whether they should apply to re-open cases in the District Court under s 43 of the C(SP) Act or alternatively appeal against sentence out of time.
22 May 2013	Five-judge bench of the Court of Criminal Appeal delivered <i>Achurch v R (No 2)</i> ²⁹ (later affirmed by the High Court on 2 April 2014). ³⁰ The power of a sentencing court to re-open proceedings and correct a sentence “contrary to law” under s 43 of the C(SP) Act does not extend to the correction of “ <i>Muldrock</i> errors”. A penalty is not “contrary to law” under s 43 if it is reached by a process of erroneous legal reasoning. The appropriate course for cases decided before <i>Muldrock</i> is for an offender to make an application for leave to appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal out of time.

17 The relevant proclamation of commencement was published in GG No 263 of 20 December 2002, p 10741.

18 See the discussion concerning the rationale for introducing the standard non-parole period (SNPP) scheme in P Poletti and H Donnelly, *The impact of the standard non-parole period sentencing scheme on sentencing patterns in New South Wales*, Research Monograph No 33, Judicial Commission of NSW, 2010, pp 3–4.

19 Second Reading Speech, *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Standard Minimum Sentencing) Bill*, Legislative Assembly, *Debates*, 23 October 2002, at p 5818.

20 *ibid.*

21 (2004) 60 NSWLR 168.

22 The proclamation of commencement was published in GG No 158 of 19 December 2008, p 12303.

23 These amendments reflected a majority of recommendations made by the NSW Sentencing Council in its report, *Penalties relating to sexual assault offences in New South Wales*, Vol 1, 2008, following its review of the penalties and statutory framework for sexual offences at www.sentencingcouncil.justice.nsw.gov.au/Documents/vol_1_sexual_offences_report.pdf, accessed 12 June 2015.

24 *ibid* at p 62 [3.60-3.61].

25 Commenced upon date of assent.

26 n 8.

27 n 21.

28 *Muldrock v The Queen*, n 8, at [32].

29 (2013) 84 NSWLR 328.

30 *Achurch v The Queen* (2014) 88 ALJR 490 at [37].

Date	Legislative history and relevant standard non-parole period case law
24 October 2013	<i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Standard Non-parole Periods) Act 2013</i> SNPP scheme re-enacted to effectively legislate <i>Muldrock</i> . SNPP is not to be given determinative significance (see further discussion at p 5).
18 November 2013	The Court of Appeal delivered <i>Sinkovich v Attorney General of NSW</i> . ³¹ <i>Muldrock</i> errors can be a basis for an application for a judicial inquiry or review under Pt 7 of the <i>Crimes (Appeal and Review) Act 2001</i> where the offender has exhausted his or her appeal rights. ³² “Mitigating circumstances” in s 79(2) can accommodate errors of law in sentencing. ³³
9 October 2014	The High Court delivered <i>Kentwell v The Queen</i> ³⁴ and <i>O’Grady v The Queen</i> . ³⁵ When considering an application for an extension of time in which to appeal (under s 10(1) of the <i>Criminal Appeal Act 1912</i>) it was wrong for the Court of Criminal Appeal to require applicants in purported <i>Muldrock</i> error cases to show that a substantial injustice was occasioned. ³⁶ This requirement is not in the text of s 10(1) and wrongly confines the court’s discretion. The court must consider what the interests of justice require in a particular case. The prospect of success of the appeal is relevant and requires consideration of the merits of the appeal. ³⁷
29 June 2015 ³⁸	<i>Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Act 2015</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> substituted s 66A, removing the distinction between the basic and aggravated form of the offence inserted a new offence of sexual intercourse with a child under 10 in s 66A(1) fixed a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for all s 66A offences in recognition of the “devastating and lifelong impact” of these offences.³⁹

Sentencing considerations

In *Muldrock v The Queen*,⁴⁰ the High Court said the approach to sentencing (consistently with what McHugh J explained in *Markarian v The Queen*)⁴¹ requires that the judge:

... identifies *all* the factors that are relevant to the sentence, discusses their significance and then makes a value judgment as to what is the appropriate sentence given all the factors of the case. [Emphasis added.]

Generally, in determining the appropriate sentence, the relative importance of the objective and subjective features vary and a judge must impose a sentence that does not give undue attention to subjective considerations causing inadequate weight to be given to the objective circumstances

of the case.⁴² In undertaking the sentencing exercise for a s 66A offence, the task of the judge is to consider numerous factors. The factors below are some of the matters which have the most impact upon the sentence imposed.

The maximum penalty

The maximum penalty is one of two important legislative guideposts as to the appropriate sentence,⁴³ particularly with respect to s 66A offences where the maximum penalty is life imprisonment.⁴⁴ It is reserved for the worst category case⁴⁵ and reflects the legislature’s attitude of the seriousness of the offence. Whether this criteria is met is determined by considering the nature of the criminal conduct viewed against the prescribed maximum penalty.⁴⁶

31 (2013) 85 NSWLR 783.

32 *ibid* at [28]–[30].

33 *ibid* at [32].

34 (2014) 252 CLR 601.

35 (2014) 252 CLR 621.

36 *Kentwell v The Queen*, n 34, at [4], [30], [44]; *O’Grady v The Queen*, *ibid* at [13].

37 *Kentwell v The Queen*, *ibid* at [33]–[34].

38 Commenced upon date of assent.

39 Second Reading Speech, *Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2015*, n 6, pp 407–8.

40 n 8, at [26].

41 (2005) 228 CLR 357 at [51].

42 *R v Dodd* (1991) 57 A Crim R 349 at 354.

43 *Muldrock v The Queen*, n 8, at [27].

44 *R v Gavel* [2014] NSWCCA 56 at [87]–[88].

45 *Ibbs v The Queen* (1987) 163 CLR 447 at 451; *Veen v The Queen (No 2)* (1988) 164 CLR 465 at 478.

46 *R v Moon* (2000) 117 A Crim R 497 at [70].

The maximum penalties that have existed for the offence are set out in Table 1, above. An increase in the maximum penalty is a signal to the courts that sentences should increase.⁴⁷ When a maximum penalty is increased it applies prospectively and never retrospectively.⁴⁸

Fixing the maximum penalty at life recognises the heinousness of s 66A offences and their “devastating and lifelong impact”.⁴⁹ Once all relevant sentencing matters have been considered, the sentence should reflect the seriousness of the offence and be proportionate to the crime and the circumstances of the offender. The High Court explained in *Elias v The Queen*:⁵⁰

It is wrong to suggest that the court is constrained, by reason of the maximum penalty, to impose an inappropriately severe sentence on an offender.

A sentence of imprisonment can be imposed only if the court thinks no other sentence is appropriate.⁵¹ The statistical analysis in Part II shows that full-time imprisonment is overwhelmingly the most common sentence for s 66A offences. Cases where a sentence of full-time imprisonment was not imposed were infrequent and there were unique features justifying that course of action.⁵²

Standard non-parole periods

One of the challenges of this study is that sentencing law changed markedly between 2008 and 2014. The precise role SNPPs played in the sentencing process was first established

by the Court of Criminal Appeal in *R v Way*.⁵³ Nearly seven years later, *R v Way* was overruled by the High Court in *Muldock*.⁵⁴ In *Muldock*, the High Court said the objective seriousness of an offence was to be “determined wholly by reference to the nature of the offending” and “without reference to matters personal to a particular offender” and that a court is not required to compare a particular offence with a hypothetical mid-range offence.⁵⁵ Further, the SNPP should not be given determinative significance⁵⁶ but is an important guidepost for any offence regardless of whether the offender pleads guilty or is convicted after trial.⁵⁷

The SNPP scheme was re-enacted in late 2013.⁵⁸ The amendments effectively legislated what had been held in *Muldock* as set out above in Table 1. Section 54B(2) of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* (C(SP) Act) now requires a judge to take the SNPP into account “without limiting the matters that are otherwise required or permitted to be taken into account”. Section 54A(2) now states that the SNPP represents:

... the non-parole period for an offence ... that, taking into account only the objective factors affecting the relative seriousness of that offence, is in the middle of the range of seriousness.
[Emphasis added.]

The SNPP is a legislative guidepost for offences falling within the “middle of the range of seriousness”.⁵⁹ It is not to be used as “a starting point”⁶⁰ for sentencing offenders and the court is not required to “identify the extent to which the seriousness of the offence for which the non-parole period is set differs from that of an offence to which the standard non-parole period is referable.”⁶¹

47 *Muldock v The Queen*, n 8, at [31].

48 *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* (C(SP) Act), s 19(1); *Interpretation Act 1987*, s 30(1).

49 Second Reading Speech, Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2015, n 6. See also *R v Gavel*, n 44, at [110]–[111]; *R v King* [2009] NSWCCA 117 at [41].

50 n 10.

51 C(SP) Act, s 5(1). Certain alternatives to full-time imprisonment, such as home detention and intensive correction orders, are not available for offenders charged with s 66A offences: ss 66 and 76(b).

52 See analysis at pp 20–2.

53 n 21; *Muldock v The Queen*, n 8, at [22]–[23], which discussed the approach of the Court of Criminal Appeal in *R v Way*.

54 See Judicial Commission of NSW, *Sentencing Bench Book*, 2006–, Special Bulletin 2, 19 October 2011, which deals with the substance and possible consequences of the decision in *Muldock v The Queen*.

55 n 8, at [27]–[28].

56 *ibid* at [26], [32].

57 *ibid* at [24], [27] and [29], applied in *RJA v R* [2014] NSWCCA 89 at [23]; *AB v R* [2013] NSWCCA 273 at [87]; *Filippou v R* [2013] NSWCCA 92 at [116].

58 *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Standard Non-parole Periods) Act 2013* commenced upon assent on 29 October 2013. See Judicial Commission of NSW, *Sentencing Bench Book*, 2006–, Special Bulletin 5, 31 January 2014, which deals with the amendments to ss 54A and 54B of the C(SP) Act.

59 C(SP) Act, s 54A(2).

60 Second Reading Speech, Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (Standard Non-parole Periods) Bill 2013, Legislative Assembly, *Debates*, 18 September 2013, p 23736.

61 C(SP) Act, s 54B(6).

General deterrence

The courts have said repeatedly that general deterrence is to be attributed significant weight for child sexual assault. It requires the imposition of severe sentences because of the particular vulnerability of young children and the well-known long-term effects of child sexual assault.⁶² It is especially important when the offender is in a position of trust⁶³ because children “are entitled to be safe and to feel protected when in the company of persons who stand in a position of trust in relation to them”.⁶⁴ This is particularly so in the family context where children are “virtually helpless” and “have a right to be protected from sexual molestation within the family [which] can only be achieved by the courts imposing sentences of a salutary nature”.⁶⁵

Circumstances of the offence

The heinousness of the conduct in a particular case is determined by considering the entirety of the particular facts and circumstances.⁶⁶ There is no strict hierarchy of seriousness based on the type of intercourse, with penile-vaginal intercourse at the apex.⁶⁷ Nor is digital intercourse, of itself, less serious than other forms of intercourse.⁶⁸ A relevant factor is also whether or not physical injury was inflicted by the act of intercourse. Penile penetration could be the most serious form of sexual assault in relation to young children because “it is the most likely to result in physical injury” to them.⁶⁹

Between 1 January 2009 and 28 June 2015, Parliament expressly identified in s 66A(3) a number of circumstances of aggravation for offences against what was then s 66A(2).⁷⁰ One feature of

these offences is that frequently the victim is under the authority of the offender who, in many cases, is in the position of a father-figure.⁷¹ When a father is the offender, the breach of trust has been described as “gross”.⁷²

The victim’s age may be a relevant consideration notwithstanding that age is also an element of the offence. This recognises “the entire class of children under the age of 10 years” as being vulnerable.⁷³ A finding that the objective seriousness of an offence is aggravated under s 21A(2)(l)⁷⁴ of the C(SP) Act because of the victim’s age may be made even though age is an element of the offence because “the younger the victim the more serious the offence”.⁷⁵ When the victim’s age is well below the “statutory ceiling” of 10 years it may be an aggravating factor.⁷⁶ When offences are committed against more than one victim, the fact that one was younger than another may make an offence “more serious, by a degree”.⁷⁷

Other relevant circumstances include:

- how the offence took place
- the period of time of the offending behaviour
- the degree of force or coercion
- the use of threats or pressure before or after the offence to ensure the victim’s compliance with the demands made, and subsequent silence
- any immediately apparent effect on the victim.⁷⁸

It is an inherent aspect of these offences that they involve the sexualisation of children and are carried out for sexual gratification.⁷⁹ That fact should not be given separate consideration as an aggravating factor.⁸⁰ In rare cases, however, an

62 Early cases such as *Fisher v R* (1989) 40 A Crim R 442 at 445 remain relevant. See *R v ABS* [2005] NSWCCA 255 at [26]; *Ingham v R* [2014] NSWCCA 123 at [38]. See further at p 7.

63 *R v BJW* (2000) 112 A Crim R 1 at [20].

64 *Simpson v R* (2012) 227 A Crim R 299 at [71].

65 *R v Hudson* (unrep, 30/7/98, NSWCCA) at p 3.

66 *Ibbs v The Queen*, n 45, at 452; *R v AJP* (2004) 150 A Crim R 575 at [24].

67 *R v AJP*, *ibid*; *Doe v R* [2013] NSWCCA 248 at [54]; *Ingham v R*, n 62, at [41].

68 *Ingham v R*, *ibid*; *R v Gavel*, n 44, at [97]; *Simpson v R* [2014] NSWCCA 23 at [33]–[34]; *Doe v R*, *ibid*.

69 *Shannon v R* [2006] NSWCCA 39 at [37].

70 See Table 1 specifically at pp 3–4.

71 See the breakdown of the relationships between the victims and the offenders at pp 18–19 and the offences committed by offenders in authority (fathers) at pp 27–8.

72 *KJH v R* [2006] NSWCCA 189 at [28].

73 *MLP v R* (2006) 164 A Crim R 93 at [22]; *PWB v R* (2011) 216 A Crim R 305 at [12].

74 The victim was vulnerable because of his or her age.

75 *RJA v R*, n 57, at [13].

76 *SW v R* [2013] NSWCCA 255 at [47].

77 *Ingham v R*, n 62, at [44].

78 *R v AJP*, n 66, at [25].

79 *JM v R* [2014] NSWCCA 297 at [79]–[80].

80 *Jolly v R* (2013) 229 A Crim R 198 at [37]; *Ingham v R* [2011] NSWCCA 88 at [113].

offence against s 66A has been found not to be motivated by sexual gratification.⁸¹ In such cases, other factors such as the extent of the violence, the effect on the victim and their age were important considerations.⁸²

Grooming the victim is a circumstance of aggravation.⁸³

The use of force aggravates an offence. However, an absence of force will not necessarily result in a finding that an offence is at the lower end of the range. This is because one aspect of the seriousness of these offences is that young children do not have the ability to resist or protect themselves. That these offences can be committed without resort to force “speaks of a pernicious abuse of trust”.⁸⁴

When a sexual assault involves violation of the expectation of safety and security in the home, the offence may be considered more serious.⁸⁵ In *Ingham v R*, the fact that the offending involved the abuse of two children over a weekend at one of the victim’s homes violated their “legitimate expectation that [the victim’s] home was a place of safety and refuge”.⁸⁶

Effect of crime on victim⁸⁷

Courts are entitled to act on the basis that child sexual assault causes substantial psychological harm.⁸⁸ It is well-recognised that these offences have significant and adverse psychological consequences on young children.⁸⁹ Fixing a maximum penalty of life imprisonment is taken to be a reflection of the fact that substantial harm is

suffered by child victims.⁹⁰ The effect on victims and an appreciation of the likelihood of harm has helped change community attitudes to child sexual assault.⁹¹

Taking additional charges into account (Form 1 matters)

Section 32 of the C(SP) Act permits a court sentencing for “the principal offence” to take into account on a Form 1 other charged offences an offender has admitted but in respect of which he or she has not been convicted. This procedure is subject to the limitations in s 33(4). Section 33(4)(b) prohibits the inclusion on a Form 1 of an offence with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. Taking a Form 1 into account permits greater weight to be attributed to specific deterrence and retribution, although the focus remains on the principal offence. The result is that an increased penalty, which in some cases may be substantial, is imposed.⁹²

As all s 66A offences now attract a maximum penalty of life imprisonment it will not be possible to use the Form 1 procedure for offences committed on or after 29 June 2015.

Representative charges

Where an offender is sentenced for an offence which is representative of a course of conduct over a period of time, the overall circumstances can be taken into account to rebut any suggestion that the offence is an isolated incident. The court is permitted to place the offence in its proper context.⁹³

81 *Essex v R* [2013] NSWCCA 11 at [49]–[50]; *XY v R* [2007] NSWCCA 72 at [48].

82 *Essex v R*, *ibid* at [44]–[45].

83 *Ingham v R*, n 62, at [32]; *R v Gavel*, n 44, at [100].

84 *R v BA* [2014] NSWCCA 148 at [33].

85 See *Montero v R* (2013) 234 A Crim R 532 at [41]–[55]; *Melbom v R* [2013] NSWCCA 210 at [42]–[51]; *Ingham v R*, n 62, at [11].

86 *Ingham v R*, *ibid* at [37].

87 See, generally, Judicial Commission of NSW, *Sentencing Bench Book*, 2006–, at [12-790] Victims and victim impact statements. See also J Cashmore and R Shackel, *The long-term effects of child sexual abuse*, CFCA Paper No 11, Child Family Community Australia, 2013, at <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/long-term-effects-child-sexual-abuse/introduction>, accessed 25 June 2015.

88 *DBW v R* [2007] NSWCCA 236 at [38].

89 *R v King*; n 49; *Stewart v R* [2012] NSWCCA 183 at [61].

90 *R v Gavel*, n 44, at [107]. Double counting that factor by further applying s 21A(2)(g) of the C(SP) Act is to be avoided: *Stewart v R*, *ibid*.

91 *R v King*, n 49; *R v MJR* (2002) 54 NSWLR 368 at [57].

92 *Attorney General’s Application under s 37 of the Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999 No 1 of 2002* (2002) 56 NSWLR 146 at [42].

93 *R v JCW* (2000) 112 A Crim R 466 at [20]–[68]; *MJL v R* [2007] NSWCCA 261 at [15].

Guilty plea

Section 22 of the C(SP) Act requires a court to take into account an offender's guilty plea. It is usual, but not mandatory, for a court to give a discount of up to 25% for pleading guilty at the first opportunity.⁹⁴ A guilty plea means the victim is not required to give evidence at a trial. This is a factor which may justify the reduction of the sentence and may also be evidence of remorse. However, the fact an offender pleads not guilty, which results in the victim having to go through the stress of giving evidence, is not to be treated as an aggravating factor.⁹⁵

Prior record/good character

Prior record is relevant to whether an offender may have a claim for leniency⁹⁶ or whether a particular offence demonstrates a "continuing attitude of disobedience of the law".⁹⁷ Although good character must be taken into account on sentence, the weight given to it as a mitigating factor varies depending on the circumstances of the offence.⁹⁸ Prior good character is of less significance in cases of child sexual assault, particularly in cases involving repeated offending against young children.⁹⁹ Additionally, the fact an offender being sentenced for a s 66A offence has no prior record may need to be considered in light of s 21A(5A) of the C(SP) Act. The provision prevents a court sentencing an offender for a child sexual offence¹⁰⁰ from taking into account an offender's prior good character, or lack of previous convictions, if that fact assisted them to commit the offence. Section 21A(5A) does not apply when there is a family relationship between the offender and the victim, and is limited to when an offender used his or her position to obtain access to children.¹⁰¹

Mental condition

In *Muldrock*, a mentally disabled offender with a prior (interstate) record committed a s 66A offence. An offence of indecent assault was also taken into account on a Form 1. The case highlights the impact and significance of mental illness as a sentencing consideration. Section 21A(3)(j) of the C(SP) Act requires consideration of the fact an offender "was not fully aware of the consequences of his or her actions because of ... any disability". Even when the relevant disability does not amount to a serious mental illness, it may be taken into account.¹⁰²

The courts have held that a lesser sentence may be imposed for an offender suffering from a mental condition on the basis that:

- there is a causal connection between the mental illness and the commission of the offence which, in most cases, will reduce the offender's moral culpability¹⁰³
- general deterrence may be of less significance because it is not appropriate to make the mentally ill an example to others¹⁰⁴
- custodial sentences may weigh more heavily on the mentally ill¹⁰⁵
- the need for the sentence to reflect specific deterrence may be reduced or eliminated.¹⁰⁶

Conversely, offenders suffering from a mental illness may also present more of a danger to the community, in which case considerations of specific deterrence may assume greater significance and may result in an increased sentence.¹⁰⁷

In *Muldrock*, the High Court stated that the 15-year SNPP had little if any role to play when sentencing mentally ill offenders because it said "little about the appropriate sentence".¹⁰⁸

94 There may be exceptional circumstances where the need to protect the public renders a plea discount inappropriate: *Milat v R* [2014] NSWCCA 29 at [73]. See also, *R v Borkowski* (2009) 195 A Crim R 1, which summarises the relevant principles.

95 *Siganto v The Queen* (1998) 194 CLR 656 at [35]; *R v GWM* (2005) 152 A Crim R 482 at [21].

96 *R v McNaughton* (2006) 66 NSWLR 566 at [20].

97 *Veen v The Queen (No 2)*, n 45, at 477.

98 *Ryan v The Queen* (2001) 206 CLR 267 at [33].

99 *R v PGM* (2008) 187 A Crim R 152 at [43], [44].

100 Defined in s 21A(6) of the C(SP) Act to include offences against s 66A.

101 *AH v R* [2015] NSWCCA 51 at [22], [25].

102 *DPP (Cth) v De La Rosa* (2010) 79 NSWLR 1 at [178].

103 *Muldrock v The Queen*, n 8, at [54].

104 *ibid* at [53].

105 *R v Israil* [2002] NSWCCA 255 at [26]; *R v Henry* (1999) 46 NSWLR 346 at [28].

106 *R v Israil*, *ibid* at [25].

107 *Muldrock v The Queen*, n 8, at [54].

108 *ibid* at [32]; *R v Muldrock* [2012] NSWCCA 108 at [8], [14]. The sentence was reduced from 9 years (with a non-parole period (NPP) of 6 years, 8 months) to 3 years (with a NPP of 1 year) following remittance from the High Court.

Totality

When an offender is sentenced for more than one offence the overall sentence must be “just and appropriate” and reflect the totality of the offending behaviour involved.¹⁰⁹ The proper application of the totality principle is significant because most offenders charged with a s 66A offence are sentenced for more than one offence. Those other offences are usually child sexual assault offences.¹¹⁰

Aggregate sentencing pursuant to s 53A of the C(SP) Act, which was introduced in March 2011,¹¹¹ was intended to overcome some of the difficulties associated with sentencing for multiple offences, to simplify the sentencing process and to focus attention on the overall conduct rather than on an individual offence. The part of the statistical analysis that focuses on the penalty imposed for a principal s 66A offence must always be understood as the sentence for only one offence. It does not always reflect the overall period of incarceration.

Totality can also be accommodated in cases where there are multiple counts by the prosecution proceeding under s 66EA of the *Crimes Act 1900* (persistent sexual abuse of a child on 3 or more occasions). A “sexual offence” in s 66EA includes a s 66A offence.¹¹² The maximum penalty for s 66EA offences is 25 years imprisonment, lower than the maximum for a s 66A offence.

Delay

Delay between the offence and sentencing is common for these offences. Whether delay is relevant will depend on the circumstances of the particular case.¹¹³ Mere delay in complaint by the victim will not usually justify leniency in sentence.¹¹⁴

An offender who remains silent about offending is not to be rewarded for the successful concealment of an offence by a substantially reduced sentence.¹¹⁵ Where there has been long delay and sentencing law has moved adversely to the offender the court must take account of past sentencing practices.¹¹⁶ Delay may operate to mitigate a sentence where an offender has demonstrated the capacity to live a “law abiding lifestyle”.¹¹⁷

The relevance of statistics and comparable cases

In seeking consistency, the sentence imposed in an individual case is determined by reference to what has occurred in previous cases.¹¹⁸ While there are recognised limitations when using statistics and comparable cases, such material is useful because it shows historical sentencing patterns and has some utility as a guide or check.¹¹⁹ Greater caution is necessary for s 66A offences because:

1. there are no single unifying features which mark out a “typical” offence given the broad range of circumstances in which these offences can be committed¹²⁰
2. the legislative history of s 66A makes it difficult to identify sufficient numbers of comparable cases within the operative time frame of a particular version of the offence.¹²¹

Using comparable cases decided when the relevant sentencing principles were derived from *R v Way* is problematic.¹²² This is because, in cases decided before *Muldock*, it is not possible to identify whether the SNPP was used in determining the appropriate sentence in an impermissible way, that is, by giving it too much weight in a particular sentencing exercise.¹²³

109 *Mill v The Queen* (1988) 166 CLR 59 at 63; *Johnson v The Queen* (2004) 78 ALJR 616 at [18].

110 See analysis at p 12.

111 The section was inserted by the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment Act 2010* and relevantly commenced on 14 March 2011 (s 2(1), LW 3 March 2011 (2011–175)).

112 See s 66EA(12), the definition of “sexual offence”, para (a).

113 *R v Omar* [2015] NSWCCA 67 at [73].

114 *R v Moon*, n 46, at [35].

115 *R v Kay* [2004] NSWCCA 130 at [33].

116 *R v MJR*, n 91, at [31]. *MJR* has been applied in the context of s 66A cases in *AB v R* [2014] NSWCCA 31 at [29]; *Simpson v R*, n 64, at [44] and *R v EGC* [2005] NSWCCA 392 at [40]–[41].

117 *R v RM* [2015] NSWCCA 4 at [130].

118 *R v Visconti* [1982] 2 NSWLR 104 at 109, 111; *Barbaro v The Queen* (2014) 88 ALJR 372 at [41].

119 *Hilli v The Queen* (2010) 242 CLR 520 at [18], [48]; *Barbaro v The Queen*, *ibid* at [40]–[41].

120 *MLP v R* [2014] NSWCCA 183 at [44], [48]–[51].

121 See *R v Gavel*, n 44, at [113]–[118], where the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal said there was no discernible range for sentences imposed for a s 66A(2) offence given its short period of operation.

122 *Ingham v R*, n 62, at [40].

123 *Atai v R* [2014] NSWCCA 210 at [14]–[16]; *Imnetu v R* [2014] NSWCCA 99 at [34].

PART II: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

This section examines the sentencing patterns for offenders convicted of s 66A offences.¹²⁴ Part II also reports the types and outcomes of sentence appeals.

Methodology

The analysis includes offenders who were sentenced, at first instance, during the 7-year period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2014 (the reference period). The period commences on 1 January 2008 because an earlier Judicial Commission study, assessing the impact of the SNPP scheme, examined sentencing patterns for SNPP offences, including s 66A offences for the period 3 April 2000 to 31 December 2007.¹²⁵ The fact that s 66A offences are strictly indictable means that every offender in this study, including juveniles,¹²⁶ was dealt with in the District Court.

First instance sentencing data were provided by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) and have been adjusted to take into account the outcomes of successful conviction or sentence appeals to the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal and the High Court of Australia.¹²⁷ Data on appeals were sourced from a database maintained by the Judicial Commission of NSW.

The data are appearance (or person) based, so that where an offender has been sentenced in more than one finalised court appearance during the reference period, the sentence imposed in each

finalised court appearance is included.¹²⁸ However, sentences imposed following breaches by offenders of suspended sentences and good behaviour bonds are not included.

This study includes offenders with at least one proven s 66A offence. If the offender was convicted of two or more s 66A offences, the offence with the most severe penalty was selected for analysis (the principal offence).¹²⁹ Additional information about the circumstances of the offence was obtained. The information included the victim's age and gender, the type of sexual intercourse engaged in, and the relationship between the offender and the victim. The sources used included the indictments, court papers, and judgments at first instance and on appeal.

Section 66A offences are charged like other sexual offences. It is common for a charge to incorporate a date range.¹³⁰ Where a range was specified, the first date was selected as the offence date. The offence date was used to calculate the ages of the offender and the victim at the time of the offence, and the period between the offence and sentence dates (indicating the delay).

The analysis excludes two offenders who were diverted to a treatment program under the *Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Act 1985*,¹³¹ but includes one offender who was resentenced after breaching the pre-trial diversion order.¹³²

¹²⁴ Complicity and inchoate offences, such as accessories before the fact, aiding and abetting and inciting an offence under s 66A, and attempts under s 66B, are excluded from the analysis.

¹²⁵ See P Poletti and H Donnelly, *The impact of the standard non-parole period sentencing scheme on sentencing patterns in New South Wales*, n 18, p 15.

¹²⁶ A s 66A offence falls within the definition of a "serious children's indictable offence" in s 3(1) of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987*, which must be dealt with according to law, that is, in the District or Supreme Court: s 17. In practice, these matters are dealt with in the District Court.

¹²⁷ Where such appeals resulted in an acquittal, new trial or remittal to the lower court, the record was removed from the data. If the appeal resulted in a new sentence, that sentence replaced the first instance penalty. Sentences imposed after a retrial or remittal are included if they fall within the reference period. Outcomes in appeal cases published on Caselaw NSW up to and including 22 May 2015 have been taken into account.

¹²⁸ No offender was sentenced for further s 66A offences at another court appearance within the reference period, but one offender was sentenced after he disclosed further offences whilst participating in a diversion program (see p 22).

¹²⁹ If an offender is convicted of two or more s 66A offences and received identical penalties, the offence with the highest statutory maximum penalty is selected as the principal offence. If two or more offences have the same statutory maximum penalty, the offence with a Form 1 attached is selected as the principal offence. In the absence of a Form 1, the earliest offence is selected. Where an aggregate sentence under s 53A of the C(SP) Act was imposed, the sentence for the principal offence is derived from the indicative sentence for that offence.

¹³⁰ *S v The Queen* (1989) 168 CLR 266.

¹³¹ Until 1 September 2012, s 3A of the *Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Act 1985* permitted the diversion of offenders charged with intra-familial child sexual assault offences to the Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Program. The *Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Regulation 2005* was repealed by s 10(2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989* with effect from 1 September 2012. Persons charged with relevant offences after 1 September 2012 were no longer eligible for diversion and the program closed on 19 September 2014. See www.wslhd.health.nsw.gov.au/Cedar-Cottage, accessed 22 June 2015.

¹³² This offender breached the program twice, the second time occurred after the offender was granted an extension of 12 months.

The offence categories under s 66A

A major focus of this study is to compare sentences for s 66A offences dealt with under different sentencing regimes identified in the legislative history in Table 1 — particularly with regard to the statutory maximum penalty and the SNPP. The analysis includes determining the impact on sentencing (if any) of the High Court decision in *Muldrock v The Queen*.¹³³ Juvenile offenders and offenders sentenced to detention under the *Mental Health (Forensic Provisions) Act 1990*, who are excluded from the SNPP scheme, have also been excluded from this part of the analysis. The sentences for juveniles and offenders dealt with by way of a special hearing are analysed separately.

To reflect the different sentencing regimes and the amendments to s 66A since its enactment in 1986, the data were grouped as follows:¹³⁴

- s 66A (before SNPP) offences (committed from 23 March 1986 to 31 January 2003)
- s 66A (with SNPP) offences (committed from 1 February 2003 to 31 December 2008)
- s 66A(1) (basic) offences (committed from 1 January 2009)
- s 66A(2) (aggravated) offences (committed from 1 January 2009).

Prior to 2009, no distinction was drawn between basic and aggravated forms of the offence.

Statistical tests

The analysis of the data is primarily descriptive. However, tests of significance are used to ascertain whether any statistically significant bivariate associations were found between various factors and sentencing patterns. The statistical tests used include the chi-square test (for categorical data, such as gender and plea); and the Mann-Whitney U test for two independent samples or the Kruskal-Wallis test for more than two independent samples (for interval and ordinal data, such as age and terms of sentence). A significance level of 0.05 is used.

Terminology

The term “median” refers to the value which lies in the middle of a range of values (the 50th percentile). The term “mean” refers to the average value. In many instances, the median will be the preferred statistical measure because the distribution is often skewed by outliers.

In respect of full-time imprisonment (“prison sentences”), the percentage of sentences falling within the middle 50% range of values is shown. The lower limit of this range is set at the first quartile (or 25th percentile) and the upper limit is set at the third quartile (or 75th percentile). This interquartile range shows the spread of values near the centre.

The “full term” refers to the total non-parole period (NPP) and balance of term. The “NPP” refers to the minimum period of time an offender serves in custody.¹³⁵ These are only referable to the principal offence and do not reflect the overall sentence where an offender has committed multiple offences and the court, applying the totality principle, has imposed either consecutive or partly consecutive sentences. The “overall full term” and the “overall NPP” reflect the overall sentence imposed in each case whether the offender committed one or more offence(s). The “overall NPP/full term ratio” refers to the ratio between the NPP and the full term of the overall sentence. A finding of “special circumstances” under s 44 of the C(SP) Act was surmised to be made in cases where the overall NPP/full term ratio was less than 75%.¹³⁶

Cases involving multiple offences, where there has been a degree of accumulation of the various sentences and where the overall full term or overall NPP exceeds the full term or NPP for the principal offence, are referred to as “consecutive sentences”.

¹³³ n 8.

¹³⁴ See Table 1 at pp 2–4.

¹³⁵ In some cases where an aggregate sentence under s 53A of the C(SP) Act was imposed, a NPP was not indicated (12 out of 30 cases). This mostly occurred where the offence was committed before the introduction of the SNPP scheme in 2003 and, as a consequence of the operation of s 54B of the C(SP) Act, was accordingly not required.

¹³⁶ See generally P Poletti and H Donnelly, “Special circumstances under s 44 of the Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999”, *Sentencing Trends & Issues*, No 42, Judicial Commission of NSW, 2013, in particular the approach adopted in “Data source and methodology” at pp 9–10.

Results of the analysis

Over the 7-year reference period, 222 offenders were sentenced for s 66A offences and in the majority of cases (205 or 92.3%) that offence was the most serious. In 17 cases (7.7%), a different sexual assault offence received the harshest sentence, most commonly aggravated sexual assault under s 61J of the *Crimes Act* 1900 (9 cases or 4.1%).¹³⁷

Overall, these 222 offenders were sentenced for 1,355 offences, of which 1,320 were “sexual offences”¹³⁸ mainly committed against children, including 523 offences against s 66A. In addition, 19 offenders had, between them, 36 offences against s 66A taken into account on a Form 1.¹³⁹

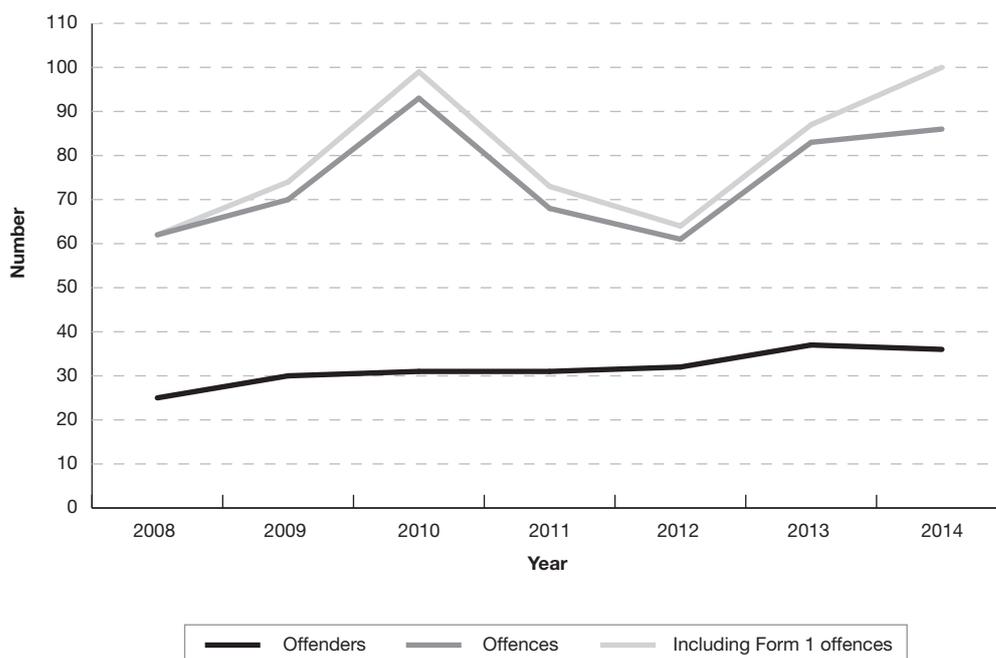
Trends

Figure 1 shows the number of offenders and offences against s 66A by year. While the number of offenders increased by 44% over the 7-year reference period (from 25 offenders in 2008 to 36 offenders in 2014),¹⁴⁰ the total number of s 66A offences has fluctuated between 61 and 93 offences. Since 2009, the number of s 66A offences taken into account on a Form 1 has ranged from 3 to 6 offences. However, that figure rose sharply to 14 offences in 2014.

Offender characteristics

The characteristics of the offenders convicted of s 66A offences in this study are displayed in Table 2 and may be summarised as follows.

Figure 1: Number of offenders and offences against s 66A by reference year



137 The most serious offence in the remaining eight cases were sexual assault offences under the *Crimes Act* 1900, including one case each under ss 611, 66B, 66EA(1) and the previous and current versions of s 66C(1) and (2) and one case of aggravated indecent assault under s 61M(2) of the *Crimes Act*.

138 Sexual offences in this context include all offences of a sexual nature against adults or children such as sexual intercourse without consent, indecent assault, grooming and those offences involving child abuse material: see Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC)*, 2011, 3rd edn, (ABS cat no 1234.0), Division 03 — Sexual assault and related offences at www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/1234.0Contents2011?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=1234.0&issue=2011&num=&view=, accessed 25 June 2015.

139 The total number of additional charges on any given Form 1 was unknown. However, they were predominantly sexual offences.

140 There may be a small number of pending conviction appeals that, if successful, would reduce the number of convicted offenders reported here, particularly for the later years.

Table 2: Offender characteristics (principal offence only)

Factor	N	%
Gender		
Male	220	99.1
Female	2	0.9
Age at offence		
< 18 yrs	34	15.3
18–25 yrs	32	14.4
26–50 yrs	107	48.2
> 50 yrs	49	22.1
Mean age		36.87 yrs
Median age		35.43 yrs
Indigenous status		
Indigenous	23	10.4
Non-Indigenous	191	86.0
Unknown	8	3.6
Prior criminal record		
No prior offences	116	52.3
Prior sexual offence(s) ^a	26	11.7
Other prior offence(s) ^a	80	36.0
Previously imprisoned		
Not previously imprisoned	183	82.4
Previously imprisoned for sexual offence(s) ^a	16	7.2
Previously imprisoned for other offence(s) ^a	23	10.4
Plea and timing of plea		
Guilty – earliest opportunity	103	46.4
Guilty – late	58	26.1
Not guilty	61	27.5
Number of offences		
One offence only	36	16.2
Multiple offences	186	83.8
Mean number of offences		6.10 offences
Median number of offences		4 offences
Form 1 matters		
No Form 1	152	68.5
Form 1	70	31.5
Delay (period between offence and sentence dates)		
Up to 1 yr	22	9.9
> 1 yr and up to 2 yrs	51	23.0
> 2 yrs and up to 3 yrs	35	15.8
> 3 yrs and up to 5 yrs	18	8.1
> 5 yrs and up to 10 yrs	33	14.9
> 10 yrs and up to 15 yrs	28	12.6
> 15 yrs and up to 20 yrs	21	9.5
> 20 yrs	14	6.3
Mean delay		6.94 yrs
Median delay		3.25 yrs
Age at sentence		
< 18 yrs	19	8.6
18–25 yrs	25	11.3
26–50 yrs	94	42.3
> 50 yrs	84	37.8
Mean age		43.80 yrs
Median age		43.73 yrs
Number of offenders	222	

a For the meaning of “sexual offences”, see n 138. “Other offences” is used to indicate all offences other than sexual offences.

Gender: Offenders were predominantly male (99.1%). Only two were female (0.9%).

Age at offence: The mean age of offenders at the time of the offence was 36.9 years and the median was 35.4 years. The youngest offender was aged 11 years and the oldest was 73 years. Those over 50 years accounted for 22.1% and juvenile offenders (those aged under 18 years) accounted for 15.3% of offenders.

Indigenous status: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders accounted for 10.4% of offenders.

Prior record: Just over half (52.3%) of the offenders had no prior criminal record when they were sentenced. Just over one in 10 (11.7%) had committed prior sexual offences, including 7.2% who had previously served a prison term for sexual offences.

Plea and timing of plea: Almost three-quarters (72.5%) of the offenders pleaded guilty: almost half (46.4%) pleaded guilty in the Local Court and just over a quarter (26.1%) were committed for trial but entered a guilty plea either at or after arraignment.¹⁴¹ Just over a quarter (27.5%) of the offenders pleaded not guilty.

Number of offences and the use of a Form 1: The vast majority (83.8%) of offenders were sentenced for multiple offences which on average amounted to 6.1 offences (median = 4 offences).¹⁴² Around half (50.5%) were sentenced for multiple s 66A offences (mean = 2.4; median = 2 offences).¹⁴³

Almost a third (31.5%) had additional offences taken into account on a Form 1 when sentenced for the principal offence and a further 20 (9.0%) had Form 1 matters attached to another offence.

Overall, 196 offenders (88.3%) were sentenced for multiple offences and/or had further offences taken into account on a Form 1.

Delay (period between offence and sentence dates)

The shortest period from the date of offence to the date of sentence was 149 days (just under 5 months) and the longest was 9,546 days (just over 26 years). As Table 2 shows, the mean period of delay was 6.9 years and the median was 3.3 years.¹⁴⁴

Figure 2 shows the period between the offence and sentence dates for s 66A offences. The most common period was more than 1 year and up to 2 years (23.0%).

A significant number of offenders were dealt with many years after the offence was committed:

- 33 offenders (14.9%) were sentenced more than 5 and up to 10 years
- 28 offenders (12.6%) were sentenced more than 10 years and up to 15 years
- 21 offenders (9.5%) were sentenced more than 15 years and up to 20 years
- 14 offenders (6.3%) were sentenced more than 20 years after.

One likely reason for this is the delay in victims making complaints.¹⁴⁵

Predictably, the longest delays were associated with offences committed before 2003. The mean delay was 15.8 years (median = 15.5 years) for offences under s 66A (before SNPP). The delay period was much shorter for offences under s 66A (with SNPP) (mean = 4.6 years; median = 3.3 years), basic offences under s 66A(1) (mean = 1.7 years; median = 1.4 years) and aggravated offences under s 66A(2) (mean = 2.0 years; median = 1.9 years).

Age at sentence: The delay means that many offenders are considerably older when they are sentenced compared to when the offence was committed. The mean age at sentence was 43.8 years and the median was 43.7 years. The youngest offender at the time of sentence was aged 14 years and the oldest was 86 years. Over a third (37.8%) were aged over 50 years. Figure 3 shows the age distribution of offenders when the offence was committed and at sentence.

¹⁴¹ Offenders who pleaded guilty during committal proceedings were counted as having pleaded guilty at the earliest opportunity.

¹⁴² One offender was sentenced for 120 child sexual offences. The next highest was 28 offences.

¹⁴³ The range was 1 to 22 offences against s 66A.

¹⁴⁴ The mean was skewed by a number of offenders sentenced a very long time after they committed the offence.

¹⁴⁵ See discussion at p 9.

Figure 2: Period between offence and sentence dates

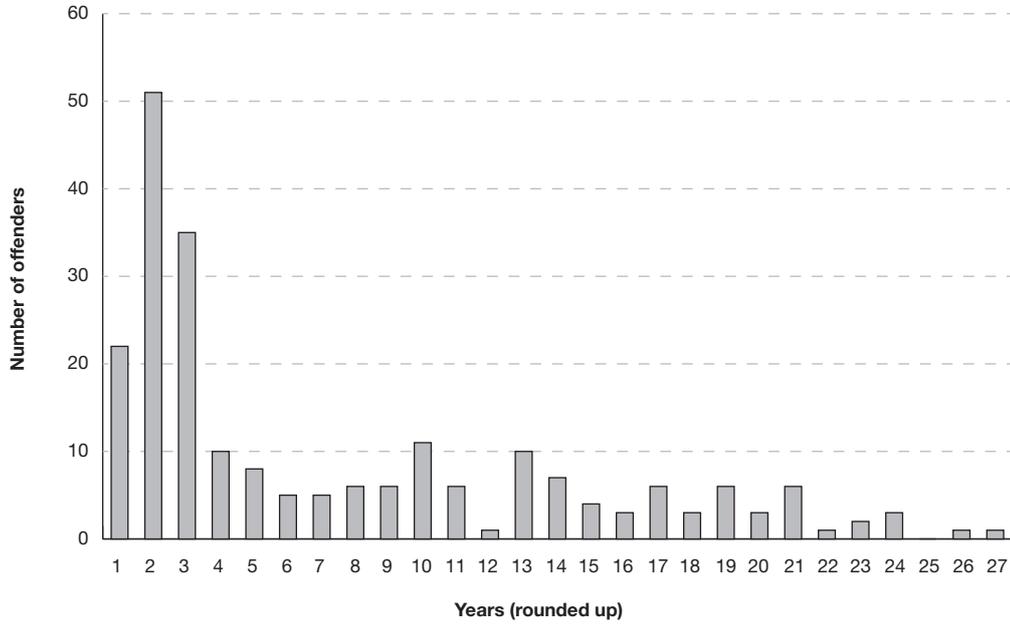
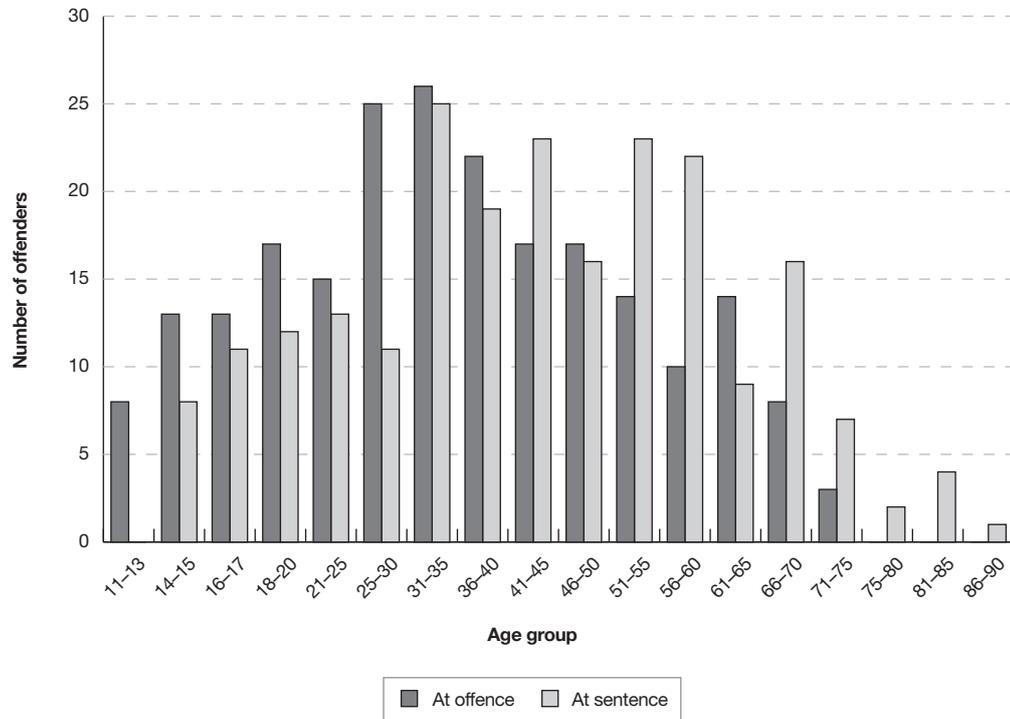


Figure 3: Age of offenders at offence and at sentence



Offence characteristics

Tables 3 and 4 show the characteristics of s 66A offences analysed in this study, broken down for juvenile and adult offenders. Table 4 (on p 18), in particular, provides specific information about the relationship between the offender and the victim.

As mentioned above, the vast majority of offenders were sentenced for multiple offences. The circumstances of the offending varied. In some cases it involved only one child but in other cases the offending involved multiple victims of one or both genders. The following information is provided for the principal offence *only*.

Table 3: Offence characteristics for juvenile and adult offenders (principal offence only)

	Juvenile offender		Adult offender		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Victim's gender						
Male	13	38.2	38	20.2	51	23.0
Female	21	61.8	150	79.8	171	77.0
Victim's age						
1	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	0.9
2	1	2.9	4	2.1	5	2.3
3	1	2.9	6	3.2	7	3.2
4	4	11.8	7	3.7	11	5.0
5	6	17.6	21	11.2	27	12.2
6	7	20.6	37	19.7	44	19.8
7	5	14.7	35	18.6	40	18.0
8	6	17.6	41	21.8	47	21.2
9	4	11.8	35	18.6	39	17.6
Median age of all victims	34	6 yrs	188	7 yrs	222	7 yrs
Median age of male victims	13	7 yrs	38	8 yrs	51	8 yrs
Median age of female victims	21	6 yrs	150	7 yrs	171	7 yrs
Type of sexual intercourse						
Penile-vaginal penetration	7	20.6	41	21.8	48	21.6
Penile-anal penetration	12	35.3	10	5.3	22	9.9
Digital-vaginal penetration	6	17.6	42	22.3	48	21.6
Digital-anal penetration	1	2.9	8	4.3	9	4.1
Object-vaginal penetration	1	2.9	4	2.1	5	2.3
Object-anal penetration	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	0.9
Fellatio on offender	5	14.7	27	14.4	32	14.4
Fellatio on victim	1	2.9	21	11.2	22	9.9
Cunnilingus on victim	1	2.9	33	17.6	34	15.3
Number of offenders	34	15.3	188	84.7	222	100.0

Gender and age of victims

Most victims were female (77.0%) while 23.0% were male. The age distribution by gender of victim in Figure 4 shows that females outnumbered males in every age group.

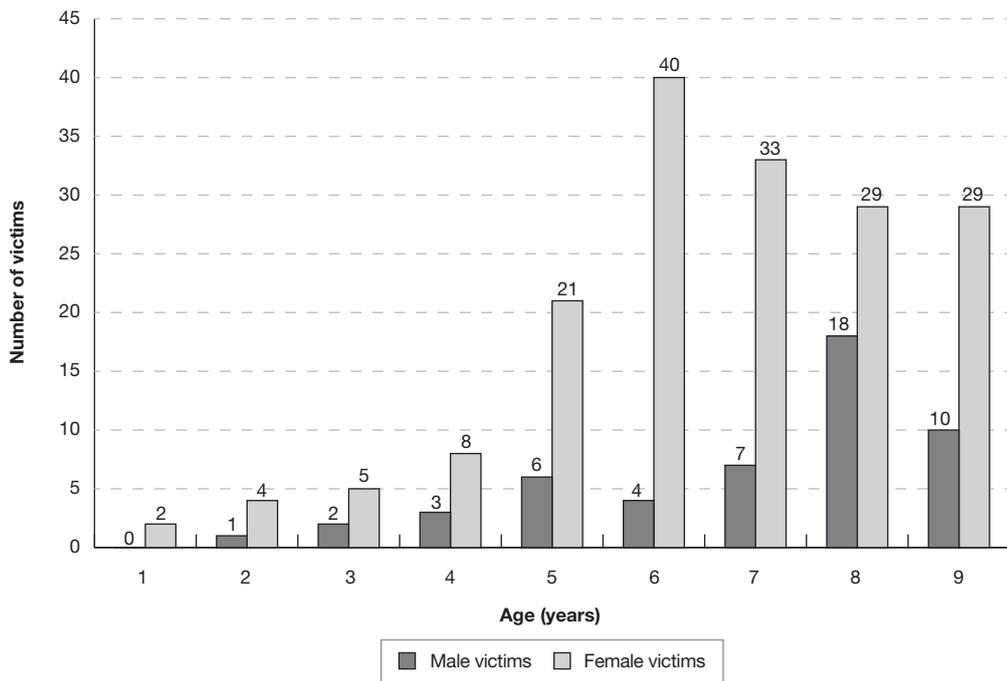
The two youngest victims were female (one 13 months and another around 14 months), whereas the youngest male was aged 2 years. As Figure 4 shows, female victims were generally younger than male victims. Just over a third (33.9%) of female victims were aged 8 or 9 years compared with over half (54.9%) of male victims. The median age for female victims was 7 years and 8 years for male victims. The most common age for female victims was 6 years (23.4%) and 8 years for male victims (35.3%). The observed differences in the age distributions, however, were not statistically significant.¹⁴⁶

Table 3 shows that juvenile offenders were almost twice as likely as adult offenders to abuse male victims (38.2% compared with 20.2%). This finding was found to be statistically significant.¹⁴⁷ However, there was no significant difference in the distribution of victims' ages for juvenile offenders (median = 6 years) and adult offenders (median = 7 years).¹⁴⁸

Type of sexual intercourse

As Table 3 shows, the type of intercourse is closely associated with the victim's gender. Since female victims were over-represented in this study, it is not surprising the most common types of intercourse involved penile-vaginal penetration (21.6%), digital-vaginal penetration (21.6%) or cunnilingus (15.3%). Fellatio on the offender (14.4%) or victim (9.9%) was the type of intercourse in almost a quarter of cases and anal penetration occurred in 14.9%.

Figure 4: Age of victims by gender (principal offence only)



146 Mann-Whitney U test, $p < 0.097$.
 147 Chi-square test, $p < 0.022$.
 148 Mann-Whitney U test, $p < 0.085$.

Relationship of offender to victim

As Table 4 shows, immediate (37.8%) or extended (26.6%) family members¹⁴⁹ accounted for much of the abuse against victims. Family friends/acquaintances were responsible for 30.6% of the abuse. Only a small proportion of victims were abused in institutions (2.7%) or by strangers (2.3%).

While no significant difference between juvenile and adult offenders was observed at the broad level,¹⁵⁰ there were differences at the more specific level. Juvenile offenders included a brother (32.4%), a family friend (26.5%) or cousin (14.7%) of the victim. Adult offenders were mainly the biological (22.3%) or non-biological (13.3%) father of the victim. A family friend (14.9%), grandfather (13.3%) or an uncle (10.1%) was also a common adult offender.

Table 4: Relationship of juvenile and adult offenders to victim (principal offence only)

	Juvenile offender		Adult offender		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Immediate family^a						
Natural father	0	0.0	42	22.3	42	18.9
Non-biological father	0	0.0	25	13.3	25	11.3
Mother	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
Brother	11	32.4	5	2.7	16	7.2
	11	32.4	73	38.8	84	37.8
Extended family^a						
Grandfather	0	0.0	25	13.3	25	11.3
Uncle	3	8.8	19	10.1	22	9.9
Cousin	5	14.7	3	1.6	8	3.6
Other family member	0	0.0	4	2.1	4	1.8
	8	23.5	51	27.1	59	26.6
Family friend/acquaintance						
Mother's boyfriend (casual)	0	0.0	6	3.2	6	2.7
Family friend	9	26.5	28	14.9	37	16.7
Father of victim's friend	1	2.9	5	2.7	6	2.7
Victim's friend	3	8.8	0	0.0	3	1.4
Neighbour/known to family (unspecified)	0	0.0	12	6.4	12	5.4
Known to family – no relationship with victim	0	0.0	4	2.1	4	1.8
	13	38.2	55	29.3	68	30.6
Institution						
Childcare	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	0.9
Foster care	1	2.9	1	0.5	2	0.9
Football coach	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
School (not teacher)	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	0.5
	2	5.9	4	2.1	6	2.7
Stranger						
	0	0.0	5	2.7	5	2.3
Number of offenders	34	15.3	188	84.7	222	100.0

a Family members include persons in a domestic relationship with a partner who is related to the victim.

149 In this study, family members include persons in a domestic relationship with a partner who is related to the victim.

150 Chi-square test, p < 0.459.

Table 5 shows the relationship between the offender and victim according to the victim's gender. While no significant difference between female and male victims was observed at the broad level,¹⁵¹ there were some specific differences. Female victims were more likely to be abused by their father,

whether biological (21.6% compared with 9.8% male victims) or non-biological (12.3% compared with 7.8%). Although the numbers were very small, male victims were more likely to be abused in institutions (7.8% compared with 1.2% of female victims).

Table 5: Relationship of offender to victim by victim's gender (principal offence only)

	Female victim		Male victim		Overall	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Immediate family^a						
Natural father	37	21.6	5	9.8	42	18.9
Non-biological father	21	12.3	4	7.8	25	11.3
Mother	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.5
Brother	11	6.4	5	9.8	16	7.2
	69	40.4	15	29.4	84	37.8
Extended family^a						
Grandfather	22	12.9	3	5.9	25	11.3
Uncle	18	10.5	4	7.8	22	9.9
Cousin	4	2.3	4	7.8	8	3.6
Other family	3	1.8	1	2.0	4	1.8
	47	27.5	12	23.5	59	26.6
Family friend/acquaintance						
Mother's boyfriend (casual)	6	3.5	0	0.0	6	2.7
Family friend	26	15.2	11	21.6	37	16.7
Father of victim's friend	6	3.5	0	0.0	6	2.7
Victim's friend	1	0.6	2	3.9	3	1.4
Neighbour/known to family (unspecified)	7	4.1	5	9.8	12	5.4
Known to family – no relationship with victim	3	1.8	1	2.0	4	1.8
	49	28.7	19	37.3	68	30.6
Institution						
Childcare	1	0.6	1	2.0	2	0.9
Foster care	1	0.6	1	2.0	2	0.9
Football coach	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.5
School (not teacher)	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.5
	2	1.2	4	7.8	6	2.7
Stranger						
	4	2.3	1	2.0	5	2.3
Number of offenders	171	77.0	51	23.0	222	100.0

a Family members include persons in a domestic relationship with a partner who is related to the victim.

151 Chi-square test, p < 0.063.

The association between offender and offence characteristics and s 66A offence categories

The aim of this study is to analyse the sentences imposed for s 66A offences dealt with under different sentencing regimes. Therefore, it is important to examine the associations between the offender and offence characteristics discussed above and the various s 66A offence categories, because many of these characteristics impact on the sentence ultimately imposed.

The following significant associations were observed:

- no juveniles were sentenced for a s 66A(2) aggravated offence; and only three were sentenced for offences under s 66A (before SNPP) (4.5%)¹⁵²
- Indigenous offenders were over-represented in s 66A (with SNPP) offences (22.4%)¹⁵³
- offenders were more likely to have multiple offences if they were sentenced for offences under s 66A (before SNPP) (98.5%), but less likely to have multiple offences if sentenced for an offence under s 66A(1) (69.0%)¹⁵⁴
- offenders sentenced for an offence under s 66A(1) were less likely to have a prior criminal record (26.2%)¹⁵⁵
- the longest delays were associated with s 66A (before SNPP) offences (mean = 15.8 years)¹⁵⁶
- fathers (52.6%) were over-represented in s 66A(2) offences and unrepresented in s 66A(1) basic offences, while other family members and family friends/acquaintances were over-represented in s 66A(1) basic offences (both 47.6%).¹⁵⁷

After juvenile offenders and special hearing cases were excluded, the only significant associations observed for adult offenders were delay,¹⁵⁸ the number of offences¹⁵⁹ and the relationship between the offender and victim.¹⁶⁰

Overview of sentencing patterns

During the study period, the vast majority (89.6%) of offenders sentenced for s 66A offences received a prison sentence. The median full term was 84 months and the median NPP was 48 months. The median overall full term was 108 months and the median overall NPP was 66 months.

Juvenile offenders, in particular, were more likely than adult offenders to receive sentences other than full-time imprisonment (60.6% compared with 1.6%). Figure 5 shows that, when imprisonment was imposed, juvenile offenders and those sentenced following a special hearing¹⁶¹ were sentenced less severely than adult offenders.

Juvenile offenders

It is to be noted that SNPPs do not apply to juvenile offenders from 1 January 2009.

Of the 33 juvenile offenders:

- 13 (39.4%) were sentenced to full-time imprisonment:
 - median full term: 36 months (range: 27 to 96 months; middle 50% range: 30 to 50.5 months)
 - median NPP: 13.5 months (range: 6 to 42 months; middle 50% range: 8.25 to 26.25 months)
 - multiple offences: 11 offenders (84.6%)
 - average number of offences: mean 4.5, median 4 (range: 1 to 12)
 - consecutive sentences: 11 offenders (84.6%)
 - median overall full term: 45 months (range: 29 to 117 months; middle 50% range: 31.5 to 61.5 months)
 - median overall NPP: 20 months (range: 8 to 63 months; middle 50% range: 12.5 to 35.5 months)
 - finding of special circumstances: 13 offenders (100.0%)
 - overall NPP/full term ratio: mean 44.22%, median 40.0%

152 Chi-square test, $p < 0.000$.

153 Chi-square test, $p < 0.000$.

154 Chi-square test, $p < 0.000$.

155 Chi-square test, $p < 0.007$.

156 Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.000$.

157 Chi-square test, $p < 0.000$.

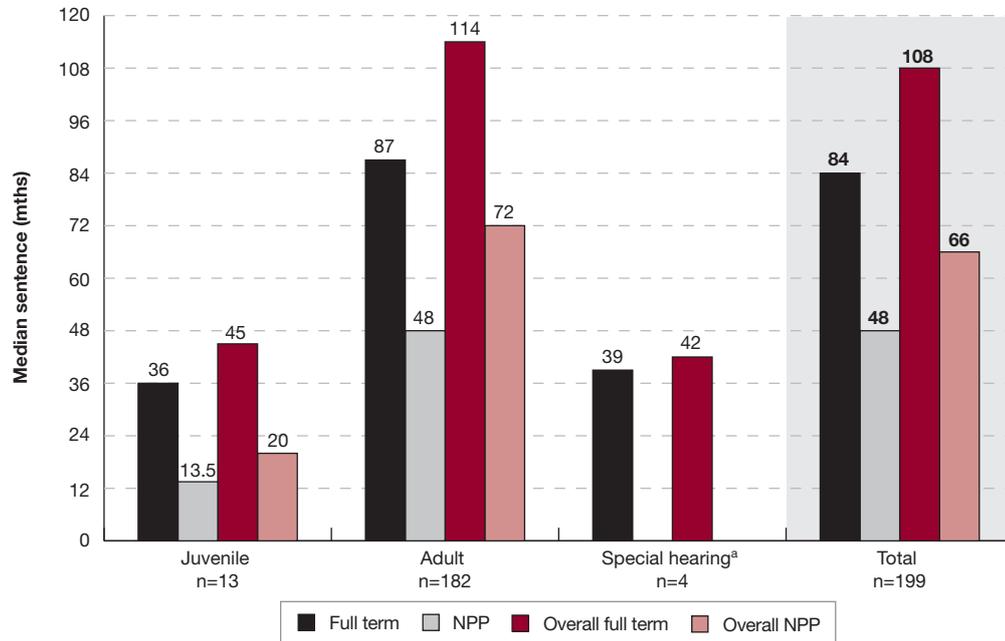
158 Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.000$.

159 Chi-square test, $p < 0.002$.

160 Chi-square test, $p < 0.004$.

161 Four offenders in this study were convicted following a special hearing, including one who was a juvenile at the time of the offence. When analysing sentencing patterns, these four offenders were grouped together and excluded from the adult and juvenile offender groups.

Figure 5: Median terms of prison sentences by offender group



a There is no statutory requirement to fix a NPP when a limiting term is imposed following a special hearing. See n 164.

- 15 (45.5%) received a s 12 suspended sentence, 14 were supervised orders; the median duration was 22 months (range: 15 to 24 months)
- 3 (9.1%) received a s 9 good behaviour bond with supervision, two for 60 months and one for 48 months
- 1 (3.0%) received a supervised suspended control order under s 33(1B) of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987* for 24 months
- 1 (3.0%) received a supervised bond under s 33(1)(b) of the *Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act* for 24 months.

Two juvenile offenders were sentenced for a s 66A (before SNPP) offence and 18 for s 66A (with SNPP) offences, while 13 were sentenced for a s 66A(1) basic offence. Significantly, the offenders dealt with under s 66A(1) were more likely to be given a non-custodial penalty than those dealt with under the legislation in force before 2009 with an equivalent maximum penalty (84.6% compared with 44.4%).¹⁶²

A closer examination of these two groups of offenders revealed several mitigating and other factors associated with the imposition of non-custodial sentences (19 of 31 cases). The factors included whether the offender: was less than 18 years at the time of sentence; had no prior criminal record; pleaded guilty; and committed only one s 66A offence with no additional charge(s) on a Form 1. The presence of at least three of these factors resulted in a non-custodial sentence (16 cases). In three cases where only two of the factors were present, there were other factors at play. In one case, delay and rehabilitative progress were important factors and the offender had a “significant subjective case”.¹⁶³ In another case, the offender suffered from Tourette syndrome and depression. In the remaining case the offender suffered from an intellectual disability.

The higher rate of non-custodial sentences for juveniles sentenced for s 66A(1) offences is explicable by the high frequency of cases where several of these mitigating factors were present, particularly the fact that the offender was less than 18 years at sentence (84.6%) and had no prior criminal record (100%).

162 Chi-square test, $p < 0.023$.

163 *R v RM*, n 117, at [154], [159]. The offender was sentenced following a Crown appeal and the court intervened only to correct technical errors and to give effect to the general intention of the sentencing judge: at [152], [156], [158].

Special hearing cases

The SNPP scheme does not apply to offenders sentenced following a special hearing.

Four offenders (three adults and one juvenile) were convicted following a special hearing. Limiting terms¹⁶⁴ were imposed on each ranging from 12 to 60 months. The juvenile offender was sentenced for multiple offences and his sentence was accumulated by 2 months resulting in an overall limiting term of 14 months. Another offender also had multiple offences and his sentence was accumulated by 6 months resulting in an overall limiting term of 30 months.

Two offenders were sentenced for a s 66A (before SNPP) offence and another for a s 66A (with SNPP) offence. The remaining offender was sentenced for a s 66A(1) basic offence.

Adult offenders

Of the 185 adult offenders:

- 182 (98.4%) were sentenced to full-time imprisonment:
 - median full term: 87 months (range: 18 to 240 months; middle 50% range: 60 to 108 months)
 - median NPP: 48 months (range: 1 day to 180 months; middle 50% range: 36 to 72 months)
 - multiple offences: 159 offenders (87.4%)
 - average number of offences: mean 6.61, median 4 (range: 1 to 120)
 - consecutive sentences: 141 offenders (77.5%)
 - median overall full term: 114 months (range: 18 to 384 months; middle 50% range: 82.5 to 144.75 months)
 - median overall NPP: 72 months (range: 6 to 312 months; middle 50% range: 48 to 102 months)
 - finding of special circumstances: 159 offenders (87.4%)
 - overall NPP/full term ratio: mean 62.97%, median 65.45
- 2 (1.1%) received a s 12 suspended sentence for 24 months, one with supervision and one without
- 1 (0.5%) received a supervised s 9 bond for 60 months.

Non-custodial sentences: Three adult offenders received a non-custodial sentence. Two were sentenced for a s 66A (before SNPP) offence and one for a s 66A (with SNPP) offence.

The offender who received the s 9 bond was sentenced for a single offence committed on a stranger in 2006. He was 21-years old and suffering from a severe mental condition. He pleaded guilty and had no relevant priors. The bond was imposed partly because of his need for long-term supervision and care.

The first of the two offenders who received a s 12 suspended sentence had committed an isolated offence in 1987 on his 6-year-old niece when he was 33-years old. He was almost 57 at sentence and had no prior convictions. He pleaded guilty at the earliest opportunity.

The second offender was sentenced for an offence committed on his 3-year-old daughter in 1999. He was 27-years old at the time of the offence and almost 40 at sentence. He had been diverted to the (now closed) treatment program under the *Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Act 1985* after pleading guilty to other offences and disclosed this offence while participating in the program. He pleaded guilty at the earliest opportunity.

NOTE: The remaining analysis (up to “Past and present sentencing patterns” at p 29) concerns only adult offenders and focuses on sentencing levels for s 66A offences dealt with under different sentencing regimes.

Sentencing patterns for s 66A offence categories

Figure 6 shows the severity of prison sentences imposed for the principal offence (full term and NPP) according to the four sentencing regimes under s 66A, while Figure 7 shows the severity of overall sentences taking into account all offences (overall full term and overall NPP). These figures present box plots (with “whiskers” from minimum to maximum) to show the distribution (or spread) of sentences. The median is depicted by the line that cuts through the box. The first and third quartiles are depicted by the bottom line and top line of the box respectively. The wider the box, the more variability in the sentences imposed. A sample box plot is provided in Appendix A for further explanation and guidance.

Additional sentencing information is provided in Table 6 (on p 24) including the overall NPP/full term ratio, the frequency of a finding of special circumstances and information on a range of offender and offence characteristics.

¹⁶⁴ There is no statutory requirement to fix a NPP when a limiting term is imposed following a special hearing: s 54(c) of the C(SP) Act; *R v Mailes* (2004) 62 NSWLR 181 at [29].

Figure 6: Severity of prison sentences by s 66A offence category (adult offenders)

[Box plot with whiskers from minimum to maximum]

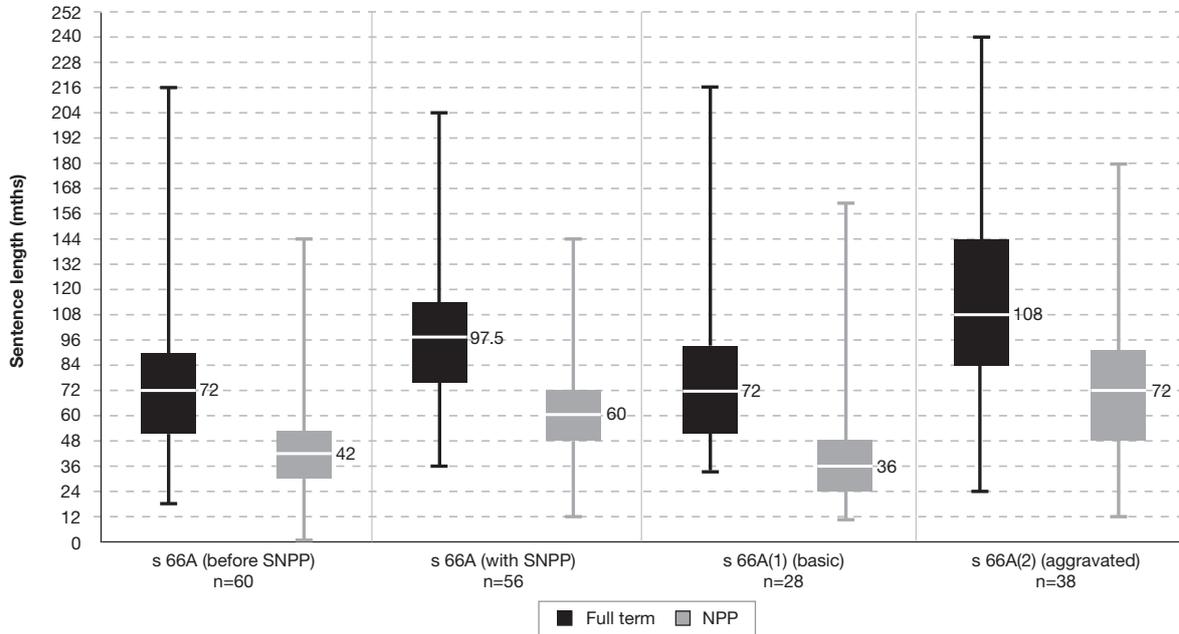


Figure 7: Severity of overall prison sentences by s 66A offence category (adult offenders)

[Box plot with whiskers from minimum to maximum]

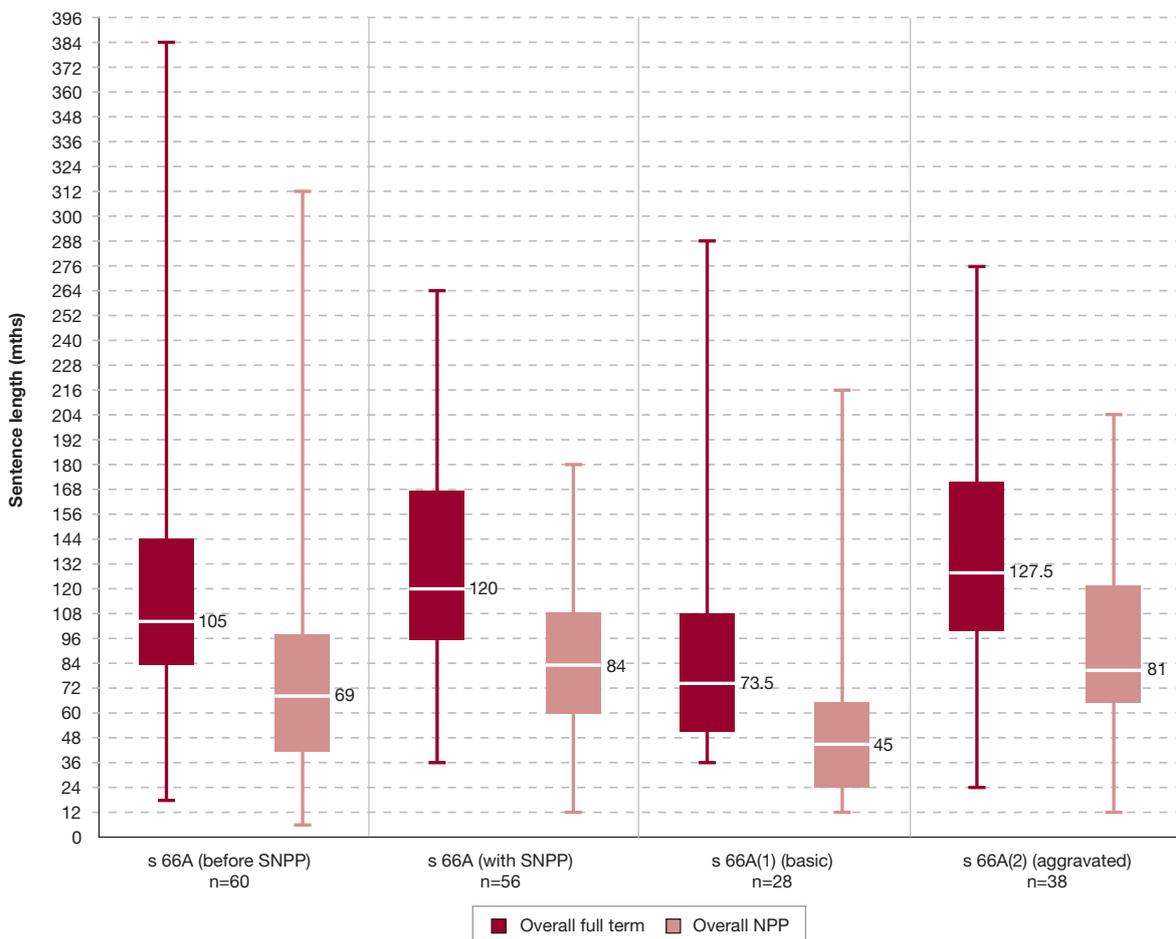


Table 6: Information concerning sentences by s 66A offence category (adult offenders)

	s 66A (before SNPP)		s 66A (with SNPP)		s 66A(1) (basic)		s 66A(2) (aggravated)	
Maximum penalty of imprisonment	20 yrs		25 yrs		25 yrs		Life	
Standard non-parole period (SNPP)			15 yrs		15 yrs		15 yrs	
Number of cases	62		57		28		38	
Penalty type for principal offence	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Full-time imprisonment	60	96.8	56	98.2	28	100.0	38	100.0
s 12 suspended sentence	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
s 9 bond	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
If full-time imprisonment	Full term	NPP	Full term	NPP	Full term	NPP	Full term	NPP
Sentence for principal offence (mths)								
Mean	74.35	41.92	100.73	61.53	79.57	45.27	115.26	74.24
Median	72.00	42.00	97.50	60.00	72.00	36.00	108.00	72.00
Minimum	18.00	0.03	36.00	12.00	33.00	10.00	24.00	12.00
Maximum	216.00	144.00	204.00	144.00	216.00	162.00	240.00	180.00
Middle 50% range	51.25–90	30–52.5	76.5–114.75	48–72	51.75–93.75	24–48	84–144	48–91.5
Interquartile range (IQR) ^a	38.75	22.5	38.25	24	42	24	60	43.5
Overall sentence (mths)								
Mean	116.42	78.20	129.71	86.48	88.57	53.96	138.89	93.74
Median	105.00	69.00	120.00	84.00	73.50	45.00	127.50	81.00
Minimum	18.00	6.00	36.00	12.00	36.00	12.00	24.00	12.00
Maximum	384.00	312.00	264.00	180.00	288.00	216.00	276.00	204.00
Middle 50% range	84–144	42–98.25	96–166.75	60–108	51.75–107.75	24.75–64.5	99–171	64.5–120
Interquartile range (IQR) ^a	60	56.25	70.75	48	56	39.75	72	55.5
Special circumstances								
Finding of special circumstances ^b		50 (83.3%)		49 (87.5%)		26 (92.9%)		34 (89.5%)
Mean overall NPP/full term ratio		63.13%		64.31%		56.89%		65.24%
Median overall NPP/full term ratio		66.67%		66.30%		57.14%		66.67%
Sample characteristics (where full-time imprisonment)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Guilty plea	36	60.0	43	76.8	23	82.1	29	76.3
Plea earliest opportunity	20	33.3	28	50.0	16	57.1	19	50.0
Form 1 matters	14	23.3	19	33.9	12	42.9	15	39.5
No prior offences	23	38.3	26	46.4	18	64.3	17	44.7
Prior sexual offence(s) ^c	14	23.3	5	8.9	3	10.7	2	5.3
Previously imprisoned	15	25.0	14	25.0	3	10.7	5	13.2
Previously imprisoned for sexual offence(s) ^c	9	15.0	3	5.4	1	3.6	2	5.3
Multiple offences	60	100.0	45	80.4	22	78.6	32	84.2
Consecutive sentences	55	91.7	40	71.4	16	57.1	30	78.9
Mean age at offence		38.22 yrs		41.92 yrs		46.11 yrs		39.19 yrs
Mean delay		15.62 yrs		4.82 yrs		1.85 yrs		2.02 yrs
Mean age at sentence		53.84 yrs		46.74 yrs		47.96 yrs		41.21 yrs
Median age of victim		7 yrs		7 yrs		7 yrs		8 yrs

a The interquartile range (IQR) refers to the middle 50% range of sentences. It is the difference between the two values.

b A finding of special circumstances was surmised to be made in cases where the overall NPP/full term ratio was less than 75%. See n 136.

c For the meaning of “sexual offences”, see n 138. “Other offences” is used to indicate all offences other than sexual offences.

Within each s 66A offence category, there was a wide variation in the terms of prison sentences imposed which reflects the broad nature of the offending and the diverse characteristics of the offenders. Nonetheless, significant differences in the distribution of sentences between the offence categories were observed for the full term,¹⁶⁵ NPP,¹⁶⁶ overall full term¹⁶⁷ and overall NPP.¹⁶⁸

The sentencing levels for the four offence categories were as follows.

Section 66A(2) (aggravated) offences (committed from 1 January 2009)

Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the maximum penalty of life imprisonment, the longest prison sentences were those imposed on offenders sentenced for s 66A(2) aggravated offences:

- median full term: 108 months
(range: 24 to 240 months; middle 50% range: 84 to 144 months)
- median NPP: 72 months
(range: 12 to 180 months; middle 50% range: 48 to 91.5 months)
- median overall full term: 127.5 months
(range: 24 to 276 months; middle 50% range: 99 to 171 months)
- median overall NPP: 81 months
(range: 12 to 204 months; middle 50% range: 64.5 to 120 months).

The circumstance of aggravation in the vast majority (86.8%) of s 66A(2) offences was that the victim was under the authority of the offender. The aggravating circumstance in the remaining cases was inflicting actual bodily harm on the victim (7.9%) or depriving the victim of his or her liberty (2.6%). In another case the offender inflicted actual bodily harm on a victim who was also under his authority (2.6%).

Section 66A(1) (basic) offences (committed from 1 January 2009)

The shortest sentences were imposed on offenders sentenced for s 66A(1) basic offences:

- median full term: 72 months
(range: 33 to 216 months; middle 50% range: 51.75 to 93.75 months)
- median NPP: 36 months
(range: 10 to 162 months; middle 50% range: 24 to 48 months)

- median overall full term: 73.5 months
(range: 36 to 288 months; middle 50% range: 51.75 to 107.75 months)
- median overall NPP: 45 months
(range: 12 to 216 months; middle 50% range: 24.75 to 64.5 months).

Section 66A (with SNPP) offences (committed from 1 February 2003 to 31 December 2008)

Offenders sentenced for this offence received:

- median full term: 97.5 months
(range: 36 to 204 months; middle 50% range: 76.5 to 114.75 months)
- median NPP: 60 months
(range: 12 to 144 months; middle 50% range: 48 to 72 months)
- median overall full term: 120 months
(range: 36 to 264 months; middle 50% range: 96 to 166.75 months)
- median overall NPP: 84 months
(range: 12 to 180 months; middle 50% range: 60 to 108 months).

Section 66A (before SNPP) offences (committed from 23 March 1986 to 31 January 2003)

Offenders sentenced for this offence received:

- median full term: 72 months
(range: 18 to 216 months; middle 50% range: 51.25 to 90 months)
- median NPP: 42 months
(range: 1 day to 144 months; middle 50% range: 30 to 52.5 months)
- median overall full term: 105 months
(range: 18 to 384 months; middle 50% range: 84 to 144 months)
- median overall NPP: 69 months
(range: 6 to 312 months; middle 50% range: 42 to 98.25 months).

The association between sentencing factors and prison sentences

The results of a bivariate analysis of the association between the offender and offence characteristics (sentencing factors) and the full term of sentence are presented in Table 7.

¹⁶⁵ Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.000$.

¹⁶⁶ Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.000$.

¹⁶⁷ Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.000$.

¹⁶⁸ Kruskal-Wallis test, $p < 0.000$.

Table 7: Bivariate association between sentencing factors and full term prison sentences (adult offenders)

Factor	N	%	Full term	
			Median (mths)	Middle 50% range (mths)
Maximum penalty*				
20 yrs	60	33.0	72.0	51.25–90.0
25 yrs	84	46.2	90.5	62.25–108.0
Life	38	20.9	108.0	84.0–144.0
Number of offences				
One only	23	12.6	72.0	54.0–108.0
Multiple	159	87.4	90.0	66.0–108.0
Plea				
Guilty	131	72.0	84.0	60.0–108.0
Not guilty	51	28.0	90.0	60.0–108.0
Form 1 matters				
No	122	67.0	90.0	60.0–108.0
Yes	60	33.0	84.0	72.0–117.0
Prior criminal record				
No	84	46.2	84.0	60.0–108.0
Yes	98	53.8	90.0	68.75–108.5
Age group at offence				
18 – 25 yrs	31	17.0	75.0	48.0–96.0
26 – 50 yrs	104	57.1	90.0	68.25–110.25
> 50 yrs	47	25.8	90.0	60.0–108.0
Age group at sentence				
18 – 25 yrs	13	7.1	75.0	63.0–144.0
26 – 50 yrs	89	48.9	90.0	64.5–114.0
> 50 yrs	80	44.0	84.0	60.0–108.0
Delay*				
Up to 5 yrs	98	53.8	96.0	72.0–120.0
> 5 yrs and up to 10 yrs	27	14.8	90.0	66.0–102.0
> 10 yrs and up to 15 yrs	25	13.7	84.0	51.5–102.0
> 15 yrs and up to 20 yrs	21	11.5	84.0	61.5–96.0
> 20 yrs	11	6.0	60.0	44.0–72.0
Victim's gender				
Male	37	20.3	84.0	60.0–108.0
Female	145	79.7	90.0	60.0–108.0
Victim's age group*				
1 – 3 yrs	11	6.0	144.0	84.0–204.0
4 – 5 yrs	26	14.3	90.5	79.5–127.5
6 – 7 yrs	69	37.9	90.0	70.5–108.0
8 – 9 yrs	76	41.8	73.5	60.0–108.0
Type of sexual intercourse*				
Penile/object penetration	56	30.8	108.0	90.0–126.0
Digital penetration	49	26.9	72.0	49.5–108.0
Fellatio on offender	25	13.7	96.0	72.0–117.0
Fellatio/cunnilingus on victim	52	28.6	72.0	55.5–90.0
Relationship to victim*				
Father	66	36.3	96.0	72.0–108.5
Other family member	55	30.2	78.0	60.0–96.0
Family friend/acquaintance	53	29.1	90.0	60.0–120.0
Institution ^a	4	2.2	78.0	
Stranger ^a	4	2.2	136.5	
Overall	182	100.0	87.0	60.0–108.0

* Using the Mann-Whitney U test (for two independent samples) and the Kruskal-Wallis test (for more than two independent samples) factor was found to be significantly associated with the full term of sentence at 0.05 level.

a There were insufficient cases to report the middle 50% range. Comparisons should be treated with caution because of the small number of cases.

The bivariate analysis indicated five factors with a statistically significant association with the full term of sentence: the maximum penalty, type of sexual intercourse, victim’s age, relationship of the offender to the victim and delay. For each of these factors, the median full term:

- increased as the maximum penalty increased¹⁶⁹
- was longest where the sexual intercourse was penile/object penetration¹⁷⁰
- was longest for victims under 4 years of age¹⁷¹
- was longest for those offences committed by strangers¹⁷²
- was shortest where delay was more than 20 years.¹⁷³

As previously mentioned, there was a strong association between delay and offences under s 66A (before SNPP), and hence with the maximum penalty. In respect of delay, no significant difference in the distribution of full term prison sentences was observed when the analysis was restricted to offences in this category.¹⁷⁴

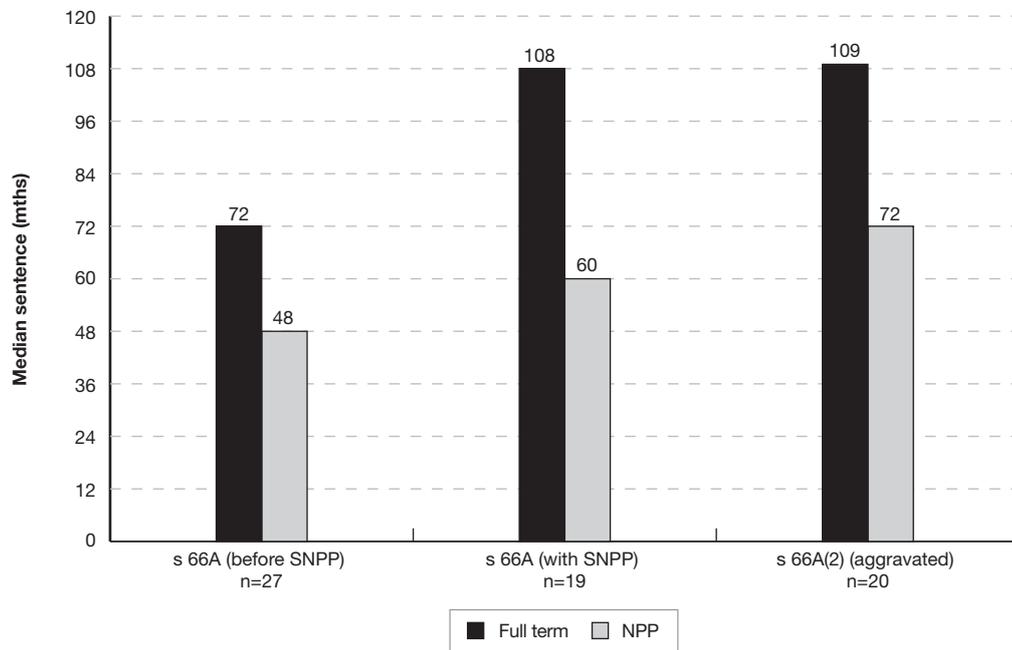
Offences committed by offenders in authority (fathers)

The vast majority (34 or 89.5%) of offenders dealt with under s 66A(2) were in a position of authority and the majority (20 or 58.8%) of these were fathers.

When s 66A(2) was in force, fathers were dealt with under that provision because of the aggravating circumstance that the victim was under their authority.¹⁷⁵ Before s 66A(2) commenced, under the common law, a judge was required to sentence fathers on the basis of the aggravating factor of being in a position of authority.¹⁷⁶

As discussed (at p 22), one father received a non-custodial sentence following admissions to other offences during participation in a pre-trial diversion program. Analysis of the prison sentences imposed on the remaining fathers dealt with under different sentencing regimes (see Figure 8) revealed significant differences in the distribution of prison sentences for the full term¹⁷⁷ and NPP.¹⁷⁸

Figure 8: Severity of prison sentences imposed on fathers by s 66A offence category



169 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.000.
 170 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.000.
 171 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.016.
 172 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.016.
 173 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.011.
 174 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.424.
 175 Crimes Act 1900, s 66A(3)(d).
 176 R v L (unrep, 4/5/90, NSWCCA); R v BJH (unrep, 30/7/98, NSWCCA); R v JCW, n 93, at [121]; KJH v R, n 72.
 177 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.000.
 178 Kruskal-Wallis test, p < 0.000.

The shortest terms were imposed on fathers sentenced for offences under s 66A (before SNPP) when the maximum penalty was 20 years imprisonment:

- median full term: 72 months (range: 18 to 126 months; middle 50% range: 60 to 90 months)
- median NPP: 48 months (range: 9 to 72 months; middle 50% range: 36 to 60 months).

The longest terms were imposed on fathers sentenced for s 66A(2) offences where the maximum penalty is life and the SNPP is 15 years:

- median full term: 109 months (range: 72 to 240 months; middle 50% range: 96 to 141 months)
- median NPP: 72 months (range: 42 to 180 months; middle 50% range: 55 to 100.5 months).

Fathers sentenced for offences under s 66A (with SNPP) where the maximum penalty is 25 years imprisonment and the SNPP is 15 years received:

- median full term: 108 months (range: 48 to 153 months; middle 50% range: 72 to 108 months)
- median NPP: 60 months (range: 24 to 100 months; middle 50% range: 36 to 72 months).

Analysis of sentencing factors (other than the maximum penalty) that may have contributed to the sentence imposed was also undertaken and, with the exception of delay,¹⁷⁹ there were no statistically significant differences in the offender and offence characteristics associated with fathers and the offence category under s 66A.

The effect of *Muldrock v The Queen*

To determine whether *Muldrock* impacted on sentencing patterns for s 66A offences within the reference period, prison sentences imposed before *Muldrock* (1 January 2008 to 4 October 2011) were compared with those imposed afterwards (5 October 2011 to 31 December 2014).

Following *Muldrock*, eight offenders (sentenced before *Muldrock*) made applications to the Court of Criminal Appeal for leave to appeal out of time. Another offender appealed under Pt 7 of the *Crimes (Appeal and Review) Act 2001*. Six were allowed on the basis of *Muldrock* error, one was allowed on another basis and two were dismissed.¹⁸⁰

To make meaningful comparisons, the following rules were applied to the nine *Muldrock* error appeals:

- in the six cases where the appeal was successful because of *Muldrock* error, the first instance sentence was included in the before-*Muldrock* period and the sentence following the appeal was included in the period after¹⁸¹
- the case where the appeal was successful on a basis other than *Muldrock* was included in the before-*Muldrock* period
- for consistency, the two unsuccessful cases were included in both periods.

Figure 9 shows the severity of prison sentences imposed before and after *Muldrock* for s 66A offences where the SNPP scheme applied. Notwithstanding the small number of cases in some categories, there was no difference in the median full term or median NPP before or after *Muldrock* for s 66A(1) basic offences. Although differences were observed in relation to the full term and NPPs for offences under s 66A (with SNPP)¹⁸² and s 66A(2),¹⁸³ these were not statistically significant.

¹⁷⁹ This is not unexpected, given the close association between delay and s 66A offences committed before 2003.

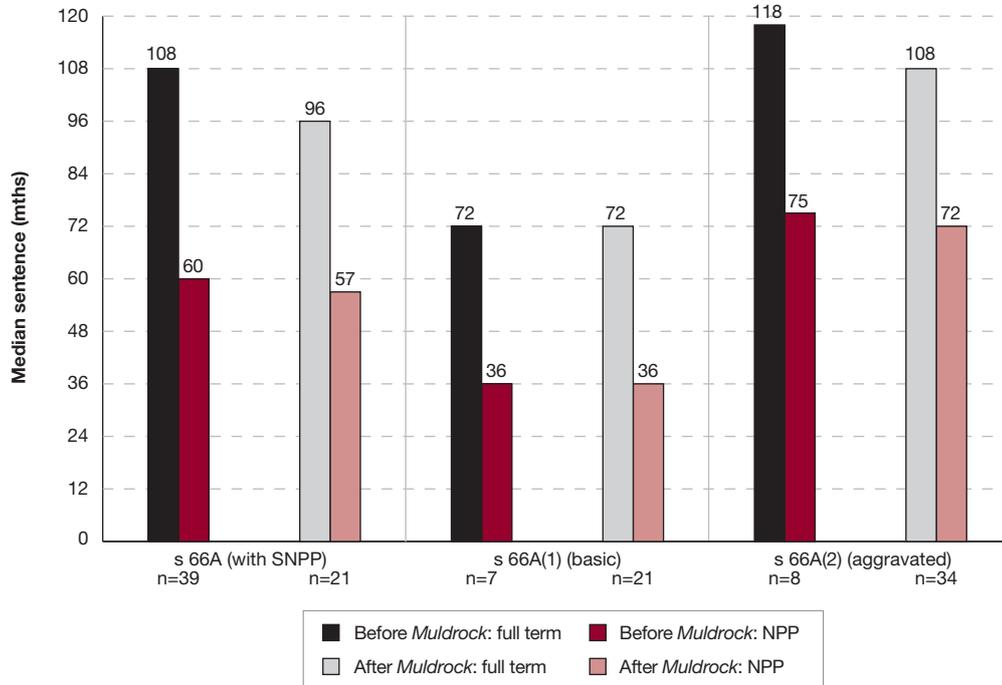
¹⁸⁰ The six successful *Muldrock* error cases were *Essex v R*, n 81; *GN v R* [2012] NSWCCA 96; *Ingham v R*, n 62; *Jones v R* [2012] NSWCCA 262; *R v Muldrock*, n 108; and *PK v R* [2012] NSWCCA 263. The other successful appeal was *AG v R* [2013] NSWCCA 264. The two unsuccessful *Muldrock* error cases were *Kertai v R* [2013] NSWCCA 252 and *SW v R* [2013] NSWCCA 255.

¹⁸¹ In the case of *Muldrock* itself, the sentence treated as the first instance sentence was the one imposed by the CCA after the Crown appeal was allowed (*R v Muldrock* [2010] NSWCCA 106) as this led to the High Court decision.

¹⁸² Mann-Whitney U test, $p < 0.454$ and $p < 0.459$ respectively.

¹⁸³ Mann-Whitney U test, $p < 0.741$ and $p < 0.863$ respectively.

Figure 9: Severity of prison sentences before and after *Muldrock* by s 66A offence category



Past and present sentencing patterns

Several Judicial Commission studies have reported sentencing patterns for sexual assault offences, including s 66A offences.¹⁸⁴ Unpublished and published data from those studies have been analysed to compare sentencing patterns since 1994.

Table 8 summarises past and present sentencing patterns for s 66A offences covering a period from 1994 to 2014. It does not take account of all the changes affecting sentencing over this period,¹⁸⁵ but breaks down the sentences for offences committed before and after the SNPP scheme commenced without distinguishing between offenders excluded from the scheme.¹⁸⁶

A high proportion of offenders received prison sentences, ranging from 75.8% in 1994 to 89.6% over this study’s reference period. The median full term of sentences has increased by 40% from 60 months in 1994 to 84 months; the median NPP has increased by 60% from 30 to 48 months.

Interestingly, sentences imposed for s 66A offences committed before the SNPP scheme was introduced in 2003 also increased in this study’s reference period:

- median full term — from 60 months between 1 February 2003 and 31 December 2007 to 72 months
- median NPP — from 36 months between 1 February 2003 and 31 December 2007 to 42 months.

Overall sentences also increased:

- between 3 April 2000 and 31 January 2003, the median overall full term and median overall NPP were 60 months and 36 months respectively
- between 1 February 2003 and 31 December 2007, the median overall full term and median overall NPP were 72 months and 48 months respectively
- between 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2014, the median overall full term and overall NPP were 108 months and 66 months respectively.

184 See P Gallagher, J Hickey and D Ash, *Child sexual assault: an analysis of matters determined in the District Court of New South Wales during 1994*, Research Monograph No 15, Judicial Commission of NSW, 1997; G Hazlitt, P Poletti and H Donnelly, *Sentencing offenders convicted of child sexual assault*, Research Monograph No 25, Judicial Commission of NSW, 2004; and P Poletti and H Donnelly, *The impact of the standard non-parole period sentencing scheme on sentencing patterns in New South Wales*, n 18.

185 Including for example, *Pearce v The Queen* (1998) 194 CLR 610 which addressed totality; the commencement of the C(SP) Act on 3 April 2000 which, amongst other things, re-introduced suspended sentences; the introduction and amendments to the SNPP scheme; and legislative changes to s 66A offences.

186 For the impact of the SNPP scheme, see P Poletti and H Donnelly, *The impact of the standard non-parole period sentencing scheme on sentencing patterns in New South Wales*, n 18.

Table 8: Past and present sentencing patterns for s 66A offences

Study period	Maximum penalty	SNPP	Number of cases	Prison		Full term	NPP	Overall full term	Overall NPP
				n	%	Median (mths)	Median (mths)	Median (mths)	Median (mths)
Monograph 15^a									
01/01/1994–31/12/1994									
	20 yrs	n/a	33	25	75.8	60.0	30.0		
Monograph 25^b									
01/01/2000–31/12/2002									
	20 yrs	n/a	47	39	83.0	60.0	36.0		
Monograph 33^c									
03/04/2000–31/01/2003									
	20 yrs	n/a	44	38	86.4	51.0	36.0	60.0	36.0
01/02/2003–31/12/2007									
committed before SNPP	20 yrs	n/a	59	54	91.5	60.0	36.0	68.0	45.0
committed after SNPP	25 yrs	15 yrs	41	33	80.5	72.0	48.0	96.0	72.0
			100	87	87.0	60.0	36.0	72.0	48.0
This study									
01/01/2008–31/12/2014									
committed before SNPP	20 yrs	n/a	66	63	95.5	72.0	42.0	97.0	66.0
committed after SNPP	25 yrs or Life ^d	15 yrs	156	136	87.2	92.5	49.5	108.0	66.0
			222	199	89.6	84.0	48.0	108.0	66.0

- a P Gallagher, J Hickey and D Ash, *Child sexual assault: an analysis of matters determined in the District Court of New South Wales during 1994*, Research Monograph No 15, Judicial Commission of NSW, 1997.
- b G Hazlitt, P Poletti and H Donnelly, *Sentencing offenders convicted of child sexual assault*, Research Monograph No 25, Judicial Commission of NSW, 2004.
- c P Poletti and H Donnelly, *The impact of the standard non-parole period sentencing scheme on sentencing patterns in New South Wales*, Research Monograph No 33, Judicial Commission of NSW, 2010.
- d Life imprisonment for an aggravated offence under s 66A(2).

Sentence appeals

Sentence appeals were lodged¹⁸⁷ in 63 of 222 cases and 45 were determined by the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal at the time of writing. The 18 cases which are pending have not been included in the following figures. If an offender appealed more than once, the final appeal is counted.¹⁸⁸

There were 36 appeals against severity of sentence (80.0%) and nine Crown appeals against inadequacy of sentence (20.0%). Nineteen severity appeals were allowed (52.8%) and 17 were dismissed (47.2%).¹⁸⁹ The Crown was successful in eight appeals (88.9%).

There were no sentence appeals with respect to juvenile offenders or offenders sentenced following a special hearing. Appendix B lists the sentence appeals determined by the Court of Criminal Appeal for the cohort of offenders in the study.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Over the 7-year reference period from 2008 to 2014, 222 offenders (of whom 99.1% were male) were sentenced for a s 66A offence. The 222 offenders comprised 188 adults and 34 juveniles. Three adults and one juvenile were convicted following a special hearing. In 83.8% of cases, the offender committed more than one offence. Half (50.5%) were sentenced for multiple s 66A offences.

The mean age of offenders at the time of the offence was 36.9 years but because there was often delay since the offence was committed (mean = 6.9 years) this figure rose to 43.8 years at the time of sentence. The youngest offender at the time of sentence was 14 and the oldest was 86 years.

Just over half of the offenders had no prior record at the time of sentence. However, just over one in 10 (11.7%) had prior convictions for sexual offences including 7.2% who had previously served a prison

term for sexual offences. Most offenders pleaded guilty (72.5%); almost half (46.4%) pleaded guilty in the Local Court and just over a quarter (26.1%) entered a plea after arraignment in the District Court.

Over three-quarters of the victims were female (77.0%). The median age of female victims was 7 years and for males it was 8 years. In over 60% of cases the offence was committed by either an immediate (37.8%) or extended (26.6%) family member. Family friends and acquaintances comprised nearly a third of offenders (30.6%). A small proportion of offences were committed in an institutional setting (2.7%) or by strangers (2.3%). Juvenile offenders typically included a brother (32.4%), a family friend (26.5%) or a cousin (14.7%) of the victim. Adult offenders most commonly committed the offence(s) against their biological (22.3%) or non-biological (13.3%) child.

This study analysed sentencing patterns for s 66A offences over the reference period and found that lenient sentence options were rarely used. Non-custodial sentences can be explained to some extent on the basis of an offender's age. Juvenile offenders, in particular, were less likely to be sentenced to full-time imprisonment (39.4%). The prison sentences for juvenile offenders and for offenders sentenced following a special hearing were less severe than for adult offenders. Offenders sentenced following a special hearing and juveniles are not subject to the SNPP scheme (juveniles since 2009).

All except three adult offenders were sentenced to full-time imprisonment (98.1%). While we report median sentences they must be viewed against the background of the litigation that surrounded *Muldrock v The Queen*¹⁹⁰ and the legislative history of the offence. For that reason this study separated data according to four offence categories with different sentencing regimes. This study calculated non-parole periods and full term sentences both at the principal offence and overall sentence level. Bearing

¹⁸⁷ This excludes appeals that were abandoned.

¹⁸⁸ It was difficult to categorise the case of *Muldrock*. He was initially refused leave to appeal against sentence and a Crown appeal against inadequacy was allowed: *R v Muldrock*, n 181. The High Court granted leave, allowed his appeal, setting aside orders 2 and 3 of the Court of Criminal Appeal (CCA), and remitted the matter to the CCA for resentence: *Muldrock v The Queen*, n 8. The High Court did not formally quash the CCA sentence imposed following the successful Crown appeal. Upon remittal, his appeal against severity was allowed: *R v Muldrock*, n 108. However, formal orders dismissing the Crown appeal were not made by the CCA. Consequently, the case is only counted as a severity appeal. The final appeal in *Ingham v R*, n 62, was determined after the matter was referred under Pt 7 of the *Crimes (Appeal and Review) Act 2001* following an earlier appeal: *Ingham v R*, n 80. His subsequent appeal has been included as a severity appeal.

¹⁸⁹ Three appeals were upheld for offences other than s 66A. In two of these cases, there was no change to the overall sentence: *Allen v R* [2010] NSWCCA 47 and *RJB v R* [2015] NSWCCA 93. In the other case, only the overall NPP was changed: *IS v R* [2011] NSWCCA 142.

¹⁹⁰ n 8.

in mind the high incidence of multiple offending, the median overall full term sentences for the four offence categories were:

- s 66A(2) (aggravated) offences (committed from 1 January 2009) — 127.5 months (range: 24 to 276 months; middle 50% range: 99 to 171 months)
- s 66A(1) (basic) offences (committed from 1 January 2009) — 73.5 months (range: 36 to 288 months; middle 50% range: 51.75 to 107.75 months)
- s 66A (with SNPP) offences (committed from 1 February 2003 to 31 December 2008) — 120 months (range: 36 to 264 months; middle 50% range: 96 to 166.75 months)
- s 66A (before SNPP) offences (committed from 23 March 1986 to 31 January 2003) — 105 months (range: 18 to 384 months; middle 50% range: 84 to 144 months).

These figures must be viewed against the breadth of possible offending and the circumstances of the offender. Seven offenders received an overall sentence of 20 years or longer with a NPP of at least 15 years. The longest overall sentence was 32 years with a NPP of 26 years.¹⁹¹

Generally sentences for s 66A offences have been increasing since 1994. This study shows by reference to previous Judicial Commission publications that since early 2000 the overall full term median sentence has increased from 5 to 9 years.

Following the 2009 repeal and redrafting of s 66A into basic and aggravated forms of the offence, sentences remained high. The relatively lower median sentences for the s 66A(1) basic offence for adult offenders are explicable on the basis that these cases did not have any of the (statutory) aggravating features. The study found the higher rate of non-custodial sentences for juveniles sentenced for s 66A(1) offences was explicable by the relatively high number of cases with a combination of mitigating factors.

It might have been anticipated that sentences involving SNPP offences would decrease following the High Court decision in *Muldrock*, given the court's conclusion that the SNPP did not have determinative significance. However, the analysis in this study shows that this has not been the case in respect of s 66A offences.

The High Court has repeatedly emphasised that factors relevant to the determination of a particular sentence frequently pull in different directions.¹⁹²

The maximum penalty of life imprisonment and the SNPP of 15 years are each important guideposts to the appropriate sentence for a s 66A offence. A court has a duty to balance both the objective and subjective factors in determining a sentence that is just in all of the circumstances.¹⁹³ The weight courts attribute to these factors can vary significantly from case to case. Factors such as the circumstances of the offence, an early guilty plea, the age of the offender and whether or not an offender has a mental illness can have a powerful impact on, for example, the type of penalty imposed and, when imprisonment is imposed, the length of the sentence in a particular case. What remains important is that when sentencing for an offence against s 66A, the court achieves what has been described by the High Court as “individualised justice”.¹⁹⁴

The most recent increase to the maximum penalty of life imprisonment for all s 66A offences enacted by the *Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Act 2015* is a response to perceived leniency in sentencing for offences involving child sexual assault and to the effect of these offences on the victims.¹⁹⁵ That increase may result in higher sentences for those s 66A offences not committed in circumstances of aggravation. Past sentencing patterns suggest sentencing levels for s 66A offences will not decrease in the future.

191 In *R v Whitby* [2010] NSWDC 214, the offender pleaded not guilty to a total of 120 different charges of child sexual assault.

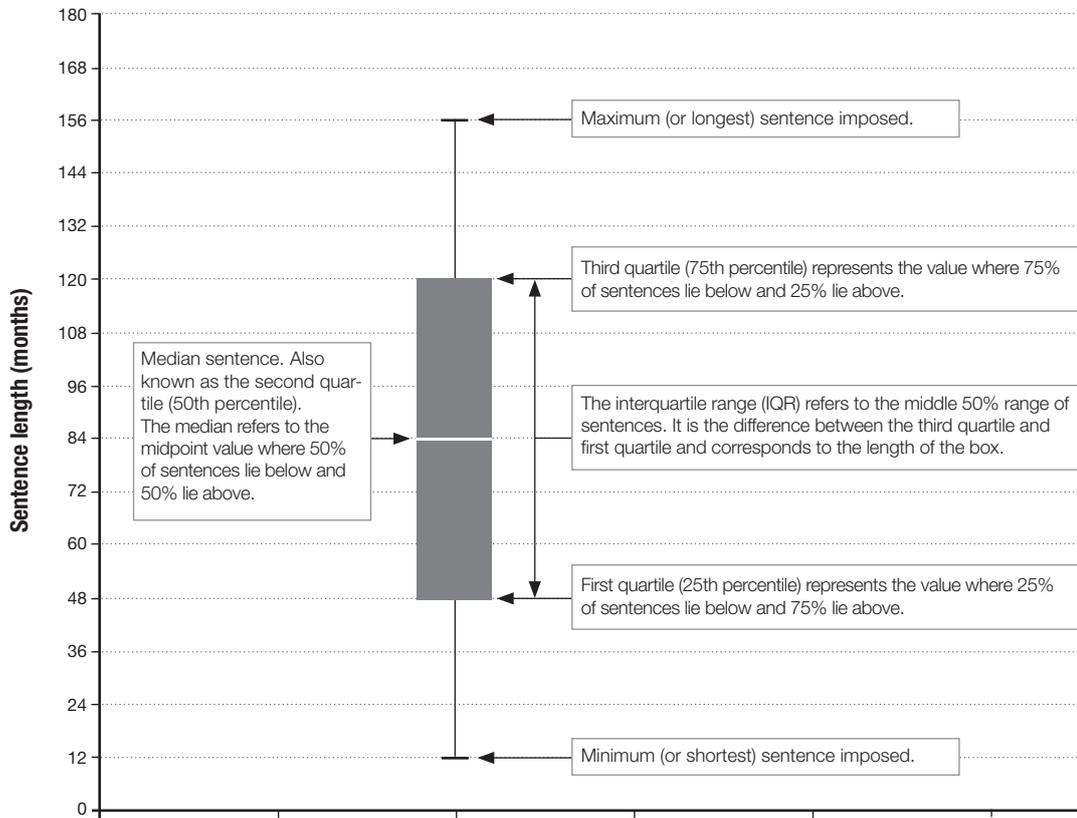
192 *Elias v The Queen*, n 10; *Veen v The Queen (No 2)*, n 45, at 476; *Pearce v the Queen*, n 185, at [46]; *AB v The Queen* (1999) 198 CLR 111 at [18], [115]; *Ryan v The Queen*, n 98, at [49].

193 *Elias v The Queen*, *ibid.*

194 *ibid.*

195 Second Reading Speech, Crimes Legislation Amendment (Child Sex Offences) Bill 2015, n 6; Joint Select Committee on Sentencing of Child Sexual Assault Offenders, n 2, at Ch 5 (Reform options).

Appendix A: Sample box plot



Appendix B: Sentence appeals

The sentence appeals listed below were determined by the NSW Court of Criminal Appeal for the cohort of offenders in the study (medium-neutral citation).

Severity appeals

Dismissed

AB [2014] NSWCCA 31
AH [2015] NSWCCA 51
Allen [2010] NSWCCA 47^a
AWKO [2010] NSWCCA 90
FD [2013] NSWCCA 139
HJWG [2011] NSWCCA 50
IS [2011] NSWCCA 142^a
JL [2014] NSWCCA 130
JM [2014] NSWCCA 297
Kertai [2013] NSWCCA 252
NLR [2011] NSWCCA 246
NRW [2008] NSWCCA 318
PS [2015] NSWCCA 20
RJB [2015] NSWCCA 93^a
RR [2011] NSWCCA 235
SW [2013] NSWCCA 255
TU [2014] NSWCCA 155

Allowed

AAT [2011] NSWCCA 17
AG [2013] NSWCCA 264
Eedens [2009] NSWCCA 254
EG [2015] NSWCCA 21
Essex [2013] NSWCCA 11
GN [2012] NSWCCA 96
Ingham [2014] NSWCCA 123^b
Jolly [2013] NSWCCA 76
Jones [2012] NSWCCA 262
JRM [2012] NSWCCA 112
Kite [2009] NSWCCA 12
Leslie [2013] NSWCCA 48
MD [2015] NSWCCA 37
MH [2011] NSWCCA 230
Muldrock [2012] NSWCCA 108^b
PK [2012] NSWCCA 263
RJT [2012] NSWCCA 280
Simpson [2012] NSWCCA 246
Smith [2011] NSWCCA 163

Crown appeals

Dismissed

DKL [2013] NSWCCA 233

Allowed

BA [2014] NSWCCA 148
Gavel [2014] NSWCCA 56
King [2009] NSWCCA 117
PGM [2008] NSWCCA 172
RM [2015] NSWCCA 4
RWB [2010] NSWCCA 147
SJH [2010] NSWCCA 32
Woods [2009] NSWCCA 55

a The appeal was upheld for offences other than s 66A, see n 189.

b There was more than one appeal, see explanation at n 188.

ISSN 1036–4722

Published by the Judicial Commission of NSW

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- 13 Sentencing Deception Offenders: Part 1 — Local Court, June 1996
- 14 Sentencing Deception Offenders: Part 2 — Higher Courts, October 1996
- 15 Driving Causing Death: Section 52A of the *Crimes Act* 1900, May 1997
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- 36 Trends in the use of full-time imprisonment 2006–2007
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- 38 Sentencing in complicity cases — Part 1: Joint criminal enterprise
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- 40 Common offences in the NSW Local Court: 2010
- 41 Common offences in the NSW higher courts: 2010
- 42 Special circumstances under s 44 of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act* 1999
- 43 Environmental planning and protection offences prosecuted in the NSW Local Court

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