
9 CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Summary

This chapter focuses on corrective services, including the prison system and community based corrections. A framework of effectiveness and efficiency indicators has been developed addressing the range of objectives pursued by corrective services authorities in the States and Territories. These indicators relate to personal development, reparation, containment, supervision and compliance, prisoner care, and efficiency.

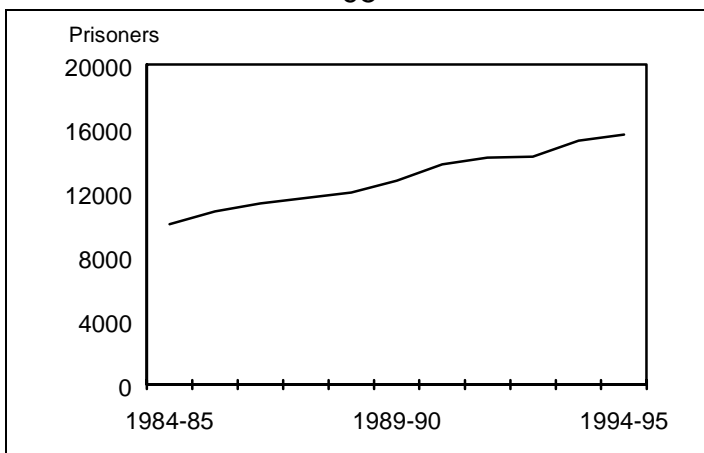
The quality, consistency and comprehensiveness of the data contained in this chapter is variable. For some information, such as prisoner numbers, established data collections mean a strong degree of comparable information is available. In other areas, such as fixed capital values and costs, differences in methodologies across jurisdictions mean that comparability is limited. In addition, for some indicators, only limited data were available for inclusion in this Report.

Another key issue is the relationship between the set of objectives pursued by corrective services, and those of the broader criminal justice system. This is discussed in more detail in Section 9.5.

Increasing prisoner population

There has been a steady increase in the prisoner population over the last decade. There are now over 15600 prisoners in Australia — over 5500 more than a decade ago — reflecting a steady increase in the national rate of imprisonment.

Prison population, Australia, 1984–85 to 1994–95

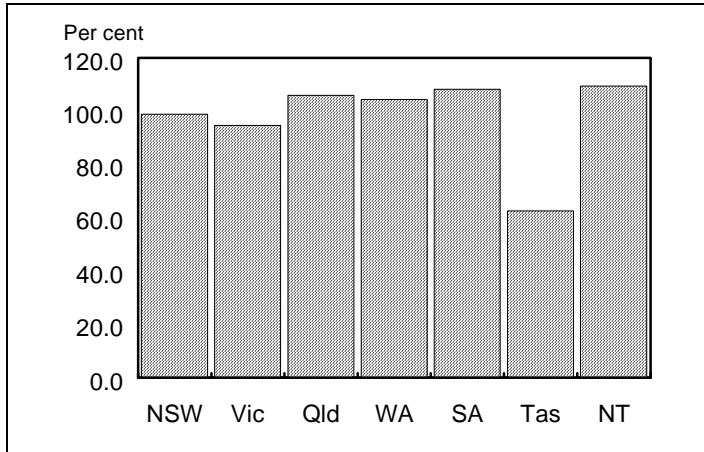


The rate of imprisonment is beyond the control of the corrective services authorities who are obliged to administer the sentences delivered by the courts. However, the increase in imprisonments has major cost and operational implications for corrective services.

The Steering Committee estimates that the additional number of prisoners associated with the higher imprisonment

rate in 1994–95 compared to a decade earlier cost Australia about \$180 million in prison expenditure last financial year.¹

Prison occupancy as a proportion of design capacity, Total, 1994–95



Note: Not applicable to ACT

Prison utilisation

Prison systems are operating at close to maximum design capacity in most jurisdictions in Australia, and in four jurisdictions, aggregate occupancy levels slightly exceed design capacity.

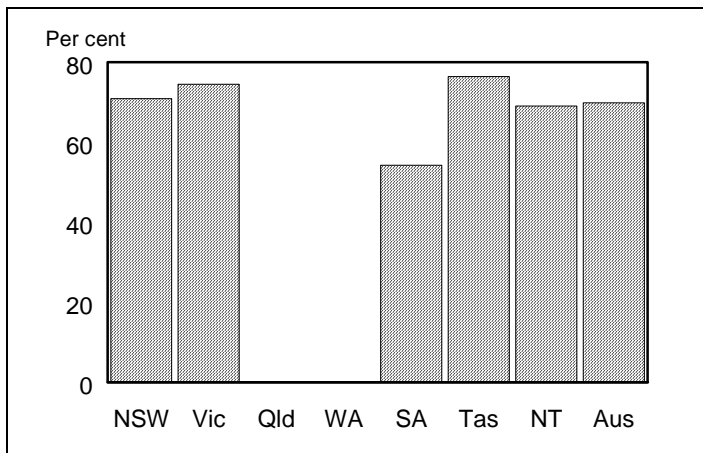
Containment and compliance

In terms of containment, in 1994–95 the Australia-wide escape rate from prisons of all types was 1.8 escapes per 100 prisoner years. The escape rate for secure custody prisons was significantly lower (0.2 escapes per 100 prisoner years), compared to open security prisons (5.8 escapes per 100 prisoner years).

In relation to compliance, in 1994–95, approximately 78 per cent of community based correction orders were "successfully" completed (that is, the offender did not have their order revoked either for committing an offence whilst undertaking the order or for some other reason).

¹ This estimate is based on a number of assumptions and its derivation is explained in full in the Appendix.

Percentage of prisoners employed, 1994–95

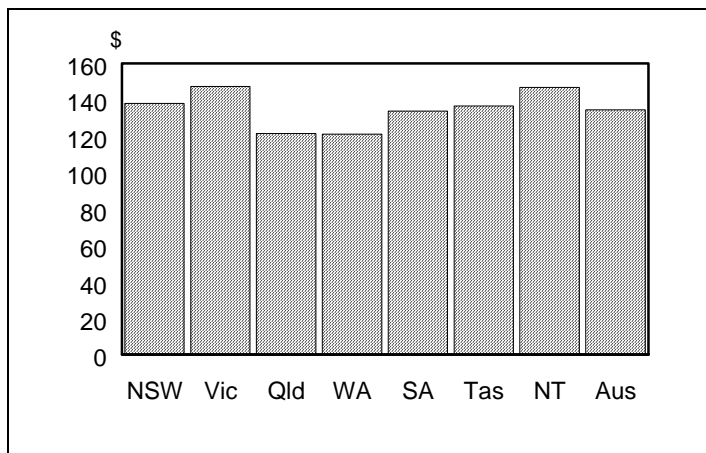


Note: Queensland and WA employment figures unavailable in the categories requested. Australia figure calculated excluding prisoners from these two States.

Prisoner employment

On average, for the jurisdictions that were able to provide information, about 70 per cent of prisoners were employed in 1994–95 while serving their sentence.

Cost per prisoner day, 1994–95



Note: The cost of ACT sentenced prisoners is captured in the NSW figure, where their prisoners are held.

Costs per prisoner

Costs per prisoner appear to vary significantly across jurisdictions. However, further work is required to ensure that full costs are included on a nationally comparable basis.

Corrective services and the criminal justice system

Corrective services in each jurisdiction is part of a wider criminal justice system encompassing courts and police. The boundary between objectives pursued by each element of the system and the macro objectives of the system as a whole is not always clear.

The impact of corrective services on the incidence of re-offending by prisoners after their release (that is recidivism) has provided a focus for this question. All jurisdictions agree that reducing the incidence of recidivism may be one of a number of objectives of the criminal justice system. Most jurisdictions also view it as an objective of corrective services, but acknowledge that many factors outside the control of corrective services also affect the level of recidivism. Recidivism data presented in this chapter need to be understood in this context.

The limited data available suggest that around 40 per cent of prisoners released in 1993 returned to corrective services within two years (see Section 9.4). The figure for offenders released from community based corrections was significantly lower, reflecting the fact that many of those serving community based corrections are "one off" offenders of less serious crimes.

Action steps required

Several actions are required to improve the comprehensiveness and quality of the performance indicators and data relating to corrective services. These include further developing standard definitions and methodologies for the collection of information relating to personal development activities and unit cost indicators.

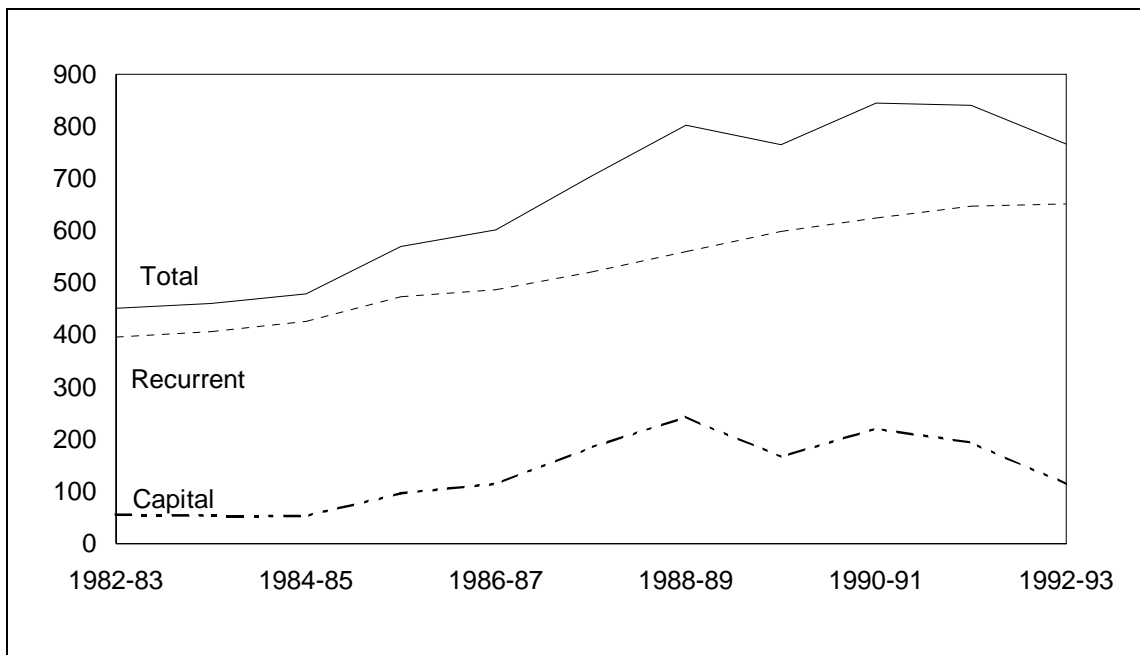
Another major area of activity is the development of indicators relating to the performance of the criminal justice system as a whole and the collection of data for these indicators, including additional information relating to the incidence of recidivism across Australia.

9.1 Profile of the sector

"Corrective Services" includes the management and operation of prisons and remand centres, as well as the supervision of prison parolees and those serving community based correction orders.

These activities are a significant and growing part of State and Territory Government responsibilities. Total national expenditure on corrective services in 1994–95 amounted to \$883 million. This expenditure covered the supervision of: a daily national prisoner population of 15616; a total of 52222 persons serving community based sentences; and the completion of over 104000 community correction orders. Over the past decade spending on this area has grown strongly in real terms, at an annual average rate of 5.4 per cent Australia-wide.

Figure 9.1: Expenditure, Corrective Services, Australia, (\$million, 1989–90 constant prices)



Source: ABS Catalogue No. 5512.0, unpublished statistics, Corrective Services expenditure, (GFS code 0330); ABS Catalogue No. 5204.0, Deflators (General government final consumption expenditure; General government capital expenditure).

Structure of Corrective Services in Australia.

Corrective services can be divided into 3 categories, distinguished by the degree to which they restrict a person's liberty and the activities they can undertake:

- **Prison:** Legally sanctioned custody which requires a person to be detained in a correctional facility for all or most of the time and liable to be detained in a secure facility. Escape or absconding is an offence punishable by law.
- **Community Custody Sentence (CCS):** Orders which deprive offenders of their liberty by confining their physical location to a facility, dwelling or

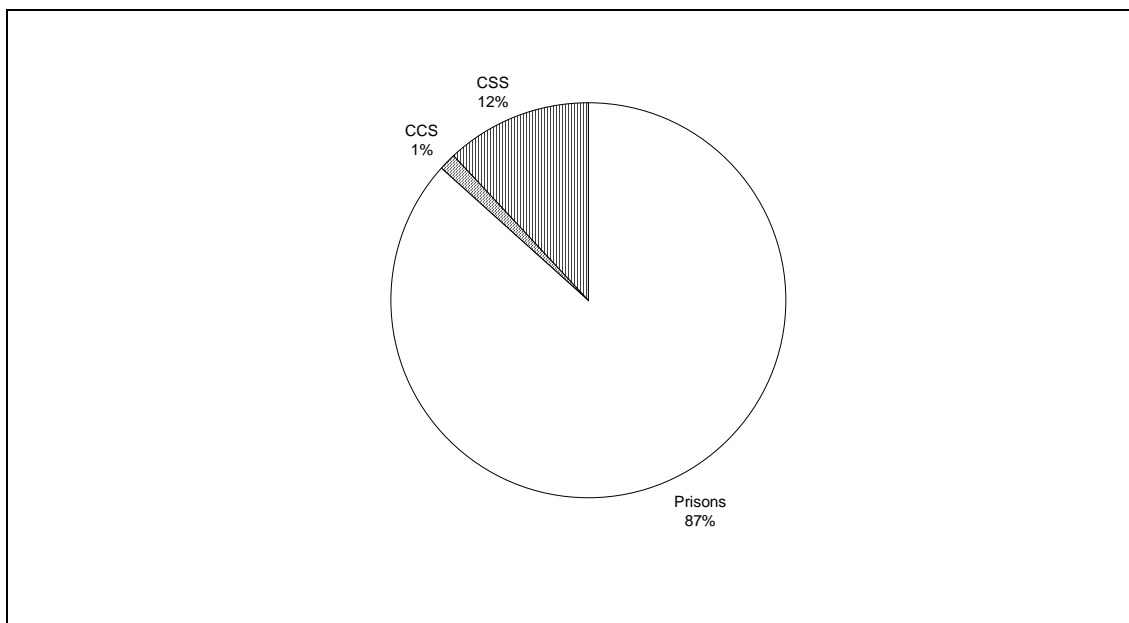
property (which is not a secure facility) and/or requiring them to be under controlling supervision for more than 50 per cent of the time. Escape or absconding is punishable by law or by administrative action leading to greater loss of liberty.²

- **Community Supervision Sentence (CSS):** Orders imposed by courts which prescribe conditions and place offenders under controlling supervision for less than 50 per cent of the time. Non-compliance may be punishable by law or administrative action leading to greater loss of liberty.

Individuals may move between these categories of corrections. For example, a convicted felon serving a prison sentence may, with good behaviour and after serving the minimum required time, be released into community custody prior to being put on supervised parole. Similarly, offenders who violate conditions whilst undertaking their community supervision orders or re-offend can be sent to prison. Accordingly, while data are presented in this chapter on each of these discrete categories of corrections, close linkages clearly exist between them.

Prisons account for nearly 90 per cent of expenditure on corrective services (see Figure 9.2), although community based corrections are responsible for the majority of sentenced offenders.

Figure 9.2: Share of recurrent expenditure, Australia, 1994–95



Corrective services are provided by State and Territory Governments, reflecting the fact that the Constitution empowers state legislatures with control of most criminal and civil law. Any correctional orders arising from offences against Commonwealth law are usually the responsibility of State or Territory

² Periodic Detention, a scheme operating in NSW only, obliges offenders to spend their weekends in a Periodic Detention Centre (typically a prison). Escape from such a facility is an offence punishable by law.

correctional services.³ Although the States are also responsible for juvenile corrections (persons less than 17 years of age)⁴, these activities are often handled within a community services context and are excluded from this chapter.

The Commonwealth Government has minor involvement in correctional activities through its immigration and military detention centres. In view of the differing operation and objectives of these centres, they are excluded from this chapter.

9.2 Recent developments

Two key recent developments have occurred which have had significant impacts on corrective services in Australia:

- A steady increase in the rates of imprisonment of convicted offenders
- The introduction of private sector involvement in the management and operation of prison services.

Increase in imprisonment rates

The number of prisoners across Australia has grown steadily, from almost 10000 in 1982–83 to over 15600 in 1994–95, reflecting increases in the national rate of imprisonment.

A major factor causing the increase in State and Territory imprisonment rates has been changes in government policy relating to sentencing. Between 1989 and 1995 prison remission was abolished in NSW, Victoria, SA, the ACT and for Federal criminal offences. In addition, the Queensland and NT governments recently announced their intention to abolish remission and are currently considering a range of implementation strategies. Remission allows the actual time served by a prisoner to be lessened, either by the reduction of the non-parole period or the aggregate sentence set by the court. Remission is typically given for 'good behaviour'. The impact of these changes has been to reduce the outflow of prisoners from gaols. Over time this has led to an increase in the number of prisoners. This is most clearly seen in the case of NSW, where imprisonment rates grew at 5 per cent per annum following the introduction of the *Sentencing Act 1989*, before plateauing in the last two years.

³ Breaches of Commonwealth immigration, bankruptcy, family, and social security laws, among others, can result in correctional sentences which are administered by State or Territory authorities.

⁴ The agreed definition of an "adult" is a person seventeen years of age and over. Seventeen is the age at which persons are liable to be imprisoned in an adult gaol in Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory; in other jurisdictions eighteen is the norm, although younger persons convicted of particularly serious offences can be sent to adult prisons.

Legislation has been introduced to the Western Australian Parliament aimed at reducing the rate of imprisonment, including proscription of imprisonment of 3 months and less and magisterial review of sentences of imprisonment by justices of the peace. In addition, community based sentencing options have been completely revised in order that the court can tailor these orders to the specific circumstances of individual offenders, aimed at bridging the gap between existing community orders and the sanction of imprisonment.

The growth in the number of prisoners has occurred unevenly across jurisdictions, with NSW, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory accounting for most of the increase. The imprisonment rate varies dramatically across jurisdictions (see Table 9.1) from almost 400 per 100000 population in the NT in 1993–94 to just over 70 in Victoria, reflecting several factors, including differences in crime rates across jurisdictions and differences in approaches to sentencing. (The ACT figures shown in Table 9.1 only count remand prisoners held in the Belconnen Remand Centre because the ACT does not have any prisons for sentenced inmates. All its sentenced prisoners are housed in NSW gaols, and as such are counted in the NSW imprisonment rates.)

Table 9.1: Estimated total prisoners/100,000 Adults, 1982–83 to 1994–95

	NSW ¹	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT ²	TOTAL ³
1982-83	90.3	63.9	95.2	82.0	155.9	74.2	294.5	8.4	89.1
1983-84	89.2	66.3	98.6	69.6	148.8	75.1	294.3	9.3	88.2
1984-85	87.5	63.6	104.8	68.9	146.5	74.6	309.9	8.0	87.8
1985-86	95.0	62.8	110.3	75.4	151.4	79.1	368.4	7.6	92.9
1986-87	96.3	62.5	117.1	80.0	150.8	81.9	406.9	8.9	95.4
1987-88	98.1	63.8	117.5	78.4	147.9	89.2	384.0	8.0	96.0
1988-89	101.9	68.1	116.0	77.9	135.5	76.9	363.0	10.2	96.6
1989-90	115.0	69.8	106.6	81.5	138.9	70.1	351.3	10.6	100.4
1990-91	129.3	69.1	101.5	87.2	152.3	70.8	394.5	11.1	106.4
1991-92	134.2	66.9	94.9	97.2	155.3	76.1	397.8	9.4	107.7
1992-93	135.9	66.8	89.0	101.5	150.0	74.5	373.4	7.5	106.8
1993-94	137.9	73.9	94.6	108.7	165.1	71.9	384.6	8.6	113.0
1994-95	135.9	71.8	109.2	118.6	164.8	74.2	393.9	8.6	114.8

Sources: (1982-83 to 1991-92 data): Walker, J. & Salloom, S. (1993) *Australian Prisoners 1992*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra. (1992-93 to 1994-95 data): Corrective Services Working Group, 1995

Notes: 1 NSW figures exclude periodic detainees, whose numbers have increased significantly in the period up to March 1991, before stabilising.

2 ACT figures contain only remandees; ACT sentenced prisoners have been counted in NSW figures.

3 Rounding errors are the source of any discrepancies between state data and totals.

Obviously the rate of imprisonment is beyond the control of the corrective services authorities who are obliged to administer the sentences delivered by the

courts. However, this trend does have major cost and operational implications for corrective services in terms of an increased workload.

The Steering Committee estimates that the additional number of prisoners associated with the higher imprisonment rate in 1994–95 compared to a decade earlier cost Australia about \$180 million last financial year.⁵

While the rate of imprisonment has increased, particularly sharply since 1991–92, there has been a decline over the same period of around 3 per cent in the proportion of the population serving community based corrections.

As with imprisonment rates, there are significant variations across jurisdictions in the proportion of the population serving these orders. In 1994–95, the proportion of the adult population serving community supervision ranged from 205 per 100,000 adults in Victoria to over 1100 for the Northern Territory. The utilisation of community custody schemes also varies across jurisdictions (see Tables 9.2 and 9.3 below).

Table 9.2: Estimated Number of persons serving Community Supervision Orders per 100,000 Adults, 1992–93 to 1994–95

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1992-93	327.9	221.8	624.8	535.1	435.8	478.5	1278.6	433.1	387.0
1993-94	313.1	218.7	634.3	656.8	429.9	356.5	1190.0	413.8	389.3
1994-95	303.0	205.5	579.1	660.3	396.7	504.8	1131.6	278.8	374.2

Note: The Community Supervision rate for NSW includes periodic detainees.

Table 9.3: Estimated Number of persons serving Community Custody Orders per 100,000 Adults, 1992–93 to 1994–95

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1992-93	0.4	0	15.4	8.2	0	0	25.0	0	3.7
1993-94	0.5	0	14.7	8.5	0	0	18.1	0	3.7
1994-95	0.4	0	17.0	6.5	0	0	21.2	0	3.9

Note: The Community Custody rate for NSW is very low as these data relate to a pilot program which is awaiting government approval and legislation to extend the program to a front end Home Detention program.

⁵ This estimate is based on a number of assumptions and its derivation is explained in full in the Appendix of this chapter.

Privatisation of prison services

Queensland and New South Wales currently operate prisons managed by private companies and both South Australia and Victoria are moving to expand private sector involvement in prison management and operations.

In 1994–95, about 9 per cent of prisoners Australia-wide were held in privately managed prisons. It is estimated, assuming the total prison population remains at the 1994–95 level, that this will rise to 23 per cent upon completion of the current contracting processes in 1998. This is due, in large part, to Victoria where a contracting program is being implemented which will result in 43 per cent of its prison beds being under private management by this date.

The first prison privately managed under contract, Borallon Correctional Centre in Queensland, was opened in 1990. A further three privately managed prisons have been opened: Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre in Queensland; Junee in New South Wales; and Mt. Gambier in South Australia. Victoria plans to introduce three private prisons over the next two years.⁶

Several arguments have been presented to support the introduction of private prisons. Primarily, it is argued that it is a means of reducing the cost of running prisons. Other arguments include, for example⁷: introducing competition between private and State managed facilities in order to stimulate improvements in overall performance; improving the effectiveness of the corrections system by introducing a more rehabilitative environment into its prisons; and providing comparative information which may assist assessments of future options for the development of correctional services.

The expansion of private prisons increases the need for effective performance monitoring of corrective services to assess the success of these initiatives.

9.3 Objectives of corrective services and key performance indicators

Relationship between corrective services objectives and those of the criminal justice system

As indicated earlier in this chapter, corrective services is part of a larger criminal justice system, incorporating activities of police and courts. The workload of corrective services is determined by courts directly (in terms of the number and

⁶ Other ancillary correctional services are contracted out in Victoria, including prisoner transport, security in hospital security wards, and security of cells at the Magistrates and Supreme courts.

⁷ QCSC (Queensland Corrective Services Commission) 1995, *Contract Management in Corrections: The Queensland Experience*, Submission Number 148, Industry Commission Inquiry into Competitive Tendering and Contracting by Public Sector Agencies, Industry Commission, Melbourne

type of sentences handed down), by the police indirectly (in terms of the number of offenders brought before the courts), and by the level of criminal activity.

In some cases, the outcomes are also substantially attributable to the performance of the system as a whole, rather than corrective services alone. This is particularly the case in the area of recidivism, where the effectiveness of police and courts can be a major deterrent to would-be re-offenders (these and other factors influencing the level of recidivism are discussed further later in this chapter). Nevertheless, influencing the level of recidivism through the provision of personal development remains one of the set of objectives of most corrective services agencies across Australia.

These linkages are important in understanding the objectives of corrective services and in interpreting performance indicators which address these objectives.

Objectives of corrective services

The overarching aim of Corrective Services is *to manage offenders to reduce the impact of offending*.⁸ The three elements of corrections (Prisons, Community Custody and Supervision) contribute to the attainment of this higher goal through a set of specific operational objectives. These are discussed below and presented in summary form in Box 9.1, together with key performance indicators.

Personal Development

All three elements seek to pursue activities relating to the personal development of those under sentence. Personal development activities focus on providing education, training, and employment opportunities which equip offenders with the skills, knowledge and personal attributes enabling their effective interaction and productive contribution to society. The information presented in this chapter addressing this objective includes information on the effort jurisdictions make in relation to education, training and other personal development activities. Data on recidivism for some jurisdictions are also presented in this context, although comments in the preceding section on the interpretation of recidivism should be noted.

Reparation

A key objective of all three elements of corrective services is ensuring that some form of reparation for crimes committed is exacted. Commonly, this takes the form of community service orders, or employment within prison industries. Reparation is work done predominantly for the benefit of the community such as community service orders.

⁸ This aim was agreed to by the Steering Committee in December 1994 on the advice of State and Territory representatives on the Corrective Service Working Group.

In addition to work performed for the direct benefit of the community, reparation work can also benefit the community indirectly through the reduction in the overall cost of imprisonment. Examples of this include prison service industries (for example, catering), or the sale of prison industry products.

Containment and supervision & compliance

These objectives relate to the supervisory aspects of corrective services.

A key objective of prison systems relates to "containment and supervision". This focuses on ensuring that prisoners liberty of movement and activity are sufficiently restricted and, where necessary, prisoners are protected from other inmates. In this regard, information on escapes is presented in this chapter.

Given the nature of community based corrections, the emphasis is on compliance with orders rather than containment. Accordingly, information is presented in this chapter relating to the proportion of community based orders that are "successfully" carried out (that is, the order has not been revoked due to the offender committing a further offence while undertaking the order, or revoked for some other reason).

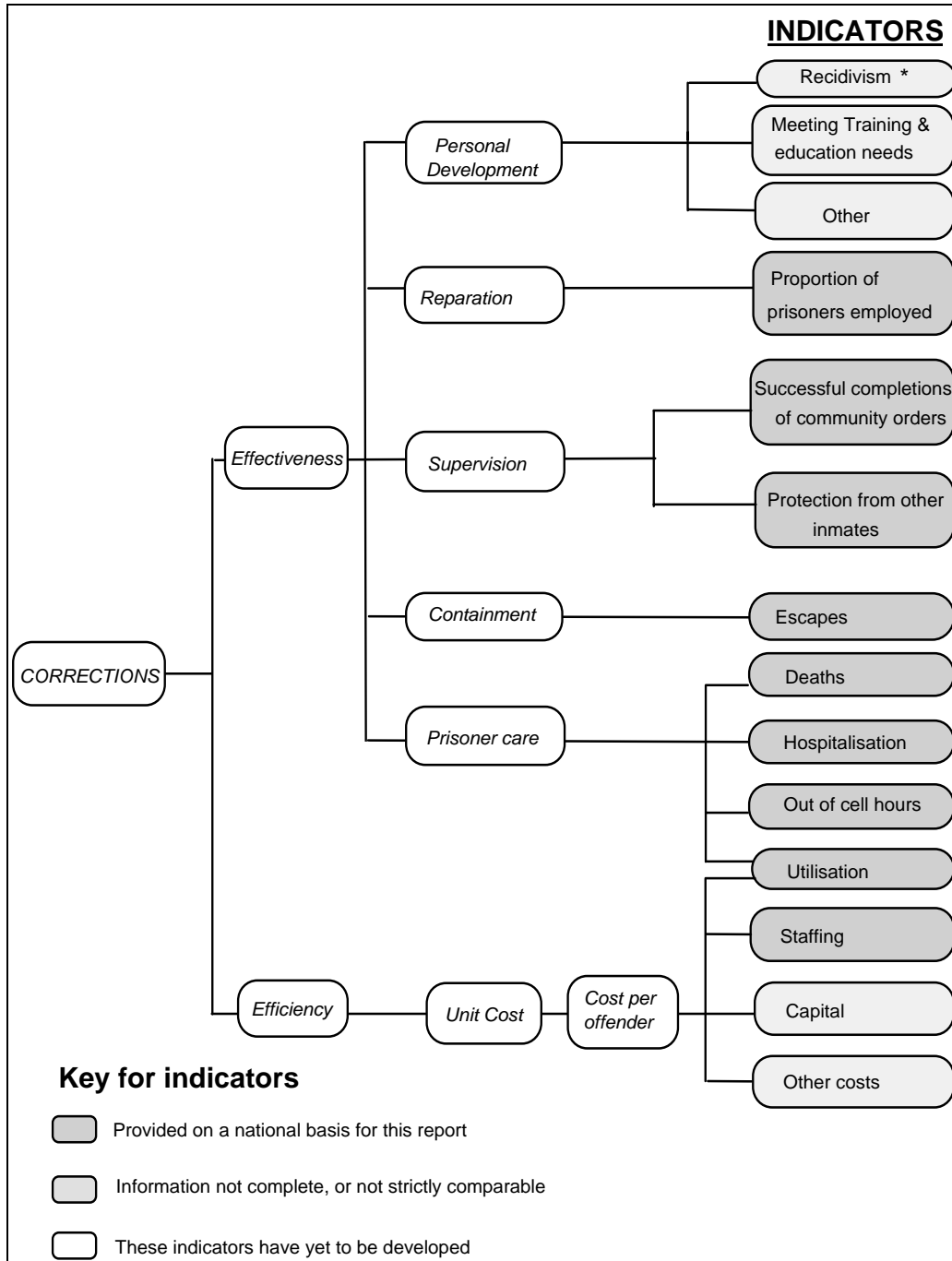
Prisoner care

An objective specific to prison services relates to prisoner care. That is, promoting prisoner health and an acceptable quality of life for inmates. Information is presented in this chapter relating to out of cell hours and prisoner occupancy levels. The incidence of hospitalisation of inmates and deaths in custody are also presented as proxies of the care afforded prisoners.

Efficiency

The key measure presented is cost per prisoner.

Box 1: Framework of indicators for Corrective Services



* Not considered relevant in this context by WA Correctional Services at this stage.

9.4 Summary of results

There are systemic differences between the corrective service systems of each State and Territory, and gaps and limitations in the data available, that limit the capacity to make extensive comparisons between jurisdictions.

In addition, it is important to note that corrective service authorities have no control over the inflow of clients they are expected to handle. Pre-sentence reports prepared by Corrective Services may influence judges' final decisions on offender punishment, but the judge's decision is an independent one. Once a sentence is pronounced, Corrective Services are obliged to administer the sentence as specified. The outflow of offenders is also beyond the control of Corrective Service Departments, who may only provide advice to independent judges (parole boards; Magistrates).

With these caveats, some broad trends can be identified and these are outlined below.

Personal development

A considerable effort is made towards the personal development of offenders through training and counselling programs. These programs aim to direct offenders away from the circumstances that led them to crime. Despite the importance of such training, most jurisdictions do not yet have in place adequate information systems enabling the effort and outcomes of education programs to be monitored. The only jurisdictions able to provide information on the percentage of prisoners who completed an education module were Tasmania (79 per cent, 1994–95) and the Northern Territory (23 per cent).⁹

The rate of recidivism also provides some indication of the success of personal development activities. As indicated earlier in this chapter, however, the rate of recidivism is influenced by a range of factors of which the efforts of corrective services is only one. Accordingly, this indicator may more appropriately be interpreted as relating to the performance of the criminal justice system as a whole. Further work on developing indicators of the criminal justice system are outlined in Section 9.5 "Future Directions".

Other factors impacting on the rate of recidivism include:

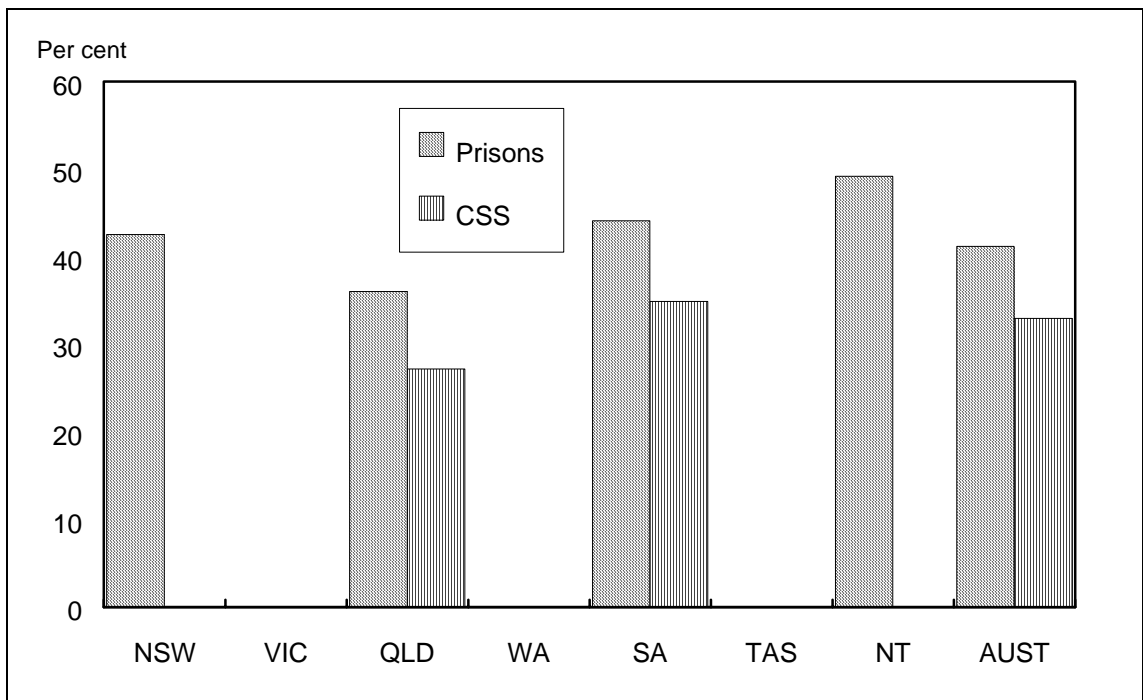
- the effectiveness of the police and courts system, which act as a deterrent to would-be repeat offenders;
- the degree of community-based support for released offenders seeking to re-establish themselves in society;
- the effectiveness of police in arresting offenders;

⁹ These figures exclude prisoners who served terms of less than 3 months. In addition, they are restricted to formal educational courses. NT Corrective Services tailors a large number of personal development and informal education programs for its inmates which are not counted in these figures. These informal programs are designed to benefit inmates (many of whom are Aboriginal) that — because of a history of economic, social and educational disadvantages — do not have the prerequisite skills to undertake formal education courses.

- changes in legislation relating to offences which could result in custodial sentences; and
- the characteristics of the released prisoner population, including factors such as their age profile and the seriousness of the crimes for which they were previously sentenced.

Nevertheless, recidivism is an important indicator for most corrective service agencies in Australia.¹⁰

Figure 9.3: Recidivism — percentage of released offenders who return to corrections within two years, 1994–95



Note: Australia figures for prisons only includes data from NSW, Qld, SA and the NT. Australia figures for Community Supervision only includes data from Qld and SA. Data are unavailable in all other jurisdictions except WA. WA does not presently view recidivism as a measure of the effectiveness of its Corrective Services department, and hence its data is excluded.

Based on the limited data available, there appears to be a significant level of repeat offending in Australia. The rate of recidivism, as measured by the proportion of offenders who have returned to corrections within two years of completing a sentence, ranged from between 36 per cent in Queensland to 49 per cent in the Northern Territory for those completing a prison sentence (see Figure 9.3).¹¹ The incidence of repeat offending appears to be lower for individuals

¹⁰ WA have indicated that the incidence of recidivism is not relevant to the objectives of corrective services in that State at this stage.

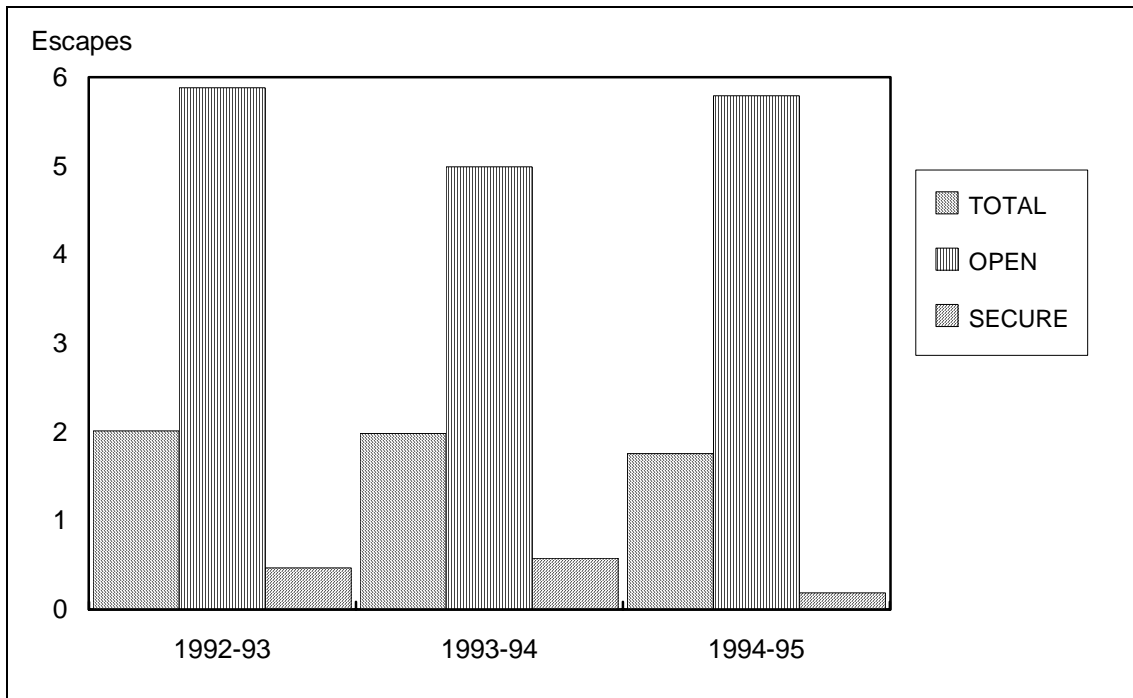
¹¹ These figures relate only to offenders who return to Corrective Services in the jurisdiction where they last served a sentence. Thus, they would understate the level of recidivism if a significant proportion of released offenders migrate to other States and Territories, where

completing Community Supervision Sentences (CSS), ranging from 27 percent of all those completing CSS in Queensland to 34 per cent in South Australia.

Supervision and containment

The escape rates from both open and secure prisons are low (see Figure 9.4).

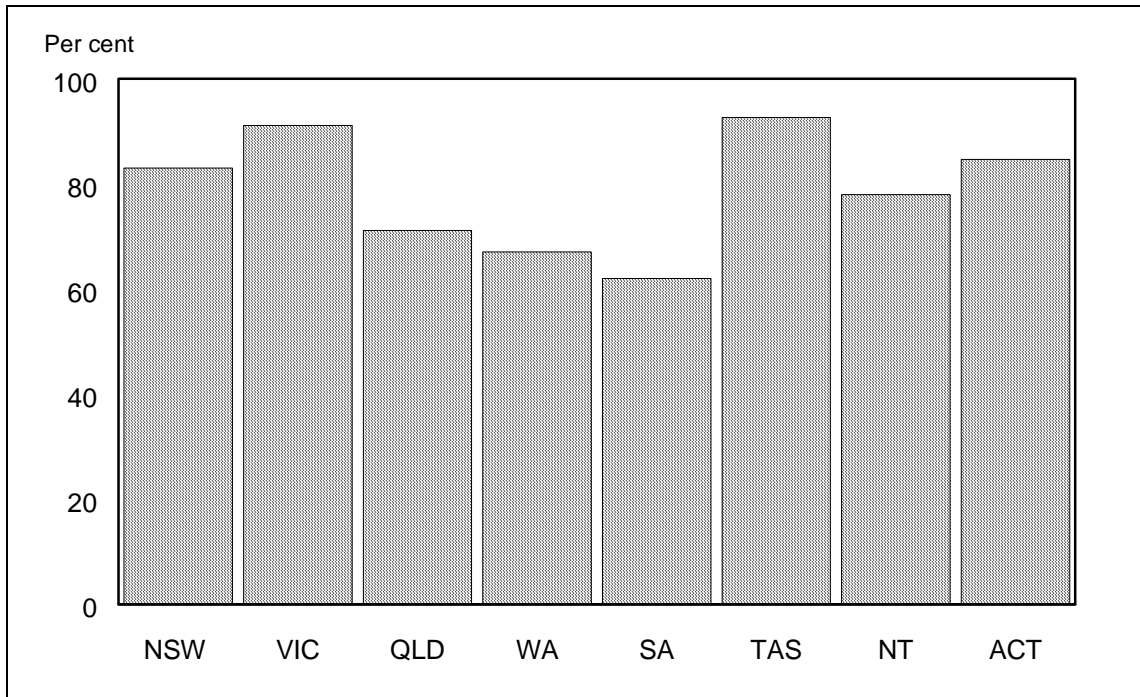
Figure 9.4: Prison escapes per 100 prisoner years, by security class, Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95



Australia-wide, most offenders sentenced to a community supervision order complete their sentence "successfully". That is, without having their order revoked, either for committing another offence while undertaking their sentence or for some other reason (see Figure 9.5).

they are later convicted. In addition, they do not distinguish the seriousness of the crimes committed.

Figure 9.5: Percentage of persons who successfully completed a Community Supervision Sentence, 1994–95



Prisoner care

A range of simple indicators have been developed which relate to the issue of prisoner care, including deaths and hospitalisation rates, out of cell hours and occupancy levels. Given the simplistic nature of these indicators, care is required in interpreting the results.

The number of deaths in custody Australia-wide rose from 44 in 1992–93 to 53 in 1994–95. This represents 0.34 deaths per 100 prisoner years. The number of deaths from natural causes, the second most common cause of death in prisons after suicide, is affected by a number of factors. For example, the health status of prisoners before their incarceration may mean that their death would have occurred despite the best care being given to them by Corrective Services.¹²

Hospitalisation rates range from 2 per cent of prisoner days in NSW to around 8 per cent in Tasmania. These rates are influenced by the number of available hospital beds and the approach of the examining physician, as much as by the illnesses and injuries presented by prisoners. Accordingly, caution needs to be exercised in interpreting the figures as a reflection of care afforded to prisoners.

¹² See Dalton, V. and McDonald, D. 1995 *Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody Related Police Operations, 1994*, (Deaths in Custody, Australia, No. 9), Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Their paper, and others in the series, give a detailed analysis of the cause and manner of deaths in custody. In calendar 1994, they found: "Of the 17 deaths from natural causes, nine resulted from heart disease, two from cancer, one from respiratory problems and one from hepatitis/alcoholic liver disease. (The type of illness resulting in death is undetermined as yet in the four remaining cases)." (Dalton, V. and McDonald, D. 1995, p. 11)

Average out of cell hours indicate the degree to which prisoners are allowed some level of mobility within the prison setting. These varied across jurisdictions in 1994–95 from an average of 8 hours per day in the NT to almost 14 hours in Queensland. These averages are influenced by the mix of secure and open prisoners in a jurisdiction. Secure custody prisoners have around 10 per cent less time out of their cells than those in open custody.

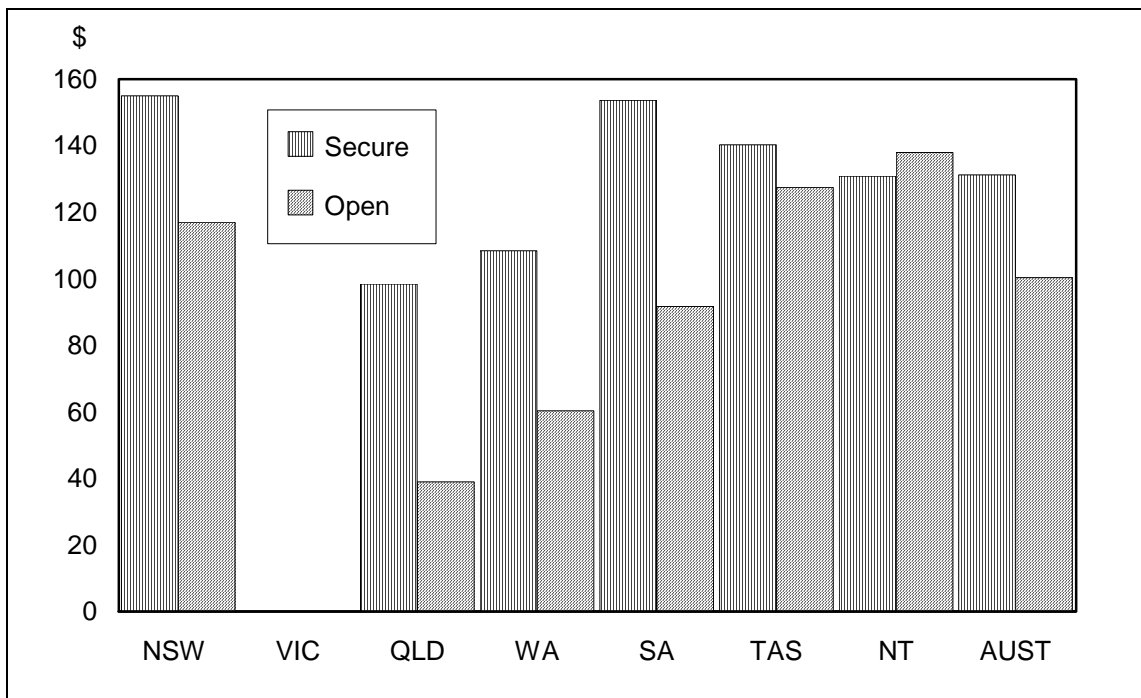
In terms of prison utilisation, prison systems are full to design capacity in most States and Territories in Australia. In Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, occupancy levels exceed the design capacity to varying degrees.¹³

Unit costs

Further work is required to ensure the completeness and comparability of unit cost information. Accordingly, these figures should be treated as indicative. Figure 9.6a shows that for secure prison custody, average cost per offender per day varied across jurisdictions from around \$100 in Queensland to \$155 in NSW. These contrast to an Australia-wide figure of \$134. For open prison custody, costs varied from \$39 in Queensland to \$138 in the NT. The Australian average was around \$100. Average costs per offender for community based corrections were significantly lower, but more variable across jurisdictions (see Figure 9.6b).

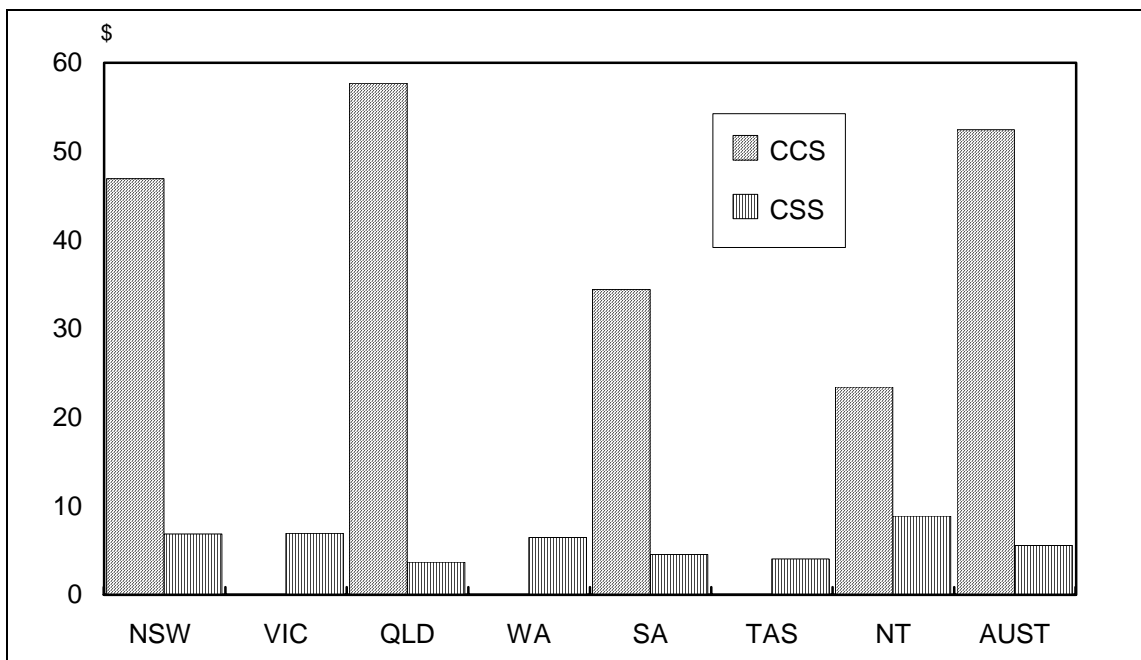
¹³ Victoria also reported utilisation of over 100 per cent for its secure facilities in 1994-95.

Figure 9.6a: Total average cost per offender per day, Prisons, 1994–95



- Notes: 1 Data to calculate the average cost per offender per day in Victoria for open and secure prisons combined was provided and amounted to \$147 in 1994–95. As 89 per cent of Victoria's prisoners are in secure facilities, this combined cost figure largely reflects average secure prison costs.
 2 ACT sentenced inmates are held in NSW prisons, and as such have the same unit cost as shown above for NSW.
 3 Excludes depreciation charges.

Figure 9.6b: Total average cost per offender per day, Community Based Corrections, 1994–95



- Notes: 1 Victoria, WA, Tasmania and the ACT do not operate Community Custody programs.
 2 The daily cost in the ACT for Community Supervision offenders is \$5.66.
 3 Excludes depreciation charges.

It should be noted that the mix of prisoners varies across jurisdictions, and this may have a significant impact on unit costs per prisoner. For example, NSW accounts for 40 per cent of the nation's prisoners, reflecting the relatively high rate of imprisonment in that State. Compared to other States, NSW has a relatively larger proportion of low security prisoners. In contrast, nearly 90 per cent of prisoners in Queensland and Victoria are high security prisoners contained in 'secure' facilities (see Table 9.4).

Table 9.4: Share of prisoners by security class, States and Territories & State and Territory shares of national prison population, 1994–95 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>AUST</i>
Open	45.38	11.43	10.47	37.57	18.11	29.68	16.34	0	29.47
Secure	54.62	88.57	89.53	62.43	81.89	70.32	83.66	100	70.53
Share of National Prison Population	40.20	15.73	17.13	13.57	8.59	1.68	2.98	0.12	100

An alternative means of assessing the cost of Corrective Services is cost per capita, presented in Table 9.5. In 1994–95, around \$49 per capita was spent on Corrective Services in Australia, \$43 of which was prison expenditure. Total expenditure varied across jurisdictions from \$33 per capita in Tasmania to \$171 in the Northern Territory, primarily reflecting variations in imprisonment rates.

Table 9.5: Recurrent cost per capita, Corrective Services, 1994–95

	<i>Units</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i> ¹	<i>AUST</i>
Prisons	\$/capita	52.00	29.45	36.67	54.67	44.50	27.65	144.75	9.25	42.76
Community Custody	\$/capita	0.05	0.00	2.71	0.00	0.63	0.00	1.24	0	0.57
Community Supervision	\$/capita	5.78	3.97	5.95	7.05	8.43	5.61	25.17	5.66	5.87
TOTAL Corrective Services	\$/capita	57.83	33.42	45.33	61.71	53.57	33.26	171.16	14.63	49.20

Note: 1 ACT prison figures only include expenditure on prisoners held in the Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC). ACT sentenced prisoners are held in NSW gaols, and the expense of these prisoners is captured in the NSW figure shown above. However, once the cost and number of these inmates are added to those for the BRC, the ACT spends \$22.00 per capita on prisons and \$27.66 per capita on total corrective services.

9.5 Future directions

Improve and develop existing indicators

Refinements to definitions of several indicators are required, including: the number of prisoner receptions; education and training; and prisoner care. This process will receive assistance from the National Standards Committee for Corrective Services (NSCCC), established in September 1995. The NSCCC has the task of developing nationally agreed standards for the delivery of corrective services.

The Steering Committee also intends to improve the quality and consistency of data it presents in future reports. In this first report, some of the data provided by jurisdictions are not strictly comparable due to different operating and administrative procedures across jurisdictions. In particular, the information on the value of assets has been calculated using different methods. Given the observed trends in imprisonment rates and prison utilisation, the Steering Committee views the development of better information on the stock of capital assets as a priority.

In mid-1995 the ABS established a National Corrective Services Statistics Unit. This Unit has a general role in the development of national standards for corrective services statistics, and many of these standards will be directly applicable to the requirements for subsequent reports of the Steering Committee.

The completeness of data are also to be expanded in future reports. Gaps in this first report were often due to the inability of information systems in States and Territories to provide the data requested by the Steering Committee. In response to this, several jurisdictions have put in place mechanisms which will allow the data to be captured in the future.

Develop indicators for the wider Criminal Justice System

Further to improving indicators specific to Corrective Services, a key part of the Steering Committee's future work will be investigating the development of performance indicators which relate to the overall Criminal Justice System.

In particular, recidivism and sentencing have direct impacts on the performance of Corrective Services, but to a large extent reflect more on the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System than Corrective Services alone. The issue of repeat offending is of concern to legislators, social services departments, police, courts administrators, the judiciary, and Corrective Services. All play a part in attempting to reduce social impact of offending, either by:

- discouraging crime through punishment;
- diverting people away from crime through rehabilitation and training; or
- improving the socio-economic position of persons who may otherwise resort to crime.

The inability to present adequate information on a system-wide basis is due in part to the lack of integrated information systems across Police, Courts and Corrective Services. In future the ABS, in conjunction with States and Territories, is seeking to develop data bases which will enable detailed analysis of system wide issues such as re-offending, the relative effectiveness of different penalty types, elapsed times between different stages of case processing, and rates of case attrition through the judicial system. The Steering Committee will have input into the development of this data base and intends to make use of the information it generates in future reports to COAG.

9.6 Performance indicators by jurisdiction

New South Wales - jurisdictions own comments

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So far as New South Wales is concerned the Corrective Services Performance Indicators 1994-95 illustrate a number of positive outcomes which the NSW Department of Corrective Services has achieved in recent years.

These outcomes were achieved in a time of considerable change in NSW, namely: restructuring within the prison system, the introduction of a pilot front end home detention program in community custody and the reintegration of two separate entities, Corrective Services and the Probation Service, into one Department.

Positive outcomes, in both effectiveness and efficiency, can be demonstrated across the three elements of corrections in NSW: prisons, community custody and community supervision.¹⁴

Effectiveness outcomes show that NSW achieved:

- stabilisation in the overall imprisonment rate, the escape rate and the rate of deaths in custody over the three year period to 1994–95;
- strong growth in prisoner employment, with 71 per cent of prisoners employed in industrial employment in 1994–95. The percentage of prisoners employed in manufacturing (30 per cent) and prison services (32 per cent) in 1994–95 were more than double the figures achieved in 1992–93 (manufacturing 11 per cent, prison services 15 per cent);
- total costs for NSW include an expansion in court security function and increased emphasis on inmate programs. In the three year period between 1992–93 to 1994–95, NSW embarked on a planned expansion of programs and services provided for prisoners, while at the same time taking action to reduce traditional levels of expenditure on security;
- nine in ten offenders (92 per cent) successfully completed Community Custody Orders in 1994–95 maintaining and improving upon the high level of successful CCO completion achieved in the previous two years;
- eight in ten offenders (83 per cent) successfully completed Community Supervision Orders in 1994–95 showing a small but steady improvement on previous years;
- there was a small but steady decline in the percentage of offenders who had their Community Supervision Orders revoked in 1994–95 (17 per cent) compared to the previous two years.

Efficiency indicators show that:

- the prisoner to staff ratios remained stable over the three year period to 1994–95 inclusive, at a time when Corrective Services in NSW was taking on additional functions relating to courts security and prisoner escorts.

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¹⁴ Community supervision includes a variety of programs, namely: probation, parole, community service orders and periodic detention.

New South Wales, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.6: Prison descriptors

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1, 2, 3	\$'000	291322	313853	341364
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	21,561	24,312	25,165
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons	5		4075	4085	4132
D601	Operational staff, public prisons			2628	2725	2715
D602	Other staff, public prisons			1447	1360	1417
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets	4	\$'000	979329	979329	951940
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	187544	184381	372042
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	791786	794948	579898
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population	6, 7, 8, 9		6181	6422	6278
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open			1988	2738	2760
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open			75	75	89
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure			3874	3381	3219
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure			244	228	210
D901	Number of detention centres			31	29	29
D902	Useable prison capacity	10		nc	nc	6415
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open			nc	nc	2949
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure			nc	nc	3466
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	135.9	139.7	135.9

- Notes: 1 Departmental overheads are apportioned using inmate numbers. Includes Corrections Health Service.
- 2 In 1994–95 expenditure by other departments on behalf Corrective Services (D106) includes Corrective Services Industries (CSI) cost of sales, whereas in 1992–93 and 1993–94 D106 only included CSI net trading profits.
- 3 Includes only the contract fees for prison management services (for 1994–95 these amounted to \$17,005,940). In addition, it is estimated that \$4.7m costs should also be allowed for direct and indirect overheads.
- 4 Replacement Value at 1992–93.
- 5 Includes Periodic Detention staff which cannot be separately counted.
- 6 Aboriginal prisoner numbers only available from January 1993.
- 7 Aboriginal prisoner numbers not available as open/secure.
- 8 Aboriginal average numbers calculated from the number on the first Sunday of each month. All the other averages are the average of the number each day.
- 9 Several Correctional centres changed classification from secure to open in the second half of 1993. For convenience they were counted as secure in 1992-93 and open in 1993-94. Thus, the differences in secure and open numbers between the two years are a little misleading.
- 10 The Department's Planning Unit are currently undertaking a review of useable prison capacity. The figures for 1994-95 are preliminary estimates.

New South Wales, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness

Table 9.7: Effectiveness, prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)	1	Ratio	1.4	1.7	1.9
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)	2	Ratio	4.1	3.6	4.0
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.1	0.2	0.1
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total	3	%	13.8	14.3	15.9
S311	% prisoners on protection, open		%	10.9	8.9	12.0
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure		%	15.2	18.5	19.1
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	20	29	21
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.32	0.45	0.33
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	1.83	1.83	2.01
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	10.58	11.11	11.72
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	12.49	12.37	11.96
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	9.72	10.12	11.52
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	nc	nc	98
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open		%	nc	nc	97
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure		%	nc	nc	99
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:					
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	nc
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	nc
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	nc
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	nc

- Notes: 1 The number of escapes from open institutions includes inmates held at open centres who escaped from outside the centre while under departmental escort.
- 2 The number of escapes from secure institutions includes inmates held at secure centres who escaped from outside the centre while under departmental escort.
- 3 The number of inmates on protection was calculated to include inmates identified as having a protection order or who are accommodated at a centre which is known as a protection facility (Special Purpose Centre (SPC), Cooma, Berrima, and Kirkconnell). Inmates at the SPC and Cooma are included in the secure category and inmates at Berrima and Kirkconnell are included in the open category. Note that some other centres have wings that are used as protection areas and these inmates are not included in these figures.

New South Wales, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.8: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year	1	%	nc	nc	nc
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:	2				
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	11.42	18.16	29.61
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	4.11	4.02	4.14
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	1.75	2.10	1.88
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	14.63	21.35	31.59
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	0.00	0.33	0.56
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	0.24	2.41	3.06

Table 9.9: Unit cost and productivity, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	119.49	123.44	137.90
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	94.72	99.04	117.09
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	112.78	135.31	155.04
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	158	152	152
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	91	66	131
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	192	220	169
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons	3	Ratio	1.4	1.4	1.4
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	2.1	2.1	2.2
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons	3	Ratio	3.9	4.3	4.2

- Notes: 1 Data relating to Prison recidivism are unavailable in the format prescribed by the Working Group. However, a recent NSW study (Thompson 1994) found that of the inmates discharged after completing a fulltime custodial sentence (not fine defaulters) in 1990 and 1991, 42.6% had an additional conviction within two years of discharge which led to a fulltime custodial sentence in NSW.
- 2 Prisoners are employed across four functional areas - Prison Services, Commercial Industries, Private Sector Industries and Community Employment (including work release).
- 3 Operational staff in NSW are now responsible for prisoner escort and court security as well as custodial duties within centres.

NSW, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors**Table 9.10: Descriptors, Community Custody**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	338	335	331
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)			5	4	4
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders	1		17	23.58	19.3
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year			28	34	48
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	0.4	0.5	0.4

Note: 1 Clients in 'suspense' have been excluded from this figure and where clients have dual status they have been counted only once in this category.

NSW, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.11: Effectiveness, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	nc	nc	nc
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons	2	%	nc	nc	nc
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS	3	%	89.3	85.3	91.7
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services	4	%	nc	nc	nc
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders	4		nc	nc	nc
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders	4		nc	nc	nc
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc

Notes: 1 Data in relation to revocation due to a new offence are unreliable and hence have not been provided. The Probation and Parole Service has no access to the police computer which would provide information regarding new offences.

2 These data have not been provided due to difficulties experienced with F1 (see footnote 1).

3 These figures are based on the total number of persons who completed orders throughout the year.

4 Data unavailable.

Table 9.12: Unit cost and productivity - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	54.43	38.90	46.95
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	4.3	5.9	4.8
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	3.4	5.9	4.8

NSW, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.13: Descriptors, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1, 2, 3	\$'000	32824	37259	35136
P2	Value of Assets	4	\$'000	25795	25795	33854
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)	5	Number	505	501	508
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders	6	Number	14909	14391	13996
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year	7	Number	18308	17259	17526
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	327.9	313.1	303.0

Notes: 1 Periodic Detention data only available for Salaries (P101), Maintenance (P102), and Depreciation (P108):

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
P101	3441	3501	3763
P102	1702	1872	1005
P108	519	667	699

- 2 CSS Salaries data calculated as 80% of Total Recurrent Expenditure minus Community Custody costs. These expenses make up 80% of the budget for Community Supervision.
- 3 CSS Maintenance and Working expenses data calculated as 20% of Total Recurrent Expenditure minus Community Custody costs. These expenses make up 20% of the budget for Community Supervision.
- 4 Information of depreciation is available only for Periodic Detention facilities (see footnote 1). Replacement value at 1992-93 of Periodic Detention (PD) assets only. CSS data not collected.
- 5 Data relate only to CSS staff. PD data could not be separated from Prison data.
- 6 CSS data. Clients in suspense have been excluded from these figures and where clients have dual status they have been counted only once in this category.
- 7 Periodic Detention data are counted from discharge statistics which do not always show a correct reason for discharge. At present the discharge statistics do not distinguish people with their Periodic Detention Order revoked. Neither is a count kept of the reason for revoking a PDO. PD data are as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
A2	1190	1031	1046

NSW, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.14: Effectiveness, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	18.8	18.0	17.0
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons		%	nc	nc	nc
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS	2	%	81.2	82.0	83.0
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services	3	%	nc	nc	nc
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders	4		nc	nc	nc
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			nc	nc	nc
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc

Notes: 1 Data provided for this item (for both PD and CSS) include those that were charged with a new offence and those that had been revoked for other reasons (G2). It was not possible to isolate the reasons for the revocation. Information on the number of PD (nG1) orders revoked are as follows:

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
nG1 (PD)	nc	281	399

- 2 CSS figure is based on the total number of persons who successfully completed an order in the year.
- 3 PD inmates do not have access to personal development courses.
- 4 PD inmates work on community projects, but data relating to hours worked are not available.

Table 9.15: Unit cost and productivity, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	6.03	7.09	6.88
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	32.1	31.4	30.0
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	29.5	28.7	27.6

Victoria - jurisdictions own comments

“ Victoria’s Correctional Services have been pleased to provide this data to support the development of national benchmarks in the area of correctional services. Whilst significant amounts of data have been supplied by Victoria for this first report, it is hoped that a further refinement of the indicators in 1996 will see the development of more comparable and measurable indicators across jurisdictions.

Correctional Services is a complex area of Government service delivery. Whilst this report details some areas of service delivery that may seem to be comparable on the surface, a detailed examination of the figures (and footnotes) will indicate that in most areas direct comparisons between jurisdictions are not possible. In each jurisdiction correctional services operates in the context of unique legislation and differing policies for law enforcement, prosecution and sentencing. Each jurisdiction also has its own understanding of the purpose of corrections and demonstrates this through the varying emphasis given to the aims of incapacitation, rehabilitation, reparation, deterrence, restitution and prevention.

Victoria is proud of its provision of correctional services. Victoria has consistently demonstrated the lowest rate of imprisonment in Australia (see *Table 9.1*) and one of the lowest rates in the world. As a consequence, Victorian taxpayers contribute significantly less than people in other States for the provision of correctional services (see *Table 9.5*). Yet there is no evidence to suggest that people in Victoria are any less safe than their counterparts interstate (in fact, Victoria Police statistics indicate that serious crime rates are falling in Victoria).

Because Victoria has lower rates of imprisonment than the other States, there is less capacity to achieve major economies of scale. Hence indicators in this report that rely on consolidated financial information broken down by “offenders” may show Victoria as being “less efficient” than some other jurisdictions. Using such measures it is clear that “efficiency” would be greater if the number of offenders were higher.

It should be noted, as well, that Victoria is actively seeking to reduce the overall costs of its correctional services by introducing competition into the delivery of prison-based services. This private sector entry to the corrections industry will also achieve a significant upgrading of Victoria’s prison infrastructure (sufficient to meet requirements well into the next century) and, by focussing on outcomes rather than inputs, provide the capacity and incentive for correctional services to achieve world’s best practice.

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Victoria, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.16: Descriptors, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1, 2, 3	\$'000	131573	127297	142654
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	6,648	8,348	10,530
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	1612	1592	1648
D601	Operational staff, public prisons		Number	1198	1106	1290
D602	Other staff, public prisons		Number	415	486	358
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets	4	\$'000	nc	nc	144594
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	nc	nc	26911
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	nc	nc	117683
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population		Number	2271	2521	2456
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	285	385	255
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	24	32	26
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	1871	2004	2084
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	91	100	91
D901	Number of detention centres		Number	15	15	15
D902	Useable prison capacity		Number	2457	2547	2593
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open		Number	341	444	444
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure		Number	2116	2103	2149
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	66.8	73.9	71.8

Notes: 1 D1T includes expenditure by other departments for services provided to Corrective Services. This figure is made up of actual expenditure incurred by Correctional Services Program, a proportion of DoJ Corporate Services costs, Health and Community Services and Education Departments. The Education Department's 1993-94 expenditure estimate is based on the average of 1992-93 and 1993-94 expenditure.

2 The increase in expenditure from 1993-94 to 1994-95 is due to the notional cost attribution of superannuation and capital charges. These costs are notionally reflected in the State's budget. The increase in expenditure is also attributable to the increase in DoJ Corporate Services expenditure and inclusion of depreciation charges in 1994-95.

3 No information was kept on depreciation prior to the introduction of the Department's new financial management software (ORACLE Financials - Asset Management System), therefore depreciation expense is excluded from the 1992-93 and 1993-94 figures.

4 The amalgamation of several autonomous agencies and general ledger systems into the Department of Justice resulted in inaccuracies in the assets system data base. This situation has been resolved with a complete costing of the Department's assets which is now available for the 1994-95 financial year.

Victoria, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness

Table 9.17: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.7	0.6	0.4
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	3.9	3.6	3.9
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.2	0.0	0.0
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total	1	%	nc	nc	nc
S311	% prisoners on protection, open	1	%	nc	nc	nc
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure	1	%	nc	nc	nc
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	7	5	7
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.31	0.20	0.29
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	nc	nc	nc
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	10.65	10.86	10.96
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	9.63	14.38	15.11
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	10.8	10.2	10.2
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	92	99	95
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open		%	91	94	63
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure		%	93	100	101
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:	2				
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	nc
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	nc
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	nc
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	nc

Notes: 1 The figures provided are estimates based on occupancy of accommodation of designated for protection prisoners.

2 This information was not previously recorded, however discussions have been held with the providers of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) and the Office of Training and Further Education (OFTE) to ensure that such data are gathered in the future.

Victoria, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.18: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:					
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	34.04	31.10	33.43
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	6.21	7.38	6.60
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	15.90	17.73	18.08
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	19.86	17.22	14.74
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	1.63	1.31	1.63
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	1.06	1.79	nc

Table 9.19: Unit cost and productivity, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	150.61	129.18	147.30
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	nc	nc	nc
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	nc	nc	nc
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	nc	nc	59
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	nc	nc	45
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	nc	nc	54
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.4	1.6	1.5
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.9	2.3	1.9
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	5.5	5.2	6.9

Victoria, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency**Table 9.20: Descriptors - Community Custody**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	0	0	0
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	0	0	0
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	0	0	0
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)			0	0	0
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders			0	0	0
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year			0	0	0
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 9.21: Effectiveness, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	nc	nc	2.0
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons		%	nc	nc	5.0
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	nc	nc	71.8
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	0.0	0.0	0.0
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			0	0	0
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			0	0	0
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc

Table 9.22: Unit cost and productivity, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	na	na	na
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	na	na	na
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	na	na	na

Victoria, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency

Table 9.23: Descriptors, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1	\$'000	16614	16391	17818
P2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)			303	292	295
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders	2		7534	7463	7030
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year			7122	11532	17588
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	221.8	218.7	205.5

Notes: 1 Excludes depreciation costs for 1992-93 and 1993-94.

2 Figures provided include all offenders supervised by community based correction staff. That is, offenders from the Courts and Adult Parole Board.

Table 9.24: Effectiveness, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	6.9	3.9	2.6
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons		%	8.4	6.9	6.3
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS		%	84.7	89.2	91.1
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services	2	%	5.5	2.5	1.4
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			nc	nc	175.0
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			nc	nc	nc
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc

Notes: 1 Data used relate to the number of persons who had their CSS revoked *because* they were charged with a new offence.

2 Data provided only count the number of persons who received personal development as a condition of their CSS. On 5 June 1995 a computer data base was commissioned to gather data in the form prescribed by the Working Group.

Table 9.25: Unit cost and productivity - Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	6.04	6.01	6.94
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	35.7	37.5	34.6
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	24.9	25.6	23.8

Queensland - jurisdictions own comments

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Overall, the indicators suggest that Queensland is a relatively efficient provider of (adult) corrective services. Queensland recorded the lowest cost per prisoner per day for secure and open Custody in 1993–94 and 1994–95 and the second lowest cost in 1992–93. Community Custody costs were higher in Queensland than in any other jurisdiction. However, it should be noted that Queensland operates the largest Community Custody program in Australia with around four times the number of offenders in custody compared to the next largest jurisdiction. As Community Custody is a post-prison program in Queensland the costs are considered to be acceptable compared to the costs of maintaining an offender in prison. Community Supervision costs in Queensland were the lowest in the country in 1992–93 and 1993–94 and equal lowest in 1994–95.

The escape rate for secure Custody has shown considerable improvement reducing from 0.9 in 1992–93 to 0.2 in 1994–95. The escape rate for open Security has also improved from 11.2 in 1992–93 to 8.6 in 1994–95. The overall escape rate has reduced to 1.0 in 1994–95 compared to a national average of 1.8 escapes per 100 prisoner years.

The deaths in custody rate for Queensland was above the national average in 1993–94 and 1994–95, despite implementation of the recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, and remains a concern for the Commission. Extensive investigations have not identified any structural deficiencies which would explain the relatively high rate of deaths in custody.

A degree of overcrowding in Queensland correctional centres has occurred since 1992–93 as a result of a hardening of the prison population. In general, less serious offenders are being diverted away from prison by the courts while more serious offenders are receiving longer sentences. The new correctional centres to open at Westbrook (130 cells) and Woodford (600 cells) should relieve the crowding problem in the short to medium term.

Out-of-cell hours in Queensland are well above the national average (13.9 hours compared to 11.4 hours) While this is beneficial for prisoners, it raises some management and security issues for correctional centres. The Commission is working towards a 12 hour out-of-cell day.

The prisons recidivism data for Queensland is the lowest of all the Australian jurisdictions which have reported on this indicator.

Again, the recidivism rates for Community Supervision are the lowest of all the Australian jurisdictions which have reported on this indicator.

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Queensland, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.26: Descriptors, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	103273	105468	123277
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	4,065	4,496	4,697
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	1161	1122	1253
D601	Operational staff, public prisons	1	Number	858	801	886
D602	Other staff, public prisons	2	Number	303	321	367
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets	3	\$'000	nc	192248	214988
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	nc	12310	22424
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	nc	179938	192564
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population		Number	2070	2259	2675
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	242	261	280
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	0	0	0
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	1747	1910	2294
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	81	88	101
D901	Number of detention centres	4	Number	14	14	14
D902	Useable prison capacity	5	Number	2238	2258	2524
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open		Number	253	273	310
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure		Number	1985	1985	2214
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	89.0	94.6	109.2

1 Includes staff in the Custodial Corrections Division in Central Office. Does not include staff employed at the privately managed Arthur Gorrie and Borallon Correctional Centres.

2 Includes managers, administrative and programs staff, nurses and the Custodial Corrections Division in Central Office. Does not include staff employed at the privately managed Arthur Gorrie and Borallon Correctional Centres.

3 Land and buildings based on deprival value. Plant and equipment based on historical cost.

4 Queensland has 11 gazetted prisons. However, for the purposes of this data collection, the Townsville Women's Division and the farms at Lotus Glen and Townsville Correctional Centres have been added as separate "prisons".

5 The figures provided are the then current design capacity as at 30 June of the financial year.

Queensland, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness

Table 9.27: Effectiveness - Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	2.1	1.4	1.0
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	11.2	5.7	8.6
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.9	0.8	0.2
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total		%	14.3	13.8	13.3
S311	% prisoners on protection, open	1	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure		%	16.2	15.6	14.8
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	6	12	12
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.29	0.53	0.45
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	nc	nc	nc
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	14.59	14.26	13.91
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	15.74	15.69	15.77
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	14.44	14.08	13.69
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	92	100	106
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open		%	96	96	90
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure		%	92	101	108
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:					
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	nc
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	nc
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	nc
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	nc

Note: 1 All protection prisoners are held in secure Custody.

Queensland, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.28: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year	1	%	nc	27.8	28.1
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	1	%	nc	nc	36.0
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:					
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	nc	nc	nc
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	nc	nc	nc
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	nc	nc	nc
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	nc	nc	nc
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	nc	nc	nc
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	nc	nc	nc

Note: 1 Data refer to prisoners who were discharged without further supervision requirements and who subsequently returned to QCSC custody or supervision. The data do not include offenders who may have been convicted but received a court administered order, for example, a fine.

Table 9.29: Unit cost and productivity, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	131.22	122.38	121.37
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	35.22	38.20	39.00
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	109.06	103.09	98.46
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	nc	85	80
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	nc	47	80
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	nc	90	80
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.3	1.4	1.5
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.7	2.0	2.1
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	4.9	5.1	5.0

Queensland, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.30: Descriptors, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	7443	8297	8768
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	7448	8343	8771
Q2	Value of Assets	1	\$'000	nc	3057	3352
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)	2	Number	63	69	68
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders	3	Number	358.9	352.1	416
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year	4	Number	1552	1516	1699
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	15.4	14.7	17.0

- Notes: 1 Land and buildings based on deprival value. Plant and equipment based on historical cost.
- 2 Does not include staff employed by service providers at privately managed Community Custody Centres, half-way houses etc.
- 3 In Queensland, Community Custody is a post-prison order only. Includes the Work Outreach Camps (WORC) Program and offenders held in Community Corrections Centres, half-way houses etc. These offenders are under 24 hour supervision. For the purposes of this data collection, home detention offenders have been included although home detention is a Community Supervision order in Queensland. As the staffing and expenditure attributable to home detention is negligible, it has not been possible to apportion these costs to the Community Custody data in this collection.
- 4 Data show distinct orders completed. It should be noted that an offender may complete more than one distinct order.

Queensland, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.31: Effectiveness, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	9.7	9.4	8.2
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons		%	27.2	29.5	14.6
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	63.0	61.1	77.2
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	nc	nc	nc
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			865.9	651.3	509.5
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			1.1	1.5	1.5
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	2	%	nc	nc	nc
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	2	%	nc	nc	nc

- Notes: 1 Data show offendees who had an order revoked as the result of a conviction for a new offence. Charges may not always result in revocation e.g. a driving offence.
- 2 These data are not applicable to the Queensland Community Custody program as offenders are not discharged direct from community custody. Community custody offenders progress to Community Supervision prior to discharge.

Table 9.32: Unit cost and productivity - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	56.78	64.52	57.71
L11	Offenders/Operational staff	1	Ratio	7.2	6.5	7.7
L12	Offenders/Total staff	1	Ratio	4.9	4.3	5.4

- Note: 1 Figures exclude offenders at privately managed centres for which staffing figures are not available.

Queensland, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency

Table 9.33: Descriptors, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	16773	18029	19243
P2	Value of Assets	1	\$'000	nc	692	544
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	266	281	290
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders		Number	14540	15147	14187
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year		Number	21400	27200	28900
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	624.8	634.3	579.1

Note: 1 Land and buildings based on deprival value. Plant and equipment based on historical cost.

Table 9.34: Effectiveness, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	2.3	2.5	2.4
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons		%	18.9	23.1	26.5
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS		%	78.7	74.5	71.2
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	nc	nc	0.0
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			74.0	76.0	49.0
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			1.1	1.2	1.3
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	2	%	20.7	20.4	19.9
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	1	%	23.5	27.0	27.2

Notes: 1 Data show offenders who had an order revoked as the result of a conviction for a new offence. Charges may not always result in revocation e.g. a driving offence.

2 Data refer to offenders who were discharged without further supervision requirements and who subsequently returned to QCSC custody or supervision. The data do not include offenders who may have been convicted but received a court administered order e.g. a fine.

Table 9.35: Unit cost and productivity, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	3.16	3.26	3.71
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	89.5	85.1	78.4
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	54.6	54.0	48.9

Western Australia - jurisdictions own comments

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In Western Australia Corrective Services consists of prisons, community supervision and advice to sentencing and releasing authorities. Community custody is not used as a separate option. Community based work release is an option available to certain prisoners and home detentions are also used, however, the method of operating these options is integrated within community corrections.

Western Australia's offender population is characterised by a significant over representation of Aboriginal people within the Corrective Services system. In 1994–95, 33% of the daily average number of persons held in prisons were Aboriginal. As a result, significant initiatives have been undertaken to ensure that offenders are managed in a culturally appropriate manner. In 1994–95 there were no Aboriginal deaths in Western Australian prisons. Western Australia is also Australia's largest State with community corrections serving many extremely remote locations throughout the State and prisons also detaining persons from these locations. These factors place a high demand on the diversity and cost of providing supervision, custody and development of offenders.

Nevertheless, in the last three to four years significant reforms have been introduced in Western Australian prisons to improve efficiency of operations to the extent that the cost per prisoner has been reduced from being one of the highest in Australia to being the equal lowest as demonstrated in the Summary section of this chapter..

The cost of Community supervision in Western Australia is in the mid range but this needs to be considered in the light of Western Australia's dispersion and high level of Aboriginal offenders which significantly increases the costs of operation.

Western Australia has one of the highest rates of imprisonment in Australia reducing slightly in 1994–95. Initiatives have been directed towards the removal of persons from the prisons who could be managed within the community or even kept out of the corrective services system altogether. For example, the fines enforcement legislation which became effective at the beginning of 1995 was designed to minimise the number of persons detained in custody for failure to pay a fine with alternative sanctions being introduced which in the first instance results in implementation strategies which keep people out of corrective services processes.

Development of offenders subject to community based supervision is incorporated as part of the supervision program for each offender. Provision of development programs is not carried out as a separate activity in itself. As a result, separate information on the number of offenders completing personal development programs is not available.

In Western Australia prisoners are assessed as to the programs they need to undertake and these are offered to prisoners. Success is measured in terms of successful completion of these programs.”

Western Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors**Table 9.36: Descriptors, Prisons**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	100190	102926	97108
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	2,737	3,340	3,336
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	na	1457	1361
D601	Operational staff, public prisons		Number	na	1256	1159
D602	Other staff, public prisons		Number	na	201	202
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	na	196534
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	nc	na	35850
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	nc	na	160684
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population		Number	1868	2094	2119
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	675	733	744
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	48	64	53
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	1095	1252	1279
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	50	45	44
D901	Number of detention centres		Number	17	17	17
D902	Useable prison capacity		Number	1974	1985	2029
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open		Number	652	609	620
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure		Number	1322	1376	1409
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	150.0	165.1	164.8

Western Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness

Table 9.37: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	3.3	3.2	4.1
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)	1	Ratio	7.5	7.4	10.4
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)	1	Ratio	0.6	0.7	0.2
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total	2	%	nc	nc	3.3
S311	% prisoners on protection, open	2	%	nc	nc	0.0
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure	2	%	nc	nc	5.3
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	6	2	6
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.32	0.10	0.28
H4	Hospitalisation rate	3	%	nc	nc	1.51
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	12.23	12.36	12.32
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	12.76	12.95	13.03
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	11.86	11.95	11.87
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	95	105	104
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open		%	111	131	128
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure		%	87	94	94
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:	4				
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	na	na	na
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	na	na	na
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	na	na	na
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	na	na	na

- Notes: 1 The security classification of prisoner has been given rather than the institution. This is because a prisoner may escape from a medium security area of a maximum security institution or vice versa. A prisoner from a maximum security institution may also escape from a prison officer escort or public hospital.
- 2 Figures not available for 1992-93 and 1993-94.
- 3 Not available.
- 4 Not available in the categories requested.

Western Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.38: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year	1	%	nc	nc	nc
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	61.3	65.8	65.3
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:	2				
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	na	na	na
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	na	na	na
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	na	na	na
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	na	na	na
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	na	na	na
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	na	na	na

Notes: 1 Not available because there is no facility to link Corrective Services and Court records.

2 Not available in the categories requested.

Table 9.39: Unit cost and productivity, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	142.86	130.23	121.14
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	69.94	63.31	60.38
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	112.21	119.48	108.99
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	nc	nc	93
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	nc	nc	45
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	nc	nc	121
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	nc	1.4	1.6
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	nc	1.7	1.8
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	nc	10.4	10.5

WA, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency**Table 9.40: Descriptors, Community Custody**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	na	na	na
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	na	na	na
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	na	na	na
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	na	na	na
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders		Number	na	na	na
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year		Number	0	0	0
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	na	na	na

Table 9.41: Effectiveness, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	na	na	na
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons		%	na	na	na
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	na	na	na
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	na	na	na
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	na	na	na
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	na	na	na

Table 9.42: Unit cost and productivity, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	na	na	na
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	na	na	na
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	na	na	na

WA, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors and effectiveness**Table 9.43: Descriptors, Community Supervision**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	10355	12384	12181
P2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)			nc	179	183
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders			5426	5450	5101
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year			19842	19573	13858
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	435.8	429.9	396.7

Table 9.44: Effectiveness - Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	2.7	2.8	3.9
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons	1, 2	%	24.6	27.0	29.1
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS	1	%	72.7	70.2	67.1
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services	3	%	nc	nc	nc
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders	4		nc	63.1	61.3
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			3.5	3.4	2.1
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	3	%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	45.3	44.7	38.7

Notes: 1 These figures count Orders, NOT persons.

2 The following cases have been included in the numerator of G2: where the termination types of certain Orders do not distinguish between: "Due to charging with a new offence" and "Revoked for other reasons"; where termination types were ambiguous and could not be classed as either Successful or Unsuccessful; and where the termination type was not yet recorded even though the Order had expired.

3 Not available.

4 There are no reliable 1992-93 figures for hours worked. For 1993-94, the hours worked cover those of Work and Development Orders only. The 1994-95 figure includes all Work and Development Order hours plus some of the hours worked under other order types. Thus, figures for the last three years are incomplete and incomparable over time, and as such should be treated with caution. A comprehensive statistic for Hours Worked under all Work Orders may possibly be provided for the 1995-96 year.

5 Not available because there is no facility to link Corrective Services and Court records.

WA, 1992–93 to 1994–95, efficiency**Table 9.45:** Unit cost and productivity - Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	5.20	6.20	6.49
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	nc	40.5	36.8
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	nc	30.4	27.9

South Australia - jurisdictions own comments

“ The South Australian Department for Correctional Services is undertaking considerable reform which is targeted across a range of priorities. In particular:

- budget and staffing efficiencies are progressively being implemented;
- much emphasis is being placed on our staff in terms of their professional development and occupational health and safety;
- improvements in customer service and prisoner programs are being negotiated and implemented; and
- there is increased commercial activity within prison industries.

This reform is already being reflected in some of the indicators, and it is expected that a significant improvement will be seen over the next few years.

There has been a dramatic improvement on the cost per prisoner figure, which is the result of the Department's implementation of prison restructuring and improved work practices that allow the management of more prisoners with less staff. An additional contributor to the cost improvement is the significant savings in workers compensation costs achieved through a range of initiatives.

The relatively large number of small institutions in South Australia has presented some difficulties in achieving economies of scale; these limitations will be addressed in system-wide planning to be undertaken during 1995-96 to overcome the anticipated shortfall in prison accommodation.

The Department has made efforts to improve access to, and participation in, programs by increasing out of cell hours. Continuing efforts in this area will ensure that this trend continues.

The establishment of a corporate arm of prison industries and the alignment of commercial operations with private sector companies has resulted in an expanded range of work opportunities for prisoners.

Strong promotion of departmental prisoner educational courses has seen a large increase in prisoner participation. The Department is currently establishing an information system which will allow reliable reporting in this area.

The number of persons serving community supervision orders has increased and this has largely been the result of the Fine Option Scheme. Additional mechanisms for diverting offenders to the scheme have been introduced, and this has contributed in part to the decrease in fine defaulters in custody.

Although the escape rate has increased overall, there has been a decrease in the rate of escapes from secure prisons. Recent reorganisation of prison accommodation should assist in reducing the rate of escapes from open prisons.

”

South Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.46: Descriptors, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	65689	69378	68602
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	1,821	1,960	3,097
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	1142	1190	1059
D601	Operational staff, public prisons		Number	820	863	766
D602	Other staff, public prisons		Number	322	327	293
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	194067
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	nc	nc	20162
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	nc	nc	164291
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population		Number	1140	1228	1342
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	205	244	243
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	0	0	0
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	872	913	1028
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	63	71	71
D901	Number of detention centres	1	Number	8	8	8
D902	Useable prison capacity	2	Number	1194	1313	1239
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open	2	Number	252	262	260
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure	2	Number	690	979	979
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	101.5	108.7	118.6

- Notes: 1 James Nash House (which housed an average of 19 prisoners in 1994-95) — a facility owned and operated by the SA Health Commission — is not included in this figure.
- 2 Useable prison capacity at 30 June. Prisons accommodating multiple security classifications were categorised as secure accommodation, where breakdowns were not available.

South Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.47: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	2.3	2.3	2.5
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	8.8	7.8	11.1
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.9	0.9	0.6
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total	1	%	nc	nc	14.7
S311	% prisoners on protection, open	1	%	nc	nc	0.0
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure	1	%	nc	nc	17.9
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	4	6	7
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.35	0.49	0.52
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	nc	nc	nc
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	10.49	10.65	11.44
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	15.97	16.15	15.97
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	9.28	9.26	15.31
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate	2	%	95	94	108
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open	2	%	81	93	93
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure	2	%	136	101	112
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:					
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	nc
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	nc
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	nc
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	nc

Notes: 1 The average number of prisoners on protection is not available. The figures relate to the number of prisoners currently employed on 30 June 1995.

2 Prisons accommodating multiple security classifications were categorised as secure accommodation, where breakdowns were not available.

South Australia, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.48: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year	1	%	nc	nc	nc
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	1, 2	%	42.7	43.6	44.1
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:	3				
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	nc	nc	14.98
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	nc	nc	8.57
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	nc	nc	8.49
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	nc	nc	22.21
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	nc	nc	0.00
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	nc	nc	0.89

- Notes: 1 Prisoners released from a period of custody where at least one sentence was served during that time (fine defaulters excluded).
 2 Only individuals commencing a new custodial sentence (fine defaulters excluded) or a new community supervision order (fine option excluded) were counted.
 3 The average number of prisoners employed is not available. The figures relate to the number of prisoners employed on 30 June 1995.

Table 9.49: Unit cost and productivity - Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	153.39	150.31	133.64
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	107.48	94.00	91.70
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	189.91	175.01	153.73
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	nc	nc	145
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	nc	nc	83
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	nc	nc	149
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.0	1.0	1.3
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.4	1.4	1.8
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	3.5	3.8	4.6

SA, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency
Table 9.50: Descriptors, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	886	689	931
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	886	689	931
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	468
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	12	8	13
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders	1	Number	92	96	74
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year	2	Number	482	468	336
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	8.2	8.5	6.5

Notes: 1 This figure relates to prisoners on Home Detention.
 2 This figure relates to the completion of distinct periods of home Detention.

Table 9.51: Effectiveness, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	nc	nc	nc
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons	2	%	23.0	18.6	22.3
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	77.0	81.4	77.7
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	nc	nc	nc
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders	3		0	0	0
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			0	0	0
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	4	%	nc	nc	nc
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	4, 5	%	22.7	27.3	33.7

Notes: 1 It is currently not possible to determine if the reason for revocation relates to a new offence. Thus all revocations have been included in F2.
 2 Escapes and voluntary returns are included as revocations.
 3 Work orders do not form part of the conditions of Home Detention.
 4 Only successful completions were included.
 5 Only individuals commencing a new custodial sentence (Fine Defaulters excluded) or a new community supervision order (Fine Option excluded) were counted.

SA, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness and efficiency**Table 9.52: Unit cost and productivity, Community Custody**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	26.37	19.65	34.45
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	11.6	19.6	9.9
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	7.5	12.3	5.7

Table 9.53: Descriptors, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	10696	11735	12530
P2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	6297
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	202	192	198
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders		Number	6009	7419	7469
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year		Number	14401	18436	19187
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	535.1	656.8	660.3

Table 9.54: Effectiveness, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons		%	27.2	33.9	38.0
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS		%	72.8	66.1	62.0
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	nc	nc	nc
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/No. Offenders	2, 3		44.9	51.3	48.4
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders	3		1.2	1.2	1.2
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	4	%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	4, 5	%	30.2	29.5	34.9

Notes: See following page.

Notes for Table 9.57:

- 1 It is currently not possible to determine if the reason for revocation relates to a new offence. Thus all revocations have been included in G2.
- 2 The ratio of hours worked per offender has decreased between 1993–94 and 1994–95 as a result of delays in the provision of data relating to the number of hours worked.
- 3 The method of collecting data was revised in 1992–93, with the loss of some information on the hours worked in that year. To calculate the ratio for each of the years, the denominator used was the number of unique continuous periods of contact in the year rather than the number of unique individuals. Includes Fine Option undertakings.
- 4 These figures relate to individuals who completed a continuous period of community supervision, possibly involving a number of orders, some of which may have not been completed successfully. Periods of supervision involving only Fine Option undertakings were excluded.
- 5 Only individuals commencing a new custodial sentence (Fine Defaulters excluded) or a new community supervision order (Fine Option excluded) were counted.

Table 9.55: Unit cost and productivity, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	4.87	4.33	4.55
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	47.1	60.5	64.9
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	29.8	38.7	37.7

Tasmania - jurisdictions own comments

“ Tasmania welcomes the development of national indicators in Corrective Services which enable some comparison to be made between jurisdictions.

While the data in this collection is useful, most of it has been collected retrospectively, using existing information systems. Improved reliability and validity can be anticipated as information systems are developed and adjusted to meet the needs of this collection.

One matter of particular concern is the treatment of asset costs and corporate overheads. It seems probable that there is a lack of comparability in this area.

The information in this collection indicates that Tasmania has the second lowest imprisonment rate in the nation (74 per 100,000 population by comparison with the national average of 115 per 100,000).

This is associated with a low prison occupancy rate (63% while most jurisdictions are over 100%).

These figures are consistent with the policy of using imprisonment as a last resort, and this is supported by a high use of community supervision (505 per 100,000 by comparison with the national average of 374 per 100,000).

Community supervision includes Probation and Community Service Orders. These have a successful completion rate of 93%. The average unit cost of community supervision is \$4.07 per day. A typical order lasts for 12 months and thus has a unit cost equivalence to 11 days in prison. In general community based sanctions are considered more constructive, except with more serious and recalcitrant offenders.

While the low rate of utilisation of existing prison facilities results in a high per prisoner cost, the overall cost of corrective services to the community is the lowest in the nation (\$33 per capita per annum by comparison with the national average of \$49 per capita per annum).

Within prisons the rate of employment of inmates is the highest in the nation and the high level of involvement in personal development and vocational programs is achieved through close co-operation with TAFE.

Tasmania has not been able to provide the required data on recidivism but has commenced the development of an information system which will enable this.”

Tasmania, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors**Table 9.56: Descriptors, Prisons**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	10900	11956	13067
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	0	0	0
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	242	251	232
D601	Operational staff, public prisons		Number	175	178	172
D602	Other staff, public prisons	1	Number	67	73	60
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets		\$'000	21120	23315	17449
D201	- open prisons		\$'000	3270	3253	3016
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	17850	20062	14433
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population		Number	261	253	262
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	86	79	78
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	0	0	0
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	166	166	178
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	9	8	6
D901	Number of detention centres		Number	6	6	6
D902	Useable prison capacity		Number	418	418	418
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open		Number	106	106	106
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure		Number	312	312	312
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	74.5	71.9	74.2

Note: 1 1994-95 figure includes 5 FTE staff from Head Office.

Tasmania, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness

Table 9.57: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.8	1.2	1.5
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	2.3	2.5	5.1
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.0	0.6	0.0
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total		%	9.6	9.5	9.9
S311	% prisoners on protection, open		%	0.0	0.0	0.0
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure		%	14.3	13.8	14.1
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	0	3	0
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.00	1.19	0.00
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	8.58	7.16	8.19
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	11.23	11.08	11.52
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	13.27	14.78	13.83
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	10.1	10.1	10.07
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	62	60	63
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open		%	81	74	73
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure		%	56	56	59
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:					
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	23.73
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	0.68
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	0
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	54.24

Tasmania, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.58: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:					
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	18.80	16.22	12.98
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	19.18	20.96	19.47
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	23.40	20.17	13.36
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	23.79	18.98	30.53
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	0.00	0.00	0.00
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	3.45	3.95	3.05

Table 9.59 Unit cost and productivity, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	114.48	129.46	136.55
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	50.70	59.81	127.53
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	138.13	129.99	140.35
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	81	92	67
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	38	41	39
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	102	115	78
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.1	1.0	1.1
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.5	1.4	1.5
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	3.9	3.5	4.3

Tasmania, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency

Table 9.60: Descriptors - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	0	0	0
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	0	0	0
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	0	0	0
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	0	0	0
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders		Number	0	0	0
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year		Number	0	0	0
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 9.61: Effectiveness - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	na	na	na
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons		%	na	na	na
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	na	na	na
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	na	na	na
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	na	na	na
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	na	na	na

Table 9.62: Unit cost and productivity - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	na	na	na
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	na	na	na
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	na	na	na

Tasmania, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.63: Descriptors - Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	2184	2507	2650.6
P2	Value of Assets		\$'000	380	444	470
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	53	53	53
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders		Number	1675.31	1253.66	1783
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year		Number	2240	1941	1837
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	478.5	356.5	504.8

Table 9.64: Effectiveness - Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	7.0	5.5	7.3
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons		%	0.0	0.0	0.0
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS		%	93.0	94.5	92.7
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	2.1	1.2	1.7
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders	1		77.0	67.0	66.0
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc

Note: 1 Average hours per offender for CSO only.

Table 9.65: Unit cost and productivity - Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	3.57	5.48	4.07
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	44.1	33.9	43.0
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	31.9	23.9	34.0

Northern Territory - jurisdictions own comments

“ *The Northern Territory is keen to participate in the development of national indicators between jurisdictions, but has concerns about the inclusion of information that has not been standardised across the jurisdictions. Consequently, caution must be exercised when making comparisons between the States and Territories.*

In interpreting the Northern Territory's statistics, it is important to note that there are only two secure prisons in the Territory, one in Darwin and the other in Alice Springs, some 1500 kms apart. Of necessity, each is a multi functional reception and remand facility, holding all security levels, both male and female. This factor impacts on cost and efficiency aspects of the administration of the prison system in the Northern Territory.

More importantly, a mix of factors, including the comparatively youthful age of the population, the transient nature of some groups, and the economic disabilities of others, combined with the effects of isolation and cultural factors, have given rise to the Territory experiencing the highest imprisonment rate in Australia.

In spite of these factors, recurrent expenditure per offender per day compares reasonably well with other jurisdictions. It is not the highest in Australia, nor is it significantly out of line with cost trends elsewhere, suggesting that corrective services in the Northern Territory are administered with acceptable efficiency. However, when the aggregate cost of corrective services is viewed in relation to the Territory's small population, the recurrent cost per capita is seen to be the highest in Australia.

While imprisonment rates are high, it should be noted that, in appropriate cases, the Territory is making successful use of alternatives to imprisonment. Community supervision orders and community custody orders are an important feature of Corrective Services in the Northern Territory, *with the Territory having the highest proportion of the population serving these orders.* The rate of successful completion of orders compares favourably with Australian averages.

”

Northern Territory, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.66: Descriptors - Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING						
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1, 2	\$'000	24784	24684	25286
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	219	323	360
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	289	288	288
D601	Operational staff, public prisons	3	Number	255	257	257
D602	Other staff, public prisons		Number	34	31	31
ASSETS						
D2	Value of Assets	4	\$'000	17150	17305	17480
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	3550	3465	3530
D202	- secure prisons		\$'000	13600	13840	13950
PRISONER NUMBERS						
D8	Average Total Prisoner population		Number	434	447	465
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	97	95	76
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	0	0	0
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	325	340	378
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	12	12	11
D901	Number of detention centres		Number	3	3	3
D902	Useable prison capacity	5	Number	405	405	425
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open		Number	100	100	100
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure		Number	305	305	325
D10	Imprisonment rate		Ratio	373.4	384.6	393.9

Notes: 1 Includes estimated employer superannuation contributions.

2 Excludes Optometry, Radiography, Dental and Ear, Nose and Throat specialist medical treatment as no figures are available.

3 Includes industries staff as they are uniformed officers.

4 Deprival value as calculated by the Australian Valuation Service.

5 Flexible number of prisoners from Alice Springs Gaol were held at the new Prison site as an annexe of the existing gaol. New prison to open in 1996.

Northern Territory, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness

Table 9.67: Effectiveness - Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	1.2	2.5	1.7
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	4.1	2.1	3.9
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)	1	Ratio	0.3	2.6	1.3
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total		%	0.0	0.0	2.2
S311	% prisoners on protection, open		%	nc	nc	0.0
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure		%	nc	nc	2.6
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	1	1	1
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	0.23	0.22	0.22
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	nc	nc	nc
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	9.35	9.45	7.92
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	15	15	16
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	8	8	6.55
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	107	110	109
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open	2	%	97	95	76
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure	2	%	110	115	120
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:					
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	4
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	2
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	0
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	17

Notes: 1 Includes minimum security prisoners from outside working parties.

2 Flexible number of prisoners from Alice Springs Gaol were held at the new Prison site - reflects transition to new prison.

Northern Territory, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency

Table 9.68: Effectiveness, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
RECIDIVISM						
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year	1	%	nc	nc	43.5
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	49.2
REPARATION						
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:	2, 3				
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities	3	%	8.99	6.04	7.53
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture	3	%	5.99	8.50	4.09
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries	3	%	14.06	14.54	10.75
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services	3	%	35.25	33.11	40.00
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing	3	%	0.00	0.00	0.00
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work	3	%	9.68	10.29	6.67

Notes: 1 Existing records in superseded computer system are corrupt.

2 Includes all employed inmates within these six categories - excluding education, hospital, court and remand.

3 Calculated using total prison population which includes remand prisoners who do not work.

Table 9.69: Unit cost and productivity - Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	154.97	149.21	146.76
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	96.42	97.96	138.01
E1s	- for secure prisons		\$	146.49	137.48	130.87
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	40	39	38
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	37	36	46
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	40	39	36
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.5	1.6	1.6
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	1.7	1.7	1.8
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	12.8	14.4	15.0

NT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency**Table 9.70: Descriptors - Community Custody**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	189	197	214
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1	\$'000	189	197	214
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	0	0	0
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	5	5	5
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders		Number	29	21	25
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year		Number	101	69	55
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	25.0	18.1	21.2

Note: 1 Existing records in superseded computer system are corrupt

Table 9.71: Effectiveness - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
	SUPERVISION AND REPARATION					
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	8.9	11.6	10.9
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons		%	2.0	1.4	0.0
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	89.1	87.0	89.1
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	nc	nc	nc
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			0	0	0
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			0	0	0
	RECIDIVISM					
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	1	%	nc	nc	18.8
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	1	%	nc	12.5	nc

Note: 1 Existing records in superseded computer system are corrupt.

Table 9.72: Unit cost and productivity - Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	17.84	25.68	23.44
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	7.3	5.3	6.3
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	5.8	4.2	5.0

NT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness and efficiency
Table 9.73: Descriptors, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure	1	\$'000	3703	3858	4334
P2	Value of Assets		\$'000	0	0	0
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	63	63	63
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders		Number	1486	1383	1336
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year		Number	3642	nc	2206
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	1278.6	1190.0	1131.6

Note: 1 Includes estimated employer superannuation contributions.

Table 9.74: Effectiveness, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence	1	%	nc	nc	2.5
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons	1	%	21.5	nc	19.4
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS	1	%	78.5	nc	78.0
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services	2	%	nc	nc	nc
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders	3		15.0	14.0	nc
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			nc	nc	nc
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year	4	%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	4	%	nc	nc	nc

Notes: 1 1993-94 data cannot be matched due to change in computer system.

2 Personal development records not computerised.

3 Community Service Orders only. 1994-95 data unavailable due to change in computer system.

4 Existing records in superseded computer system are corrupt.

Table 9.75: Unit cost and productivity, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	6.82	7.64	8.88
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	34.6	32.2	31.1
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	23.6	22.0	21.2

Australian Capital Territory - jurisdictions own comments

“ The Corrective Services Performance Indicators 1994-95 highlight trends and initiatives in corrective services across Australia and provide for the ACT important benchmarks against the delivery of service.

ACT Corrective Services currently operates a community based corrections unit, a remand facility and, with effect from September 1995, a Periodic Detention Centre. Statistics on the Periodic Detention Centre's operation are not incorporated in this Report.

The ACT does not currently have Community Custody Orders as a sentencing option and has no full time prison facility. NSW is contracted to provide long term prison services to the ACT on a cost recovery basis.

The ACT data demonstrates increasing effectiveness and efficiency within the community based corrections area, in the supervision of offenders on various orders and parolees, and in the management of ACT custodial facilities.

effectiveness outcomes reveal that in the ACT:

- the cost per offender per day for the Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) has been reduced from \$440.94 to \$402.03 (9 per cent) during the past year and this downward trend is continuing;
- the cost per prisoner per day, for all prisoners (averaging the overall costs of inmates held in NSW and the BRC) is estimated to be in the order of \$204 per day over 1994–95 which is consistent with interstate benchmarks;
- the cost per offender on community supervision in 1994–95 is well within Australian benchmarks at \$5.66 per day;
- the imprisonment rate in 1994–95 of 29.5 per 100,000 adult resident persons compared to the Australian average of 115.

Efficiency indicators show that in the ACT:

- the overall operational cost of all facets of ACT Corrective Services is being reduced at a time when demand is increasing.

Comprehensive new sentencing legislation, known as the Sentencing and Release of Offenders Bill, is currently being drafted to expand and streamline sentencing options available to ACT Courts and prisoner release options.

It is anticipated that the workplace reforms currently being negotiated between ACT Corrective Services and the Community and Public Sector Union - ACT Branch, will provide opportunity for greater efficiency in the delivery of services.”

ACT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors**Table 9.76: Descriptors, Prisons**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
	EXPENDITURE AND STAFFING	1				
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure	2	\$'000	3130	3060	2790
D105	Revenue from prison activities		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
D6	Full -time staff, public prisons		Number	nc	nc	nc
D601	Operational staff, public prisons		Number	nc	nc	nc
D602	Other staff, public prisons		Number	nc	nc	nc
	ASSETS					
D2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
D201	- Open prisons		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
D202	- Secure prisons		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
	PRISONER NUMBERS					
D8	Average Total Prisoner population	3	Number	17	19	19
D801o	Average No. Male prisoners , open		Number	nc	nc	0
D802o	Average No. Female prisoners , open		Number	nc	nc	0
D801s	Average No. Male prisoners, secure		Number	nc	nc	18
D802s	Average No. Female prisoners, secure		Number	nc	nc	1
D901	Number of detention centres		Number	nc	nc	nc
D902	Useable prison capacity		Number	nc	nc	nc
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open		Number	nc	nc	nc
D902s	Useable prison capacity - secure		Number	nc	nc	nc
D10	Imprisonment rate	4	Ratio	7.6	8.4	8.4

Notes: 1 Figures in his table reflect figures for the ACT remand facility only. The ACT contracts the services of NSW Corrective Services for ACT sentenced prisoners and pays for this service on a cost per prisoner per day basis. The figures are inclusive of a proportion of total ACT Corrective Services Policy and Coordination Unit costs attributable to the Remand Centre.

2 Figures reflect ACT's Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) only.

3 BRC figures only.

4 BRC figures only. The addition of ACT sentenced prisoners held in NSW facilities increases these imprisonment rates to 32.1(1992-93) ; 33.9 (1993-94); and 29.5 (1994-95) per 100,000 adult population.

ACT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness**Table 9.77: Effectiveness, Prisons**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
CONTAINMENT AND SUPERVISION						
S11	Escape Rate (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	nc	nc	nc
S111	Escape Rate, open (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	nc	nc	nc
S112	Escape Rate, secure (No. escapes per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	nc	nc	nc
S31	% prisoners on protection, Total		%	nc	nc	nc
S311	% prisoners on protection, open		%	nc	nc	nc
S312	% prisoners on protection, secure		%	nc	nc	nc
PRISONER CARE						
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody		Number	0	0	0
H11	Death Rate (deaths per 100 prisoner years)		Ratio	nc	nc	nc
H4	Hospitalisation rate		%	nc	nc	nc
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours		hours	nc	nc	nc
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open		hours	nc	nc	nc
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure		hours	nc	nc	nc
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate		%	nc	nc	nc
E8o	Prison utilisation rate, open		%	nc	nc	nc
E8s	Prison utilisation rate, secure		%	nc	nc	nc
PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT						
R6	Percentage of discharged prisoners, who served sentences of at least 3 months, who have completed an education module:					
R601V	% discharged long term inmates, completed Vocational training		%	nc	nc	nc
R601S	% discharged long term inmates, completed Secondary education		%	nc	nc	nc
R601T	% discharged long term inmates, completed Tertiary		%	nc	nc	nc
R601O	% discharged long term inmates, completed Other training		%	nc	nc	nc

ACT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, effectiveness and efficiency**Table 9.78: Effectiveness, Prisons**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
	RECIDIVISM					
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc
	REPARATION	1				
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category:					
R201	% prisoners employed, Manufacturing activities		%	nc	nc	nc
R202	% prisoners employed, Horticulture		%	nc	nc	nc
R203	% prisoners employed, Service Industries		%	nc	nc	nc
R204	% prisoners employed, Prison Services		%	nc	nc	nc
R205	% prisoners employed, Printing		%	nc	nc	nc
R206	% prisoners employed, Community Work		%	nc	nc	nc

Note: 1 Separate figures on the employment status of ACT prisoners in NSW facilities are not available.

Table 9.79: Unit cost and productivity, Prisons

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day		\$	nc	nc	nc
E1o	- for open prisons		\$	nc	nc	nc
E1s	- for secure prisons	1	\$	515.31	480.09	415.02
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure		\$'000	nc	nc	nc
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	nc	nc	nc
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	nc	nc	nc
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons		Ratio	nc	nc	nc

Note: 1 Belconnen Remand Centre only.

ACT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors, effectiveness, efficiency**Table 9.80: Descriptors, Community Custody**

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Q1	Total Recurrent expenditure less Own Source Revenue		\$'000	0	0	0
Q1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	0	0	0
Q2	Value of Assets		\$'000	na	na	na
Q6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	na	na	na
O1	Total number of persons serving Community Custody Orders		Number	0	0	0
O2	Number of Community Custody Orders Completed in year		Number	na	na	na
O3	Community Custody Rate (No. persons serving CCOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: 1 ACT does not currently have a Community Custody as a sentencing option.

Table 9.81: Effectiveness, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
SUPERVISION AND REPARATION						
F1	% persons who had their CCS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	na	na	na
F2	% persons who had their CCS revoked for other reasons		%	na	na	na
F3	% persons who successfully completed a CCS		%	na	na	na
V1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services		%	na	na	na
W1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
W2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			na	na	na
RECIDIVISM						
L1	% released CCO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	na	na	na
L2	% released CCO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	na	na	na

Table 9.82: Unit cost and productivity, Community Custody

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
C1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	na	na	na
L11	Offenders/Operational staff		Ratio	na	na	na
L12	Offenders/Total staff		Ratio	na	na	na

ACT, 1992–93 to 1994–95, descriptors

Table 9.83: Descriptors, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
P1T	Total recurrent expenditure		\$'000	1540.38	1524.46	1623.6
P2	Value of Assets		\$'000	nc	nc	1900
P6	Total Full -time staff (FTE)		Number	33	32	29
A1	Total No. of persons serving Community Supervision Orders	1	Number	963	932	786
A2	Number of Community Supervision Orders Completed in year		Number	nc	nc	800.62
A3	Community Supervision Rate (No. persons serving CSOs per 100,000 population)		Ratio	433.1	413.8	348.1

Note: 1 Significant decrease in 1994-95 figure is due to the inclusion of resubmit cases in the previous years as part of the total offender numbers.

Table 9.84: Effectiveness, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
REPARATION / SUPERVISION						
G1	% persons who had their CSS revoked & been charged with a new offence		%	nc	nc	15.3
G2	% persons who had their CSS revoked for other reasons		%	nc	nc	0.0
G3	% persons who successfully completed a CSS		%	nc	nc	84.7
X1	% of total offenders taking personal development courses provided by or on referral from Corrective Services	1	%	3.8	6.7	16.7
Z1	Number of hours worked in a year/ No. Offenders			nc	nc	83.2
Z2	Number of work orders in a year/ No. Offenders			nc	nc	nc
RECIDIVISM						
J1	% released CSO offenders who are reconvicted within 1 year		%	nc	nc	nc
J2	% released CSO offenders who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs		%	nc	nc	nc

Note: 1 Significant increase in 1994-95 figures is due partially to the inclusion of resubmit cases in the previous years as part of the total offender numbers.

Table 9.85: Unit cost and productivity, Community Supervision

<i>Code</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
U1	Total Costs/Offender/Day		\$	4.38	4.48	5.66
U2	Offenders / Operational staff		Ratio	36.6	40.7	43.4
U3	Offenders / Total staff		Ratio	28.8	29.3	27.5

9.7 Definitions and explanatory notes

Definition of prison descriptors

	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Explanation/definition</i>
D1T	Total recurrent expenditure	Comprises: Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries; Maintenance and Working expenses; Grants and subsidies; Other services; Depreciation; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of Corrective Services; Contracted prison management services; Other recurrent costs; Revenue from prison activities; and overheads. Each of these components are defined below.
D105	Revenue from prison activities	Comprises all revenue raised and retained by prison activities. Equals the sum of: Collections from prison industries; industries sales; revenue from the sale of manufacturing, stores and plant; and Other revenue.
D6	Full time staff, public prisons	Sum of D601 and D602.
D601	Operational staff, public prisons	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff directly employed on an annual basis (ie., excluding labour employed a contract basis), comprising: Custodial officers (includes governors, deputy governors, senior assistant superintendents, senior prison officers, prison officers, first-class prison officers).
D602	Other staff, public prisons	Full time equivalent (FTE) staff directly employed on an annual basis (ie., excluding labour employed a contract basis), comprising: management and administrative staff at prisons and head office; teachers; medical officers; industry personnel.
D201	Value of assets, open prisons	The value of assets attributable to prisons classified as 'open'. Equals the value of land, buildings, machinery and other assets under the direct control of 'open' prisons plus the share of corporate assets attributable to 'open' prisons.
D202	Value of assets, secure prisons	The value of assets attributable to prisons classified as 'secure'. Equals the value of land, buildings, machinery and other assets under the direct control of 'secure' prisons plus the share of corporate assets attributable to 'secure' prisons.
D8	Average total prisoner population	Sum of male and female prisoners held in open and secure prisons. The annual daily average number of prisoners on hand equals the sum of daily prisoner numbers divided by the number of days in the year (365.25, including leap years).
D901	Number of detention centres	A detention centre is a gazetted prison or remand centre for adult offenders, operated or administered by State and Territory correctional agencies. Includes all prisons which are privately managed under contract to government correctional agencies, but excludes all centres used for Community Custody.
D902o	Useable prison capacity - open	Current Design Capacity (defined below) for open (secure) prison facilities. Where a prison has facilities for both open and secure prisoners, figure includes only that portion of the prison designed to hold open (secure) prisoners.
D902s	- secure	
D10	Imprisonment rate	Equals the Average total prisoner population (D8) divided by the population (in 100,000s) aged 17 years and over.

Definition of prison effectiveness indicators

	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Explanation/definition</i>
S11	Escape Rate	Total number of escapes from open and secure prisons in twelve month period ending 30 June, divided by the product of 100 multiplied by the average annual prisoner population, multiplied by 100.
S31	% prisoners on protection	Total number of protection prisoners in both open and secure facilities divided by the total prisoner population, multiplied by 100.
H1	Total Number of prisoner deaths in custody	Includes: <i>(i) the death wherever occurring of a person who is in prison custody...;</i> <i>(ii) the death wherever occurring of a person whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care whilst in such custody or detention;</i> <i>(iii) the death wherever occurring of a person who dies or is fatally injured in the process of ... prison officers attempting to detain that person; and</i> <i>(iv) the death wherever occurring of a person who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody...</i> (Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody 1991, p. 190) Data sourced from <i>Australian Deaths in Custody & Custody related Police Operations</i> , Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra
H11	Death Rate	Total number of deaths in prison custody divided by the product of 100 multiplied by the total prisoner population.
H4	Hospitalisation rate	Equals the total number of prisoner Occupied Bed Days, in both public and prison hospitals, divided by the product of the estimated total number of prisoner days.
H6	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours	Equals the weighted sum of out of cell hours for open and secure prisoners. Weights used are the share of the total prisoner population.
H601	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, open	Equals the weighted sum of out of cell hours for open prisoners. Weights used are the share of the open prisoner population.
H602	Weighted average Out of Cell Hours, secure	Equals the weighted sum of out of cell hours for secure prisoners. Weights used are the share of the secure prisoner population.
E8	Total Prison utilisation rate	Equals the average total prisoner population divided by useable prison capacity, multiplied by 100.
R6	Percentage of discharged long term inmates who completed an education module	Long term inmates are those serving sentences of three months or more. An education 'module' is usually a building block used to construct a course provided by a institute of Technical and Further Education. For further explanation, see ACVETS1994.
Y1	% released prisoners who are reconvicted within 1 year	Measures the proportion of sentenced prisoners — not subject to further supervision upon release — who are reconvicted within twelve months of being released from gaol.
Y2	% released prisoners who are charged & returned to Corrections within 2 yrs	Measures the proportion of sentenced prisoners — not subject to further supervision upon release — who return to Corrective Services within two years of completing a gaol sentence.
R2	Percentage of prisoners employed by work category	Equals the number of prisoners employed in each industry category, divided by the total average prisoner population. Industry categories are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), explained in ABS Cat. No. 1292.0.

Definitions of unit cost and productivity indicators

	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Explanation/definition</i>
E1	Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day	Equals total recurrent expenditure divided by the total number of prisoner days. The <i>total number of prisoner days</i> equals the total prisoner population multiplied by the number of days in the year (365.25).
E1o	- for open prisons	Equals recurrent expenditure on open prisons divided by the total number of open prisoner days. The <i>total number of open prisoner days</i> equals the open prisoner population multiplied by the number of days in the year (365.25).
E1s	- for secure prisons	Equals recurrent expenditure on secure prisons divided by the total number of secure prisoner days. The <i>total number of secure prisoner days</i> equals the secure prisoner population multiplied by the number of days in the year (365.25).
E7	Assets per prisoner, Total	Total prison assets divided by average total prisoner population.
E7o	Assets per prisoner, open	Open prison assets divided by average open prisoner population.
E7s	Assets per prisoner, secure	Secure prison assets divided by average secure prisoner population.
E9	Prisoner to total staff ratio, publicly operated prisons	Total average number of prisoners held in publicly managed prisons divided by Full-time staff, public prisons.
E901	Prisoner to Operational staff ratio, publicly operated prisons	Total average number of prisoners held in publicly managed prisons divided by Operational staff, public prisons.
E902	Prisoner to Other staff ratio, publicly operated prisons	Total average number of prisoners held in publicly managed prisons divided by Other staff, public prisons.

Definitions of variables

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Definition</i>
overheads	<i>Overheads</i> are the costs incurred by umbrella departments who perform functions such as regulation and monitoring, new prisons development and overall corporate support for Corrective Services.
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	Equals the sum of: Salaries, wages and allowances; Payments of long service and recreation leave; Redundancy payments; Overtime; Workers compensation; Fringe benefits tax; Payroll tax; and Superannuation contributions by employers.
Maintenance expenses	Payments for the upkeep of Corrective Services facilities and lease premises.
Working expenses	Equals the sum of expenditure on: Rent; Other building expenses (excluding maintenance); Subsistence and transport; Motor vehicles; Fees for services rendered; gas and electricity; Post and telecommunications; Stores and printing; Audit fees; Bad debts; and Other working expenses.
Expenditure incurred by other Departments on behalf of Corrective Services	Captures payments such as Health Commission expenditure on prisoners.
Contracted prison services	Contract fees for private management of prison operations.
Other recurrent costs NEC	Equals the sum of: Consultant fees; Contract fees for cleaning, transportation and other services (excluding consultant fees and fees for contracted prison services).
deprival value	Deprival Value is defined as the loss incurred by an organisation if it is deprived of the service potential or future economic benefits of an asset. A full explanation of deprival value is given in SCNPMGTE 1994.
escapee	A person who has escaped from a prison or from the custody of a prison officer. It does not include persons who have absconded from unsupervised leave, work release, home detention, parole or facilities which are not gazetted prisons.
Protection prisoner	A prisoner who is separated from the general prison population for his/her own safety. Includes prisoners which cannot be placed in the normal system for reasons of protection and are incarcerated in special purpose prisons. It does not include prisoners segregated for disciplinary or medical reasons.
Occupied Bed Day	The number of occupied bed-days is defined as the total number of days of stay of all patients/clients who were formally admitted for an episode of care and who underwent separation...during the financial year. For further explanation, see National Health Data Committee 1994, p.5-A9.
hospital	Includes: acute care hospitals; same-day establishments; psychiatric hospitals; alcohol and drug hospitals; nursing homes; and hostels and hospices.
out of cell hours	Out of cell hours is the time prisoners are not confined to cells. It includes meal times, exercise time, work and study time and recreation time.
module	A unit of training in which a client may enrol and be formally assessed. A module is the shortest training program reported to the Australian Committee on Vocational and Training Statistics (ACVETS) and is usually a building block used to construct a course (see ACVETS 1994 , p.96).

Definitions of variables (continued)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Manufacturing	ASIC code 2 (Manufacturing) minus 26 (Paper, Paper products, Printing & Publishing) minus 27 (Chemical, Petroleum & Coal Products)
Horticulture	ASIC code 0 (Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing)
Service industries	ASIC code 91 (Entertainment & Recreational services) plus 92 (Restaurants, Hotels & Clubs) plus 93 (Personal Services) minus 9340 (Laundries & Dry Cleaning)
Prison Services	ASIC code 9340 (Laundries & Dry Cleaning) plus 8493 (Prisons and reformatories)
Printing	ASIC code 26 (Paper, Paper products, Printing & Publishing)
Community Work	ASIC code 82 (Education, Museum & Library Services) plus 83 (Welfare & religious institutions) plus 84 (Other community services) minus 8493 (Prisons and Reformatories)
Open prison	Includes all prisons used to contain prisoners previously classed as High and Medium security in the AIC's National System for the Security classification of Prisoners (see AIC 1993).
Secure prison	Includes all prisons used to contain prisoners previously classed as Low security in the AIC's National System for the security classification of prisoners (see AIC 1993). Includes Queensland Work Outreach Camps (WORC)
Secure prisoner	Prisoners previously classed as High and Medium security in AIC 1993.
Open prisoner	Prisoners previously classed as Low security in AIC 1993 are divided into 'Secure' and 'Open' categories depending on the type of facility in which they are housed. For example, a prisoner who is considered a minimum security risk, but is accommodated in a High or Medium security prison would be classed as a 'Secure' prisoner. However, if this same prisoner were accommodated in a Low security prison, he/she would be classified as 'Open'. Under this system, the type of facilities a prisoner is housed in determine their security classification, rather than any nominal classification given to them by Corrective Services upon reception.

Definitions — community custody and supervision

Similar definitions to those for prisons apply for Community Custody and Supervision.

APPENDIX : CALCULATION OF EXTRA ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED IMPRISONMENT RATE

Table 9.86: Estimated cost of higher imprisonment rates, 1994–95

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>QLD</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>TAS</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>AUST</i>
Prisoners per 100,000 adults, 1984-85	87.5	63.6	104.8	146.5	68.9	74.6	309.9	8.0	87.8
Prisoners per 100,000 adults, 1994-95	135.9	71.8	109.2	164.8	118.6	74.2	393.9	8.6	114.8
Cost per prisoner per day (\$) ¹	137.90	147.30	121.37	121.14	133.64	136.54	146.76	402.03	134.41
State Adult Population, 30 June 1995 (100,000s)	46.18	34.21	24.5	12.86	11.31	3.53	1.18	2.26	136.03
Estimated total cost in 1994-5 with 1984-85 imprisonment rates (\$'000) ²	203542	117056	113823	83360	38045	13140	19612	2653	593438
Actual total cost in 1994-95 with 1994-95 imprisonment rates (\$'000) ³	316199	132124	118580	93772	65505	13067	24926	2790	766963
Actual cost: Estimated cost	1.55	1.13	1.04	1.12	1.72	0.99	1.27	1.05	1.29
EXTRA COST OF HIGHER IMPRISONMENT RATE (\$'000) ^{4, 5, 6}	112657	15068	4757	10412	27460	-73	5314	137	180583

- 1 NSW cost per prisoner per day includes the cost of court security and inmate transport.
- 2 Calculated by multiplying the 1984-85 imprisonment rate by the 1994-95 adult population. This gives an estimate of what the prison population would be in 1994-95 if the 1984-85 imprisonment rate still held. This estimate is then multiplied by the annual cost (equals daily cost times 365.25) in 1994-95 of keeping a prisoner.
- 3 Figures correspond to indicator D1T, Recurrent Expenditure less Own Source Revenue.
- 4 Equals difference between the actual and estimated cost.
- 5 Open and secure classification prisoners have very different costs. This analysis assumes that 1994-95 distribution of prisoners across both security classes is unchanged from the distribution in 1984-85. In other words, this analysis assumes that the increase in inmate numbers occurred evenly across both security classes. This is not the case in NSW, where the increase was due solely to the rise in open security inmates.
- 6 This analysis ignores costs associated with building new gaols or gaols where there are wing closures or where the number of inmates is lower than full capacity. For example, if fewer inmates were kept in the present centres, then the financial cost per inmate would be increased.

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