
8 Corrective services

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1) and are available from the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018).

This chapter reports on the performance of corrective services, which include prison custody and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders (for example, parole and community work orders). Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter generally does not extend to:

- youth justice (reported on in chapter 17, Youth justice services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are usually the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (reported on in chapter 6, Police services)
- people held in facilities such as immigration detention centres.

Further information on the Report on Government Services including other reported service areas, the glossary and list of abbreviations is available at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

8.1 Profile of corrective services

Service overview

The operation of corrective services is significantly influenced by, and in turn influences, other components of the criminal justice system such as police services and courts. The management of prisoners and of offenders serving community corrections orders is the core business of all corrective services agencies. However, the legislative frameworks governing and impacting on corrective services, for example sentencing acts, vary widely. The scope of the responsibilities of these agencies also varies, for example, functions administered by corrective services in one jurisdiction may be administered by a different justice sector agency in another, such as the management of prisoners held in court cells.

Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions maintained government-operated prison facilities during the reporting period while private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA). No detention centres operated during the reporting period as periodic detention was abolished as a sentencing option in NSW in 2010 and in the ACT as of 1 July 2016. A very small number of detainees with uncompleted orders continued to be supervised during the reporting period under arrangements that did not involve being held in a periodic detention centre.

Community corrections is responsible for administering a range of non-custodial sanctions and also manages prisoners who are released into the community and continue to be subject to corrective services supervision. These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention).

No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision. In some jurisdictions, community corrections responsibility includes managing offenders on supervised bail orders. Table 8A.21 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated in each jurisdiction during the reporting period.

Funding

Nationally in 2016-17, expenditure (net of revenues) on corrective services was \$3.1 billion for prisons and \$0.5 billion for community corrections¹ (table 8A.1). Expenditure plus depreciation (matching expenditure reporting by other justice sector agencies) was \$4.1 billion – a real increase of 7.2 per cent from 2015-16 (table 8A.2). Changes in expenditure need to be considered in the context of the growth in corrective services populations over time.

Size and scope of sector

Prison custody

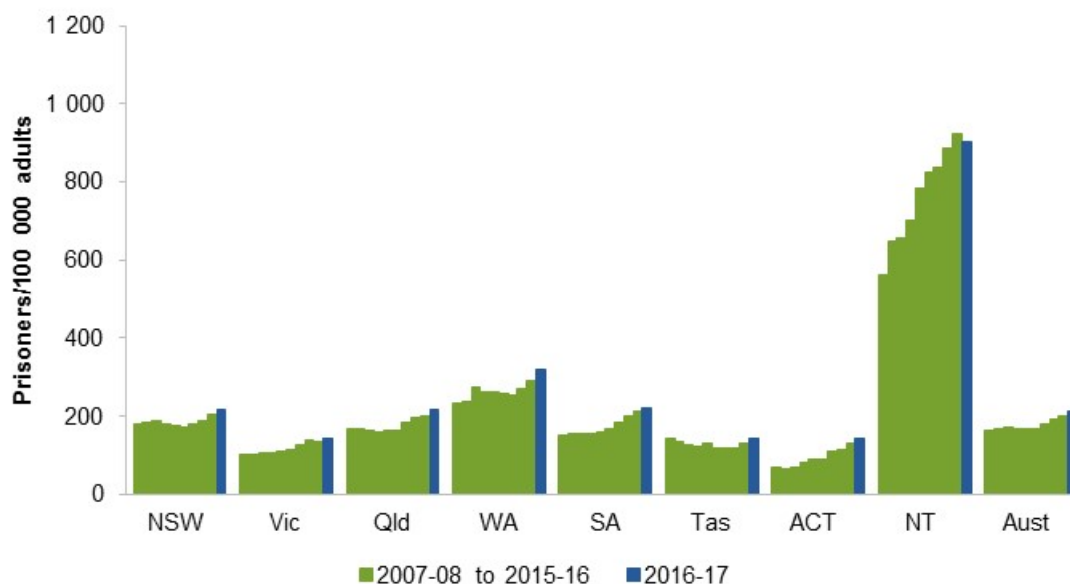
Corrective services operated 114 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2017, comprising 88 government-operated prisons, 10 privately-operated prisons, four transitional centres, and twelve 24-hour court cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.3).

On average, 40 059 people per day were held in Australian prisons during 2016-17 (table 8A.4), of which 79.1 per cent were held in secure facilities. A daily average of 7375 prisoners (18.4 per cent of the prisoner population), were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.4). Nationally, females represented 8.1 per cent of the daily average prison population, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners represented 27.6 per cent of the daily average population.

In 2016-17, the national imprisonment rate was 213.3 per 100 000 people in the relevant adult population (figure 8.1). This represents an increase of 30.2 per cent since 2007-08 (table 8A.5). The rate for males (398.0 per 100 000 males) was almost 12 times the rate for females (34.2 per 100 000 females) (table 8A.5).

¹ This expenditure is net of operating revenues and excludes capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax, expenditure on transport/escort services and prisoner health. Some jurisdictions are unable to fully disaggregate transport costs and/or health expenditure from other prison operating costs. See table 8A.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Figure 8.1 Imprisonment rates, total prisoners^a



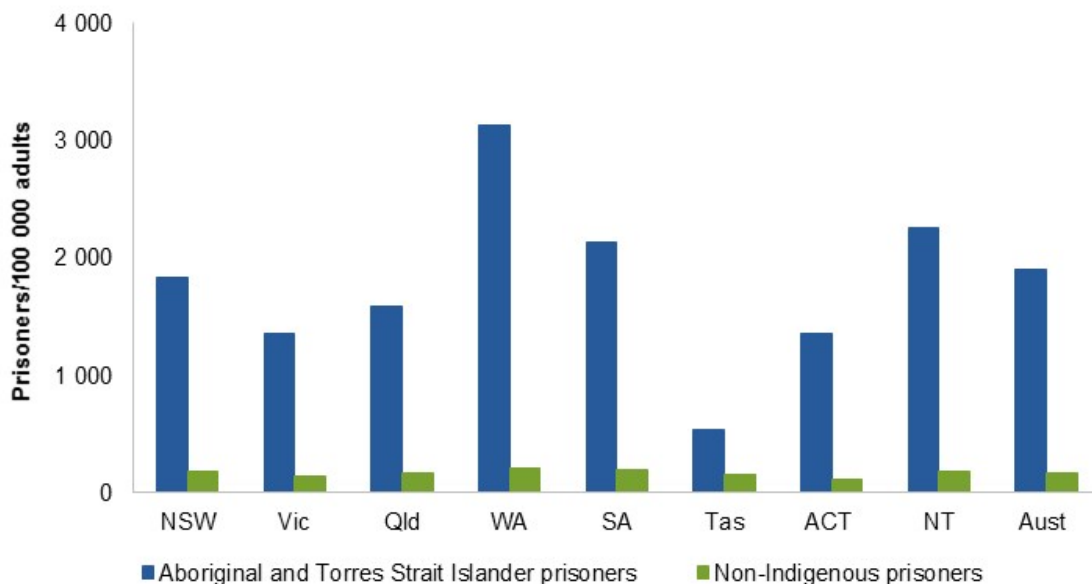
^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, as at December of each year, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

The national crude imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 2411.5 in 2016-17 compared with a rate of 156.6 for the non-Indigenous population (table 8A.5). Comparisons of imprisonment rates should be made with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. Small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has a younger age profile compared with the non-Indigenous population, which contributes to higher crude imprisonment rates. After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in 2016-17 was 1903.6, compared with a corresponding rate of 165.5 for the non-Indigenous population (figure 8.2). Therefore, after taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, the national imprisonment rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is almost 12 times greater than for the non-Indigenous population. Rates that do not take age profile differences into account are 15 times greater.

Figure 8.2 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2016-17^a**



^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

While imprisonment rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, whether calculated on a crude or age standardised basis, are higher than those for the non-Indigenous population, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Ten-year trends in daily average numbers and rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners are reported in table 8A.6.

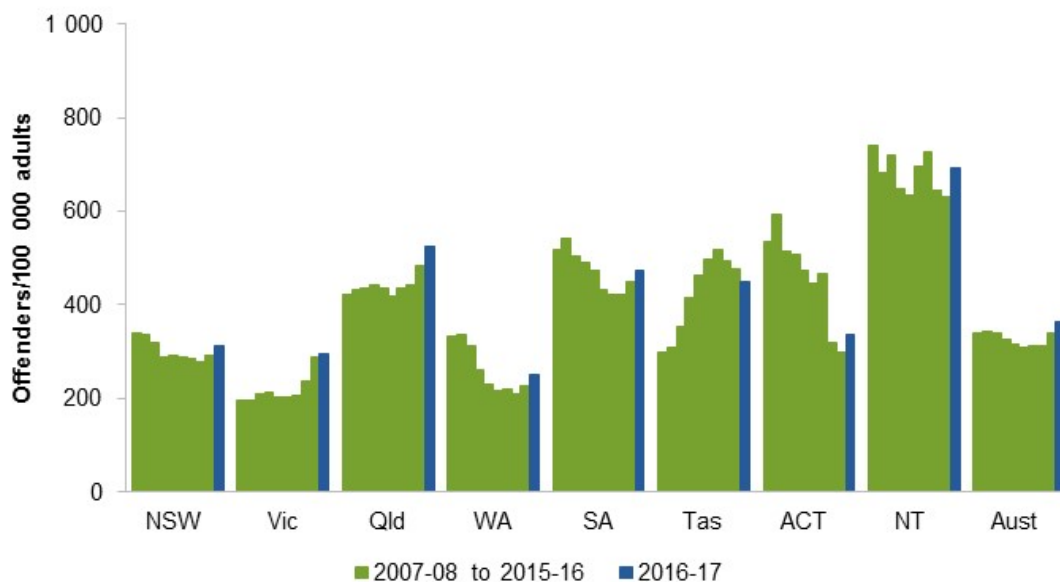
Community corrections

Nationally, on a daily average, there were 16.7 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2016-17 (table 8A.7).

Nationally, an average of 68 110 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2016-17 (table 8A.8), with females representing 19.1 per cent of the offender population (higher than the proportion in the prison population), and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders representing 20.1 per cent of the offender population (lower than the proportion in the prison population).

In 2016-17, the national crude community corrections rate was 362.7 per 100 000 relevant adult population. This is higher than the rate of 340.9 in 2007-08 (figure 8.3). The rate for female offenders was 136.4 compared with 595.8 for male offenders (table 8A.5).

Figure 8.3 Community corrections rates, total offenders^a



^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, as at December of each year, Cat. no. 3101.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

The national crude rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 2987.8 offenders per 100 000 relevant adult population, compared with 289.4 for the non-Indigenous population (table 8A.5). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in 2016-17 was 2333.6, compared with a rate of 291.2 for the non-Indigenous population (figure 8.4). Therefore, after taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, the national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community corrections rate is eight times greater than for the non-Indigenous population. Rates that do not take age profile differences into account are 10 times greater.

As with prisoners, comparisons should be made with care because small changes in offender numbers in jurisdictions with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Ten year trends are reported in table 8A.9.

Figure 8.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised community corrections rates, 2016-17^a**



^a See table 8A.5 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5.

8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions (box 8.1).

Box 8.1 Objectives for corrective services

Corrective services aim to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of offenders and prisoners, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community, by providing:

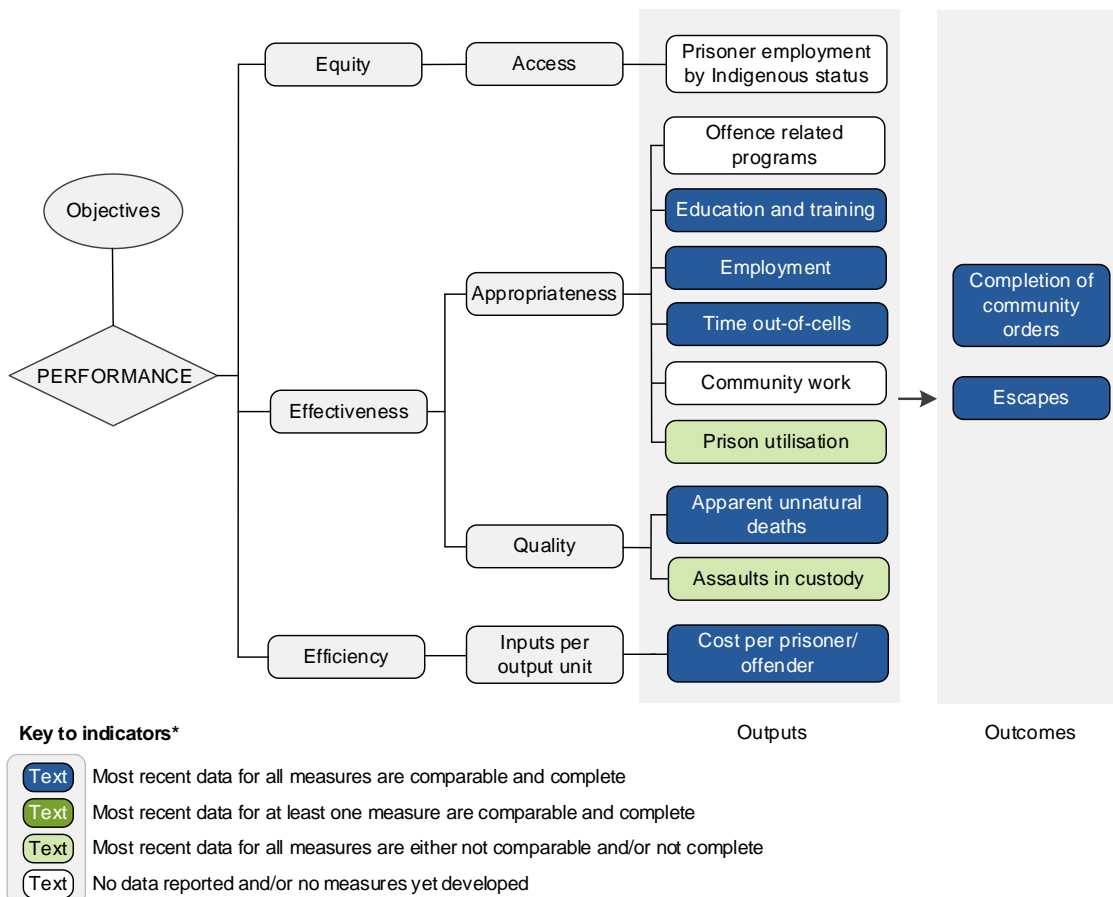
- a safe, secure and humane custodial environment
- appropriate management of community corrections orders
- programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life.

Governments aim for corrective services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of corrective services (figure 8.5). The framework shows which data are comparable in the 2018 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability, data completeness and information on data quality from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to section 8.1, the Report’s statistical context chapter (chapter 2) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. Chapters 1 and 2 are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

Improvements to performance reporting for corrective services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.

Figure 8.5 Corrective services performance indicator framework



* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

8.3 Key performance indicator results

Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems.

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Equity

Access — Prisoner employment by Indigenous status

‘Prisoner employment by Indigenous status’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide programs and services in an equitable manner (box 8.2).

Box 8.2 Prisoner employment by Indigenous status

‘Prisoner employment by Indigenous status’ measures the participation of eligible prisoners in employment opportunities that develop their work skills and qualifications and assist them to obtain employment after release from custody, disaggregated for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners.

Similar levels of employment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners indicates equity of access to prisoner employment.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Effectiveness

Appropriateness — Offence-related programs

‘Offence related programs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life (box 8.3).

Box 8.3 **Offence related programs**

'Offence related programs' measures the delivery of programs to prisoners and offenders by corrective services that target specific factors related to their risk of re-offending.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Appropriateness — Education and training

'Education and training' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life (box 8.4).

Box 8.4 **Education and training**

'Education and training' is defined as the number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses under the Australian Qualifications Framework, as a percentage of those eligible to participate (that is, excluding those unable to participate for reasons of ill health, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason). These data do not include participation in non-accredited education and training programs or a range of offence related programs that are provided in prisons, such as drug and alcohol programs, psychological programs, psychological counselling and personal development courses.

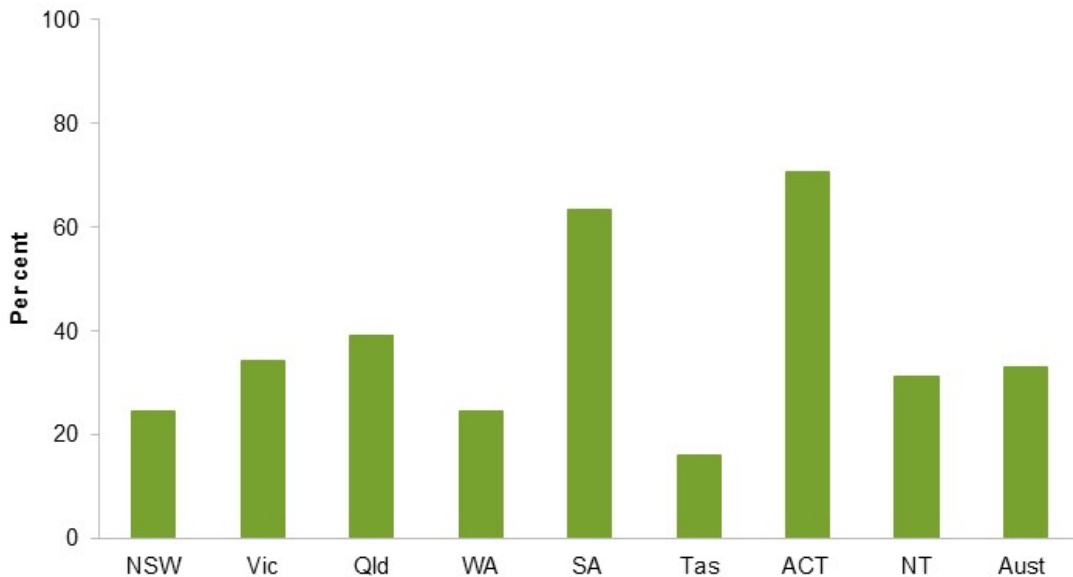
High or increasing education and training participation rates of prisoners are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful program completion.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, 32.9 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses (figure 8.6). Vocational education and training courses had the highest participation levels (22.4 per cent), followed by pre-certificate Level 1 courses (8.4 per cent), secondary school education (3.1 per cent) and higher education (1.7 per cent) (table 8A.10).

Figure 8.6 **Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training, 2016-17^a**



^a See box 8.4 and table 8A.10 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.10.

Appropriateness — Employment

‘Employment’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life (box 8.5).

Box 8.5 **Employment**

‘Employment’ is defined as the number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work (that is, excluding those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education and/or training, ill health, age, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason).

High or increasing percentages of prisoners in employment are desirable, as addressing the limited vocational skills and poor employment history of some prisoners has been identified as a key contributor to decreasing the risk of re-offending.

This indicator should be interpreted with caution because of factors outside the control of corrective services, such as local economic conditions, which affect the capacity to attract commercially viable prison industries, particularly where prisons are remote from large population centres.

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Box 8.5 (continued)

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, 74.7 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.7). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (43.9 per cent) or in commercial industries (30.2 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.7 per cent) on work release (table 8A.11).

Figure 8.7 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2016-17^a



^a See box 8.5 and table 8A.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.11.

Appropriateness — Time out-of-cells

‘Time out-of-cells’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.6).

Box 8.6 Time out-of-cells

'Time out-of-cells' is defined as the average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units. The periods during which prisoners are not confined to their cells or units provides them with the opportunity to participate in a range of activities that may include work, education and training, wellbeing, recreation and treatment programs, the opportunity to receive visits, and interacting with other prisoners and staff.

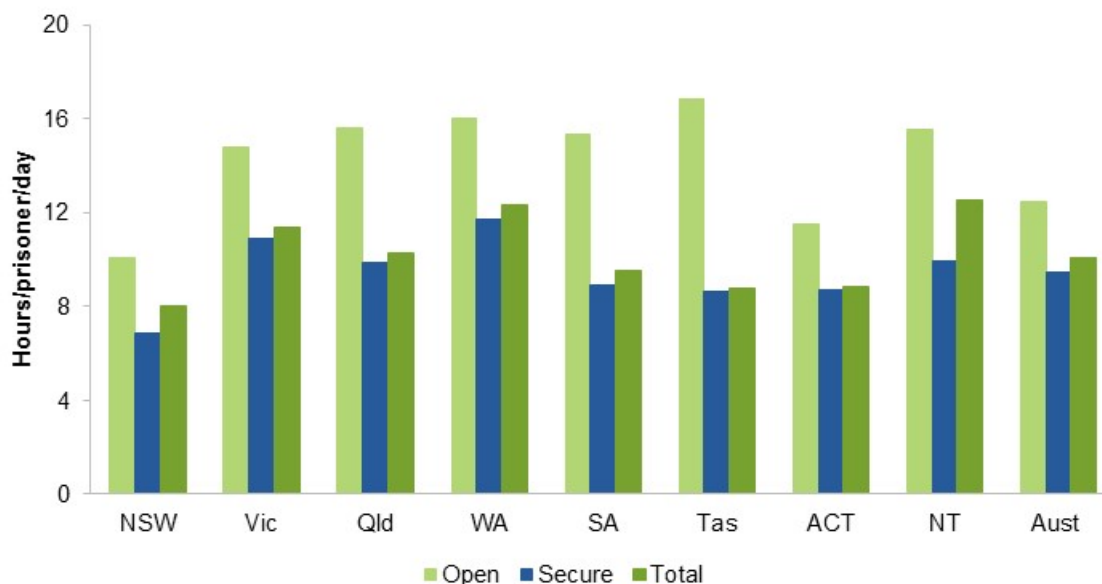
A relatively high or increasing average time out-of-cells per day is desirable. Prison systems with higher proportions of prisoners who need to be accommodated in more secure facilities because of the potentially greater risk that they pose to the community are more likely to report relatively lower time out-of-cells.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 10.1 (figure 8.8). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody (12.4 hours) than for those held in secure custody (9.5 hours).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2016-17^a



^a See box 8.6 and table 8A.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.12.

Appropriateness — Community work

‘Community work’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide appropriate management of community corrections orders (box 8.7).

Box 8.7 **Community work**

‘Community work’ measures corrective services management of the requirements for offenders to perform unpaid community work.

This indicator was reported against in previous years but, as part of work to improve proxy measures, is undergoing conceptual redevelopment and definition.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Appropriateness — Prison utilisation

‘Prison utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.8).

Box 8.8 **Prison utilisation**

‘Prison utilisation’ reflects the extent to which prison design capacity meets demand for prison accommodation. It is defined as the annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells provided for in the design capacity of the prisons.

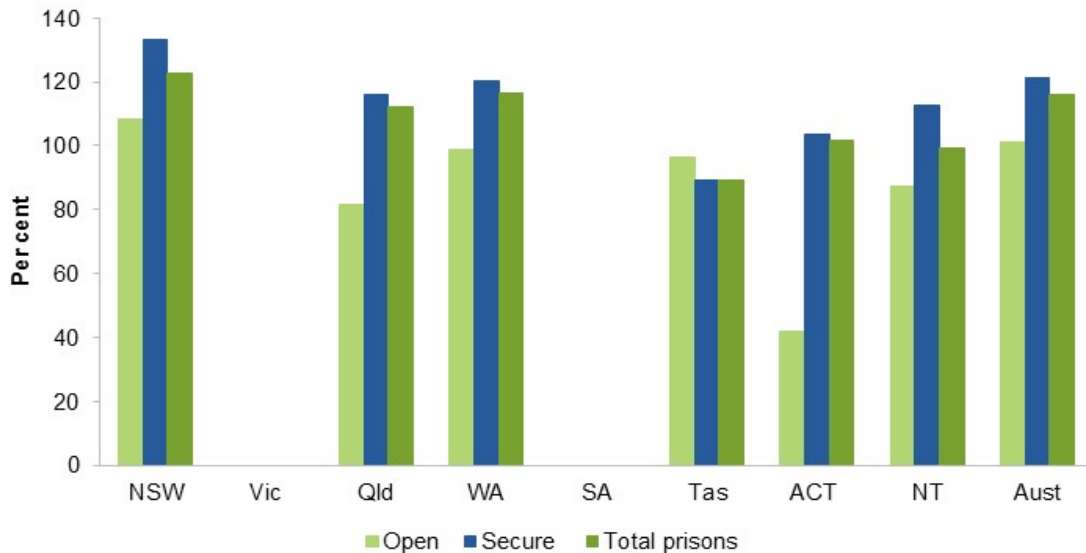
It is generally accepted that prisons require spare capacity to cater for the transfer of prisoners, special-purpose accommodation such as protection units, separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and to manage short-term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. Therefore percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent are desirable.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2016-17 were not provided by Victoria or SA.

Nationally in 2016-17, prison utilisation was 115.8 per cent of prison design capacity. Prison utilisation was 101.3 per cent in open prisons and 121.2 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.9).

Figure 8.9 **Prison design capacity utilisation, 2016-17^{a, b}**



^a Data are not provided by Victoria and SA. ^b See box 8.8 and table 8A.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.13.

Quality — Apparent unnatural deaths

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.9).

Box 8.9 **Apparent unnatural deaths**

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is defined as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of apparent unnatural deaths are desirable. The rates for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner population can represent only a very small number of deaths.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, the overall rate of deaths of prisoners from apparent unnatural causes was 0.05 per 100 prisoners (table 8A.14). The rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and non-Indigenous prisoners was the same (table 8.1).

Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2016-17^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.03	–	0.04	0.08	–	–	–	0.07	0.05
Non-Indigenous	0.11	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.29	–	0.05
Number of deaths									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	5
Non-Indigenous	11	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	15

^a See box 8.9 and tables 8A.14 and 8A.15 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.15.

Quality — Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment (box 8.10).

Box 8.10 Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is defined as the number of victims of acts of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries reported over the year, divided by the annual daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners). Rates are reported for two measures:

- assaults against another prisoner by seriousness of impact
- assaults against a member of staff by seriousness of impact.

‘Assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in a physical injury but not requiring overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries that require treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment, as well as all sexual assaults.

Zero, low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody are desirable. The rates reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

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Box 8.10 (continued)

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions due to different reporting practices and variation in service delivery arrangements for delivering prisoner health care, whereby not all jurisdictions have access to the medical information needed to accurately classify incidents into the assault categories used in this indicator
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Table 8.2 presents data on assault rates in 2016-17. Australian averages have not been calculated as this indicator is not comparable across jurisdictions.

Table 8.2 Rate of prisoner assaults, 2016-17^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Prisoner on prisoner								
Serious assaults	0.29	1.88	3.08	0.83	1.50	2.78	3.59	0.18
Assaults	27.48	20.88	10.49	4.13	6.87	7.31	15.72	3.29
Prisoner on staff								
Serious assaults	–	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.17	–	–
Assaults	1.55	1.63	1.01	1.60	0.63	1.22	1.80	0.37

^a See box 8.10 and table 8A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.16.

Efficiency

Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.11).

Box 8.11 Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is defined as the average daily cost of providing corrective services per prisoner and per offender, reported separately for net operating expenditure and for capital costs per prisoner and offender and for secure and open custody for prisoners.

A low or decreasing cost is desirable in achieving efficient resource management. Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per prisoner, for example, can reflect less emphasis on providing prisoner programs to address the risk of re-offending.

(continued next page)

Box 8.11 (continued)

Factors that can affect the results for this indicator include: the composition of the prisoner population requiring different accommodation and/or management; the size and dispersion of the geographic area across which services are delivered; the potential (or lack of) for economies of scale; and, the impact of the wider criminal justice system policies and practices.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure and capital costs², was \$286 (figure 8.10).

Figure 8.10 Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day, 2016-17^a



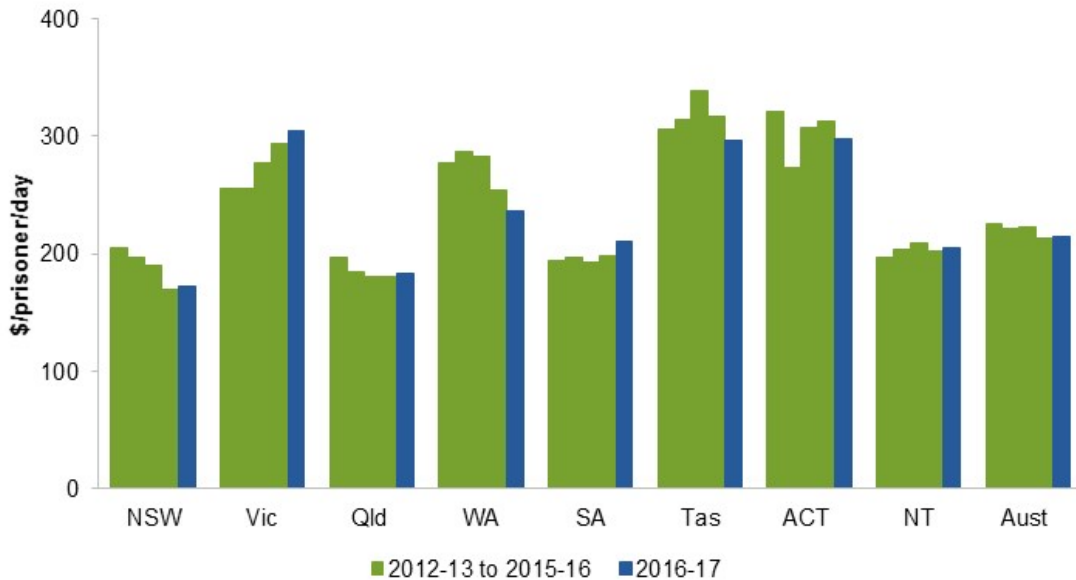
^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.17.

Excluding capital costs, the real net operating expenditure was \$215 per prisoner per day in 2016-17 compared with \$225 in 2012-13 (figure 8.11), and \$22 per offender per day compared with \$25 in 2012-13 (figure 8.12).

² Capital costs are comprised of depreciation costs, the user cost of capital (8 per cent of the value of government assets), and debt service fees – financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of contracts for privately owned prisons or prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities.

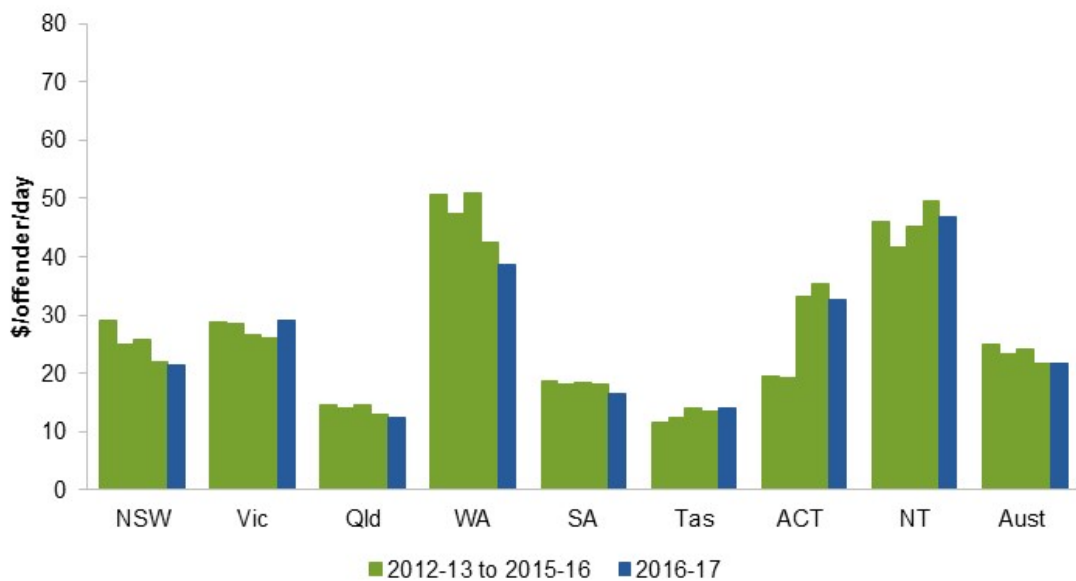
Figure 8.11 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2016-17 dollars)^a



^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.18.

Figure 8.12 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2016-17 dollars)^a



^a See box 8.11 and table 8A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.18.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered) (see chapter 1).

Completion of community orders

'Completion of community orders' is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of offenders (box 8.12).

Box 8.12 Completion of community orders

'Completion of community orders' is defined as the percentage of community corrections orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed. Order requirements may involve restrictions on the offender's liberty (as with home detention), a requirement to undertake community work or other specified activity (such as a drug or alcohol program), regularly attending a community corrections centre as part of supervision requirements, or other conditions.

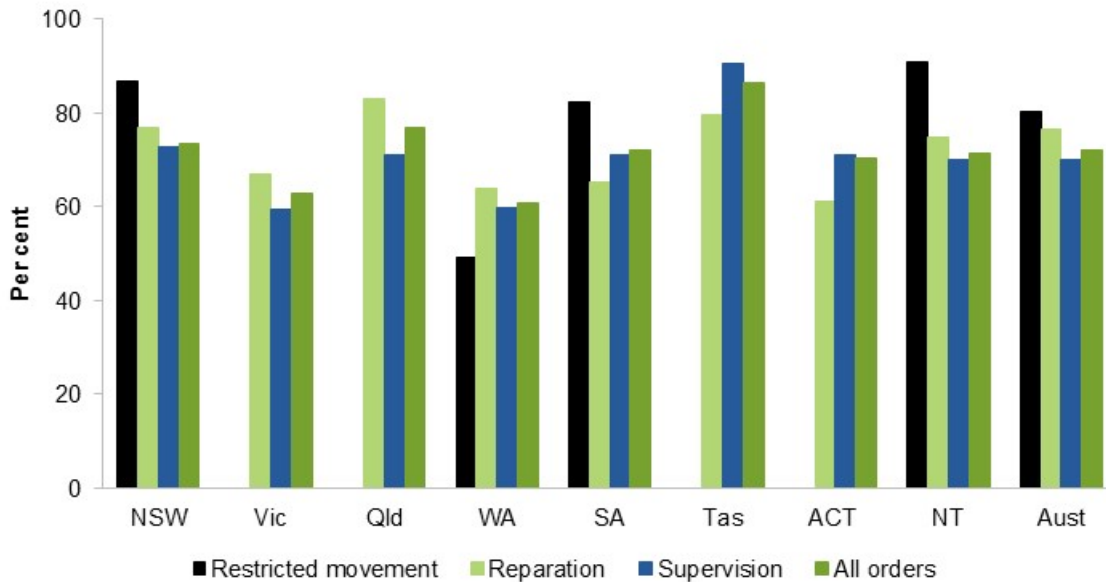
High or increasing percentages of order completions are desirable. Completion rates should be interpreted with caution. The indicator is affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations, and risk assessment and breach procedure policies. High-risk offenders subject to higher levels of supervision have a greater likelihood of being detected when conditions of orders are breached. High breach rates could therefore be interpreted as a positive outcome reflecting the effectiveness of more intensive offender management. Alternatively, a high completion rate can mean either high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, 72.2 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. Completion rates were higher for females than males (73.4 and 71.9 per cent respectively) and higher for non-Indigenous than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (74.7 and 63.2 per cent respectively). Completions by order type were highest for restricted movement orders (80.2 per cent), followed by reparation orders (76.4 per cent) and supervision orders (70.0 per cent) (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2016-17^{a, b}**



^a Data for restricted movement orders are not applicable to Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT, as these jurisdictions did not have this category of order during the reporting period. ^b See box 8.12 and table 8A.19 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

Escapes

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of prisoners (box 8.13).

Box 8.13 Escapes

‘Escapes’ is defined as the number of escapes divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (for a rate per 100 prisoners), and is reported separately for prisoners escaping from secure custody and from open custody.

Zero, low or decreasing rates are desirable. Escape rates should be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner population can represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2016-17 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Nationally in 2016-17, the rate of escapes was 0.38 per 100 prisoners held in open custody and 0.03 per 100 prisoners held in secure custody (table 8.3).

Table 8.3 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2016-17^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Escapes/100 prisoners									
Open	0.26	0.22	1.51	–	–	–	–	1.05	0.38
Secure	0.04	0.02	–	0.04	–	–	0.46	0.34	0.03
Number of escapes									
Open	12	2	10	–	–	–	–	8	32
Secure	3	1	–	2	–	–	2	3	11

^a See box 8.13 and table 8A.20. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.20.

8.4 Definitions of key terms

24-hour court cell

Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

People identifying themselves as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders if they are accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community.

Assault

An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries. An assault is recorded where either:

- a charge is proved either by a jurisdictional correctional authority, a Governor's hearing or a court of law, or
- there is evidence that an assault took place because at least one of the following circumstances apply:
 - there is at least one apparently reliable witness to the assault, or the victim claims assault and there is no obvious reason to doubt this claim, or
 - a visible injury has occurred and there is sufficient circumstantial or other evidence to make an assault the most likely cause of the injury on the basis of the balance of probabilities.

The rate is based on a count of victims of assaults not incidents, that is, an assault by two prisoners on one other prisoner is counted as one assault, whereas a single incident in which one prisoner assaults two other prisoners is counted as two assaults.

Apparent unnatural death	<p>The death of a person who is in corrective services custody (which includes deaths that occur within prisons, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody • who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person • who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody • where there is sufficient evidence to suggest, subject to a Coroner's finding, that the most likely cause of death is homicide, suicide, an accidental cause or a drug overdose.
Capital costs	<p>Combined depreciation costs, the user cost of capital (calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government land and other assets), and debt servicing fees – financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of contracts for privately owned prisons or prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities.</p>
Community corrections	<p>Community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison orders and administrative arrangements and fine conversions for offenders, which principally involve one or more of the following requirements: supervision; program participation; or community work.</p>
Community work (offenders)	<p>Unpaid community work (hours) by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period.</p>
Escapes	<p>The escape of a prisoner under the direct supervision of corrective services officers or private providers under contract to corrective services, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility, escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment.</p>
Health expenditure	<p>Expenditure on primary, secondary and tertiary health services for prisoners incurred either directly by corrective services or indirectly by other departments, agencies or service providers on behalf of Corrective Services.</p>
Home detention	<p>A corrective services program requiring offenders to be subject to supervision and monitoring by an authorised corrective services officer while confined to their place of residence or a place other than a prison.</p>
Imprisonment rate	<p>The annual average number of prisoners per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old.</p>

Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender	The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender, based on operating expenditure net of operating revenues (see definitions below) divided by (i) the number of days spent in prison or detention by the daily average prisoner population and the daily average periodic detention population on a 2/7th basis or (ii) the number of days spent under community corrections supervision by the daily average community corrections population respectively.
Offender	An adult person subject to a non-custodial order administered by corrective services, which includes bail orders if those orders are subject to supervision by community corrections.
Open prison	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists.
Operating expenditure	Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, including salaries and expenses in the nature of salary, other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, grants and subsidies to external organisations for the delivery of services, and expenses for corporate support functions allocated to corrective services by a broader central department or by a 'shared services agency', but excluding payroll tax and excluding prisoner health and transport/escort costs where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions. Net operating expenditure also excludes operating revenues.
Operating revenues	Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries.
Prison	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre for adult prisoners.
Prisoner	A person held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency. This includes sentenced prisoners serving a term of imprisonment and unsentenced prisoners held on remand.
Private prison	A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
Recurrent expenditure	The combined total of net operating expenditure (i.e. operating expenditure excluding operating revenues) and capital costs (see previous definitions).
Reparation order	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders with a community service bond/order or fine option that requires them to undertake unpaid work.
Restricted movement order	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that limits the person's liberty to their place of residence unless authorised by corrective services to be absent for a specific purpose, for example, Home Detention Orders.
Secure prison	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
Supervision order	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that includes a range of conditions other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation.

Transitional Centres	Transitional Centres are residential facilities administered by corrective services where prisoners are prepared for release towards the end of their sentences.
Transport and escort services	Services used to transport prisoners between prisons or to/from external locations (for example, court), whether by corrective services officers or external contractors involved in escorting prisoners as part of the transport arrangements.
User cost of capital	The cost of funds which are tied up in government capital used to deliver services and identifies the opportunity cost of this capital (the return forgone by using the funds to deliver services rather than investing them elsewhere or using them to retire debt). User cost of capital is calculated by applying a nominal rate of 8 per cent to the value of government assets.

8.5 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

— *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra (various years, unpublished)

— *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra (various years, unpublished)

8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.4 of the chapter. Data in this chapter are examined by the Corrective Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Corrections Statistics Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from corrective services agencies in State and Territory governments. Data for previous years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in previous Reports for these years. Disaggregated figures may not add to the total figure because of rounding. Further, because of rounding of numbers and the application of national counting rules, figures presented in the Report may differ from counts published elsewhere, such as in jurisdictions' annual reports.

This file is available on the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2018.

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TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1	Recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2016-17 (a)									
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Prisons (b), (c)										
Total operating expenditure (d)	896 404	775 881	561 756	582 768	240 266	64 959	48 442	127 529	3 298 006	
Operating revenues	80 102	14 600	18 170	21 641	10 534	2 700	–	5 074	152 821	
Net operating expenditure (e)										
Open plus periodic detention	241 140	90 879	37 401	146 529	15 448	1 204	1 004	na	533 604	
Secure	575 163	670 402	506 185	414 598	214 284	61 055	47 438	na	2 489 125	
Total net operating expenditure	816 302	761 281	543 586	561 127	229 732	62 259	48 442	122 455	3 145 185	
Capital costs, all prisons										
User cost of capital (f)										
Land	14 586	12 596	20 191	6 417	6 681	220	530	880	62 101	
Other assets	119 365	46 663	175 359	125 384	37 782	7 692	14 151	5 168	531 564	
Debt servicing fees (g)	..	20 725	..	18 398	..	..	..	50 951	90 074
Depreciation	83 041	66 570	133 121	30 948	18 744	4 945	7 834	12 248	357 451	
Total capital costs	216 992	146 555	328 671	181 147	63 207	12 857	22 515	69 247	1 041 190	
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	1 033 295	907 836	872 257	742 274	292 938	75 116	70 958	191 702	4 186 375	
Other operating expenditure (h)										
Transport and escort services (i)	15 459	27 750	13 174	39 116	4 883	na	3 324	na	103 706	
Health expenditure (j)	120 200	74 015	22 770	33 192	23 233	7 629	–	17 127	298 166	
Payroll tax (k)	34 833	16 485	..	..	7 642	..	..	3 654	62 614

TABLE 8A.1

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Community corrections									
Total operating expenditure (d)	151 654	148 468	89 261	72 338	41 200	9 368	12 320	21 663	546 272
Operating revenues	5 232	–	22	454	2 738	–	–	120	8 566
Net operating expenditure	146 422	148 468	89 239	71 884	38 462	9 368	12 320	21 543	537 706
Capital costs	28 496	9 710	2 935	5 213	1 906	24	77	713	49 074
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	174 918	158 178	92 174	77 097	40 368	9 392	12 397	22 256	586 780
Payroll tax (k)	6 459	4 619	..	..	1 536	..	..	694	13 308

- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Includes expenditure on periodic detainees.
- (c) Total operating expenditure includes operating revenues (ie revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries) and excludes other operating expenditure items (ie payroll tax and expenditure on health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions). Net operating expenditure excludes both operating revenues and other operating expenditure items.
- (d) NSW operating expenditure excludes pay in lieu of long service leave as this cost is incurred by Treasury on behalf of government departments in NSW.
- (e) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.
- (f) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.
- (g) Debt servicing fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria, to the NT as of 2014-15, and to WA upon the commencement of a new prison in 2016-17 built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements.
- (h) Other expenditure relates to expenditure on items excluded from the calculation of unit costs in order to improve comparability across jurisdictions. These items are subject to significant variation in whether, and the extent to which, they are included within the corrective services budget allocations of individual jurisdictions.
- (i) Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating expenditure. NSW and Queensland are unable to fully disaggregate all such costs and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure. WA transport and escort expenditure only includes direct prisoner transport costs covered under the Department's contract for court and custodial services and does not include costs of transports provided by department staff. In SA, expenditure is calculated on a percentage basis of the contract costs funded jointly with other criminal justice agencies, based on the volume of services specifically provided to the Department of Corrective Services. These costs are fully disaggregated in Victoria and the ACT. In some jurisdictions, the reported figures may include costs additional to those related to transport of prisoners within the responsibility of corrective services, for example, transport services delivered on behalf of police or youth justice agencies under multi-agency contract arrangements or may extend to expenditure incurred for custody of prisoners whilst at court where this is not able to be disaggregated from transport-related costs.

Table 8A.1

Recurrent expenditure (\$'000), 2016-17 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(j) Health expenditure is limited to costs previously included in corrective services expenditure data and does not represent the total expenditure on prisoner health services in jurisdictions where prisoner health costs are incurred, in part or in full, by health departments or other agencies. The costs reported are therefore not comparable across jurisdictions. Not all jurisdictions are able to fully disaggregate prisoner health expenditure and some costs continue to be included in prisoner operating expenditure. This includes the cost of services delivered by some private correctional centre operators in NSW, costs related to transports for medical and other health appointments in WA, and health expenses other than the Department of Corrective Services Prisoner Health program and standard prisoner medical services costs in the NT.									
(k) WA and the ACT are not subject to payroll tax and payroll tax does not apply to government departments in Queensland or Tasmania.									
na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									
<i>Source:</i> State and Territory governments (unpublished).									

TABLE 8A.2

Table 8A.2

Real net operating expenditure (\$'000), (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prison net operating expenditure (c), (d)									
2016-17	816 302	761 281	543 586	561 127	229 732	62 259	48 442	122 455	3 145 185
2015-16	761 845	679 272	494 393	543 310	208 005	60 598	46 968	122 702	2 917 093
2014-15	764 383	642 211	470 558	557 142	186 687	57 929	40 110	122 292	2 841 312
2013-14	748 823	542 510	451 873	527 449	172 692	54 259	34 635	111 962	2 644 202
2012-13	734 237	477 765	420 227	500 944	154 802	52 886	33 083	103 493	2 477 436
2011-12	813 657	454 388	444 900	452 156	154 790	51 822	34 362	90 477	2 496 552
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Community Corrections net operating expenditure									
2016-17	146 422	148 468	89 239	71 884	38 462	9 368	12 320	21 543	537 706
2015-16	139 921	127 991	84 738	71 007	39 822	9 391	11 774	20 549	505 193
2014-15	154 758	105 548	86 967	77 445	38 063	10 114	11 642	19 259	503 798
2013-14	149 614	97 220	80 498	75 196	36 867	9 395	9 717	19 768	478 275
2012-13	173 512	94 757	79 634	75 894	38 421	8 259	9 441	20 330	500 249
2011-12	179 687	90 618	82 946	74 135	40 866	8 556	8 161	18 609	503 578
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 8A.2

Table 8A.2

Real net operating expenditure (\$'000), (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections									
2016-17	962 725	909 749	632 825	633 011	268 193	71 627	60 763	143 998	3 682 891
2015-16	901 766	807 263	579 131	614 317	247 827	69 989	58 742	143 251	3 422 286
2014-15	919 141	747 759	557 524	634 587	224 750	68 044	51 752	141 552	3 345 109
2013-14	898 437	639 730	532 372	602 645	209 559	63 654	44 353	131 730	3 122 478
2012-13	907 749	572 522	499 861	576 838	193 224	61 144	42 524	123 824	2 977 685
2011-12	993 344	545 005	527 846	526 291	195 657	60 378	42 522	109 086	3 000 129
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation									
2016-17	1 051 490	982 121	767 901	669 056	288 022	76 590	68 658	156 800	4 060 638
2015-16	991 179	876 465	706 984	651 662	266 656	74 229	64 768	157 605	3 789 547
2014-15	1 010 280	801 698	678 694	667 977	242 072	70 738	57 214	157 480	3 686 153
2013-14	987 376	687 627	641 465	631 445	226 017	67 014	50 129	140 795	3 431 866
2012-13	992 677	618 724	598 159	603 712	208 367	64 818	47 850	131 687	3 265 993
2011-12	1 079 920	590 452	619 629	547 908	211 206	63 653	48 638	118 494	3 279 899
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.2

Real net operating expenditure (\$'000), (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a) Net operating expenditure excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions. It also excludes depreciation, in accordance with national counting rules for corrective services that take into consideration the different treatment of depreciation and user cost of capital under contracting arrangements for privately owned prisons. Because this table provides source data for real recurrent expenditure reported in tables in the Sector Summary, for consistency with data provided by other justice agencies, expenditure is also shown as including depreciation, which is treated as a capital cost in other tables of the Corrective services chapter.									
(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100). See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 for details.									
(c) Includes expenditure on periodic detainees.									
(d) To improve the comparability of financial measures between jurisdictions, the counting rules for expenditure on prisoners have been substantially revised over time. The most significant change was the exclusion of health expenditure, given there are major differences between jurisdictions in whether, and the extent to which, the cost of health services to prisoners is incurred by corrective services or funded through health department budgets. Comparable data is only available as of 2011-12.									
na Not available.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3	Correctional custodial facilities, number (at 30 June 2017) and capacity, 2016-17									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Number of facilities at 30 June										
Government operated prisons	33	11	12	14	8	5	1	4	88	
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	3	1	–	–	–	10	
Transitional centres	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	
24-hour court cell complexes	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	
Periodic detention centres (a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	49	14	14	17	9	5	2	4	114	
Design capacity (annual average) (b)										
Open	4 330	na	809	1 034	na	12	15	873	7 073	
Secure	6 188	na	6 449	4 544	na	631	424	775	19 011	
Total	10 518	na	7 258	5 578	na	643	439	1 648	26 084	

(a) No periodic detention centres operated during the period. Detainees still completing orders following the abolition of periodic detention as a sentencing option in NSW were supervised on non-residential programs. In the ACT, the few detainees still on orders at 1 July 2016 were supervised through the Transitional Release Centre. The periodic detention centre continued to be maintained during the reporting period but is counted as zero since it was not operational and had no detainees located at the centre during 2016-17.

(b) Includes NSW 24-hour court cell capacity.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4	Prisoner population (average daily number) (a)									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
2016-17 (b)										
Male	11 916	6 383	7 405	5 843	2 789	527	413	1 519	36 795	
Female	1 015	471	724	645	209	48	33	120	3 264	
% female	7.9	6.9	8.9	9.9	7.0	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.1	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 141	573	2 605	2 457	699	109	92	1 377	11 052	
Non-Indigenous	9 703	6 181	5 524	4 031	2 186	463	341	262	28 691	
Indigenous status unknown	88	99	–	–	113	3	13	–	316	
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	24.3	8.4	32.1	37.9	23.3	18.9	20.6	84.0	27.6	
Held in open custody	4 699	914	661	1 024	308	12	6	764	8 388	
Held in secure custody	8 232	5 940	7 468	5 464	2 690	563	439	875	31 671	
% held in secure custody	63.7	86.7	91.9	84.2	89.7	98.0	98.6	53.4	79.1	
Held in privately operated prisons	1 814	1 901	1 542	1 624	493	–	–	–	7 375	
% held in privately operated prisons	14.0	27.7	19.0	25.0	16.4	–	–	–	18.4	
Total daily average population (c)										
2016-17	12 931	6 853	8 129	6 488	2 998	575	445	1 639	40 059	
2015-16 (d)	12 305	6 320	7 522	5 850	2 870	524	402	1 664	37 456	
2014-15	11 011	6 350	7 167	5 402	2 644	468	342	1 599	34 982	
2013-14	10 447	5 800	6 693	5 030	2 409	472	331	1 501	32 683	
2012-13	9 808	5 120	5 849	4 951	2 177	473	266	1 438	30 082	
2011-12	9 752	4 831	5 650	4 795	2 078	510	259	1 337	29 213	
2010-11	10 094	4 586	5 537	4 633	1 987	474	228	1 172	28 711	
2009-10	10 352	4 492	5 631	4 759	1 963	489	189	1 081	28 956	
2008-09 (e)	10 068	4 299	5 629	4 012	1 935	522	117	1 030	27 612	
2007-08	9 634	4 177	5 491	3 802	1 855	539	82	875	26 455	

(a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

Table 8A.4

Prisoner population (average daily number) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	This count does not include a daily average of 9 periodic detainees in NSW.								
(c)	Jurisdictional trends are impacted by changes in legislation, some of which can take years to fully come into effect, as well as changes in sentencing practices. For example, NT trends reflect, at least in part, the introduction of new sentencing and new bail legislation that commenced in December 2008.								
(d)	The male daily average for the ACT includes a count of 0.3 where gender was not specified.								
(e)	In 2008-09 and 2007-08, NSW daily average figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons under contracted arrangements and ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT facilities. From 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities. There were 54 ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities in 2008-09 and 98 in 2007-08, bringing the total number of ACT prisoners held in either ACT or NSW facilities to 171 and 180 respectively.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5	Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (a)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Crude imprisonment rate (b)									
2016-17									
Male	404.1	275.4	399.2	576.1	421.8	263.8	273.4	1 577.1	398.0
Female	33.2	19.4	37.8	64.2	30.5	23.5	20.8	141.3	34.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 259.4	1 751.7	1 998.5	4 027.3	2 736.5	662.6	1 945.5	2 846.2	2 411.5
Non-Indigenous	165.3	131.3	151.9	205.9	165.4	119.0	112.7	197.2	156.6
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	13.7	13.3	13.2	19.6	16.5	5.6	17.3	14.4	15.4
Total crude imprisonment rate									
2016-17	215.3	144.6	215.7	321.4	222.5	141.9	144.9	904.3	213.3
2015-16	206.4	134.7	201.2	291.2	213.8	129.8	131.6	921.7	201.0
2014-15	187.4	138.0	194.3	271.1	198.5	116.7	113.5	884.9	190.3
2013-14	180.6	128.2	183.9	255.4	182.5	118.3	110.6	838.3	180.4
2012-13	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	169.2
2011-12	173.8	111.0	161.5	260.9	160.8	128.8	89.3	785.4	167.4
2010-11	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	167.3
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	171.5
2008-09 (c)	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	166.9
2007-08	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	163.8
Age standardised imprisonment rate (d)									
2016-17									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 827.4	1 346.8	1 582.6	3 132.0	2 136.3	540.4	1 354.3	2 249.5	1 903.6
Non-Indigenous	177.0	135.5	161.1	210.2	186.8	147.3	108.9	184.3	165.5
Ratio of age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	10.3	9.9	9.8	14.9	11.4	3.7	12.4	12.2	11.5

TABLE 8A.5

Table 8A.5	Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (a)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Crude community corrections rate									
2016-17									
Male	536.5	498.1	823.3	388.5	791.2	709.2	555.4	1 059.0	595.8
Female	94.4	102.4	235.6	114.0	165.3	199.5	125.8	279.0	136.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 009.4	2 816.9	3 512.4	2 500.8	4 212.3	1 748.6	3 580.2	1 969.8	2 987.8
Non-Indigenous	235.8	268.7	417.9	179.8	392.4	387.1	268.0	228.8	289.4
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	12.8	10.5	8.4	13.9	10.7	4.5	13.4	8.6	10.3
Total crude community corrections rate									
2016-17	311.7	296.0	524.9	251.9	473.1	450.7	337.0	693.5	362.7
2015-16	292.7	287.4	481.6	227.8	449.5	475.6	299.2	629.2	340.9
2014-15	278.9	235.0	442.7	208.6	422.1	494.6	319.6	644.7	312.5
2013-14	285.1	206.6	433.9	220.4	422.8	518.4	465.0	725.5	310.8
2012-13	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	307.2
2011-12	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.1
2010-11	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	326.7
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	340.6
2008-09	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	344.3
2007-08	338.7	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	340.9
Age standardised community corrections rate (d)									
2016-17									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 409.8	2 162.1	2 719.2	1 923.2	3 264.3	1 415.4	2 539.8	1 525.0	2 333.6
Non-Indigenous	240.3	265.0	420.8	174.8	421.3	449.9	248.4	203.5	291.2
Ratio of age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rate	10.0	8.2	6.5	11.0	7.7	3.1	10.2	7.5	8.0

Table 8A.5

Imprisonment and community corrections population rate per 100 000 adults (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Rates are based on daily average prisoner or offender populations, calculated against adult population figures for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Male/female and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous breakdowns are calculated against the relevant population, that is, per 100 000 male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Both crude and age-standardised rates excludes prisoners and offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.								
(b)	Excludes periodic detainees.								
(c)	In 2008-09 and 2007-08, NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities. From 2009-10, all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities.								
(d)	Age-standardised rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment and community corrections rates derived from Prison Census and Community Corrections census data.								

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,
by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total daily average population									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	3 141	573	2 605	2 457	699	109	92	1 377	11 052
2015-16	2 987	503	2 444	2 220	652	88	92	1 396	10 382
2014-15	2 615	508	2 284	2 124	606	74	68	1 365	9 644
2013-14	2 478	450	2 108	2 018	547	71	59	1 296	9 027
2012-13	2 250	375	1 789	1 985	494	73	47	1 246	8 259
2011-12	2 192	318	1 668	1 865	493	74	41	1 106	7 757
2010-11	2 230	287	1 661	1 783	475	69	37	965	7 507
2009-10	2 285	271	1 643	1 913	452	66	29	884	7 544
2008-09 (c)	2 164	249	1 504	1 668	429	68	19	848	6 948
2007-08	2 018	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	11	720	6 505
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	9 703	6 181	5 524	4 031	2 186	463	341	262	28 691
2015-16	9 220	5 703	5 078	3 629	2 153	433	300	268	26 784
2014-15	8 216	5 773	4 882	3 278	1 959	394	267	234	25 004
2013-14	7 749	5 252	4 585	3 012	1 794	401	266	205	23 263
2012-13	7 337	4 675	4 060	2 966	1 657	399	214	192	21 498
2011-12	7 319	4 461	3 982	2 930	1 585	433	215	231	21 157
2010-11	7 480	4 251	3 876	2 850	1 490	404	189	207	20 747
2009-10	7 558	4 083	3 988	2 846	1 496	423	159	197	20 750
2008-09 (c)	7 580	3 991	4 125	2 344	1 505	453	99	182	20 279
2007-08	7 355	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	71	155	19 679

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,
by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Crude imprisonment rate									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	2 259.4	1 751.7	1 998.5	4 027.3	2 736.5	662.6	1 945.5	2 846.2	2 411.5
2015-16	2 209.4	1 588.2	1 930.4	3 745.4	2 624.1	552.0	2 027.3	2 954.9	2 330.4
2014-15	1 962.0	1 631.1	1 830.8	3 635.0	2 473.4	471.1	1 520.3	2 924.5	2 196.1
2013-14	1 914.5	1 492.3	1 744.0	3 556.6	2 298.5	467.9	1 369.1	2 845.3	2 118.0
2012-13	1 792.4	1 286.4	1 529.6	3 607.9	2 132.3	494.8	1 134.4	2 804.5	1 998.2
2011-12	1 802.3	1 130.0	1 474.4	3 496.5	2 189.7	517.8	1 034.4	2 554.3	1 937.1
2010-11	1 889.1	1 050.0	1 518.1	3 451.6	2 170.2	498.7	985.0	2 287.0	1 934.1
2009-10	1 994.2	1 032.8	1 550.7	3 804.2	2 127.3	491.6	839.0	2 131.7	2 001.7
2008-09	1 941.9	988.8	1 466.5	3 404.8	2 079.4	517.7	779.0	2 082.2	1 898.2
2007-08	1 862.7	976.1	1 460.0	3 333.9	2 063.2	552.8	678.5	1 800.2	1 830.6
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	165.3	131.3	151.9	205.9	165.4	119.0	112.7	197.2	156.6
2015-16	158.2	122.4	140.6	186.1	163.4	111.7	99.7	201.1	147.2
2014-15	143.1	126.3	137.0	169.5	149.8	102.3	89.9	174.6	139.4
2013-14	137.0	116.9	130.3	157.5	138.4	104.4	90.0	153.6	131.5
2012-13	131.8	106.2	117.4	160.3	129.1	104.2	73.1	148.2	123.8
2011-12	133.4	103.2	117.7	164.2	124.8	113.4	75.2	182.0	124.1
2010-11	135.6	98.4	113.7	165.4	117.2	107.2	67.9	165.5	123.7
2009-10	138.9	96.2	119.1	168.8	119.0	113.2	58.5	159.7	125.7
2008-09	141.4	95.4	126.2	139.2	120.8	120.4	53.0	146.1	125.3
2007-08	139.4	96.0	126.5	135.1	117.6	126.2	59.3	128.7	124.6

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,
by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Age-standardised imprisonment rate									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	1 827.4	1 346.8	1 582.6	3 132.0	2 136.3	540.4	1 354.3	2 249.5	1 903.6
2015-16	1 788.0	1 223.5	1 531.1	2 903.8	2 045.6	449.7	1 408.5	2 316.3	1 837.9
2014-15	1 590.4	1 259.7	1 454.2	2 810.3	1 924.9	383.2	1 447.9	2 273.0	1 731.0
2013-14	1 554.6	1 155.7	1 385.9	2 744.8	1 788.3	380.7	956.6	2 193.1	1 667.7
2012-13	1 424.0	1 006.9	1 200.4	2 783.6	1 633.6	388.4	845.3	2 146.0	1 555.6
2011-12	1 435.3	886.9	1 159.3	2 694.1	1 679.8	407.1	767.7	1 947.2	1 508.9
2010-11	1 507.8	826.4	1 195.4	2 656.2	1 667.5	393.3	727.8	1 732.3	1 506.8
2009-10	1 594.1	814.5	1 220.9	2 923.4	1 636.3	389.7	618.2	1 605.5	1 559.1
2008-09	1 552.4	779.9	1 151.5	2 609.5	1 599.0	411.8	570.0	1 562.0	1 476.3
2007-08	1 486.1	768.2	1 139.6	2 544.9	1 584.8	440.1	491.8	1 342.0	1 418.7
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	177.0	135.5	161.1	210.2	186.8	147.3	108.9	184.3	165.5
2015-16	169.4	126.5	148.7	189.0	184.1	137.6	96.1	187.2	155.4
2014-15	153.0	130.4	143.9	170.1	167.8	125.1	85.7	160.3	146.6
2013-14	146.1	120.4	135.9	156.3	154.4	126.4	84.6	139.5	137.5
2012-13	139.4	109.1	120.8	158.7	142.3	122.7	67.8	129.2	128.3
2011-12	141.4	105.9	119.9	165.2	138.0	134.3	69.8	165.8	129.4
2010-11	141.1	100.0	116.7	167.2	128.8	126.0	63.6	151.4	127.7
2009-10	143.9	97.6	122.0	170.5	130.5	132.2	54.8	145.4	129.3
2008-09	147.7	97.7	129.9	141.9	132.9	140.1	49.7	133.5	129.9
2007-08	146.0	98.8	130.6	138.8	129.3	145.1	55.6	117.3	129.6

(a) Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(b) Does not include periodic detainees.

Table 8A.6

**Prisoner population (average daily number) and rates per 100 000 relevant adults,
by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(c)	In 2008-09 and 2007-08, NSW daily average figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons under contracted arrangements and ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT facilities. There were 7 Indigenous and 47 non-Indigenous ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities in 2008-09 and 10 and 88 respectively in 2007-08. However, all NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities.								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7	Community corrections offender-to-staff ratio								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Offender-to-operational staff	21.3	13.1	42.1	14.9	29.9	25.5	14.8	12.0	21.2
Offender-to-other staff	101.2	109.9	69.5	62.8	54.9	129.3	54.5	37.5	79.1
Offender-to-total staff									
2016-17	17.6	11.7	26.2	12.1	19.4	21.3	11.6	9.1	16.7
2015-16 (a)	17.4	12.0	26.1	10.6	20.2	22.7	10.8	8.4	16.5
2014-15	16.7	13.5	23.2	9.5	17.5	24.8	12.5	9.2	16.3
2013-14	16.7	13.3	23.7	9.5	18.8	25.5	20.0	10.6	16.7
2012-13 (b)	15.9	13.2	24.5	9.0	19.3	25.0	18.9	10.1	16.3
2011-12	15.6	13.3	24.1	9.5	20.1	25.1	22.1	12.0	16.6
2010-11	15.6	14.9	26.2	10.8	18.9	22.5	23.4	13.5	17.4
2009-10	18.0	15.5	24.7	11.7	19.7	24.7	21.4	13.2	18.2
2008-09	18.3	14.6	23.7	12.8	23.4	21.0	25.0	12.2	18.4
2007-08	21.8	15.7	26.0	12.9	22.0	21.0	22.7	13.4	19.9

(a) In 2016, Queensland identified issues relating to the incorrect allocation of corporate service positions to the community corrections operational staff category and has revised the classification of all positions against the counting rules. Data for the years 2012-13 to 2015-16 have been revised for Queensland and the Australian average has been recalculated for these years.

(b) NT figures as of 2012-13 include Family Violence Program Coordinators in the count of staff numbers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8

Community corrections offender population (average daily number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Male	15 821	11 544	15 273	3 941	5 232	1 416	839	1 020	55 086
Female	2 888	2 481	4 507	1 145	1 134	410	197	237	12 998
Gender unknown	15	2	–	–	8	–	1	–	26
% female	15.4	17.7	22.8	22.5	17.8	22.5	19.0	18.9	19.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	4 183	922	4 579	1 525	1 076	287	169	953	13 694
Non-Indigenous	13 837	12 646	15 201	3 521	5 186	1 505	812	304	53 011
Indigenous status unknown	704	460	–	39	112	34	56	–	1 405
% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	22.3	6.6	23.2	30.0	16.9	15.7	16.3	75.8	20.1
Offenders on restricted movement order(s)	124	..	..	59	882	..	..	13	1 078
Offenders on reparation order(s)	2 964	3 502	3 965	1 019	985	1 003	175	174	13 787
Offenders on supervision order(s)	14 989	11 307	17 013	4 775	4 505	1 090	1 006	1 102	55 787
Offenders on post-sentence order(s) (c)	74	na	105	25	..	..	..	–	204
Total daily average population (d)									
2016-17	18 724	14 027	19 780	5 086	6 374	1 826	1 036	1 257	68 110
2015-16	17 450	13 485	18 004	4 577	6 034	1 920	914	1 136	63 521
2014-15 (e)	16 391	10 815	16 332	4 156	5 623	1 983	964	1 165	57 429
2013-14	16 491	9 347	15 795	4 341	5 581	2 069	1 393	1 299	56 315
2012-13	16 411	9 010	14 942	4 104	5 642	1 971	1 325	1 210	54 616
2011-12	16 373	8 802	15 181	4 232	6 119	1 838	1 368	1 082	54 996
2010-11	16 217	9 226	15 502	4 655	6 330	1 614	1 430	1 083	56 056
2009-10	17 683	8 969	15 054	5 394	6 445	1 370	1 418	1 185	57 518
2008-09	18 124	8 103	14 467	5 625	6 791	1 177	1 601	1 085	56 972
2007-08	17 988	7 905	13 665	5 406	6 405	1 122	1 407	1 152	55 050

(a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

Table 8A.8

Community corrections offender population (average daily number) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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- (b) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.
- (c) This category of orders does not apply in SA, Tasmania or the ACT. Prior to 2015-16, such orders, where reported, were included in the count of supervision orders.
- (d) Jurisdictional trends are impacted by changes in legislation, some of which can take years to fully come into effect, as well as changes in sentencing practices. For example, Victoria's growth in offender numbers in 2015-16 reflects changes in sentencing legislation and practices, such as the abolition of suspended sentences and Court of Appeal guidelines applicable to Community Corrections Orders, resulting in continuing increases in such orders imposed at court.
- (e) As of 2014-15, the counting methodology takes into account that the ACT has the capacity to terminate orders early. In previous years, the count was based on the date that the court order ceased.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.9

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total daily average population									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	4 183	922	4 579	1 525	1 076	287	169	953	13 694
2015-16	3 738	847	4 148	1 414	1 044	277	137	866	12 470
2014-15	3 453	673	3 783	1 354	919	260	130	904	11 476
2013-14	3 467	561	3 675	1 450	901	279	168	1 034	11 535
2012-13	3 410	546	3 360	1 415	940	271	144	959	11 044
2011-12	3 266	511	3 386	1 451	1 075	243	167	815	10 913
2010-11	3 122	527	3 369	1 540	1 139	208	153	798	10 854
2009-10	3 126	485	3 062	1 850	1 149	175	149	856	10 853
2008-09	3 185	380	2 702	1 939	1 150	144	172	851	10 522
2007-08	3 213	354	2 528	1 723	988	133	123	868	9 930
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	13 837	12 646	15 201	3 521	5 186	1 505	812	304	53 011
2015-16	13 017	12 191	13 857	3 150	4 938	1 601	746	270	49 770
2014-15	12 417	9 861	12 549	2 797	4 668	1 689	751	261	44 994
2013-14	12 475	8 587	12 120	2 884	4 634	1 758	1 128	265	43 851
2012-13	12 401	8 225	11 583	2 687	4 652	1 667	1 141	251	42 607
2011-12	12 473	8 029	11 796	2 778	4 993	1 569	1 175	267	43 079
2010-11	12 229	8 296	12 133	3 114	5 149	1 381	1 203	285	43 790
2009-10	12 546	8 066	11 992	3 537	5 249	1 157	1 168	320	44 035
2008-09	13 570	6 671	11 765	3 678	5 603	1 008	1 349	233	43 877
2007-08	13 952	6 837	11 138	3 672	5 388	958	1 173	283	43 401

TABLE 8A.9

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Crude community corrections rate									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	3 009.4	2 816.9	3 512.4	2 500.8	4 212.3	1 748.6	3 580.2	1 969.8	2 987.8
2015-16	2 765.1	2 674.5	3 276.1	2 385.7	4 201.7	1 735.6	3 008.4	1 833.1	2 799.2
2014-15	2 591.1	2 161.6	3 032.2	2 317.2	3 750.9	1 652.7	2 915.8	1 936.8	2 613.3
2013-14	2 678.7	1 862.7	3 040.1	2 555.1	3 786.0	1 834.6	3 915.5	2 270.1	2 706.4
2012-13	2 716.4	1 871.2	2 872.4	2 571.8	4 057.5	1 834.3	3 499.2	2 158.5	2 672.0
2011-12	2 684.9	1 815.4	2 993.1	2 720.0	4 772.4	1 700.4	4 253.7	1 882.5	2 725.3
2010-11	2 644.4	1 929.1	3 078.7	2 980.7	5 202.1	1 503.2	4 076.7	1 891.2	2 796.5
2009-10	2 727.7	1 851.5	2 889.6	3 679.0	5 407.6	1 303.5	4 278.8	2 064.2	2 879.8
2008-09	2 858.3	1 507.3	2 634.6	3 958.8	5 573.7	1 099.8	5 271.6	2 089.5	2 874.7
2007-08	2 966.3	1 462.6	2 544.1	3 618.2	4 949.2	1 044.1	4 063.2	2 171.3	2 794.4
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	235.8	268.7	417.9	179.8	392.4	387.1	268.0	228.8	289.4
2015-16	223.4	261.6	383.6	161.5	374.8	412.9	247.9	202.6	273.6
2014-15	216.2	215.7	352.0	144.6	356.9	438.5	252.7	194.7	250.8
2013-14	220.6	191.1	344.4	150.8	357.5	458.0	382.1	198.5	247.8
2012-13	222.8	186.8	335.0	145.2	362.6	435.9	390.4	193.7	245.3
2011-12	227.3	185.8	348.5	155.7	393.1	411.1	410.8	210.3	252.6
2010-11	221.7	191.9	355.9	180.7	404.8	366.5	433.0	227.8	261.1
2009-10	230.6	190.0	358.3	209.8	417.4	309.8	428.5	259.4	266.7
2008-09	253.2	159.4	359.9	218.4	449.8	268.1	490.7	187.0	271.2
2007-08	264.5	167.1	348.6	224.0	439.0	257.9	435.7	234.9	274.8

TABLE 8A.9

Table 8A.9

**Community corrections offender population (average daily number) and rates per
100 000 relevant adults, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Age-standardised community corrections rate									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	2 409.8	2 162.1	2 719.2	1 923.2	3 264.3	1 415.4	2 539.8	1 525.0	2 333.6
2015-16	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	240.3	265.0	420.8	174.8	421.3	449.9	248.4	203.5	291.2
2015-16	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014-15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2012-13	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2011-12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status is unknown.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10

Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17 (c), (d), (e)									
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.1	2.8	16.5	3.9	36.2	4.8	27.7	6.3	8.4
Secondary school education	6.6	1.8	2.5	–	–	–	27.0	–	3.1
Vocational Education and Training	17.4	29.9	20.4	20.2	27.2	12.3	56.5	23.2	22.4
Higher education	0.3	1.4	6.4	1.4	0.03	1.1	5.1	1.5	1.7
Total prisoners in education and training (f)									
2016-17	24.6	34.1	39.1	24.6	63.4	16.0	70.6	31.0	32.9
2015-16	32.2	34.1	35.6	28.5	67.4	14.4	72.3	24.4	34.4
2014-15	31.7	35.7	28.0	24.0	53.1	16.9	76.3	14.1	31.6
2013-14	33.6	33.4	26.4	29.1	59.4	13.1	82.7	12.8	32.3
2012-13	36.1	38.1	24.5	29.0	43.3	25.3	81.8	16.5	33.1
2011-12	35.3	37.2	26.5	31.8	46.4	28.5	85.1	22.4	33.8
2010-11	30.3	40.4	27.8	36.3	48.9	na	89.8	32.7	34.6
2009-10	34.0	35.6	27.4	37.1	45.9	na	92.0	30.1	34.6
2008-09 (g)	33.9	34.7	27.1	48.7	66.0	na	na	25.3	36.4
2007-08	32.3	32.5	29.0	36.2	47.2	na	..	26.4	30.2

(a) Excludes prisoners whose situation may make them ineligible to participate in education and training, such as hospital patients who are medically unable to participate, fine defaulters who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time, prisoners held at centres where education programs are not provided as a matter of policy (for example, 24-hour court cells), and remandees for whom access to education is not available. Prisoners ineligible for education and training programs in WA also include prisoners in Broome Regional Prison and at Warburton Work Camp and those in custody less than ten days or in transit on the day that education is counted. As of 2014-15, Queensland rates also exclude prisoners under sentence for less than 3 months and those on parole suspension and NT rates exclude prisoners in programs and work (internal or paid/volunteer) and those with less than 3 months to serve. Periodic detainees are not included in this count. As of 2016-17, all prisoners in SA have the opportunity to access education/training programs.

(b) Figures for Victoria and Tasmania and, as of 2010-11, WA and NT are based on the number of prisoners in education on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day (generally based on data from the last day of term prior to 30 June each year). SA also used this methodology in 2006-07, 2010-11 and 2012-13 and NSW in 2010-11. Otherwise, percentages are based on an average of the number of prisoners enrolled on the first day of the month.

(c) Classification of education courses is based on the Australian Qualifications Framework. The Vocational Education and Training category includes advanced diplomas, diplomas, and certificates I to IV; the secondary schools education category includes senior secondary and certificate of education; and the higher education category includes doctoral and masters degrees, graduate diplomas, bachelor degrees, diplomas and advanced diplomas.

Table 8A.10

Prisoner education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d) Percentage of total prisoners in education may not equal the sum of percentages for each education category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education course.									
(e) NSW education and training is calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population is calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator. SA also used this methodology in 2012-13.									
(f) Education rates can fluctuate between years due to various external factors, such as government funding for particular initiatives that may not continue into future years and corrective services responses to such changes, as well as for other reasons such as active targeting of particular types of courses, for example, completion of specific pre-certificate courses as a prerequisite for vocational training courses.									
(g) ACT education figures were not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of education across the reporting period.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11

Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Commercial industries	44.1	35.3	30.5	14.7	22.9	17.4	–	17.6	30.2
Service industries	33.0	51.8	38.3	54.0	44.8	41.4	74.5	54.2	43.9
Work release (c)	1.3	..	..	..	0.3	0.2	0.3	7.0	0.7
Total prisoner employment (d)									
2016-17	78.4	87.1	68.8	68.7	68.0	59.0	74.7	78.7	74.7
2015-16	80.4	87.5	68.9	66.0	71.2	53.4	71.1	79.3	74.9
2014-15	76.1	89.3	66.0	73.7	68.3	57.8	65.4	74.7	74.8
2013-14	79.7	88.1	69.2	74.4	72.8	67.0	69.5	75.2	77.1
2012-13 (e)	72.4	89.1	72.4	75.8	67.2	66.5	82.5	44.5	74.3
2011-12	76.0	88.9	75.5	71.4	68.7	60.5	85.5	68.9	76.1
2010-11 (f)	78.6	87.2	75.5	84.2	74.6	66.2	84.8	70.7	79.7
2009-10	76.9	84.8	75.7	70.8	74.8	68.8	92.3	58.0	76.1
2008-09 (g)	75.9	84.7	67.6	77.6	71.8	63.7	na	63.6	74.8
2007-08	80.6	86.1	67.8	77.1	71.1	70.1	..	90.2	77.8

- (a) Excludes prisoners in full-time education or other full-time programs as well as those whose situation may make them ineligible to participate in employment, such as prisoners whose protection status precludes their access to employment, fine defaulters who are in prison custody for only a few days, hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work, prisoners at centres where the jurisdiction's policy is not to provide work or where work is not available (for example 24-hour court cells), and remandees who choose not to work. Periodic detainees are not included in this count.
- (b) Figures for Victoria and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day (generally based on data from 30 June each year). This also applies to WA as of 2011-12 and the NT as of 2010-11. SA also used this methodology in 2010-11 and 2012-13. Otherwise, percentages are based on an average of the number of prisoners in employment on the first day of the month.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rules, prisoners are only included if they are employed in the community under industrial award conditions as part of a pre-release scheme. Jurisdictions operating transitional centres may therefore show as not applicable because those prisoners working in the community are not employed under industrial award conditions, such as being paid award rate wages.
- (d) Employment rates can fluctuate between years, particularly in the smaller jurisdictions, where a sharp increase in prisoner numbers during a year can lead to a significant drop in employment rates until prison industries and other in-prison employment opportunities can be expanded. For example, NT figures for 2012-13 reflect a significant increase in the total prison population, without a corresponding increase in prisoner jobs, as well as a reduction in staff availability to supervise work areas in that year.

Table 8A.11

Prisoner employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	SA employment in 2012-13 was calculated as the average over a 10 month period (excluding December and January). Average prisoner population was calculated over the same period to ensure consistency between the numerator and denominator for this indicator.								
(f)	Queensland employment in 2010-11 is based on an average over the period February to June 2011.								
(g)	ACT employment figures are not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only, who were not required to work. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of employment across the reporting period.								

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.12

Table 8A.12

Time out-of-cells (average hours per day)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Open	10.1	14.8	15.6	16.0	15.3	16.8	11.5	15.5	12.4
Secure	6.8	10.9	9.8	11.7	8.9	8.6	8.7	9.9	9.5
Total prison time-out-of-cells									
2016-17	8.0	11.4	10.3	12.3	9.5	8.8	8.9	12.5	10.1
2015-16 (a)	7.8	11.1	10.3	12.5	9.6	8.6	9.0	12.1	9.9
2014-15 (b)	8.0	11.3	9.6	12.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	16.6	10.1
2013-14	8.2	11.1	10.2	12.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	13.0	10.1
2012-13 (c)	7.8	11.0	10.5	12.6	9.2	8.6	8.6	12.6	10.0
2011-12 (d)	11.0	10.9	10.7	12.5	9.2	9.2	10.5	12.9	11.1
2010-11	11.4	na	11.2	12.1	9.5	9.5	13.3	12.6	11.4
2009-10	11.2	na	11.4	12.2	10.1	9.5	14.1	12.3	11.4
2008-09 (e), (f)	9.3	na	11.4	11.8	10.2	12.2	10.8	12.3	10.6
2007-08	8.9	na	11.2	11.7	9.8	12.1	9.5	12.0	10.3

(a) Victoria's hours in 2015-16 exclude the Metropolitan Remand Centre

(b) NT figures for 2014-15 are based on a single day count (30 June).

(c) NSW figures as of 2012-13 are based on a stricter interpretation of national counting rules for determining out-of-cell hours in the case of prisoners who are free to leave their cells but restricted to a locked accommodation unit.

(d) Victoria's hours in 2011-12 are averaged across 11 months, as results were not available for all prisons in December 2011.

(e) ACT hours in 2008-09 relate to the 3-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre operated during the reporting period.

(f) In 2008-09 and 2007-08 Tasmania's hours included out of cell time between the evening unit lockup and when the curfew came into effect (in unit-style accommodation).

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.13

Table 8A.13	Prison design capacity utilisation (per cent)									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
2016-17										
Open	108.5	na	81.7	99.0	na	96.5	41.9	87.5	101.3	
Secure	133.0	na	115.8	120.3	na	89.3	103.6	112.9	121.2	
Total design capacity utilisation										
2016-17	122.9	na	112.0	116.3	na	89.4	101.5	99.5	115.8	
2015-16	120.1	na	105.0	111.8	na	81.7	91.6	101.0	111.4	
2014-15	112.0	na	103.5	100.7	na	78.4	126.8	107.2	106.1	
2013-14	109.4	na	98.0	101.1	na	77.1	122.7	124.7	104.4	
2012-13	96.6	na	89.8	100.1	na	73.1	98.6	119.4	96.0	
2011-12 (a)	95.6	na	84.9	103.7	na	79.6	95.9	111.0	94.5	
2010-11	102.6	na	82.8	134.9	na	76.0	84.4	104.5	100.7	
2009-10	109.4	na	84.2	138.6	na	78.6	69.8	114.0	105.0	
2008-09	105.9	na	87.4	116.9	na	81.1	76.7	120.0	101.6	
2007-08	104.9	na	95.9	112.5	na	82.9	83.3	102.9	97.4	

(a) WA prison utilisation as of 2011-12 is calculated against prison design capacity at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.14

Table 8A.14

Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number									
2016-17	12	3	1	2	–	–	1	1	20
2015-16	6	2	3	6	2	–	1	1	21
2014-15	2	3	3	3	4	2	–	–	17
2013-14	4	–	3	4	2	–	1	1	15
2012-13	8	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	16
2011-12	6	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	10
2010-11	11	2	3	2	2	–	–	1	21
2009-10	5	4	4	5	–	–	–	1	19
2008-09	5	3	4	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007-08	5	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	12
Rate									
2016-17	0.09	0.04	0.01	0.03	–	–	0.22	0.06	0.05
2015-16	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	–	0.25	0.06	0.06
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.43	–	–	0.05
2013-14	0.04	–	0.04	0.08	0.08	–	0.30	0.07	0.05
2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	–	–	–	–	0.05
2011-12	0.06	–	0.04	–	0.05	0.20	–	–	0.03
2010-11	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
2009-10	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.11	–	–	–	0.09	0.07
2008-09	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.06
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.11	–	–	–	–	0.05

Table 8A.14

Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners, number and rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	Data for previous years may vary from rates given in previous Reports. Deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.								
(b)	Excludes periodic detainees.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero.								
Source:	State and Territory governments (unpublished).								

Table 8A.15

**Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per
100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous prisoners (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	5
2015-16	1	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	6
2014-15	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4
2013-14	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
2012-13	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
2011-12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
2010-11	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
2009-10	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
2008-09	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
2007-08	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	11	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	15
2015-16	5	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	15
2014-15	2	3	1	2	3	2	–	–	13
2013-14	4	–	2	4	2	–	1	1	14
2012-13	8	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	15
2011-12	5	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	8
2010-11	10	2	3	1	1	–	–	1	18
2009-10	4	4	4	4	–	–	–	–	16
2008-09	4	3	4	1	1	–	1	–	14
2007-08	5	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	11

Table 8A.15

Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous prisoners (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2016-17	0.03	–	0.04	0.08	–	–	–	0.07	0.05
2015-16	0.03	–	0.04	0.14	–	–	1.09	–	0.06
2014-15	–	–	0.09	0.05	0.17	–	–	–	0.04
2013-14	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
2012-13	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
2011-12	0.05	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	0.03
2010-11	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
2009-10	0.04	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	0.11	0.04
2008-09	0.05	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.03
2007-08	–	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.02
Non-Indigenous									
2016-17	0.11	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.29	–	0.05
2015-16	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.09	–	–	0.37	0.06
2014-15	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	–	–	0.05
2013-14	0.05	–	0.04	0.13	0.11	–	0.38	0.49	0.06
2012-13	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	–	–	–	–	0.07
2011-12	0.07	–	0.03	–	0.06	0.23	–	–	0.04
2010-11	0.13	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.09
2009-10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2008-09	0.05	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.07
2007-08	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.06

(a) Excludes deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.16

Table 8A.16

Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Prisoner on prisoner								
Serious assault								
2016-17	0.29	1.88	3.08	0.83	1.50	2.78	3.59	0.18
2015-16	0.59	1.09	2.25	0.84	1.29	1.53	0.75	0.06
2014-15 (c)	0.56	1.69	1.80	0.59	1.40	2.14	3.21	0.13
2013-14	0.36	1.26	1.54	0.30	0.62	0.64	2.41	0.20
2012-13	0.28	1.60	0.63	0.36	0.51	1.27	2.63	0.49
2011-12	0.19	2.17	1.01	0.33	1.01	0.98	1.55	0.37
2010-11	0.13	0.92	1.32	0.32	0.86	0.63	na	0.34
2009-10	0.15	0.98	1.12	0.08	0.51	2.05	na	0.46
2008-09	0.26	1.12	0.83	0.77	1.09	1.92	na	0.29
2007-08	0.31	0.67	0.51	0.66	0.49	0.19	1.21	0.46
Assault								
2016-17	27.48	20.88	10.49	4.13	6.87	7.31	15.72	3.29
2015-16	23.68	16.14	7.09	3.74	8.29	8.97	16.92	3.31
2014-15 (c)	15.07	12.24	5.00	5.42	5.86	8.55	12.56	3.06
2013-14	14.20	11.86	5.20	7.48	9.46	5.08	5.43	2.86
2012-13	14.86	10.94	3.35	5.94	9.14	7.83	3.76	1.53
2011-12	12.27	9.40	3.77	5.76	7.31	8.63	15.84	3.07
2010-11	13.06	7.63	3.25	6.00	8.35	9.07	na	2.39
2009-10	13.43	7.64	3.18	9.94	7.90	10.84	na	3.24
2008-09	12.83	7.47	3.73	7.38	8.63	4.79	na	6.89
2007-08	13.07	7.73	3.68	6.39	8.57	3.52	7.28	4.80

TABLE 8A.16

Table 8A.16

Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Prisoner on officer								
Serious assault								
2016-17	–	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.17	–	–
2015-16	–	0.05	0.01	0.17	–	0.38	–	–
2014-15 (c)	–	0.08	0.08	0.09	–	–	–	–
2013-14	–	0.05	0.06	0.18	–	–	–	–
2012-13	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.18	–	–	–	–
2011-12	0.02	0.04	0.12	0.06	–	0.39	–	0.07
2010-11	–	0.02	0.09	0.11	–	0.42	na	–
2009-10	–	0.02	0.07	–	–	0.41	na	0.09
2008-09	–	0.05	0.02	0.12	–	–	na	–
2007-08	–	–	0.02	0.08	–	–	–	–
Assault								
2016-17	1.55	1.63	1.01	1.60	0.63	1.22	1.80	0.37
2015-16	1.95	2.01	0.90	1.35	0.28	3.44	–	0.06
2014-15 (c)	0.51	1.56	0.25	1.98	0.79	1.71	0.88	–
2013-14	0.55	1.98	0.34	1.93	0.42	0.64	0.60	0.20
2012-13	0.58	1.56	0.36	1.25	0.51	1.90	–	–
2011-12	0.65	1.16	0.60	0.90	0.77	1.18	0.77	0.22
2010-11	0.34	0.59	0.72	1.49	0.81	1.48	na	0.17
2009-10	0.56	0.85	0.43	0.95	0.61	1.02	na	0.28
2008-09	0.59	0.53	0.23	0.65	0.62	0.96	na	0.87
2007-08	0.92	0.79	0.22	0.34	0.65	0.37	–	0.69

(a) The counting rule includes assaults by a prisoner in corrective services legal custody, whether held in a prison or other facility under the supervision of corrective services staff, and includes those occurring during prisoner transport and escorts. Rates exclude periodic detainees.

(b) Australian averages have not been calculated as this indicator is not comparable across jurisdictions.

Table 8A.16

Assaults in custody, rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
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(c) Prior to 2014-15, assaults that occurred within a 24-hour court cell complex were excluded.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.17

Table 8A.17

**Recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day,
2016-17 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners (b)									
Net operating expenditure (c) (d)									
Open plus periodic detention (e)	140.41	272.31	154.85	391.89	137.32	284.59	437.11	na	191.56
Secure	191.30	309.01	185.57	207.73	218.10	296.78	295.76	na	221.29
Total net operating expenditure	172.80	304.12	183.07	236.79	209.80	296.53	297.75	204.55	214.94
Capital costs									
User cost of capital (f)	28.36	23.67	65.86	55.62	40.60	37.68	90.24	10.10	40.57
Land	3.09	5.03	6.80	2.71	6.10	1.05	3.26	1.47	4.24
Other assets	25.27	18.64	59.06	52.91	34.50	36.64	86.98	8.63	36.33
Debt servicing fees (g)	..	8.28	..	7.76	..	..	..	85.11	6.16
Depreciation	17.58	26.59	44.83	13.06	17.12	23.55	48.15	20.46	24.43
Total capital costs	45.93	58.55	110.69	76.44	57.72	61.24	138.39	115.67	71.16
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	218.73	362.67	293.77	313.23	267.52	357.77	436.14	320.23	286.10
Offenders									
Net operating expenditure (c)	21.41	28.98	12.35	38.70	16.52	14.05	32.55	46.92	21.61
Capital costs	4.17	1.90	0.41	2.81	0.82	0.04	0.20	1.55	1.97
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	25.58	30.87	12.76	41.50	17.34	14.08	32.76	48.48	23.59

(a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

(b) Prison expenditure figures include expenditure on periodic detainees, counted as two sevenths of a prisoner.

(c) Net operating expenditure excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.

(d) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.

Table 8A.17

**Recurrent expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day,
2016-17 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e) The higher cost for ACT compared with other jurisdictions reflects, at least in part, expenses associated with the continuing costs of maintaining the detention centre during the reporting period, which are not offset in 2016-17 by the much larger detainee population of previous years.									
(f) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.									
(g) Debt servicing fees are financial lease payments incurred by governments as part of the contracts for privately owned prisons and prisons built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements, comparable to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria, to the NT as of 2014-15, and to WA upon the commencement of a new prison in 2016-17 built under Public-Private Partnership arrangements.									
na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.18

Table 8A.18

Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
2016-17	172.80	304.12	183.07	236.79	209.80	296.53	297.75	204.55	214.94
2015-16	169.48	294.24	179.96	254.29	198.43	316.62	312.42	201.89	213.16
2014-15	190.03	276.89	179.77	282.39	193.31	338.89	308.05	209.39	222.27
2013-14	196.20	256.10	184.85	287.09	196.27	314.73	273.84	204.22	221.39
2012-13	204.88	255.48	196.72	277.03	194.68	306.34	321.01	197.04	225.34
2011-12	228.06	257.52	215.58	258.15	203.94	278.20	340.14	185.27	233.71
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Offenders									
2016-17	21.41	28.98	12.35	38.70	16.52	14.05	32.55	46.92	21.61
2015-16	21.95	25.99	12.89	42.47	18.07	13.39	35.28	49.53	21.77
2014-15	25.85	26.72	14.58	51.02	18.53	13.96	33.07	45.26	24.02
2013-14	24.84	28.48	13.95	47.43	18.09	12.43	19.10	41.66	23.25
2012-13	28.95	28.80	14.59	50.63	18.64	11.47	19.51	46.00	25.08
2011-12	30.04	28.19	14.96	47.96	18.28	12.75	16.33	47.09	25.07
2010-11	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2009-10	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2008-09	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2007-08	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Calculated from net operating expenditure, which excludes operating revenues, payroll tax and expenditure on prisoner health and on transport and escort services where able to be disaggregated by jurisdictions.

Table 8A.18

Real net operating expenditure per prisoner/detainee and per offender per day (2016-17 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2016-17 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2016-17 = 100). See table 2A.49 and chapter 2 for details.									

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.19

Completion of community corrections orders (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016-17									
Male	73.5	62.8	75.8	61.3	73.0	86.7	70.1	71.6	71.9
Female	73.6	63.2	80.7	58.7	67.4	85.5	71.2	70.8	73.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	64.2	57.0	66.2	50.7	67.9	77.0	56.1	69.5	63.2
Non-Indigenous	76.2	63.7	80.1	66.4	73.0	88.2	72.6	81.1	74.7
Restricted movement orders	86.9	..	..	49.2	82.2	..	..	90.9	80.2
Reparation orders	76.9	66.9	82.9	64.0	65.2	79.6	61.3	74.8	76.4
Supervision orders	72.9	59.4	71.2	59.9	71.2	90.5	71.2	69.9	70.0
All orders									
2016-17	73.5	62.9	77.0	60.8	72.0	86.4	70.3	71.4	72.2
2015-16	74.0	66.2	77.7	60.9	67.0	85.0	72.8	73.4	72.8
2014-15	75.8	66.5	75.6	61.2	67.5	87.6	79.9	69.0	72.9
2013-14	74.0	66.4	77.3	60.0	70.1	87.1	77.0	69.2	72.8
2012-13	77.7	63.2	75.7	61.3	70.2	85.5	77.3	60.6	72.7
2011-12 (b)	79.7	58.7	72.6	55.6	71.8	90.2	81.6	65.1	71.2
2010-11	81.1	66.3	62.7	58.4	73.1	87.9	83.5	64.0	70.7
2009-10 (c)	81.3	65.6	66.1	60.0	71.1	88.5	86.2	75.0	72.1
2008-09	80.0	65.7	62.9	59.8	73.7	86.5	88.9	59.0	71.2
2007-08	80.6	62.8	63.4	58.3	70.1	85.3	88.0	60.5	70.5

(a) Post-sentence orders are not included in this indicator, given such orders do not have a determinate completion date.

(b) Queensland figures as of 2011-12 reflect the rectification of a technical systems issue that affected reparation order completion data in prior years.

(c) NT figures for 2009-10 reflect, at least in part, the introduction of a new offender management information system introduced in 2009 and staff familiarisation with the new administrative processes involved.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.20

Table 8A.20

Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number (c)									
Open									
2016-17	12	2	10	–	–	–	–	8	32
2015-16	10	5	6	7	1	–	–	8	37
2014-15	5	5	5	5	3	–	–	9	32
2013-14	12	7	2	1	–	–	–	22	44
2012-13	6	3	–	4	1	–	–	7	21
2011-12	12	1	1	3	–	4	1	6	28
2010-11	22	–	1	4	–	–	..	7	34
2009-10	2	3	10	1	–	–	..	3	19
2008-09 (d)	11	9	6	3	5	–	–	2	36
2007-08	6	2	9	10	2	3	..	–	32
Secure									
2016-17	3	1	–	2	–	–	2	3	11
2015-16	4	5	–	4	–	2	1	2	18
2014-15	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3
2013-14	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	2	13
2012-13	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	7
2011-12	3	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	10
2010-11	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	8
2009-10	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	5
2008-09	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
2007-08	1	3	–	9	4	–	–	1	18

TABLE 8A.20

Table 8A.20

Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate (c)									
Open									
2016-17	0.26	0.22	1.51	–	–	–	–	1.05	0.38
2015-16	0.23	0.57	0.90	0.67	0.33	–	–	1.07	0.46
2014-15	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	–	–	1.33	0.43
2013-14	0.31	0.77	0.31	0.10	–	–	–	4.26	0.61
2012-13	0.17	0.44	–	0.38	0.46	–	–	1.41	0.32
2011-12	0.34	0.18	0.20	0.29	–	9.52	13.25	1.30	0.44
2010-11	0.60	–	0.19	0.41	–	–	..	1.85	0.54
2009-10	0.06	0.63	1.50	0.11	–	–	..	0.92	0.30
2008-09 (d)	0.31	2.02	1.02	0.26	2.33	–	–	0.65	0.57
2007-08	0.16	0.47	1.42	0.97	1.01	4.97	..	–	0.51
Secure									
2016-17	0.04	0.02	–	0.04	–	–	0.46	0.34	0.03
2015-16	0.05	0.09	–	0.08	–	0.39	0.25	0.22	0.06
2014-15	0.01	–	–	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.01
2013-14	0.02	–	–	0.22	0.05	–	–	0.20	0.05
2012-13	0.02	–	–	0.08	–	0.21	–	0.21	0.03
2011-12	0.05	–	–	0.05	–	1.07	–	–	0.04
2010-11	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.71	–	0.25	0.04
2009-10	0.01	–	–	–	0.17	–	–	0.13	0.02
2008-09	0.06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.02
2007-08	0.02	0.08	–	0.32	0.24	–	–	0.16	0.09

(a) Excludes periodic detainees.

(b) In accordance with the national counting rule, numbers and rates exclude incidents such as: prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave or found at unlawful locations; prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision; prisoners found outside the perimeter of the correctional centre but within the centre precinct; or 'walk-offs' from work camps or outstations linked to prisons. There were 7 such incidents of 'other escapes' in 2016-17 of which 2 occurred in NSW, 1 in WA and 4 in the NT.

Table 8A.20

Escapes, number and rate per 100 prisoners (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(c) Prior to 2015-16, escapes from within a 24-hour court cell complex were excluded.

(d) Open and secure custody disaggregations were not applicable to the ACT prior to 2008-09 or in the subsequent two years until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility over that two-year period.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.21

**Sanctions administered by corrective services during
2016-17 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Community corrections								
Supervised bail	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred or suspended conviction/sentence	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
Fine option/conversion order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community based order, Supervised good behaviour bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised suspended sentence	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Intensive corrections/intensive supervision order	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-
Home detention order	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order e.g. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post-sentence supervision order	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
Prison custody								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Periodic detention (b)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition/re-entry order	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Post-sentence detention order	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓

(a) This table relates to whether there are offenders or prisoners being managed by corrective services in accordance with the requirements of the particular sanction at 30 June of the reporting period. It may therefore show as applicable a sanction that is no longer in force as a sentencing option for the jurisdiction at that time because there are still offenders/prisoners within the corrective service population that have not yet completed an order handed down by the court before that type of sanction was removed as an option for courts to use.

(b) In NSW Periodic Detention was abolished as a sentencing option in October 2010 and in the ACT at 30 June 2016. However, the few detainees with uncompleted orders in 2016-17 continued to be supervised in both jurisdictions during the reporting period.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).