
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). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

Corrective services aim to provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment in which prisoners and offenders are effectively managed, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. Additionally, corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by providing services and program interventions 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.

In this chapter, corrective services include prison custody, periodic detention 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:

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- youth justice¹ (reported on in chapter 16, 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 or military detention centres.

Jurisdictional data reported in this chapter provided by State and Territory governments are based on the definitions and counting rules from the National Corrections Advisory Group (unpublished) *Corrective Services Data Collection Manual 2013-14*.

Some key terms relating to corrective services are listed in box 8.1.

Box 8.1 Terms relating to corrective services

Prisoners in this chapter refers to people 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.

Detainees refers to people subject to a periodic detention order, under which they are held for two consecutive days within a one-week period in a proclaimed prison or detention centre under the responsibility of corrective services.

Offenders refers to people serving community corrections orders, which includes bail orders if these orders are subject to supervision by community corrections officers.

Improvements to the reporting of corrective services in this edition include:

- data for all measures of ‘community work’ for six jurisdictions, compared with five previously
- updated DQI to reflect amendments to current year reporting.

¹ From 2004-05, NSW Corrective Services has managed one 40 bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18 years. These young offenders are included in the daily average number of prisoners and are included in the calculation of indicators. As they represent only a very small proportion of NSW prisoners (less than half of one per cent) they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and are not footnoted to each table and figure.

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 offenders serving community corrections orders is the core business of all corrective services agencies. The scope of the responsibilities of these agencies, however, varies widely. Functions administered by corrective services in one jurisdiction may be administered by a different justice sector agency in another — for example, the management of prisoners held in court cells, the supervision of juvenile offenders on community corrections orders, juvenile detention, and responsibility for the prosecution of breaches of community corrections orders, vary across jurisdictions.

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). One jurisdiction (the ACT) operated periodic detention for prisoners during the reporting period. Periodic detention was abolished as a sentencing option in NSW in 2010, but a small number of detainees who have not completed the order were managed under the non-residential stage of the program during the reporting period.

Funding

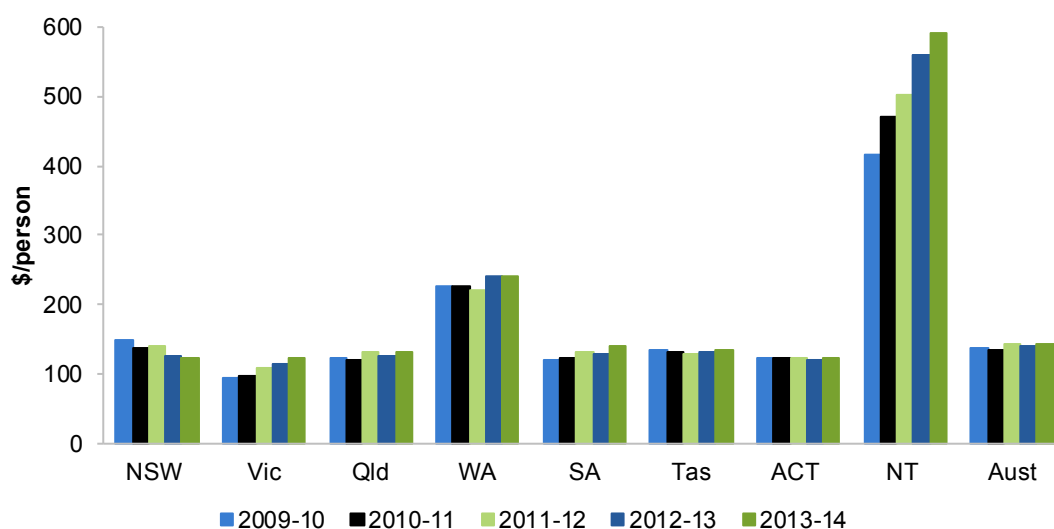
Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services² totalled \$2.6 billion nationally in 2013-14. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.4 billion (table 8A.6).

For consistency with Justice sector overview C, the annual expenditure on corrective services presented in figure 8.1 combines prisons and community corrections net operating expenditure plus depreciation. Net operating expenditure on corrective services including depreciation was \$3.4 billion in 2013-14 (table 8A.12) — an increase of 4.9 per cent over the previous year.

² Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating costs. NSW and Queensland were unable to fully disaggregate all such costs in 2013-14 and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.

National expenditure per person in the population, based on net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, increased in real terms over the last five years, from \$139 per person in 2009-10 to \$144 per person in 2013-14 (figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per person per year (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Includes operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections (net of operating revenues) plus depreciation; excludes payroll tax, transport/escort services costs where reported separately from prison expenditure, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital. ^b Per person cost is calculated using total population (all ages). ^c Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

Size and scope of sector

Prison custody

Corrective services operated 111 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2014. These comprised 85 government-operated prisons, nine privately-operated prisons, four transitional centres, one periodic detention centre (ACT), and twelve 24-hour court cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.2).

On average, 32 683 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2013-14 — an increase of 8.6 per cent over the average daily number in

2012-13 (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 61 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2013-14.

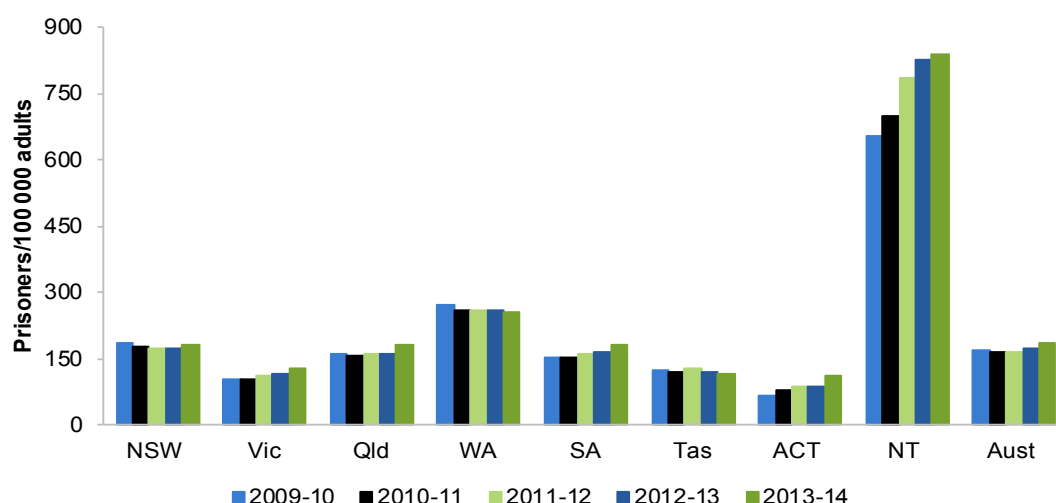
Excluding periodic detainees, 21.9 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 78.1 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2013-14. A daily average of 6044 prisoners (18.5 per cent of the total national prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2013-14 comprised 30 138 males (92.2 per cent) and 2545 females (7.8 per cent). The daily average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 9027 — 27.6 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.1).

The rate of imprisonment represents the number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national (crude) imprisonment rate for all prisoners was 187.3 per 100 000 adults in 2013-14, compared to 172.4 in 2012-13 (figure 8.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 350.7 per 100 000 adult males and 28.7 per 100 000 adult females in 2013-14 (table 8A.4).

Figure 8.2 Imprisonment rates, total prisoners, five-year trends^a



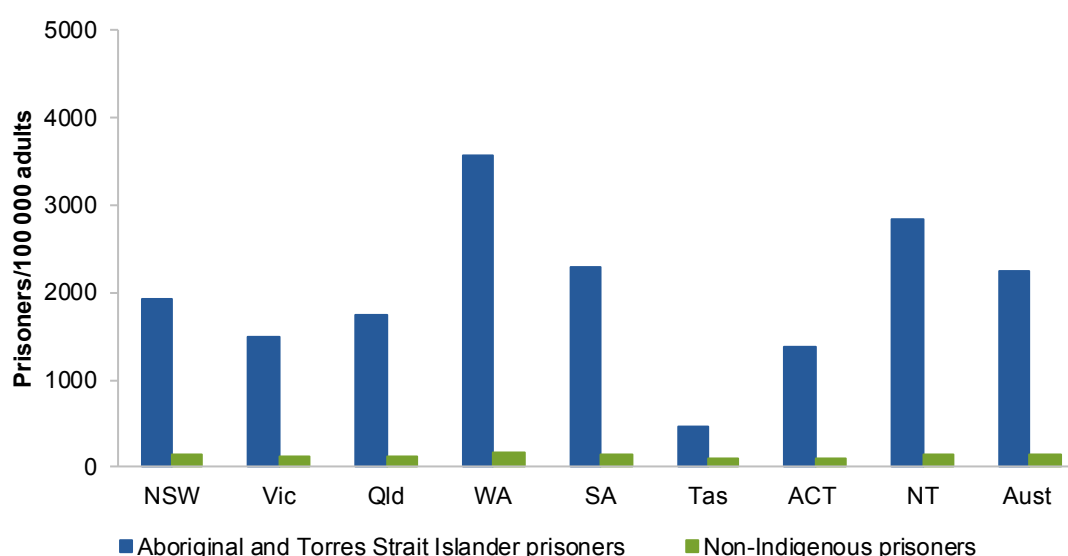
^a Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates from 2011-12 onwards use population estimates based on the 2011 Census.

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 adults in 2013-14 was 2254.2 compared with a corresponding rate of 136.5 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.3).

Imprisonment rate comparisons should be made with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. This is because 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.

Figure 8.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2013-14^{a, b}



^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates. ^b Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

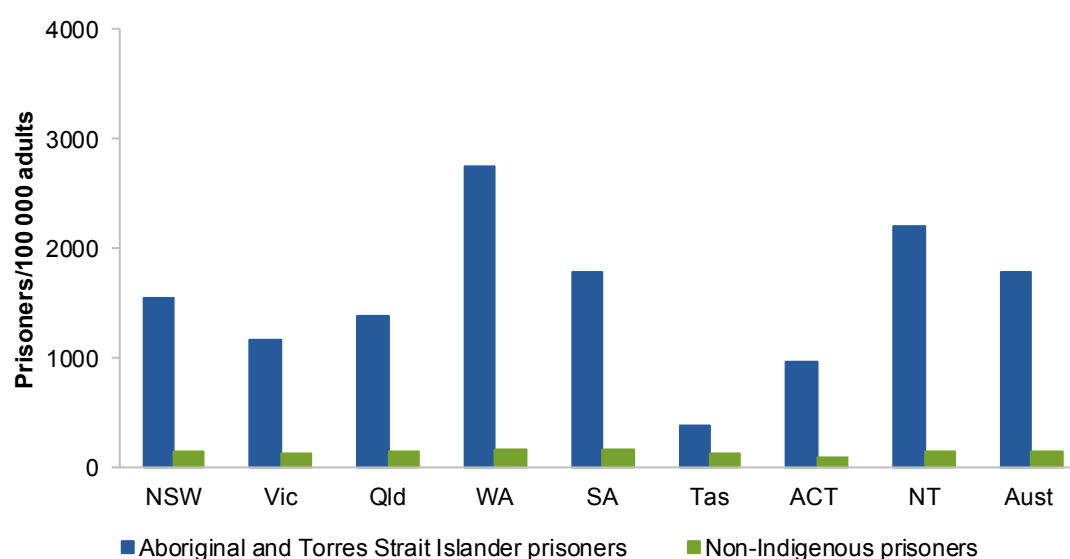
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

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. Age standardisation is a statistical method that takes into account differences in the age structures of populations, allowing a more valid comparison to be made between populations.

The national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in 2013-14 was 1774.9 compared with a corresponding rate of 142.7 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 12.4, compared with 16.5

for the crude imprisonment rate — that is, when taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander imprisonment rates are 12.4 times greater than those for non-Indigenous adults, while rates that do not take age profile differences into account are 16.5 times greater.

Figure 8.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2013-14^a



^a Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison 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; ABS (unpublished) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

While imprisonment rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, whether calculated on a crude or age standardised basis, are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Nationally, 71.2 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2013-14 (table 8A.1).

Statistical information on the profile of prisoners additional to that provided in this Report is available through ABS publications. For example, *Prisoners in Australia* provides data on the offence types and length of sentences served by prisoners in each jurisdiction and nationally (ABS 2014).

Community corrections

Community corrections is responsible for 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. In some jurisdictions, community corrections responsibility includes managing offenders on supervised bail orders.

All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2013-14. Table 8A.24 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions during the reporting period.

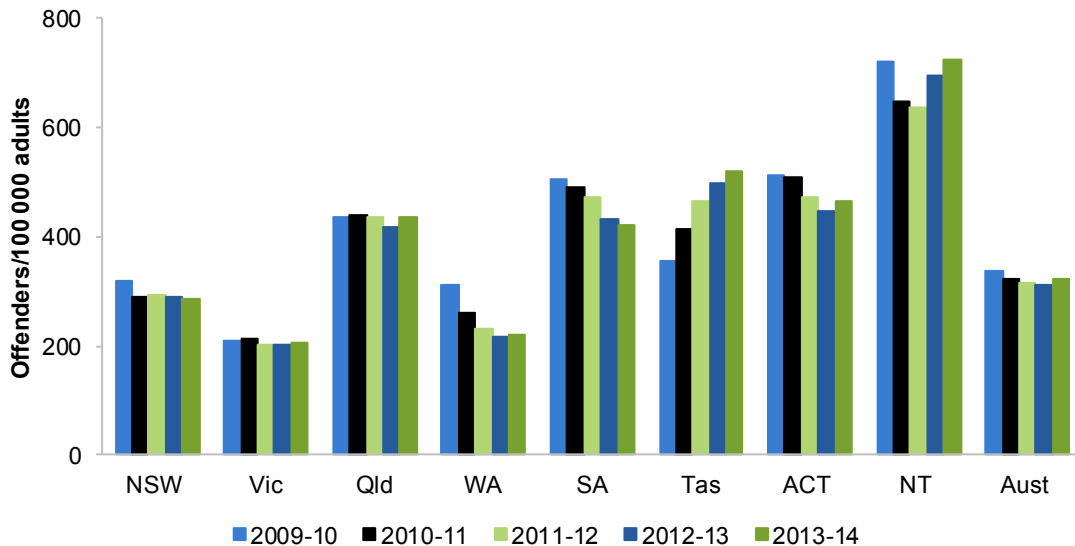
These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single 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.

Nationally, an average of 56 315 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2013-14 — an increase of 3.1 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 46 000 males (81.7 per cent), 10 281 females (18.3 per cent) and 34 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 11 535 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders (20.5 per cent of the total community corrections population), 43 851 non-Indigenous offenders (77.9 per cent) and 929 people whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.3).

The community corrections rate represents the number of offenders serving community corrections orders per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national community corrections rate was 322.8 per 100 000 adults in 2013-14 compared to 313.0 in 2012-13 (figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5 **Community corrections rates, total offenders, five year trends^a**



^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. Rates since 2011-12 use population estimates based on the 2011 Census.

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 rate for female offenders was 116.1 per 100 000 adult females, compared with 535.2 for adult males in 2013-14 (table 8A.4). The national rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders in 2013-14 was 2880.5 per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults compared with 257.2 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.6).

Comparisons should be made with care, especially for those jurisdictions with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations, because small changes in offender numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Further, community corrections rates presented in figure 8.6 are not age standardised (that is, they are not adjusted to account for the different age structures of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations). Data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates.

Figure 8.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous crude community corrections rates, 2013-14^{a, b}**



^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates. ^b Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

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.4.

8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions (box 8.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2015 Report (figure 8.7). For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (see chapter 1, section 1.6).

Box 8.2 Objectives for corrective services

Corrective services contribute to the whole-of-government priority, to create safer communities through the administration of correctional sentences and orders. Objectives common to all jurisdictions are outlined below.

Provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment

Corrective services aim to protect the community through the effective management of prisoners commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community.

Provide an effective community corrections environment

Corrective services aim to protect the community through the effective management of offenders commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community, and to provide advice services to courts and releasing authorities in the determination of orders and directions for offenders.

Provide program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending

Corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending among prisoners and offenders by providing services and program interventions 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.

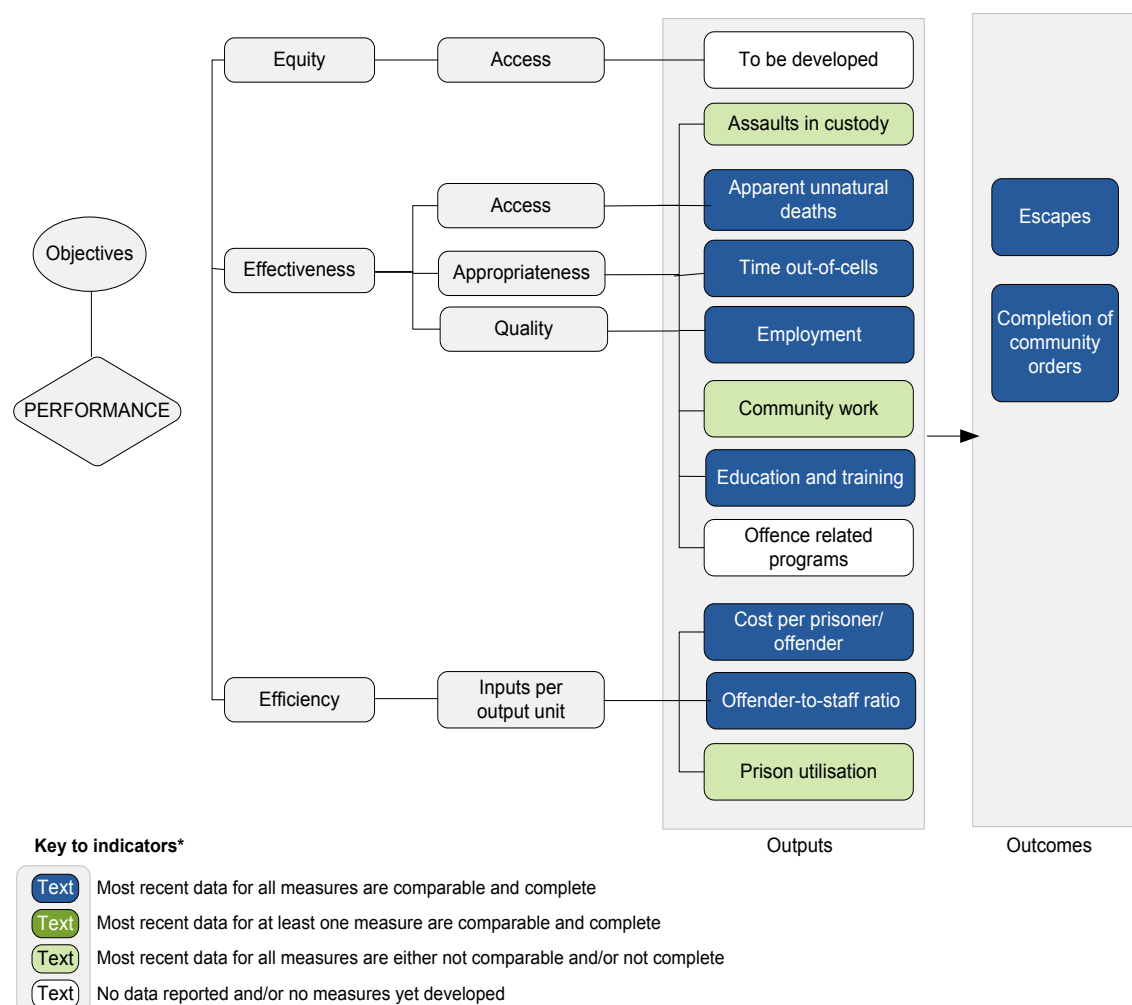
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable and efficient manner.

Definitions and counting rules were refined during the reporting period as part of the continuing effort to improve comparability of indicators across jurisdictions. Data for previous years have been updated, where possible, in accordance with any revisions made to counting rules and definitions. As a result, some historical data in this Report may vary from data published in previous reports. In other cases, it has not been possible to recalculate data for past years and inconsistencies within reported data are footnoted in relevant figures and tables.

Figure 8.7 specifies the performance indicators associated with the objectives identified in box 8.2. For periodic detainees, effectiveness indicators, such as assault and death rates, are reported separately. For applicable efficiency indicators (such as cost per prisoner), periodic detainees are counted as two sevenths of a prisoner, because they generally spend two days a week in prison.

The Report's statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous- and ethnic-status) (Chapter 2).

Figure 8.7 **Corrective services performance indicator framework**



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

Data quality information (DQI) has been progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the ABS' data quality framework (institutional environment, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance indicators in a consistent manner, and key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

8.3 Key performance indicator results

Performance is reported against the objectives for corrective services set out in box 8.2, using the indicator framework shown in figure 8.7. 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 actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity, access

Equity, access in corrective services has been identified as a key area for development in future reports (box 8.3).

Box 8.3 Performance indicator — access

An indicator of access to appropriate programs and services for people under the responsibility of corrective services has yet to be developed.

Effectiveness

Assaults in custody

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, which includes providing a prison environment in which there is a low level of violence, whether perpetrated by prisoners/detainees on other prisoners/detainees or on staff (box 8.4).

Box 8.4 **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/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees). Rates are reported for two measures:

- assaults against another prisoner/detainee 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 or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner or detainee populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 9.8 per 100 prisoners and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 0.8 per 100 prisoners. Prisoner on officer rates were 1.0 per 100 prisoners for assaults and 0.05 for serious assaults. There were no assaults for periodic detainees in 2013-14 (table 8A.14).

Apparent unnatural deaths

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, including providing a custodial environment in which there is a low risk of death from unnatural causes (box 8.5).

Box 8.5 Apparent unnatural deaths

'Apparent unnatural deaths' is defined as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide, and is reported separately for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners or detainees.

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 or detainee 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 or detainee 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.04 per 100 prisoners in 2013-14 (table 8A.15). Table 8.1 presents data on numbers and rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2013-14 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners.

Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2013-14

	<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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-indigenous	0.05	–	0.04	0.10	0.11	–	0.38	0.49	0.06
Number of deaths									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-indigenous	4	–	2	3	2	–	1	1	13

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 8A.15, 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64, and 8A.72.

At zero per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, the national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2013-14 has declined from the previous reporting period. The non-Indigenous rate of 0.06 is also lower than in 2012-13 (table 8A.16).

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2013-14 (table 8A.15).

Time out-of-cells

‘Time out-of-cells’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, including managing prisoners in a manner that minimises the risks they pose to the community following discharge from prison while, at the same time, enabling them to achieve an acceptable quality of life during their period in custody (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.

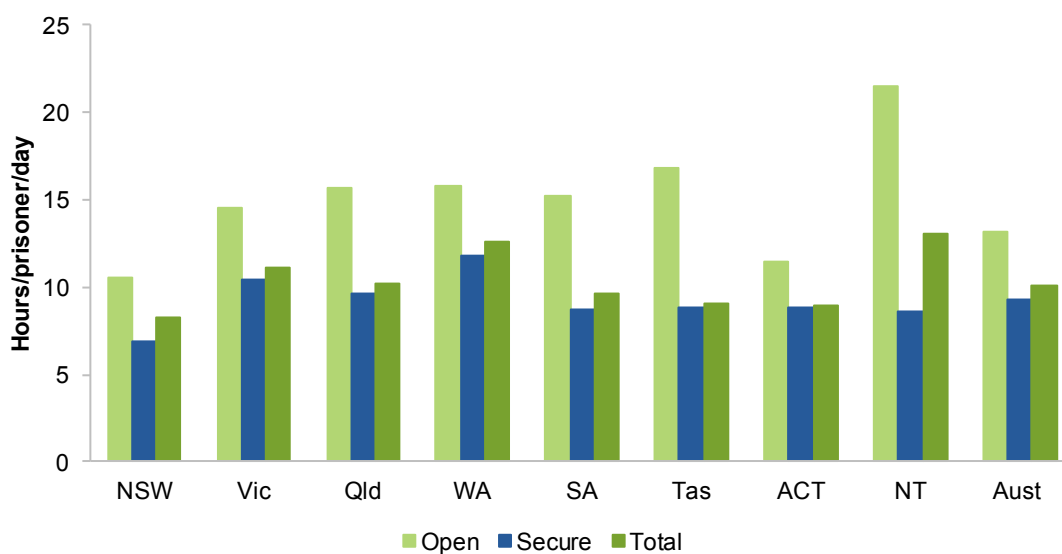
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, 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 (13.2 hours) than for those held in secure custody (9.3 hours).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2013-14



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

Employment

‘Employment’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending, including providing access to programs that address the causes of offending and maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community (box 8.7).

Box 8.7 **Employment**

'Employment' for prisoners 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). Employment for detainees is calculated as a percentage of the total daily average detainee population.

High or increasing percentages of prisoners and detainees in employment are desirable. 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.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, 77.1 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.9). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (45.9 per cent) or in commercial industries (30.3 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.9 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2013-14



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

Community work

‘Community work’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing an effective community corrections environment, including delivering a program of appropriate community work projects to enable offenders to perform unpaid community work as part of the requirements of their community corrections orders (box 8.8).

Box 8.8 Community work

‘Community work’ is defined as the ratio of:

- the number of hours directed to be worked on new orders made during the year, plus the hours of community work remaining on orders made in the previous year that were still in force, and
- the hours actually worked during the current year.

Low or decreasing ratios of community work are desirable. Ratios reported for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. Offenders are required to complete the community work requirements by the expiry of their orders. However, hours worked in the current counting period can relate to hours directed to be worked in orders made in the previous year and hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not have to be completed until the following year. Therefore, the ratio does not represent a direct correlation between the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders. Neither is it a direct measure of the extent of compliance by an individual offender in completing the requirements of the order pertaining to that particular offender.

The ratio can be affected by factors such as availability of suitable community work projects in some geographic areas or for some categories of offenders, the levels of general compliance across all offenders with the requirements of their orders and by variations in the number of orders with community work requirements made by the courts. This indicator does not measure other aspects of effectiveness such as the amount of benefit incurred by the community as a result of the work.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2013-14 are not available for NSW or Tasmania.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

The ratio for jurisdictions reporting on this indicator ranged between 1.8 and 3.9 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.8 and 3.9 hours had been ordered to be worked in the year or had been carried over as incomplete work hours from the previous year) (table 8A.20).

Education and training

‘Education and training’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending, including providing access to programs

that address the causes of offending and maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community (box 8.9).

Box 8.9 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). Education and training figures 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2013-14, 32.7 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses (figure 8.10). Vocational education and training courses had the highest participation levels (26.2 per cent), followed by secondary school education (5.0 per cent), pre-certificate Level 1 courses (4.6 per cent) and higher education (1.5 per cent) (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.10 **Percentage of eligible prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2013-14**



Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.21.

Offence related programs

‘Offence related programs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending, including providing offence related programs that address criminogenic behaviour and, for prisoners released from custody, maximising their prospects for successful reintegration as law-abiding citizens into the community (box 8.10).

Box 8.10 Offence related programs

Offence related programs are yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2015 Report.

Efficiency

The data presented for efficiency indicators are affected by factors other than differences in efficiency, including:

- composition of the prisoner population (such as security classification and the number of female or special needs prisoners)
- size and dispersion of the geographic area across which services are delivered

-
- scale of operations.

For community corrections, efficiency indicators are also affected by size and dispersion factors, particularly in jurisdictions where offenders reside in remote communities. These indicators can also be affected by differences in criminal justice system policies and practices — for example, the availability and use of sentencing options that impose particular program or supervision requirements.

Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is an indicator of governments’ aim 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. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of the prisoner and offender populations, geographic dispersion and isolation factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

The capital costs included in this section are the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt servicing fees. The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in government capital used to deliver services (for example, the land and buildings used to house prisoners). The user cost of capital makes explicit 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). The equivalent capital costs for privately owned prisons are debt servicing fees. These fees are paid to private owners in addition to payments relating to prison operations.

The user cost of capital was calculated by applying a nominal cost of capital rate of 8 per cent to the value of government assets. The costs of capital for land and other assets are shown separately in table 8A.7, to allow users to consider any differences in land values across jurisdictions when comparing the data.

Nationally in 2013-14, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital, was \$292 (figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2013-14^a

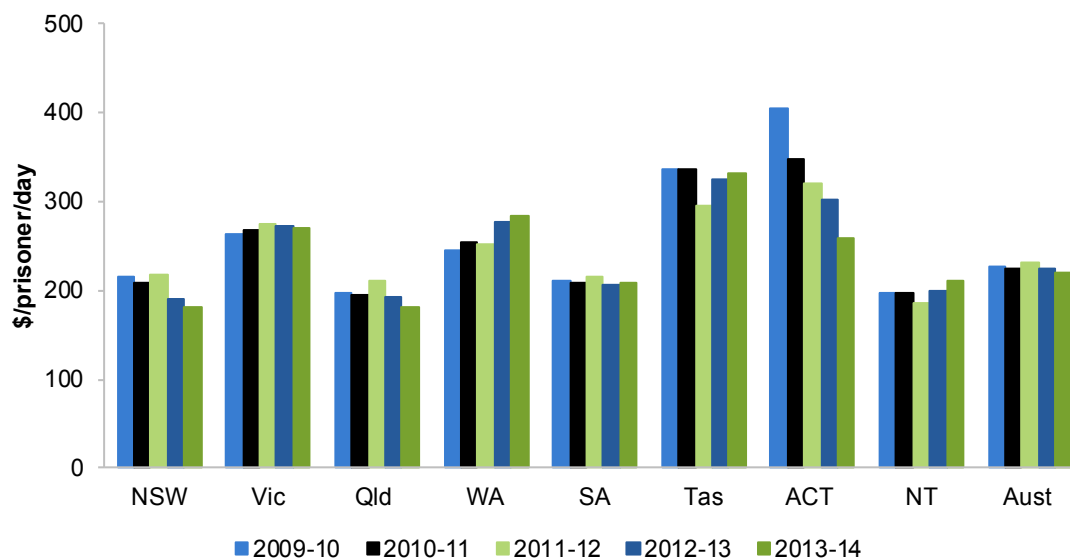


^a Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax. Capital costs include the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing fees where applicable. Total cost excludes expenditure on transport and escort services where these are reported separately by jurisdictions.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.7.

The real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) per prisoner per day was \$227 nationally in 2009-10 compared with \$219 in 2013-14 (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 **Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b}**

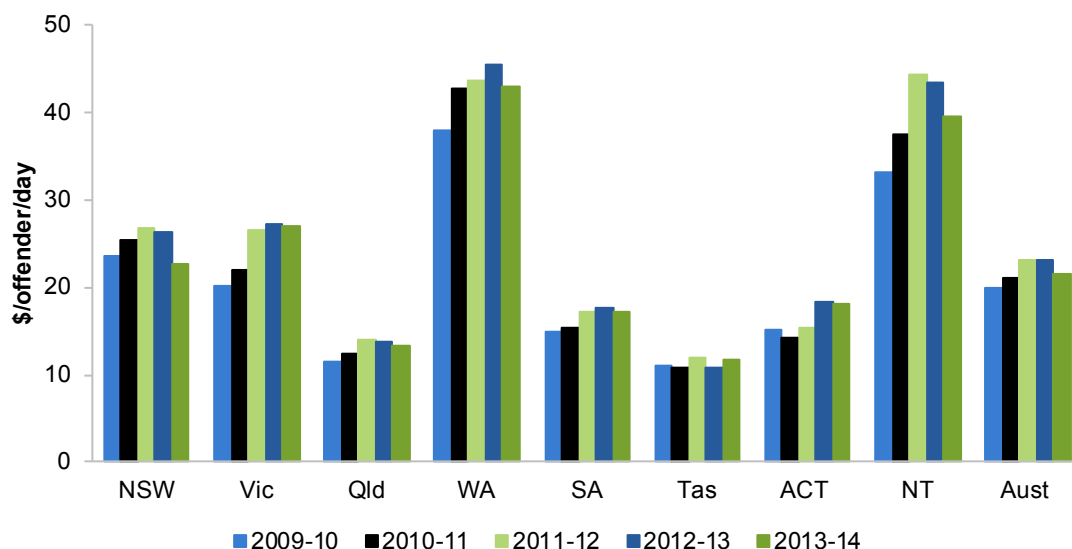


^a Based on operating expenditure on prisons, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. ^b Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.9.

Nationally, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) per offender per day increased from \$20 in 2009-10 to \$22 in 2013-14 (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 **Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Based on operating expenditure on community corrections, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax and capital costs. ^b Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

Offender-to-staff ratio

‘Offender-to-staff ratio’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.12).

Box 8.12 Offender-to-staff ratio

'Offender-to-staff ratio' is defined as the daily average number of offenders per full-time community corrections staff member employed, and is reported separately for operational staff (who are involved in the direct supervision of offenders) and other staff.

A high or increasing ratio 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 or decreasing ratio can, for example, represent more intensive levels of supervision and program provision, commensurate with the risk and offence-related needs of the particular offender population, which are aimed at producing greater efficiencies in the longer-term. Offender-to-staff ratios are also affected by differences in geographic dispersion and isolation factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

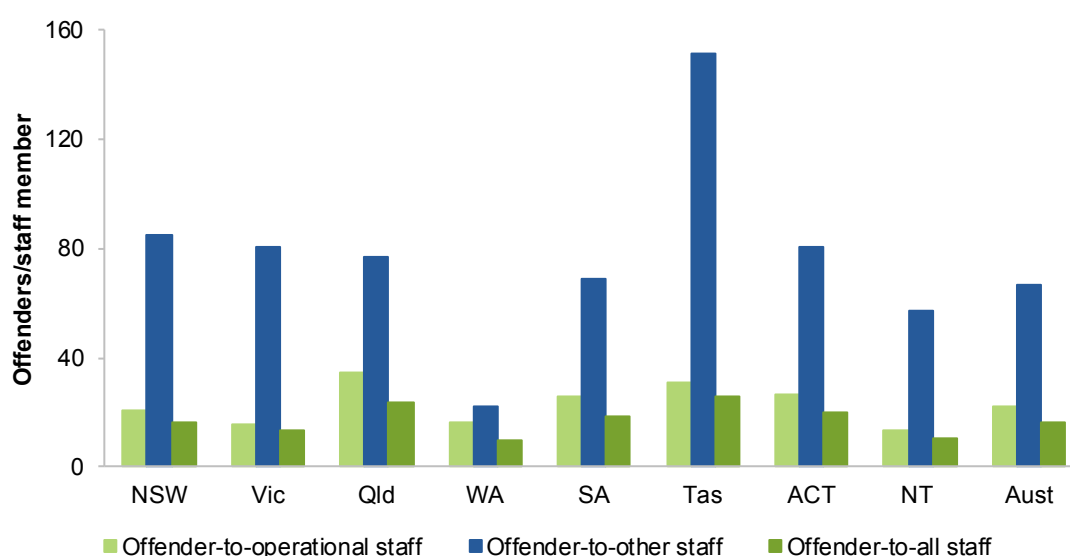
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 17 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2013-14 (figure 8.14). The ratio was 22 offenders per operational staff member and 67 offenders per other staff member (table 8A.22).

Figure 8.14 Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2013-14



Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.22.

Prison utilisation

‘Prison utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.13).

Box 8.13 Prison utilisation

‘Prison utilisation’ 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, reported separately for open and secure 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. Percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent are desirable in achieving efficient resource management. Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A high utilisation percentage, for example, can impact adversely on effectiveness indicators such as ‘assaults’.

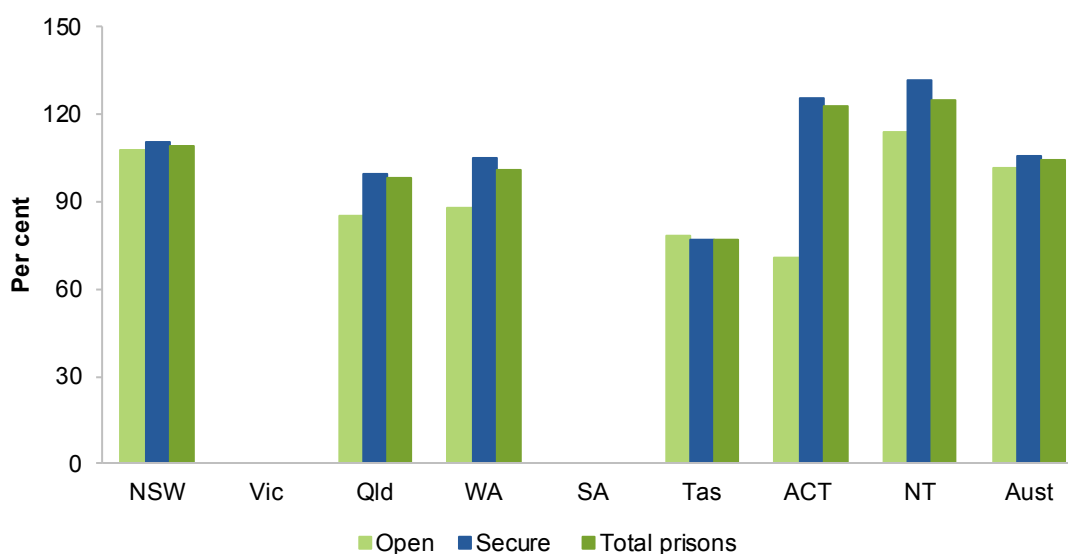
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2013-14 are not available for Victoria or SA.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 104.4 per cent of prison design capacity in 2013-14. Prison utilisation in open prisons was 101.2 per cent and 105.5 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2013-14^a



^a Victoria and SA did not report on this indicator.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.23.

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, section 1.5).

Escapes

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to create safer communities, by effectively managing prisoners in a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. This objective includes ensuring that all prisoners and detainees comply at all times with the requirements of the court order that has resulted in their imprisonment, particularly if their supervision in the community poses a risk to the safety of any person (box 8.14).

Box 8.14 Escapes

'Escapes' is defined as the number of escapes divided by the annual average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give a rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees), 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 or detainee 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 or detainee 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 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Table 8.2 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2013-14. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.36 per 100 prisoners and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.05 per 100 prisoners.

Table 8.2 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2013-14

	<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	0.31	0.77	0.31	0.10	–	–	–	0.78	0.36
Secure	0.02	–	–	0.22	0.05	–	–	0.20	0.05
Number of escapes									
Open	12	7	2	1	–	–	–	4	26
Secure	1	–	–	9	1	–	–	2	13

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 8A.17, 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64, and 8A.72.

There were no escapes by periodic detainees in 2013-14 (table 8A.17).

Completion of community orders

'Completion of community orders' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing an effective community corrections environment, including ensuring that offenders comply at all times with the requirements of the court order that has imposed particular conditions on their behaviour. This may include 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 (box 8.15).

Box 8.15 Completion of community orders

‘Completion of community orders’ is defined as the percentage of orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.

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 management of offenders. A high completion rate can mean either high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance.

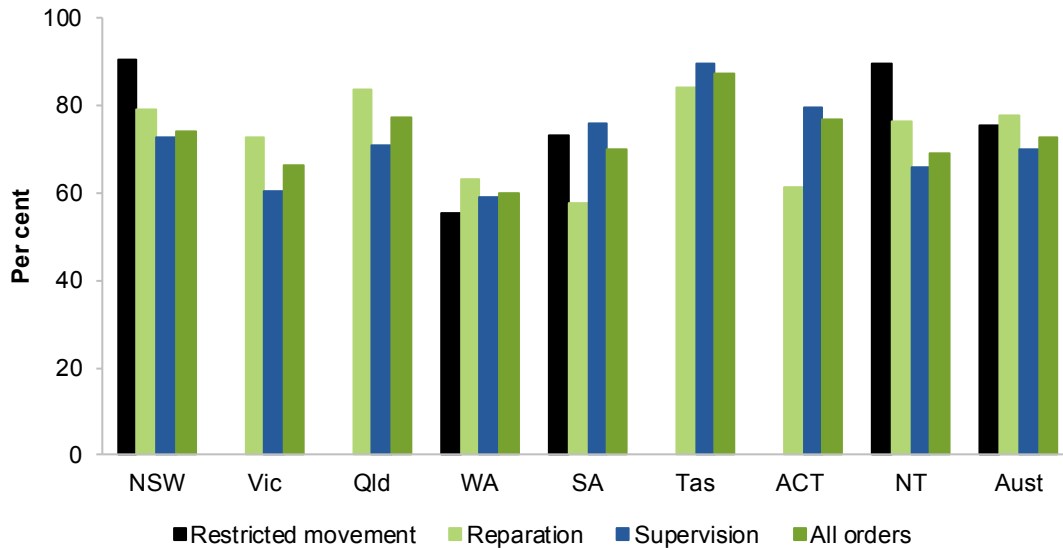
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

In 2013-14, 72.8 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. Completions by order type were: 75.6 per cent for restricted movement orders, 77.5 per cent for reparation orders and 70.1 per cent for supervision orders (figure 8.16).

Figure 8.16 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2013-14 ^a**



^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.

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

8.4 Future directions in performance reporting

The Steering Committee, through the Corrective Services Working Group and the National Corrections Advisory Group, will continue to improve data quality of existing indicators and develop new indicators.

The disaggregation of various indicators by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous status is being trialled for possible incorporation in future reports as the basis for equity-access indicator rates.

Work will also continue to further improve the comparability of financial indicators, with a particular focus on the treatment of expenditure on prisoner health services. Disaggregation of health costs from prison operating expenditure is currently being trialled as the basis for possible revision of prisoner cost indicators in future reports.

It is anticipated that time series reporting will be included for more indicators in the 2016 Report, where available.

A prisoner health indicator and data collection to monitor prisoner health and their access to health services over time is a prospective focus area in future (box 8.16).

Box 8.16 Prisoner health

Prisoner health services are delivered through a range of service delivery models and funding arrangements involving both corrective services agencies and health departments. In most jurisdictions, the health services to prisoners, including forensic mental health, are delivered by health departments, specialist agencies or private health services contractors, rather than directly by corrective services agencies.

The setting for the delivery of the services also varies considerably — in some jurisdictions, the health facilities located within the prison system enable the delivery of secondary health care services, while in others, medical services delivered within prisons are limited to primary care, with more complex services delivered in external health facilities.

Even where medical facilities are located within prisons, performance-related information is generally maintained by the relevant health authority in the jurisdiction, and not necessarily available to corrective services. This limits the current capacity to develop and report meaningful comparative performance measures within the corrective services indicator framework.

Data relating to prisoner health are not readily available. The AIHW has conducted three surveys⁷ relating to prisoner health. The surveys were conducted over a 2 week period in 2009, 2010 and 2012 respectively. The first two surveys⁷ provided information on the health status of prisoners on entry only. The third survey also collected data on discharge, with the intention these data might enable monitoring of prisoner health at both entry and discharge. The 2012 survey found that:

- prisoners in Australia have high rates of mental health related issues. In 2012, 21 per cent of people entering prison were taking medication for mental health issues, whilst 46 per cent of prison dischargees reported having ever been told they have a mental health issue (including alcohol and drug use issues) (AIHW 2013)
- prison entrants and dischargees reported engaging in various risky health behaviours including smoking tobacco, drinking alcohol at extreme levels and using illicit drugs. The rates of alcohol and other drug misuse are substantially higher than in the general community and include:
 - 70 per cent of prison entrants reported using drugs illicitly during the previous 12 months
 - 54 per cent of dischargees reported they were drinking alcohol at risky levels prior to their current imprisonment.
 - 84 per cent of prisoner entrants reported that they smoke tobacco (AIHW 2013).

It was also found that rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners were higher than rates for non-Indigenous prisoners (AIHW 2013).

8.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter.

New South Wales Government comments

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The 2013-14 financial year was a period of change as well as consolidation for Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW). For most of the year, we competently managed an unprecedented growth in prisoner numbers while undergoing significant organisational change and reform in community and custodial corrections in order to improve the sustainability of correctional centres and enhance the scope for responding to such unanticipated fluctuations in inmate numbers.

During 2013-14, CSNSW has also been implementing important change to help break the cycle of re-offending and enhance community safety. Such changes include: the implementation of a new service delivery model as part of the Community Corrections reform program which focuses on risks and consequences of re-offending; and the launch of three major strategies related to reducing re-offending, Recognising gender difference – a strategy for program and service provision to women offenders, Family Matters - a Strategy for Service and Program Provision to Children and Families of Offenders, and the Strategy for Supporting Aboriginal Offenders to Desist from Re-offending.

This year has also seen a 15 per cent increase in male offenders completing the Violent Offenders Therapeutic Program and the expansion of the Intensive Drug and Alcohol Treatment Program (IDATP) to female offenders.

NSW is responsible for managing the largest correctional system in Australia. In 2012-13, after two years of declining prisoner numbers, NSW experienced an increase in the daily average prison population. In 2013-14, the prison population continued to increase, from an average of 9808 in 2012-13 to 10 447 in 2013-14. The highest daily prison population in 2013-14 was 11 021.

The daily average community corrections offender population remained relatively stable, increasing from 16 411 in 2012-13 to 16 491 in 2013-14. The rate of successful completions of community corrections orders also remained stable at 74.0 per cent in 2013-14, above the national average of 72.8 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increase in prisoner numbers, the rate of assaults and serious assaults on officers continued to decrease in 2013-14 with the prisoner on officer assault rate decreasing from 0.65 in 2011-12 to 0.55 which is well below the 2013-14 national average of 0.95. In addition, there were no Aboriginal deaths from unnatural causes in custody in NSW during 2013-14.

Prisoner education enrolments remained stable with 35.1 per cent of prisoners enrolled in some form of education. This level of enrolment is above the national average of 32.7 per cent. Prisoner education was enhanced with the launch of an Intensive Learning Centre (ILC) for inmates at the Mid North Coast Correctional Centre.

The net operating expenditure per prisoner per day decreased from \$190.34 in 2012-13 to \$181.60 in 2013-14. This is well below national average of \$218.90 per prisoner per day.

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Victorian Government comments

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There has been significant growth in correctional services in Victoria, with the daily average number of prisoners increasing by 13.3 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14, and the daily average number of offenders by 3.7 per cent over the same period. The rate of growth was significantly higher for female prisoners and offenders than for male prisoners and offenders: 17.8 per cent compared to 13.0 per cent for prisoners, and 9.6 per cent compared to 2.5 per cent for offenders.

Victoria's crude imprisonment rate of 128 per 100 000 adults continued to be well below the national rate of 187 per 100 000 adults, while the community correction rate per 100 00 adults (207) was the lowest of any Australian jurisdiction, and substantially below the national rate of 323. Combining imprisonment and community correction rates into a total corrective services rate reveals that Victoria's rate of 335 per 100 000 adults is well below any other jurisdiction's rate, and significantly below the national rate of 510 per 100 000 adults.

There is significant over-representation of Indigenous prisoners and offenders in the criminal justice system. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners increased by 20.0 per cent between 2012-13 and 2013-14, compared with a 12.3 per cent increase for non-Indigenous prisoners. There were no Indigenous deaths in custody in Victoria in 2013-14, and there has not been an Indigenous death from apparent unnatural causes since 2000-01.

Victoria continues to have the lowest expenditure on prisons and community corrections per head of population in Australia, and the highest proportion of prisoners participating in employment.

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Queensland Government comments

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During 2013-14, Queensland continued to experience high growth in prisoner numbers. Based on the average daily numbers there were 844 additional prisoners in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13, representing growth of 14.4 per cent.

This growth was managed through the efficient use of resources and is reflected in Queensland's increased prison utilisation rate compared with the previous year (from 89.8 per cent to 98 per cent). The 2013-14 cost of containment per prisoner per day was 5.6 per cent lower than the 2012-13 result.

In response to the continued growth in prisoner numbers, existing infrastructure was commissioned in 2013-14. The Queensland Government has committed \$132 million over four years from 2014-15 to increase correctional centre capacity, including the recommissioning of Borallon Correctional Centre in 2015.

Safety and security in our correctional centres is paramount and a key focus of Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) is to ensure that our staff are safe when performing their duties. QCS has introduced the Staying Safe initiative, focusing on three core areas – our place, our people and our practice. The Staying Safe Action Plan is aimed at continuous improvement in delivering a safe workplace for staff—with a zero tolerance for violence—in both the custodial and probation and parole environments. The plan also draws together and reinforces positive initiatives currently in place within QCS along with new initiatives which are being considered and trialled, such as on-body cameras for custodial officers.

In May 2014 all correctional centres in Queensland, including visits areas and car parks, went tobacco and smoke free. This initiative is delivering improved health outcomes for prisoners, staff and visitors and reduces the future cost to the health system of smoking related illness.

In 2013-14, there were an additional 853 offenders, on average, under supervision in the community compared to 2012-13.

Queensland continues to deliver cost-effective community supervision with resources prioritised according to risk, demonstrated by increasing rates for all order completions and a low cost of supervision per offender per day, which was approximately 4 per cent lower than the 2012-13 result.

QCS utilises biometric reporting for low risk offenders across Queensland, allowing probation and parole officers to focus more time on higher risk offenders while ensuring low risk offenders comply with their orders. Offenders subject to continuing supervision under the *Dangerous Prisoners (Serious Offenders) Act 2003* are subject to stringent management including Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring.

The future direction for QCS will be to deliver a strong, safe, fair and value-for-money correctional system, consistent with the Queensland Government's renewal program.

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Western Australian Government comments

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After a stable first half of the year, the State's adult prisoner population grew steadily from January 2014 and peaked at 5308 on 2 June 2014. The daily average prison population for 2013-14 increased by 1.6 per cent from that of 2012-13. The daily average Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner population rose by 1.2 per cent, and the non-Indigenous population rose by 1.9 per cent. The daily average female prisoner population grew by 3.9 per cent.

The Department managed 9877 adult offenders in the community during the financial year, including 3644 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The daily average number of adult offenders being managed was 4341. In 2013-14, the daily average community corrections population increased by 5.0 per cent, following a 3.0 per cent decrease the previous year.

Despite the increasing prisoner population, WA had the second lowest rate in the country for serious assaults by prisoners on other prisoners. The prisoner-on-staff serious assault rate was the highest in Australia. Safety of staff and those in our care are key priorities for the Department. Current risk mitigation strategies include the effective use of intelligence and dynamic security. These are constantly evolving and being enhanced.

There was one escape from open custody in WA during 2013-14, which equates to a rate of 0.10 escapes per 100 prisoners. This is below the national rate of 0.36. The rate of escape from secure custody rose to 0.22 per 100 prisoners. The majority of these escapes occurred from outside a prison facility (three from escort, three from hospital and one from court). A number of mitigation strategies have been implemented, including a review of the prisoner classification process; a review of escort procedures; a review of the use and appropriateness of restraints and update of associated policy; the development of a state wide security framework; more effective compliance auditing; and strengthening of the Department's intelligence functions and capabilities.

The Department's Prison Industries provide meaningful employment opportunities for prisoners in industries that replicate, as closely as possible, current industry standards. For 2013-14, WA reported that 74.4 per cent of its eligible prisoner population were employed in these industries, slightly below the national average of 77.1 per cent. The work carried out by these prisoners allows the WA prison system to be completely self-sufficient in a number of areas, including the supply of milk, egg and processing red meat, all mattress and pillow requirements, and 70.0 per cent of the fruit and vegetable requirements.

Within community corrections, adult offenders performed 103 600 hours of (unpaid) community work at 150 projects during 2013-14. Community work orders enable offenders to repay their debt to WA for crimes committed by contributing to important not-for-profit community projects while gaining new skills. WA reported the second highest ratio in Australia of community work hours ordered to hours actually worked. This is evidence of the effective administering of the work component of community corrections orders.

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South Australian Government comments

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In 2013-14, the daily average prisoner population in South Australia increased significantly by 10.3 per cent. Subsequently, extra beds have been implemented and prison capacities increased at various sites across the State to manage the increasing numbers. This included the opening of a new 108 bed accommodation unit at Mount Gambier Prison in August 2013.

The management of prisoners and offenders with complex needs continues to be a challenge and a key focus for the Department. Construction on the new Health Centre and High Dependency Unit at Yatala Labour Prison also commenced. The new Health Centre will meet all the primary health care needs of prisoners and will include state of the art consult facilities and inpatient accommodation. The High Dependency Unit will provide inpatient mental health assessment and treatment services for prisoners presenting with multiple and complex needs and a separate unit will cater for aged and infirmed prisoners with high care needs. The new facility is anticipated to be completed by late 2015.

Between 2012-13 and 2013-14, there was a 15.1 per cent increase in the female daily average prisoner population. It is widely recognised that women who offend have multiple, complex and inter-related needs, with many entering the correctional system with limited education, poor employment history, child care responsibilities, poor coping skills and experiences of childhood and adult abuse. To assist in gaining a better understanding of the profile of women offenders throughout the SA criminal justice system South Australia is developing an evidence-based framework to improve service delivery to female offenders. This will include a four-year action plan aimed at placing a direct focus on improved and targeted service delivery for female offenders.

Another highlight worthy of mention about female prisoners is the completion of construction of the new 20 bed secure accommodation at the Adelaide Women's Prison. The unit has been divided into two 10 bed high security living units which will greatly assist in the management of high risk, high needs female prisoners, with complex behavioural and mental health needs.

As reported in the *2015 Report on Government Services*, SA still has the lowest rate of return to prison in comparison to other Australian jurisdictions. This is despite the SA rates for 2013-14 reflecting changes to legislation introduced in August 2012 that provides opportunity for parole to be cancelled for a breach of *any* condition of parole resulting in the parolee serving the remainder of the sentence(s) in prison. Previously, breaches of only certain types of conditions would result in cancellation of parole.

SA also exceeds the Australian national average of eligible prisoners participating in accredited education and vocational programs. A real highlight nationally is that there were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners in 2013-14.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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Tasmania's prison population has been largely stable in recent years. In contrast, the Community Corrections population increased again in 2013-14, continuing its substantial rise of recent years.

The focus within the Tasmania Prison Service (TPS) in 2013-14 was on establishing the foundations for an efficient and sustainable prison service, engaging staff and improving the effectiveness of processes. The achievements for this year include:

- reduced assault rates and reduced workers compensation claim numbers
- reduced operational costs
- reduced lockdowns for prisoners
- increased cooperation between staff and management
- increased community service by prisoners

The change process within the TPS has included a strong focus on violence reduction, and it is pleasing to note that the figures for assaults in prison are substantially reduced this year. Furthermore, there were no escapes or unnatural deaths in prison this year.

Construction associated with the Prisons Infrastructure Redevelopment Program (PIRP) continued. The project will provide additional facilities in the Risdon Prison Complex (RPC), including:

- a new Industries building and an Activities and Education Centre
- additional multi-purpose rooms and exercise facilities
- upgrades to various security systems and staff facilities.

Significant changes in Prison Education are in process. Senior secondary subjects previously provided by Flexible Learning are no longer offered. A project is currently underway to transition the focus of the Prison Education Program from a general set of education opportunities for prisoners to a targeted set of employment pathways that will provide prisoners with employability skills and knowledge prior to their release. Enrolment numbers have dropped during this transition phase but are expected to increase substantially as the new program is progressively implemented.

In Community Corrections there has been an increased focus on delivery of programs, including better through-care and interventions for sex offenders on community-based orders.

Court Mandated Diversion for drug offenders continues to address offenders' risk of reoffending through case management and therapeutic intervention.

Further detail on these developments is provided in the Tasmanian Department of Justice Annual Report 2013-14, which is available online.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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In response to a dramatic and unprecedented rise in detainee numbers in the ACT during 2013, the ACT Government has committed \$54.1 million in capital funding in the 2014-15 budget over two years to construct a new 30 cell special care centre and a new 56 cell/80 bed flexible accommodation unit inside the existing Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) fence line.

To inform the Government's decisions in regard to this accommodation expansion, ACT Corrective Services commissioned and published research and analysis entitled “Drivers of Imprisonment Rates in the ACT”, which provides high, medium and low detainee population growth forecasts for the ACT.

The Extended Throughcare pilot program became fully operational during 2013 14 and offers detainees who have served a full-time custodial sentence, as well as all women exiting the AMC, support to reintegrate back into the community. The program is voluntary and has been very well received with an uptake rate exceeding 90 per cent of eligible clients. Initially funded across 2012-13 and 2013-14, further funding has been provided in 2014-15 to continue the program for a further two years.

In 2013-14, the ACT Government provided ACT Corrective Services with ongoing funding of approximately \$1.5 million for additional resources in order for Corrective Services to meet continued increases in service demand and trainee expenses and ensure it maintained an appropriately secure and functional environment.

One-off funding of \$0.3 million was also provided to maintain resourcing to manage offenders either on parole or court ordered sanctions. This supports specific non-custodial options as part of the ACT Government's ongoing commitment to reducing recidivism and improving community safety.

ACT Corrective Services continued working on the Corrections Information Management System project with significant progress being made on identifying business processes and data requirements to support operations. This project, once finalised, will see future enhancement on our data collection and reporting capability.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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The Northern Territory Department of Correctional Services (NTDCS) strategic mission is to reduce recidivism through targeted prisoner training, education and employment, supported accommodation, regional work camps and community partnerships. During the 2013-14 financial year, Barkly Work Camp provided assistance to organisations and events in the setup, dismantling and general clean-up work. Datjala Work Camp was established during 2013-14 and was initially located 30 kilometres outside of Nhulunbuy at Gulkula. The initiative aims to positively reintegrate offenders back in to the community through sustainable employment, provide greater opportunity for reparation and provide support to communities by filling possible skill shortages.

As of 1 July 2013, tobacco products were totally banned within Department of Correctional Services (NTDCS) custodial, youth detention or community corrections facilities. There continues to be little evidence of disruption and NTDCS has become a key advisor to other Australian correctional jurisdictions in smoke free introduction.

The construction of the new Darwin Correctional Centre (DCC) continued throughout 2013-14 and is expected to be completed due by late 2014. DCC along with the introduction of new legislation, support new developments in correctional services operations. DCC provides a significant change to the department's core business of managing prisoners and embodies the innovation upon which NTDCS prides itself and includes; in cell learning management system and education/programs for up to 250 prisoners as well as cutting edge industries facilities including kitchen, laundry, metal fabrication and wood working. The Alice Springs Correctional Centre (ASCC) upgrades include a new renal room at the prisoner medical centre, new low security cottages (and refurbishment to existing cottages) as well as new industry facilities including textiles, food packaging and a ragging operation. In the ASCC Industries Sector a metal fabrication shed is under construction as part of the *Sentenced to a Job* government initiative.

NTDCS Community Corrections has successfully trialled an electronic monitoring device (for a serious sex offender) which encompasses both radio frequency and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies. The initiative which will soon be expanded, and when used in a targeted manner has the ability to significantly reduce the risk of reoffending.

A NTDCS Community Corrections project initiative, to design and implement a suite of educational resources to be written in plain English in addition to eight Indigenous languages in audio, will be used to assist staff to better explain the type and conditions of order to offenders.

NTDCS Elders Visiting Program (EVP) conducted their annual forum which focussed on a 'three regions' regional model of the Barkly/Central, Katherine and Saltwater/Gulf regions, with a possible expansion in to a fourth and new representative region 'Gulf – Borroloola'. The contribution of the EVP is invaluable, assisting NTDCS to address recidivism and improve the over proportionate levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders.

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8.6 Definitions of key terms

24-hour court cell	Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services.
Assault	<p>An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner or periodic detainee that resulted in physical injuries. An assault is recorded where either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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. <p>The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the total number of assaults by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100. It 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.</p>
Apparent unnatural death	<p>The death of a person:</p> <p>who is in corrective services custody (which includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, 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> <p>whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody</p> <p>who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person</p> <p>who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p>
Average number of hours ordered per offender	The total of community work hours ordered to be worked per offender with active work orders containing community hours on the first day of the counting period and/or imposed new community work hours ordered during the counting period.
Average number of hours worked per offender	The number of actual hours worked per offender with a work order in the counting period.

Capital costs per prisoner/offender	The daily cost per prisoner/offender, based on the user cost of capital (calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government assets), depreciation, and debt servicing fees for privately owned facilities.
Community corrections	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.
Community corrections rate	The annual average number of offenders 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.
Community corrections staff	Full-time equivalent staff employed in community corrections. Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders, for example, probation/parole/community corrections officers, home detention officers, case managers, program co-ordinators, and court advice workers. Other staff refers to staff based in Head Office or officers in the field whose responsibilities are managerial or administrative in relation to offender management. Staff members who perform a mix of caseload and administrative functions are allocated proportionately to each category based upon the workload assigned to that position.
Community work (offenders)	Unpaid community work (hours) by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period.
Comparability	The approach in this Report to defining comparability is if the reported data (subject to caveats) can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	The approach in this Report to defining completeness is if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Completion of community orders	The percentage of community orders that were completed successfully within the counting period (by order type). An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.
Detainee	A person subject to a periodic detention order.

Education and training	<p>The number of prisoners actively participating in education and training as a percentage of eligible prisoners. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for education and training may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prisoners in centres where education and/or training programs are not provided as a matter of policy or where education and/or training programs are not available (for example, remand centres, 24-hour court cells) • remandees for whom access to education and training is not available • hospital patients who are medically unable to participate • fine defaulters (who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time).
Employment	<p>The number of prisoners or periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for employment includes those undertaking full time education and/or training and prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in work programs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remandees who choose not to work • hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work • prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work • fine defaulters (who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time).
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 and escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment. The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100. The rate for periodic detainees relates to those detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody, and is calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average detainee population, multiplied by 100.</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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	<p>Persons identifying themselves as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person if they are accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community.</p>
Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender	<p>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.</p>

Offence-related programs	A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need.
Offender	An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision by corrective services).
Offender-to-staff ratio	The daily average number of offenders divided by the number of fulltime (equivalent) staff employed in 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.
Operating revenues	Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries.
Periodic detention	An order of confinement, imposed by a court of law, requiring that a person be held in a legally proclaimed prison or periodic detention facility for two consecutive days within a one-week period.
Periodic detention rate	The annual average number of periodic detainees 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.
Periodic detention utilisation	The extent to which periodic detention centre capacity meets demand for periodic detention accommodation, calculated as the total daily average periodic detention population attending a residential component of the order, divided by average periodic detention design capacity.
Prison	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre, which holds adult prisoners, excluding police prisons or juvenile detention facilities.
Prison utilisation	The extent to which prison design capacity meets demand for prison accommodation, calculated as the total daily average prisoner population divided by average prison design capacity.
Prisoner	A person held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency.
Private prison	A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
Recurrent expenditure	The combined total of operating expenditure (see previous definitions) and capital costs, that is, depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital.

Remand	A legal status where a person is held in custody pending outcome of a court hearing, including circumstances where the person has been convicted but has not yet been sentenced.
Reparation order	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that refers to an order 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 that refers to an order 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.
Serious assault	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility (e.g. prison clinic, infirmary, hospital or a public hospital) or on-going medical treatment. Serious assaults include all sexual assaults. The criteria for reporting described for 'assaults' above also apply.
Supervision order	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to an order that includes a range of conditions other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation.
Time out-of-cells	The average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their own cells or units, averaged over the year.
Total cost per prisoner/offender	The combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding transport/escort expenditure where reported separately by jurisdictions.
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.

8.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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8.8 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2013, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

AIHW 2013, *The health of Australia's prisoners 2012*, Cat. no. PHE 170, Canberra.

8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.6 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 Advisory 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 in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1

Average daily prisoner population (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
2013-14										
All prisons	no.	10 447	5 800	6 693	5 030	2 409	472	331	1 501	32 683
Secure/open										
Open	no.	3 836	914	646	1 001	230	9	11	516	7 163
Secure	no.	6 611	4 885	6 047	4 029	2 179	463	321	985	25 519
Open — share	%	36.7	15.8	9.6	19.9	9.5	2.0	3.2	34.4	21.9
Secure — share	%	63.3	84.2	90.4	80.1	90.5	98	96.8	65.6	78.1
Male/female										
Male	no.	9 713	5 397	6 063	4 569	2 252	440	314	1 390	30 138
Female	no.	734	403	630	461	157	32	18	111	2 545
Male — share	%	93.0	93.1	90.6	90.8	93.5	93.2	94.7	92.6	92.2
Female — share	%	7.0	6.9	9.4	9.2	6.5	6.8	5.3	7.4	7.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 478	450	2 108	2 018	547	71	59	1 296	9 027
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 749	5 252	4 585	3 012	1 794	401	266	205	23 263
Status unknown	no.	220	98	—	—	68	—	7	—	393
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share	%	23.7	7.8	31.5	40.1	22.7	15.1	17.7	86.3	27.6
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.2	90.6	68.5	59.9	74.5	84.9	80.2	13.7	71.2
Status unknown — share	%	2.1	1.7	—	—	2.8	—	2.1	—	1.2
Privately operated prisons										
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 647	1 845	1 237	1 040	275	—	—	—	6 044
Privately operated prisons — share	%	15.8	31.8	18.5	20.7	11.4	—	—	—	18.5
Periodic detention (b)										
Total detainees	no.	9	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	61
Attending residential component	no.	—	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1

Average daily prisoner population (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
2012-13										
All prisons	no.	9 808	5 120	5 849	4 951	2 177	473	266	1 438	30 082
Secure/open (c)										
Open	no.	3 605	685	486	1 058	216	na	9	495	6 553
Secure	no.	6 204	4 435	5 363	3 893	1 961	na	257	943	23 056
Open — share	%	36.7	13.4	8.3	21.4	9.9	na	3.3	34.4	22.1
Secure — share	%	63.3	86.6	91.7	78.6	90.1	na	96.7	65.6	77.9
Male/female										
Male	no.	9 125	4 777	5 342	4 508	2 038	432	252	1 347	27 821
Female	no.	683	342	507	443	139	41	14	91	2 260
Male — share	%	93.0	93.3	91.3	91.0	93.6	91.4	94.8	93.7	92.5
Female — share	%	7.0	6.7	8.7	9.0	6.4	8.6	5.2	6.3	7.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 250	375	1 789	1 985	494	73	47	1 246	8 259
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 337	4 675	4 060	2 966	1 657	399	214	192	21 498
Status unknown	no.	221	70	—	—	26	1	6	—	324
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share	%	22.9	7.3	30.6	40.1	22.7	15.5	17.6	86.6	27.5
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.8	91.3	69.4	59.9	76.1	84.3	80.2	13.4	71.5
Status unknown — share	%	2.3	1.4	—	—	1.2	0.2	2.2	—	1.1
Privately operated prisons										
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 532	1 672	1 242	1 010	176	—	—	—	5 632
Privately operated prisons — share	%	15.6	32.7	21.2	20.4	8.1	—	—	—	18.7
Periodic detention (b)										
Total detainees	no.	12	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	68
Attending residential component	no.	—	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39

TABLE 8A.1

Table 8A.1

Average daily prisoner population (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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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- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 abolished periodic detention as a sentencing option. NSW populations represent periodic detainees sentenced prior to October 2010 who had not completed the periodic detention order during the reporting period.
- (c) In Tasmania, Hayes Prison Farm was decommissioned on 3 September 2012 and was Tasmania's only open custody facility operating up to that date during the 2012-13 reporting period. The O'Hara Cottages were commissioned on 14 April 2013 to provide accommodation for open prisoners. As a result, Tasmania's open prison population was significantly reduced, with a daily average of only four open prisoners over the reporting period. Given this small and atypical daily average count, figures disaggregated by open and secure custody were not reported for Tasmania in 2012-13.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2

Table 8A.2 **Correctional custodial facilities, at 30 June 2014 (number)**

	<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 facilities	46	14	13	16	9	5	3	5	111
Government operated prisons	30	11	11	14	8	5	1	5	85
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	9
Transitional centres	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
24-hour court cell complexes	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Periodic detention centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

– Nil.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

Average daily community corrections offender population (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
2013-14										
Total offenders	no.	16 491	9 347	15 795	4 341	5 581	2 069	1 393	1 299	56 315
Male/female										
Male	no.	14 000	7 622	12 593	3 336	4 606	1 620	1 165	1 058	46 000
Female	no.	2 458	1 725	3 202	1 005	974	448	228	241	10 281
Gender unknown	no.	33	0.4	—	—	1	—	—	—	34
Male — share	%	84.9	81.5	79.7	76.8	82.5	78.3	83.7	81.4	81.7
Female — share	%	14.9	18.5	20.3	23.2	17.5	21.7	16.3	18.6	18.3
Gender unknown — share	%	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 467	561	3 675	1 450	901	279	168	1 034	11 535
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 475	8 587	12 120	2 884	4 634	1 758	1 128	265	43 851
Status unknown	no.	549	199	—	7	46	32	97	—	929
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share	%	21.0	6.0	23.3	33.4	16.1	13.5	12.0	79.6	20.5
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.6	91.9	76.7	66.4	83.0	85.0	81.0	20.4	77.9
Status unknown — share	%	3.3	2.1	—	0.2	0.8	1.5	7.0	—	1.6
Offenders per order type (b)										
Restricted movement	no.	85	..	..	15	382	..	..	15	497
Reparation	no.	2 893	2 320	3 143	767	1 312	1 304	160	208	12 107
Supervision	no.	14 686	7 350	13 706	4 045	3 887	1 114	1 483	1 128	47 399
2012-13										
Total offenders	no.	16 411	9 010	14 942	4 104	5 642	1 971	1 325	1 210	54 616
Male/female										
Male	no.	13 957	7 434	11 969	3 161	4 668	1 548	1 126	1 011	44 874
Female	no.	2 425	1 574	2 973	943	972	423	199	199	9 708
Gender unknown	no.	30	1	—	0.1	2	—	—	—	33

TABLE 8A.3

Table 8A.3

Average daily community corrections offender population (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Male — share	%	85.0	82.5	80.1	77.0	82.7	78.5	85.0	83.6	82.2
Female — share	%	14.8	17.5	19.9	23.0	17.2	21.5	15.0	16.4	17.8
Gender unknown — share	%	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 410	546	3 360	1 415	940	271	144	959	11 044
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 401	8 225	11 583	2 687	4 652	1 667	1 141	251	42 607
Status unknown	no.	601	238	—	2	50	33	40	—	964
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander — share	%	20.8	6.1	22.5	34.5	16.7	13.7	10.9	79.3	20.2
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.6	91.3	77.5	65.5	82.5	84.6	86.1	20.7	78.0
Status unknown — share	%	3.7	2.6	—	—	0.9	1.7	3.0	—	1.8
Offenders per order type (b)										
Restricted movement (c)	no.	84	1	..	13	380	..	..	23	500
Reparation	no.	2 692	2 159	2 603	772	1 362	1 266	138	156	11 148
Supervision	no.	14 634	7 144	13 232	3 759	3 898	1 107	1 397	1 066	46 236

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

(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) Figures for Victoria reflect changes to legislation that abolished home detention when the Sentencing Legislation Amendment (Abolition of Home Detention) Act 2011 came into effect on 16 January 2012.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (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>
2013-14									
Imprisonment									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	180.6	128.2	183.9	255.4	182.5	118.3	110.6	838.3	187.3
Male prisoners	341.7	243.6	337.1	460.3	347.4	223.6	206.4	1 463.6	350.7
Female prisoners	24.9	17.5	34.2	47.2	23.4	15.9	5.9	132.0	28.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1 914.5	1 492.3	1 744.0	3 556.6	2 298.5	467.9	1 369.1	2 845.3	2 254.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	137.0	116.9	130.3	157.5	138.4	104.4	90.0	153.6	136.5
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates	14.0	12.8	13.4	22.6	16.6	4.5	15.2	18.5	16.5
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1 554.6	1 155.7	1 385.9	2 744.8	1 788.3	380.7	956.6	2 193.1	1 774.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners	146.1	120.4	135.9	156.3	154.4	126.4	84.6	139.5	142.7
Ratio of age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates	10.6	9.6	10.2	17.6	11.6	3.0	11.3	15.7	12.4
Periodic detention									
All periodic detainees	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	17.5	..	0.4
Male detainees	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	32.4	..	0.7
Female detainees	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	0.05
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	74.7	..	1.3
Non-Indigenous detainees	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	16.5	..	0.3
Community corrections									
All offenders	285.1	206.6	433.9	220.4	422.8	518.4	465.0	725.5	322.8
Male offenders	492.5	344.1	700.1	336.1	710.5	823.6	766.6	1 114.0	535.2
Female offenders	83.5	74.7	173.9	102.9	145.0	221.5	76.0	286.6	116.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders	2 678.7	1 862.7	3 040.1	2 555.1	3 786.0	1 834.6	3 915.5	2 270.1	2 880.5

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (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>
Non-Indigenous offenders	220.6	191.1	344.4	150.8	357.5	458.0	382.1	198.5	257.2
2012-13 (c)									
Imprisonment									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	172.4
Male prisoners	326.2	220.1	302.0	470.3	317.8	220.5	172.6	1 466.1	323.7
Female prisoners	23.6	15.1	28.1	46.8	20.9	20.3	9.2	110.8	25.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1 792.4	1 286.4	1 529.6	3 607.9	2 132.3	494.8	1 134.4	2 804.5	1 998.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	131.8	106.2	117.4	160.3	129.1	104.2	73.1	148.2	123.8
Ratio of crude Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates	13.6	12.1	13.0	22.5	16.5	4.7	15.5	18.9	16.1
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1 424.0	1 006.9	1 200.4	2 783.6	1 633.6	388.4	845.3	2 146.0	1 555.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	139.4	109.1	120.8	158.7	142.3	122.7	67.8	129.2	128.3
Ratio of age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/Non-Indigenous rates	10.2	9.2	9.9	17.5	11.5	3.2	12.5	16.6	12.1
Periodic detention									
All periodic detainees	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	0.4
Male detainees	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	36.0	..	0.7
Female detainees	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	..	0.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	58.5	..	0.8
Non-Indigenous detainees	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	17.6	..	0.4
Community corrections									
All offenders	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	313.0
Male offenders	499.0	342.6	676.7	329.8	727.9	790.4	770.2	1 100.4	522.1
Female offenders	83.8	69.6	164.6	99.6	146.2	210.1	132.3	242.3	109.7

TABLE 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders	2 716.4	1 871.2	2 872.4	2 571.8	4 057.5	1 834.3	3 499.2	2 158.5	2 671.9
Non-Indigenous offenders	222.8	186.8	335.0	145.2	362.6	435.9	390.4	193.7	245.3

- (a) Rates are based on daily average prisoner, periodic detainee 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. Total population data relate to 31 December so that Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 31 December of each year is used as the denominator. Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In the absence of estimates of the Indigenous population for 31 December, rates in this table are calculated using derived estimates based on averaging estimates for the preceding 30 June and the following 30 June. Calculations of rates for the Non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections from Total population estimates and should be used with care.
- (b) Inter-jurisdictional comparisons should be treated with caution. Small changes in numbers in those jurisdictions with relatively low Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations can have a disproportionate effect on the respective rates.
- (c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates for 2012-13 published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (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

Table 8A.5 Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by year (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>
Imprisonment									
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	169.1
2010-11	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	164.9
2011-12	173.8	111.0	161.5	260.9	160.8	128.8	89.3	785.4	167.4
2012-13	172.3	115.5	163.6	259.9	166.7	119.0	89.8	826.4	172.4
2013-14	180.6	128.2	183.9	255.4	182.5	118.3	110.6	838.3	187.3
Periodic detention (b)									
2009-10	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
2010-11	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	2.6
2011-12	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	..	0.7
2012-13	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	18.9	..	0.4
2013-14	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	17.5	..	0.4
Community corrections									
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	335.9
2010-11	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	322.0
2011-12	291.9	202.3	434.0	230.3	473.4	464.1	471.8	635.6	315.2
2012-13	288.3	203.3	418.0	215.4	431.9	496.3	447.0	695.4	313.0
2013-14	285.1	206.6	433.9	220.4	422.8	518.4	465.0	725.5	322.8
Total corrective services									
2009-10	519.5	315.1	599.0	584.8	657.4	480.5	601.7	1374.7	510.1
2010-11	474.2	317.5	598.0	523.3	642.8	534.5	608.2	1348.0	489.5
2011-12	466.7	313.4	595.6	491.2	634.2	592.9	582.5	1421.0	483.3
2012-13	460.8	318.8	581.6	475.3	598.6	615.3	555.7	1521.8	485.8
2013-14	465.8	334.8	617.8	475.9	605.4	636.6	593.1	1563.8	510.5

(a) Relates to non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee and offender populations supplied by states and territories. The population figures used as the denominator are people aged 17 or over for Queensland and people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody.

(b) Rates for NSW and Australia as of 2010-11 reflect changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 that abolished periodic detention as a sentencing option.

.. Not applicable.

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 **Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2013-14 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Prisons (b)										
Net operating expenditure (c)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	224 566	67 654	35 067	122 072	14 987	1 015	2 228	na	467 589
Secure	\$'000	468 564	503 371	405 652	398 579	168 214	56 283	30 572	na	2 031 235
All prisons	\$'000	693 130	571 025	440 719	520 651	183 201	57 298	32 800	115 653	2 614 477
Capital costs, all prisons (d)	\$'000	221 498	123 975	296 421	125 829	51 128	10 597	17 030	27 307	873 786
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	914 628	695 000	737 140	646 480	234 329	67 895	49 830	142 960	3 488 262
Transport and escort services (e)	\$'000	26 010	14 736	11 420	35 023	3 339	na	2 684	na	93 212
Payroll tax (f)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	9 550	1 574	838	..	405	..	..	na	12 367
Secure	\$'000	19 162	8 867	8 770	..	5 112	..	..	na	41 911
All prisons	\$'000	28 712	10 441	9 608	..	5 517	..	..	3 398	57 676
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure (c)	\$'000	137 022	92 067	76 232	67 966	34 913	8 897	9 202	18 720	445 019
Capital costs (d)	\$'000	19 114	7 162	2 496	1 213	1 852	28	81	816	32 763
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	156 136	99 229	78 728	69 179	36 765	8 925	9 283	19 536	477 782
Payroll tax (f)	\$'000	6 151	2 757	2 282	..	1 293	..	..	561	13 044

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

(b) 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.

(c) Net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.

(d) Capital costs comprise user cost of capital, depreciation expense, and debt service fees where applicable.

(e) 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.

TABLE 8A.6

Table 8A.6

Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2013-14 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
(f)	WA and the ACT are not subject to payroll tax. Payroll tax also does not apply in Tasmania following a Tasmanian Government decision that from 1 October 2012 government agencies would no longer be required to pay payroll tax.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7

Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2013-14 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
Prisons										
Net operating expenditure per prisoner (b) (c)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$/day	160.17	202.55	148.71	333.76	178.40	296.26	238.30	na	192.08
Secure	\$/day	194.05	282.10	183.66	270.87	211.36	333.09	261.01	na	226.67
All prisons	\$/day	181.60	269.56	180.29	283.39	208.21	332.36	259.33	210.95	218.90
Capital costs per prisoner										
User cost of capital (d)	\$/day	36.72	24.16	77.28	53.23	40.45	42.08	89.49	34.39	46.14
Land	\$/day	2.50	4.90	6.36	3.31	5.35	1.73	4.11	4.60	4.15
Other assets	\$/day	34.23	19.26	70.92	49.92	35.09	40.36	85.37	29.79	41.99
Debt servicing fees (e)	\$/day	..	13.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.44
Depreciation	\$/day	21.31	20.58	43.98	15.26	17.66	19.39	45.16	15.42	24.58
Total capital cost	\$/day	58.03	58.52	121.26	68.49	58.11	61.47	134.65	49.81	73.16
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day	\$/day	239.64	328.08	301.55	351.88	266.32	393.83	393.97	260.76	292.06
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure per offender (b)	\$/day	22.75	26.97	13.21	42.87	17.13	11.77	18.09	39.46	21.64
Capital costs per offender	\$/day	3.17	2.10	0.43	0.77	0.91	0.04	0.16	1.72	1.59
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day	\$/day	25.92	29.07	13.65	43.63	18.04	11.81	18.25	41.18	23.23

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

(b) Net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.

(c) 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.

(d) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.

(e) Debt servicing fees are accommodation services fees paid to privately owned prisons, equivalent to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

TABLE 8A.7

Table 8A.7

Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, per day 2013-14 (a)

<i>Unit</i>	<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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Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.8

Table 8A.8 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2013-14 \$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	\$'000	836 884	431 531	407 030	425 011	151 720	60 022	30 066	78 225	2 420 489
2010-11	\$'000	773 917	448 538	395 381	429 651	151 786	58 159	31 017	84 467	2 372 915
2011-12	\$'000	775 305	483 221	432 727	441 412	164 255	55 084	32 392	90 452	2 474 848
2012-13	\$'000	682 151	509 204	408 882	502 484	164 568	55 906	31 182	105 128	2 459 504
2013-14	\$'000	693 130	571 025	440 719	520 651	183 201	57 298	32 800	115 653	2 614 477

(a) Real net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.9 Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	216.38	263.01	197.91	244.51	211.61	336.24	403.58	198.12	226.89
2010-11	207.56	267.79	195.48	253.90	209.14	335.95	348.35	197.32	225.25
2011-12	217.31	273.86	209.69	252.02	216.41	295.71	320.65	185.22	231.68
2012-13	190.34	272.30	191.41	277.88	206.96	323.83	302.56	200.16	223.71
2013-14	181.60	269.56	180.29	283.39	208.21	332.36	259.33	210.95	218.90

(a) Calculated from net operating expenditure, which excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.10

Table 8A.10 **Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2013-14 \$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<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>
2009-10	\$'000	151 649	66 222	63 660	74 644	35 114	5 507	7 844	14 343	418 982
2010-11	\$'000	150 878	74 413	70 744	72 810	35 732	6 409	7 385	14 869	433 239
2011-12	\$'000	160 577	85 424	78 191	67 316	38 524	8 066	7 693	17 542	463 333
2012-13	\$'000	157 214	89 313	75 058	68 296	36 214	7 784	8 898	19 162	461 940
2013-14	\$'000	137 022	92 067	76 232	67 966	34 913	8 897	9 202	18 720	445 019

(a) Real net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11 Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2013-14 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>
2009-10	23.48	20.22	11.58	37.89	14.92	11.01	15.15	33.14	19.94
2010-11	25.47	22.08	12.49	42.82	15.46	10.87	14.14	37.59	21.16
2011-12	26.85	26.57	14.10	43.55	17.24	12.02	15.40	44.39	23.07
2012-13	26.23	27.14	13.75	45.56	17.57	10.81	18.39	43.36	23.16
2013-14	22.75	26.97	13.21	42.87	17.13	11.77	18.09	39.46	21.64

(a) Calculated from net operating expenditure, which excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.12

Table 8A.12 **Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2013-14 \$'000) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	\$'000	1 070 280	524 917	556 372	516 811	197 602	68 591	43 826	94 634	3 073 033
2010-11	\$'000	1 010 530	548 850	550 289	522 973	202 046	67 676	44 267	108 082	3 054 714
2011-12	\$'000	1 017 495	611 487	597 440	529 105	217 437	66 236	45 850	116 864	3 201 914
2012-13	\$'000	924 978	645 091	583 031	597 871	216 046	67 394	45 449	132 217	3 212 077
2013-14	\$'000	919 091	710 989	626 044	617 417	234 572	69 555	47 778	143 438	3 368 884

(a) This table provides source data for corrective services figures reported in tables in the Sector Summary. For consistency with data provided by other justice agencies, expenditure in Table 8A.12 therefore includes depreciation, which is treated as a capital cost in other tables of the Corrective services chapter. Figures refer to net operating expenditure (which excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities) for prisons and community corrections combined plus depreciation, but exclude the two other capital cost items (user cost of capital and debt servicing fees). These figures also exclude transport and escort service costs where they are reported separately by jurisdictions.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.13 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	148.83	95.50	124.39	227.64	120.94	135.72	123.49	415.58	138.71
2010-11	138.96	98.26	120.98	225.71	122.42	132.88	122.31	470.18	135.90
2011-12	140.39	109.69	132.38	221.64	132.18	129.44	123.68	502.93	142.40
2012-13	125.87	113.58	126.45	241.79	129.98	131.52	119.74	558.19	140.23
2013-14	123.11	122.78	133.46	242.04	139.86	135.33	124.37	591.32	144.47

(a) Calculated from net real operating expenditure plus depreciation figures reported in Table 8A.12 and the total resident population (all ages) reported in Table AA.2.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(c) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); Table AA.2

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2013-14 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (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									
Prisoner on prisoner									
Serious assault	0.36	1.26	1.54	0.30	0.62	0.64	2.41	0.20	0.79
Assault	14.20	11.86	5.20	7.46	9.46	5.08	5.43	2.86	9.81
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	0.05	0.06	0.18	–	–	–	–	0.05
Assault	0.55	1.98	0.34	1.91	0.42	0.64	0.60	0.20	0.95
Periodic detainees (b)									
Detainee on detainee									
Serious assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Detainee on officer									
Serious assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) The assault rate is calculated as the number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100.

(b) As of 2011-12, all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 8A.15 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2013-14
(per 100 prisoners/detainees) (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									
All prisoners	0.04	–	0.03	0.06	0.08	–	0.30	0.07	0.04
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	–	0.04	0.10	0.11	–	0.38	0.49	0.06
Periodic detainees (b)									
All detainees	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) The apparent unnatural death rate is calculated as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100.

(b) As of 2011-12, all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

.. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.16

Table 8A.16 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (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>
All prisoners									
2009-10	0.05	0.09	0.07	0.13	—	—	—	0.09	0.07
2010-11	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.10	—	—	0.09	0.07
2011-12	0.06	—	0.04	—	0.05	0.20	—	—	0.03
2012-13	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04	—	—	—	—	0.05
2013-14	0.04	—	0.03	0.06	0.08	—	0.30	0.07	0.04
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners									
2009-10	0.04	—	—	0.10	—	—	—	0.11	0.05
2010-11	0.04	—	—	0.06	0.21	—	—	—	0.04
2011-12	0.05	—	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	0.03
2012-13	—	—	—	0.05	—	—	—	—	0.01
2013-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2009-10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.14	—	—	—	—	0.08
2010-11	0.13	0.05	0.08	—	0.07	—	—	0.48	0.08
2011-12	0.07	—	0.03	—	0.06	0.23	—	—	0.04
2012-13	0.11	0.06	0.07	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.07
2013-14	0.05	—	0.04	0.10	0.11	—	0.38	0.49	0.06

(a) The apparent unnatural death rate is calculated as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.

(b) 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.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.17 Escapes, 2013-14 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (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									
Open	0.31	0.77	0.31	0.10	–	–	–	0.78	0.36
Secure	0.02	–	–	0.22	0.05	–	–	0.20	0.05
Periodic detainees (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) The escape rate is calculated as the number of escapes, divided by the annual average open and secure custody prisoner population or detainee population, multiplied by 100.

(b) As of 2011-12, all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.18

Table 8A.18

Time out-of-cells, 2013-14 (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>
Total — all prisons	8.2	11.1	10.2	12.6	9.6	9.0	8.9	13.0	10.1
Open	10.5	14.5	15.7	15.8	15.3	16.8	11.5	21.5	13.2
Secure	6.9	10.5	9.6	11.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.3

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.19 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2013-14 (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>
All orders	74.0	66.4	77.3	60.0	70.1	87.1	77.0	69.2	72.8
Restricted movement	90.5	..	..	55.4	73.2	..	..	89.7	75.6
Reparation	79.0	72.7	83.5	63.1	57.7	84.3	61.2	76.5	77.5
Supervision	72.9	60.5	71.1	58.8	75.8	89.5	79.4	65.9	70.1

(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.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.20

Table 8A.20 **Prisoner/detainee employment (per cent of relevant population) and offender community work (average hours), 2013-14 (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>
Prisons (b)									
Total	79.7	88.1	69.2	74.4	72.8	67.0	69.5	75.2	77.1
Commercial industries	45.4	36.0	28.7	15.6	20.9	16.9	–	5.0	30.3
Service industries	32.6	52.2	40.5	58.8	51.0	49.9	68.3	61.8	45.9
Work release (c)	1.6	..	..	..	0.9	0.2	1.1	8.4	0.9
Periodic detainees									
Total	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	68.4	..	..
Service industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.2	..	..
Community work	22.2	..	..	..	..	..	15.1	..	..
Community corrections (d)									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	94	63	62	151	na	138	89	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	33	30	33	39	na	73	49	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.9	na	1.9	1.8	na

- (a) For prisoners, relevant population refers to the percentage of prisoners eligible to work. Prisoners excluded from this count include those in full-time education or other full-time programs as well as those whose situation may preclude their participation 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. For detainees, percentages are calculated against the total detainee population. In the case of offenders, averages are based on the number of offenders serving a work order or where there is a work condition as part of the community order(s) being served.
- (b) Data for Victoria, WA, Tasmania, and the NT are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day and are calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Percentages for other jurisdictions are based on an average of the number of prisoners employed on the first day of the
- (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 "Not applicable" because those prisoners working in the community are not employed under industrial award conditions, such as being paid award rate wages.
- (d) Australian averages for offender employment have not been calculated because of the number of jurisdictions that did not report on this indicator.
- na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.21 **Prisoner education and training, 2013-14 (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>
Total prisoners in education and training (c), (d)	35.1	33.4	26.4	29.1	59.4	13.1	82.7	12.8	32.7
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.6	1.4	6.3	0.1	31.1	6.5	20.7	–	4.6
Secondary school education	13.1	1.3	1.1	0.1	–	–	51.5	0.2	5.0
Vocational education and training	24.7	31.9	19.1	28.2	39.5	7.0	55.2	12.6	26.2
Higher education	0.8	1.6	3.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	–	1.5

- (a) Prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in education and/or training programs include 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 and training programs are not provided as a matter of policy (for example, 24-hour court cells), and remandees for whom access to education and training is not available.
- (b) Classification of education and training 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.
- (c) Figures for Victoria, WA and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners in education and/or training on a single day, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Percentages for other jurisdictions are based on an average of the number of prisoners enrolled on the first day of the month.
- (d) Percentage of total prisoners in education and training may not equal the sum of percentages for each education or training category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education or training course.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.22

Table 8A.22 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2013-14**

	<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>
Offender-to-all staff	16.7	13.3	23.8	9.5	18.8	25.5	20.0	10.6	16.7
Offender-to-operational staff	20.9	15.9	34.4	16.6	25.8	30.7	26.6	13.1	22.2
Offender-to-other staff	84.6	80.8	76.9	22.4	68.9	151.0	80.4	57.0	66.7

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2013-14 (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>
Prisons									
Total — all prisons	109.4	na	98.0	101.1	na	77.1	122.7	124.7	104.4
Open	107.5	na	85.1	88.1	na	78.2	71.0	113.7	101.2
Secure	110.5	na	99.6	104.9	na	77.1	125.8	131.3	105.5
Periodic detention centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	..	..

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2013-14 (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 (b)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred or suspended conviction/sentence (c)	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
Fine option/conversion order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service order	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community based order, Supervised good behaviour bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised suspended sentence (d)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Intensive corrections/intensive supervision order (e)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Home detention order (f)	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order e.g. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Post-sentence supervision order (g)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓
Prison custody								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Periodic detention (h)	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment (i)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Transition/re-entry order (j)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Post-sentence detention order (k)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓

- (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) *NSW*: The sentencing of a person convicted of an offence may be deferred and bail granted while the offender participates in an intervention program. *WA*: Accused persons may be granted bail with an electronic monitoring condition and/or a curfew and/or a program condition that includes involvement by community corrections. Bail conditions may include a requirement to participate in a program of personal development, training or rehabilitation. *SA*: Accused persons may be granted bail on condition that they agree to be under supervision by community corrections and may also be subject to a home detention condition and/or electronic monitoring by community corrections. *Tas*: Bail Diversion Order (Court Mandated Diversion program) *NT*: As part of a Bail Order, a court may request that Community Corrections supervise a person which may include the administration of any conditions of that Order, such as residence; programs and services; and curfew.
- (c) Orders have been introduced in several jurisdictions which defer or suspend a conviction or sentence on an accused person pending their participation in a rehabilitation program and community corrections is involved in their supervision. In some jurisdictions these orders are issued by specialist courts. *NSW*: Drug Court Program. *VIC*: Drug Treatment Order issued by a Drug Court. *QLD*: Intensive Drug Rehabilitation Orders issued by a Drug Court were discontinued as of 30 June 2013. *WA*: Pre-Sentence Order. *Tas*: Drug Treatment Order (Court Mandated Diversion program). *NT*: SMART (Substance Misuse Assessment and Referral for Treatment) orders were abolished as a sentencing option in the NT in December 2012. The last SMART orders were discharged in January 2013.

Table 8A.24 Categorisation of sanctions administered by corrective services during 2013-14 (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>
(d)	SA: Supervised bonds may also have a suspended sentence component.							
(e)	<i>NSW</i> : Imprisonment order of not more than 2 years served in the community under strict supervision, with conditions such as a minimum of 32 hours of community service per month, drug testing, and participating in programs to address offending behaviour, and may also involve electronic monitoring, alcohol testing, curfew or other restrictions or requirements. <i>VIC</i> : In Victoria, ICO's were abolished as a sanction in January 2012 but a small number of ICOs were still current at 30 June 2014. <i>QLD</i> : Imposed when the court decides that the sentence of imprisonment can be served by way of an Intensive Corrections Order in the community, involving twice weekly reporting, up to 12 hours of community work per week and program participation. <i>WA</i> : An Intensive Supervision Order is similar to a Community Based Order but is subject to more stringent conditions, with mandatory supervision and may include a combination of other requirements such as programs, community service and curfew.							
(f)	<i>VIC</i> : Home Detention orders were abolished as a sentencing option in Victoria in January 2012. The last home detention order was discharged in January 2013.							
(g)	<i>NSW</i> : Extended Supervision Order; <i>VIC</i> : Extended Supervision Order; <i>QLD</i> : Supervision Order; <i>WA</i> : Supervision Order; <i>NT</i> : Supervision Order.							
(h)	<i>NSW</i> : Periodic Detention was abolished as a sentencing option in October 2010.							
(i)	<i>NSW</i> : An offender may be sentenced to imprisonment in the Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre by a Drug Court. In the last stage of the sentence, the offender may be released from prison on a Community Supervision Order, subject to approval by the Drug Court. <i>VIC</i> : An offender may be sentenced to a Community Corrections Order which includes a term of imprisonment followed by a period of supervision by Community Corrections.							
(j)	<i>WA</i> : The Prisoners Review Board may release a prisoner on a Re-entry Release Order where the person has been in custody under sentence for at least 12 months and be eligible for release within 6 months. The purpose of the order is to facilitate re-entry into the community and includes conditions related to the offender seeking work, vocational training and participation on programs.							
(k)	<i>NSW</i> : Continuing Detention Order; <i>VIC</i> : Detention Order; <i>QLD</i> : Continuing Detention Order; <i>WA</i> : Continuing Detention Order; <i>Tas</i> : A person convicted of a violent offence can be declared a Dangerous Criminal under the <i>Sentencing Act 1997, Section 19(1)</i> and be held in prison custody until the declaration is discharged by the court; <i>NT</i> : Continuing Detention Order.							

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales
Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	10 352	10 094	9 752	9 808	10 447
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	652	640	617	644	710
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 586	2 655	2 656	2 643	2 786
Male, unknown, open prison	59	45	20	15	15
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	115	103	93	97	109
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	186	198	187	204	214
Female, unknown, open prison	9	8	3	2	2
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	1 410	1 394	1 386	1 403	1 534
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	4 474	4 346	4 221	4 242	4 491
Male, unknown, secure prison	394	289	189	178	177
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	108	93	96	106	125
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	312	281	255	248	258
Female, unknown, secure prison	48	43	29	26	26
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	9 575	9 369	9 089	9 125	9 713
Female prisoners, all prisons	778	725	663	683	734
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	2 285	2 230	2 192	2 250	2 478
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	7 558	7 480	7 319	7 337	7 749
Unknown, all prisons	509	385	241	221	220
Total — open/secure					
Open	3 608	3 648	3 577	3 605	3 836
Secure	6 745	6 446	6 175	6 204	6 611

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	239	298	308	293	328
Non-Indigenous prisoners	944	1 134	1 127	1 209	1 296
Unknown	58	63	45	30	23
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 241	1 496	1 481	1 532	1 647
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	186.3	179.2	173.8	172.3	180.6
Male prisoners/100 000	351.1	338.8	330.0	326.2	341.7
Female prisoners/100 000	27.5	25.3	23.2	23.6	24.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	1 994.2	1 889.1	1 802.3	1 792.4	1 914.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	138.9	135.6	133.4	131.8	137.0
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	33	34	31	30	30
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	2	2	2	2	2
24-hour court cell centres	14	14	14	14	12
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	51	52	49	48	46
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open	3 506	3 649	3 830	3 922	3 568
Secure	5 954	6 192	6 368	6 232	5 983
Total — all prisons	9 460	9 841	10 198	10 154	9 551
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	878 415	805 292	821 254	740 270	750 268
Operating revenues, all prisons	41 530	31 376	45 949	58 119	57 138

TABLE 8A.25

New South Wales**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	268 151	260 642	260 720	218 027	224 566
Secure	568 733	513 274	514 585	464 124	468 564
All prisons	836 884	773 917	775 305	682 151	693 130
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	910 020	851 479	849 835	759 742	774 463
Capital costs (e)					
All prisons	308 699	296 997	292 894	218 602	221 498
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	1 145 583	1 070 914	1 068 199	900 753	914 628
Transport and escort services (f)	56 729	36 115	30 084	35 302	26 010
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	10 441	10 344	10 176	8 506	9 550
Secure	20 739	19 845	20 055	17 728	19 162
All prisons	31 180	30 189	30 230	26 234	28 712

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.27.

(c) Includes 24-hour court cell centre capacity.

(d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(e) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(f) During 2010-11, management responsibility and associated budgets were transferred from the Court Escort Security Unit to various correctional centres within NSW. Therefore, as of 2010-11, transport and escort costs are not fully disaggregated from operational expenditure.

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

TABLE 8A.26

New South Wales
Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.15	0.13	0.19	0.28	0.36
Assaults	13.43	13.06	12.27	14.86	14.20
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	0.02	0.01	–
Assaults	0.56	0.34	0.65	0.58	0.55
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) (b)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	1	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	10	5	8	4
Total — all prisoners	5	11	6	8	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	3	–	1	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	12	9	12	10	8
Total — all prisoners	15	9	13	11	9
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (c)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	1	–	–	1	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	0.04	0.04	0.05	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.05
Total — all prisoners	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.04
Number of escapes					
Open	2	22	12	6	12
Secure	1	1	3	1	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d)					
Open	0.06	0.60	0.34	0.17	0.31
Secure	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (e)					
Open	19.1	19.1	18.2	10.5	10.5
Secure	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.9
Total — all prisons	11.2	11.4	11.0	7.8	8.2
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	40.2	42.9	45.1	42.6	45.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	35.3	34.4	29.5	28.4	32.6
Work release	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6
Total — all industries	76.9	78.6	76.0	72.4	79.7

TABLE 8A.26

New South Wales

Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.6
Secondary school education	13.1	12.2	14.1	13.1	13.1
Vocational Education and Training	22.6	20.0	21.2	25.6	24.7
Higher Education	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total — all education	34.0	30.3	35.3	36.1	35.1

- (a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2013-14, there were no incidents of serious assault by a prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex on another prisoner or on officers. There were 12 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 11 prisoner on officer assaults in 24-hour court cell complexes.
- (b) In 2012-13, the death of a prisoner serving a sentence by way of Home Detention has been excluded as it does not fall within the definition of a death in custody used for this indicator.
- (c) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (d) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were three escapes of this type in 2013-14. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were three escapes from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.
- (e) As of 2012-13, figures 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. This has resulted in a decrease in average daily time out of cells as of that year.
- (f) 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.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.27

New South Wales**Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	828	400	55	12	9
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	80	33	1	1	1
Male, non-Indigenous	671	292	15	10	6
Male, unknown	12	42	33	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9	3	—	—	1
Female, non-Indigenous	57	26	—	—	—
Female, unknown	1	5	6	1	—
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	762	366	49	11	8
Female detainees	66	34	6	1	1
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	88	36	1	1	2
Non-Indigenous detainees	728	318	15	10	6
Unknown	12	47	39	1	—
Average daily population attending (residential only)	493	153	—	—	—
Periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	14.9	7.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Male detainees/100 000	27.9	13.3	1.8	0.4	0.3
Female detainees/100 000	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.04	0.03
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees/100 000	76.9	30.2	0.8	0.8	1.5
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	13.4	5.8	0.3	0.2	0.1
Number of periodic detention centres	7	—	—	—	—
Useable periodic detention capacity	546	431	—	—	..

TABLE 8A.27

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- (a) The number of periodic detainees decreased following the abolition of periodic detention as a sentencing option in NSW in October 2010. Following the legislative change, the remaining detainees were progressively moved from the residential to the non-residential stage of the program. The last residential attendance was on 29 May 2011 and subsequently all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.28

New South Wales**Effectiveness, periodic detention (a)**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 detainees)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	—	—	..	..	..
Assaults	0.84	0.25	..	..	..
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	—	—	..	..	..
Assaults	—	—	..	..	..
Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	—	—	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	—	—	..	..	..
Total — all detainees	—	—	..	..	..
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	—	—	..	..	..
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	20.5	24.2	..	..	..
Community work	62.1	57.2	88.9	42.0	22.2
Total employed	76.9	81.5	88.9	42.0	22.2

(a) As of 2011-12, all periodic detainees in NSW still serving periodic detention orders were managed under the non-residential stage of the program. Therefore effectiveness indicators that apply to incidents in custody are not applicable.

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.29

New South Wales**Efficiency, prisons and periodic detention**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	190.98	189.68	198.67	165.45	160.17
Secure prisoners	230.85	217.99	228.15	204.82	194.05
Total — all prisoners	216.38	207.56	217.31	190.34	181.60
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a), (b)					
User cost of capital	60.91	58.85	61.20	39.35	36.72
Land	3.17	3.13	3.26	2.62	2.50
Other Assets	57.73	55.72	57.95	36.73	34.23
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	18.91	20.80	20.89	21.65	21.31
Total capital — all prisoners	79.81	79.65	82.09	61.00	58.03
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	296.19	287.21	299.40	251.34	239.64
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	102.9	100.0	93.4	91.9	107.5
Secure	113.3	104.1	97.0	99.5	110.5
Total	109.4	102.6	95.6	96.6	109.4
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) (c)	90.4	35.4	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(c) Rates for 2010-11 are based on the period (47 weeks) that periodic detention centres were operational during the year. Utilisation rate is no longer applicable as of 2011-12 as no periodic detention centres operated.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	5	4	2	4	5
Male, non-Indigenous	92	82	71	56	53
Male, unknown	15	3	1	1	0.3
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	3	2	4	3
Female, non-Indigenous	26	28	15	19	23
Female, unknown	4	4	0.2	0.3	–
Gender not recorded	3.0	1	1	–	0.3
Total persons	148	126	92	84	85
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	449	389	322	312	377
Male, non-Indigenous	2 472	2 230	1 958	1 868	1 968
Male, unknown	485	206	112	110	107
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	123	124	91	75	87
Female, non-Indigenous	467	414	319	301	325
Female, unknown	114	55	25	22	23
Gender not recorded	29	18	6	4	6
Total persons	4 139	3 435	2 831	2 692	2 893
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 159	2 202	2 383	2 530	2 571
Male, non-Indigenous	8 985	8 894	9 431	9 552	9 581
Male, unknown	1 219	507	418	397	351
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	607	586	637	665	668
Female, non-Indigenous	1 298	1 279	1 391	1 371	1 401

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	289	121	100	92	86
Gender not recorded	45	33	33	27	28
Total persons	14 602	13 623	14 393	14 634	14 686
Daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 429	2 442	2 560	2 692	2 750
Male, non-Indigenous	10 810	10 550	10 795	10 779	10 814
Male, unknown	1 601	683	508	486	436
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	692	677	702	715	715
Female, non-Indigenous	1 692	1 643	1 648	1 601	1 640
Female, unknown	387	173	121	110	103
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 126	3 122	3 266	3 410	3 467
Total persons, non-Indigenous	12 546	12 229	12 473	12 401	12 475
Total persons, unknown	2 011	867	634	601	549
Total males	14 840	13 675	13 863	13 957	14 000
Total females	2 771	2 493	2 472	2 425	2 458
Total gender not recorded	72	49	38	30	33
Total persons	17 683	16 217	16 373	16 411	16 491
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	318.3	287.9	291.9	288.3	285.1
Male offenders/100 000	544.2	494.6	503.4	499.0	492.5
Female offenders/100 000	98.0	86.9	86.6	83.8	83.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	2 727.7	2 644.4	2 684.9	2 716.4	2 678.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	230.6	221.7	227.3	222.8	220.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 8A.30

New South Wales**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	155 004	152 402	165 957	163 857	140 478
Operating revenues	3 354	1 523	5 380	6 643	3 456
Net operating expenditure	151 649	150 878	160 577	157 214	137 022
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	160 260	159 050	167 659	165 235	144 628
Capital costs (d)	17 473	16 564	15 434	19 517	19 114
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	169 122	167 442	176 011	176 732	156 136
Payroll tax	6 654	6 530	7 248	7 246	6 151

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- (d) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.
- na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.31

Effectiveness, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	83.0	86.9	90.5	88.5	90.5
Reparation orders	83.2	84.2	83.2	81.2	79.0
Supervision orders	80.6	80.1	78.7	76.9	72.9
Total — all orders	81.3	81.1	79.7	77.7	74.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

(a) NSW has the discretion to terminate the supervision component of a recognisance/bond prior to the order's expiry date. This practice results in the offender being released to his/her own recognisance and required to remain on good behaviour for the duration of the order. This discretion is exercised by NSW only when the case management goals have been addressed and the offender poses no foreseeable threat to the community. These orders are counted as completions.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.32

Efficiency, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	23.48	25.47	26.85	26.23	22.75
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a), (b)	2.71	2.80	2.58	3.26	3.17
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	26.19	28.27	29.43	29.48	25.92
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	22.6	19.6	19.4	20.0	20.9
Offender-to-other staff	90.2	76.8	79.9	77.5	84.6
Offender-to-all staff	18.0	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.7

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) As of 2012-13, figures exclude depreciation from the gross fixed assets value, in accordance with national counting rules. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years. The increase in 2012-13 reflects the rise in community corrections asset values due to the transfer of some land and buildings from custodial to community corrections.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	4 492	4 586	4 831	5 120	5 800
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	9	20	17	30	37
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	405	440	493	588	795
Male, unknown, open prison	7	3	6	11	18
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	2	3	2	4	2
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	48	46	51	51	56
Female, unknown, open prison	3	0.5	2	2	6
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	238	240	275	314	374
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 412	3 529	3 673	3 788	4 120
Male, unknown, secure prison	111	39	39	48	52
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	21	23	24	27	36
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	218	237	243	249	280
Female, unknown, secure prison	18	5	5	10	22
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 182	4 271	4 504	4 777	5 397
Female prisoners, all prisons	310	315	327	342	403
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	271	287	318	375	450
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	4 083	4 251	4 461	4 675	5 252
Unknown, all prisons	138	48	52	70	98
Total — open/secure					
Open	474	513	571	685	914
Secure	4 018	4 073	4 260	4 435	4 885

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	101	107	122	143	165
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 358	1 404	1 429	1 515	1 667
Unknown	49	19	18	15	13
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 507	1 530	1 568	1 672	1 845
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	105.2	105.4	111.0	115.5	128.2
Male prisoners/100 000	199.3	200.0	211.7	220.1	243.6
Female prisoners/100 000	14.3	14.2	14.7	15.1	17.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	1 032.8	1 050.0	1 130.0	1 286.4	1 492.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	96.2	98.4	103.2	106.2	116.9
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	12	11	11	11	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	—	1	1	1	1
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	14	14	14	14	14
Prison design capacity					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	440 058	456 772	491 955	518 090	581 866
Operating revenues, all prisons	8 526	8 234	8 734	8 886	10 841

TABLE 8A.33

Victoria**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	39 227	41 290	48 692	55 308	67 654
Secure	392 304	407 247	434 529	453 895	503 371
All prisons	431 531	448 538	483 221	509 204	571 025
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	457 200	473 077	524 459	552 209	614 624
Capital costs					
All prisons	95 528	118 990	128 162	121 616	123 975
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	527 060	567 528	611 383	630 820	695 000
Transport and escort services	11 075	10 811	11 576	12 552	14 736
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	1 028	1 059	1 124	1 302	1 574
Secure	7 650	7 700	7 685	8 122	8 867
All prisons	8 678	8 759	8 809	9 424	10 441

- (a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (b) In March 2011, Corrections Victoria decided to report the Judy Lazarus Transition Centre as a transitional centre, rather than as a prison.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.34

Victoria**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.98	0.92	2.17	1.60	1.26
Assaults	7.64	7.63	9.40	10.94	11.86
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05
Assaults	0.85	0.59	1.16	1.56	1.98
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	2	—	3	—
Total — all prisoners	4	2	—	3	—
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	1	—	1	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	6	4	9	11
Total — all prisoners	4	7	4	10	11
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	1	—	—	—
Total — all prisoners	—	1	—	—	—
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.10	0.05	—	0.06	—
Total — all prisoners	0.09	0.04	—	0.06	—
Number of escapes					
Open	3	—	1	3	7
Secure	—	—	—	—	—
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	0.63	—	0.18	0.44	0.77
Secure	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	na	na	14.3	14.5	14.5
Secure	na	na	10.5	10.5	10.5
Total — all prisons	na	na	10.9	11.0	11.1
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	36.1	38.9	35.7	36.5	36.0
Service (no fee for service) industries	48.7	48.3	53.2	52.6	52.2
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	84.8	87.2	88.9	89.1	88.1

TABLE 8A.34

Victoria**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	1.5	3.9	5.2	2.0	1.4
Secondary school education	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.3
Vocational Education and Training	33.2	35.1	32.6	35.0	31.9
Higher Education	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	1.6
Total — all education	35.6	40.4	37.2	38.1	33.4

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2013-14.
- (c) Figures for 2011-12 are averaged across 11 months, as results were not available for all prisons in December 2011.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (26 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education and training on a single day (27 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.35

Victoria**Efficiency, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	226.58	220.42	233.39	221.14	202.55
Secure prisoners	267.31	273.76	279.28	280.19	282.10
Total — all prisoners	263.01	267.79	273.86	272.30	269.56
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	16.24	33.35	26.22	24.80	24.16
Land	2.83	6.45	6.04	5.60	4.90
Other Assets	13.41	26.90	20.18	19.20	19.26
Debt servicing fees	26.34	23.04	23.04	17.24	13.78
Depreciation	15.64	14.65	23.37	23.00	20.58
Total capital — all prisoners	58.22	71.04	72.63	65.03	58.52
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	321.24	338.84	346.49	337.33	328.08
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	1	0.03	..
Male, non-Indigenous	1	2	22	–	..
Male, unknown	27	23	–	–	..
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	–	–	0.5	–	..
Female, non-Indigenous	–	1	6	1	..
Female, unknown	7	10	–	–	..
Gender not recorded	–	1	–	–	..
Total persons	34	37	29	1	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	118	126	107	110	112
Male, non-Indigenous	1 810	1 751	1 440	1 401	1 507
Male, unknown	174	156	79	85	70
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	47	64	56	54	62
Female, non-Indigenous	598	587	541	473	542
Female, unknown	68	67	31	35	26
Gender not recorded	1	1	1	1	0.3
Total persons	2 816	2 751	2 254	2 159	2 320
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	271	290	291	320	325
Male, non-Indigenous	5 027	5 306	5 340	5 671	5 794
Male, unknown	122	118	123	96	86
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	71	77	85	93	93
Female, non-Indigenous	848	888	921	939	1 032

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	24	31	32	24	20
Gender not recorded	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
Total persons	6 364	6 709	6 792	7 144	7 350
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	371	391	377	406	413
Male, non-Indigenous	6 657	6 858	6 600	6 850	7 056
Male, unknown	318	294	199	179	153
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	115	135	134	140	149
Female, non-Indigenous	1 408	1 438	1 429	1 375	1 531
Female, unknown	98	106	63	60	45
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	485	527	511	546	561
Total persons, non-Indigenous	8 066	8 296	8 029	8 225	8 587
Total persons, unknown	417	403	262	238	199
Total males	7 346	7 543	7 176	7 434	7 622
Total females	1 621	1 680	1 625	1 574	1 725
Total gender not recorded	1	3	1	1	0.4
Total persons	8 969	9 226	8 802	9 010	9 347
Crude Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	210.0	212.1	202.3	203.3	206.6
Male offenders/100 000	350.1	353.3	337.2	342.6	344.1
Female offenders/100 000	74.6	75.9	73.1	69.6	74.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	1 851.5	1 929.1	1 815.4	1 871.2	1 862.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	190.0	191.9	185.8	186.8	191.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	42 192
Work hours performed/100 000 (d)	na	na	na	na	14 597

TABLE 8A.36

Victoria**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure	66 222	74 413	85 424	89 313	92 067
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	66 222	74 413	85 424	89 313	92 067
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	67 717	75 773	87 027	92 882	96 365
Capital costs	3 591	3 556	3 315	6 723	7 162
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	69 813	77 969	88 739	96 036	99 229
Payroll tax	2 035	2 156	2 453	2 690	2 757

- (a) Figures for 2012-13 reflect changes to Victorian legislation that abolished home detention when the Sentencing Legislation Amendment (Abolition of Home Detention) Act 2011 came into effect on 16 January 2012.
- (b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (d) Victoria was able to report number of work hours ordered for the first time in 2013-14. During the development of data collection processes for this measure, issues were identified with the count of the number of hours worked, resulting in those data being withdrawn for previous years.
- (e) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. Not applicable. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.37

Victoria**Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	96.9	96.8	96.6	100.0	..
Reparation orders	62.7	61.0	52.0	64.5	72.7
Supervision orders	68.9	73.4	67.8	61.7	60.5
Total — all orders	65.6	66.3	58.7	63.2	66.4
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	94
Average hours worked per offender (a)	na	na	na	na	33
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	2.89

.. Not applicable. na Not available.

(a) Figures for previous years have been withdrawn.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.38

Victoria**Efficiency, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	20.22	22.08	26.57	27.14	26.97
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	1.10	1.06	1.03	2.04	2.10
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	21.31	23.14	27.60	29.18	29.07
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	20.3	19.1	16.2	15.8	15.9
Offender-to-other staff	64.4	68.8	74.7	81.0	80.8
Offender-to-all staff	15.5	14.9	13.3	13.2	13.3

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland

Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	5 631	5 537	5 650	5 849	6 693
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	168	141	145	165	225
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	435	316	301	235	288
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	6	6	9	11	25
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	59	52	55	74	108
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	1 345	1 372	1 368	1 456	1 670
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 252	3 291	3 388	3 486	3 880
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	124	143	146	157	188
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	241	217	237	264	309
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	5 200	5 120	5 203	5 342	6 063
Female prisoners, all prisons	431	417	447	507	630
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	1 643	1 661	1 668	1 789	2 108
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 988	3 876	3 982	4 060	4 585
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	668	515	510	486	646
Secure	4 963	5 022	5 140	5 363	6 047

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	243	253	231	217	244
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 074	1 088	1 062	1 025	993
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 317	1 340	1 293	1 242	1 237
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					—
All prisoners/100 000	163.1	157.4	161.5	163.6	183.9
Male prisoners/100 000	303.8	293.6	301.0	302.0	337.1
Female prisoners/100 000	24.7	23.5	25.3	28.1	34.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	1 550.7	1 518.1	1 474.4	1 529.6	1 744.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	119.1	113.7	117.7	117.4	130.3
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	11	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	14	14	14	13	13
Prison design capacity					
Open	963	963	958	768	759
Secure	5 723	5 723	5 697	5 742	6 073
Total — all prisons	6 686	6 686	6 655	6 510	6 832
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	441 802	424 225	461 548	444 578	476 867
Operating revenues, all prisons	34 773	28 844	28 821	35 696	36 148

TABLE 8A.39

Queensland**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	37 913	37 492	38 994	33 879	35 067
Secure	369 117	357 889	393 733	375 003	405 652
All prisons	407 030	395 381	432 727	408 882	440 719
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	491 211	478 061	517 747	506 264	548 233
Capital costs					
All prisons	222 410	212 221	240 107	270 571	296 421
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	629 439	607 602	672 834	679 453	737 140
Transport and escort services	10 009	11 383	12 052	11 642	11 420
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	914	894	924	802	838
Secure	8 211	8 116	8 161	7 678	8 770
All prisons	9 125	9 009	9 085	8 481	9 608

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. The adult population figures used relate to people aged 17 and over, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody in Queensland. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.40

Queensland**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	1.12	1.32	1.01	0.63	1.54
Assaults	3.18	3.25	3.77	3.35	5.20
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.06
Assaults	0.43	0.72	0.60	0.36	0.34
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	1	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	3	1	3	2
Total — all prisoners	4	3	2	3	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	4	—	1	1	3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	8	3	4	4
Total — all prisoners	6	8	4	5	7
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	1	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	0.06	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.10	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.04
Total — all prisoners	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03
Number of escapes					
Open	10	1	1	—	2
Secure	—	—	—	—	—
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	1.50	0.19	0.20	—	0.31
Secure	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	17.9	16.2	15.7	15.3	15.7
Secure	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.1	9.6
Total — all prisons	11.4	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.2
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	34.1	32.4	31.4	30.1	28.7
Service (no fee for service) industries	41.7	43.2	44.1	42.4	40.5
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	75.7	75.5	75.5	72.4	69.2

TABLE 8A.40

Queensland**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.3
Secondary school education	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.1
Vocational Education and Training	17.6	19.0	18.8	17.5	19.1
Higher Education	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Total — all education	27.4	27.8	26.5	24.5	26.4

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There was one escape of this type in 2013-14, which was from a work camp.
- (c) In 2010-11, data are based on an average over the period February to June 2011.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.41

Queensland**Efficiency, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	155.37	199.21	209.19	190.86	148.71
Secure prisoners	203.64	195.10	209.74	191.45	183.66
Total — all prisoners	197.91	195.48	209.69	191.41	180.29
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	67.21	64.05	75.15	81.07	77.28
Land	4.13	3.91	3.96	3.42	6.36
Other Assets	63.08	60.14	71.19	77.65	70.92
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	40.93	40.88	41.20	45.59	43.98
Total capital — all prisoners	108.14	104.93	116.35	126.66	121.26
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	306.06	300.41	326.03	318.07	301.55
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	69.4	53.5	53.3	63.3	85.1
Secure	86.7	87.8	90.2	93.4	99.6
Total	84.2	82.8	84.9	89.8	98.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland

Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	485	595	547	499	649
Male, non-Indigenous	1 646	1 682	1 527	1 549	1 803
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	143	177	183	157	211
Female, non-Indigenous	471	422	381	398	481
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	2 745	2 875	2 637	2 603	3 143
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 039	2 184	2 238	2 260	2 374
Male, non-Indigenous	8 698	8 838	8 695	8 395	8 633
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	606	646	673	693	724
Female, non-Indigenous	1 938	1 969	1 896	1 884	1 975

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland

Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	13 281	13 636	13 502	13 232	13 706
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 348	2 588	2 585	2 563	2 799
Male, non-Indigenous	9 701	9 854	9 624	9 406	9 793
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	714	781	801	796	876
Female, non-Indigenous	2 291	2 279	2 171	2 177	2 327
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 062	3 369	3 386	3 360	3 675
Total persons, non-Indigenous	11 992	12 133	11 796	11 583	12 120
Total persons, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total males	12 049	12 441	12 209	11 969	12 593
Total females	3 005	3 061	2 973	2 973	3 202
Total gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	15 054	15 502	15 181	14 942	15 795
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	436.0	440.6	434.0	418.0	433.9
Male offenders/100 000	704.0	713.4	706.4	676.7	700.1
Female offenders/100 000	172.6	172.5	168.0	164.6	173.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	2 889.6	3 078.7	2 993.1	2 872.4	3 040.1
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	358.3	355.9	348.5	335.0	344.4
Work hours ordered/100 000	20 491	19 433	17 933	16 706	18 229
Work hours performed/100 000	11 200	9 834	8 880	8 183	8 713

TABLE 8A.42

Queensland

Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	63 821	71 695	78 531	75 193	76 677
Operating revenues	161	951	340	134	445
Net operating expenditure	63 660	70 744	78 191	75 058	76 232
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	65 161	72 228	79 693	76 767	77 811
Capital costs	2 516	2 439	2 400	2 483	2 496
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	66 176	73 183	80 591	77 541	78 728
Payroll tax	1 953	2 065	2 121	2 172	2 282

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. The adult population figures used relate to people aged 17 and over, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody in Queensland. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.43

Queensland**Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	63.4	54.6	74.7	81.2	83.5
Supervision orders	68.0	68.7	71.1	70.9	71.1
Total — all orders	66.1	62.7	72.6	75.7	77.3
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	74	72	71	66	63
Average hours worked per offender	41	37	35	32	30
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.83	1.98	2.02	2.04	2.09

.. Not applicable.

(a) Figures as of 2011-12 reflect the rectification of a technical systems issue that affected reparation order completion data in previous years.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.44

Queensland**Efficiency, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	11.58	12.49	14.10	13.75	13.21
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.43
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	12.04	12.93	14.53	14.21	13.65
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	33.3	38.0	30.5	35.3	34.4
Offender-to-other staff	95.3	84.2	115.0	79.6	76.9
Offender-to-all staff	24.7	26.2	24.1	24.5	23.8

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

TABLE 8A.45

Western Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	4 759	4 633	4 795	4 951	5 030
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	299	240	241	239	198
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	535	624	675	716	703
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	43	40	36	32	30
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	55	66	73	71	70
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	1 425	1 374	1 448	1 537	1 595
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 113	2 020	2 049	2 016	2 073
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	146	130	140	177	195
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	143	139	134	163	166
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 372	4 257	4 413	4 508	4 569
Female prisoners, all prisons	387	376	382	443	461
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	1 913	1 783	1 865	1 985	2 018
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 846	2 850	2 930	2 966	3 012
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	932	970	1 025	1 058	1 001
Secure	3 827	3 663	3 771	3 893	4 029

TABLE 8A.45

Western Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	329	372	391	409	397
Non-Indigenous prisoners	624	619	605	601	642
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	954	991	996	1 010	1 040
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	274.1	261.0	260.9	259.9	255.4
Male prisoners/100 000	499.3	475.3	479.1	470.3	460.3
Female prisoners/100 000	45.0	42.7	41.7	46.8	47.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	3 804.2	3 451.6	3 496.5	3 607.9	3 556.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	168.8	165.4	164.2	160.3	157.5
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	13	13	14	14
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	2	2
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	13	14	14	16	16
Prison design capacity (b)					
Open	743	743	945	1 107	1 137
Secure	2 691	2 691	3 681	3 839	3 839
Total — all prisons	3 434	3 434	4 626	4 946	4 976
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	446 304	453 466	479 574	527 446	559 212
Operating revenues, all prisons	21 293	23 815	38 162	24 962	38 561

TABLE 8A.45

Western Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	96 408	102 444	106 267	124 319	122 072
Secure	328 603	327 207	335 144	378 165	398 579
All prisons	425 011	429 651	441 412	502 484	520 651
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	441 196	449 273	460 337	528 057	548 695
Capital costs					
All prisons	71 568	80 918	103 635	120 282	125 829
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	496 579	510 569	545 047	622 766	646 480
Transport and escort services	21 316	23 779	32 172	32 467	35 023
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians..

(b) As of 2011-12 prison design capacity is at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period.

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

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

TABLE 8A.46

Western Australia

Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.08	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.30
Assaults	9.94	5.68	5.84	5.88	7.46
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.19	0.06	0.18	0.18
Assaults	0.95	1.27	0.90	1.21	1.91
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	2	1	–	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	–	–	1	3
Total — all prisoners	6	1	–	2	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	2	1	2	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	3	5	7	3
Total — all prisoners	2	4	7	8	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	0.10	0.06	–	0.05	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.14	–	–	0.03	0.10
Total — all prisoners	0.13	0.02	–	0.04	0.06
Number of escapes					
Open	1	4	3	4	1
Secure (b)	–	–	2	3	9
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open	0.11	0.41	0.29	0.38	0.10
Secure (b)	–	–	0.05	0.08	0.22
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	13.1	13.7	15.1	15.7	15.8
Secure	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.8
Total — all prisons	12.2	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	10.6	18.5	16.6	16.4	15.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	60.2	65.8	54.9	59.3	58.8
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	70.8	84.2	71.4	75.8	74.4

TABLE 8A.46

Western Australia

Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	0.6	0.02	0.1
Secondary school education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Vocational Education and Training	35.5	35.2	30.4	28.0	28.2
Higher Education	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2
Total — all education	37.1	36.3	31.8	29.0	29.1

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) Figures for 2012-13 have been revised to include one escape from private providers under contract to corrective services.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were five escapes of this type in 2013-14, none of which were from a Work Camp Centre.
- (d) As of 2011-12, figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2013-14) and calculated against the total number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Prisoners ineligible for education and training programs also include prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. As of 2011-12, figures are based on the number of prisoners in education and training on a single day (30 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.47

Western Australia
Efficiency, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	283.21	289.13	283.95	321.71	333.76
Secure prisoners	235.08	244.57	243.35	265.97	270.87
Total — all prisoners	244.51	253.90	252.02	277.88	283.39
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	31.86	36.22	48.36	52.38	53.23
Land	2.15	2.17	2.08	3.59	3.31
Other Assets	29.71	34.05	46.28	48.79	49.92
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	9.31	11.60	10.81	14.14	15.26
Total capital — all prisoners	41.17	47.82	59.17	66.52	68.49
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	285.68	301.72	311.19	344.40	351.88
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b)					
Open	125.4	130.6	108.4	95.6	88.1
Secure	142.2	136.1	102.4	101.4	104.9
Total	138.6	134.9	103.7	100.1	101.1
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) As of 2011-12 prison utilisation rates are calculated against prison design capacity at 30 June rather than an average of capacity across the whole reporting period and are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

.. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1	—	2	2	4
Male, non-Indigenous	3	1	6	8	8
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	—	—	—	1	1
Female, non-Indigenous	—	—	—	1	2
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	4	1	8	13	15
on reparation orders (b)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	613	494	433	305	303
Male, non-Indigenous	698	556	533	262	260
Male, unknown	3	1	2	0.2	2
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	253	181	176	124	123
Female, non-Indigenous	219	175	137	80	79
Female, unknown	2	—	1	0.2	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	1 788	1 407	1 282	772	767
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 029	903	854	853	884
Male, non-Indigenous	2 651	2 360	2 109	2 053	2 241
Male, unknown	3	—	1	1	3
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	402	351	325	352	388
Female, non-Indigenous	616	569	475	500	527

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	–	–	–	1	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	0.1	–
Total persons	4 701	4 183	3 764	3 759	4 045
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 309	1 098	1 038	1 003	1 006
Male, non-Indigenous	2 846	2 497	2 253	2 157	2 326
Male, unknown	5	1	2	1	4
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	541	442	413	412	444
Female, non-Indigenous	691	617	525	530	558
Female, unknown	2	–	1	1	3
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 850	1 540	1 451	1 415	1 450
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 537	3 114	2 778	2 687	2 884
Total persons, unknown	7	1	3	2	7
Total males	4 160	3 596	3 293	3 161	3 336
Total females	1 234	1 059	939	943	1 005
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	0.1	–
Total persons	5 394	4 655	4 232	4 104	4 341
Community corrections rates (d)					
Offenders/100 000	310.7	262.3	230.3	215.4	220.4
Male offenders/100 000	475.1	401.5	357.5	329.8	336.1
Female offenders/100 000	143.4	120.4	102.4	99.6	102.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders per 100 000	3 679.0	2 980.7	2 720.0	2 571.8	2 555.1
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	209.8	180.7	155.7	145.2	150.8
Work hours ordered/100 000	19 478	14 880	13 993	11 552	9 811
Work hours performed/100 000	11 184	8 433	6 920	6 058	5 177

TABLE 8A.48

Western Australia**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure	78 275	77 024	70 928	72 538	72 540
Operating revenues	3 632	4 214	3 612	4 242	4 574
Net operating expenditure	74 644	72 810	67 316	68 296	67 966
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	75 615	73 700	68 768	69 814	68 722
Capital costs	2 158	1 506	1 914	1 996	1 213
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	76 801	74 316	69 230	70 293	69 179
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) Only Conditional Bail Orders with an electronic monitoring component are counted as restricted movement orders. Those without an electronic monitoring component are counted as supervision orders.
- (b) Figures for reparation in 2012-13 reflect a change in the data extraction methods used to derive the count of orders in cases where an order has both a supervision component and a reparation component and is therefore counted under both categories. As of 2012-13, the reparation aspect of an order is no longer included in the reparation count once the hours are completed even though the supervision component of the order continues to be in force.
- (c) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (d) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (e) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.49

Western Australia**Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	56.3	50.0	69.7	50.0	55.4
Reparation orders (b)	58.5	57.3	52.5	65.6	63.1
Supervision orders	60.9	59.0	57.2	59.5	58.8
Total — all orders	60.0	58.4	55.6	61.3	60.0
Reparation — employment (hours) (c)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	69	62	65	63	62
Average hours worked per offender	40	35	32	33	33
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.74	1.76	2.02	1.91	1.90

(a) Restricted movement orders relate only to Conditional Bail Orders with an electronic monitoring component. Those without an electronic monitoring component are counted as supervision order

(b) As of 2012-13, the reparation aspect of an order is no longer included in the reparation count once the hours are completed even though the supervision component of the order continues to be in force. The reparation aspect of an order is counted as a successful completion once the hours are completed in full even though the supervision component of the order may have been breached.

(c) Figures exclude early release orders with a work component.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.50

Western Australia**Efficiency, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	37.89	42.82	43.55	45.56	42.87
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	1.10	0.89	1.24	1.33	0.77
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	38.98	43.71	44.79	46.89	43.63
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	22.8	18.3	16.0	15.5	16.6
Offender-to-other staff	24.2	26.3	23.3	21.6	22.4
Offender-to-all staff	11.7	10.8	9.5	9.0	9.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

TABLE 8A.51

South Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	1 963	1 987	2 078	2 177	2 409
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	20	20	19	20	19
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	187	184	198	196	207
Male, unknown, open prison	1	2	—	—	4
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	401	422	429	427	481
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 216	1 216	1 301	1 369	1 485
Male, unknown, secure prison	13	16	—	26	56
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	31	33	45	47	47
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	93	90	86	92	102
Female, unknown, secure prison	1	4	—	—	8
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 838	1 860	1 947	2 038	2 252
Female prisoners, all prisons	125	127	131	139	157
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	452	475	493	494	547
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 496	1 490	1 585	1 657	1 794
Unknown, all prisons	15	22	—	26	68
Total — open/secure					
Open	208	206	217	216	230
Secure	1 755	1 781	1 861	1 961	2 179

TABLE 8A.51

South Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	12	13	16	17	35
Non-Indigenous prisoners	144	149	156	158	237
Unknown	—	—	—	1	3
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	156	162	172	176	275
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	153.5	153.6	160.8	166.7	182.5
Male prisoners/100 000	293.7	293.7	307.3	317.8	347.4
Female prisoners/100 000	19.1	19.2	19.9	20.9	23.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	2 127.3	2 170.2	2 189.7	2 132.3	2 298.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	119.0	117.2	124.8	129.1	138.4
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	9	9	9	9	9
Prison design capacity					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	160 490	159 909	171 823	171 670	191 084
Operating revenues, all prisons	8 769	8 124	7 568	7 103	7 883

TABLE 8A.51

South Australia**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	15 038	15 001	14 962	14 052	14 987
Secure	136 682	136 785	149 293	150 515	168 214
All prisons	151 720	151 786	164 255	164 568	183 201
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	161 977	165 637	178 045	178 945	198 740
Capital costs					
All prisons	42 360	45 414	46 152	48 689	51 128
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	194 080	197 199	210 406	213 257	234 329
Transport and escort services	2 893	2 891	3 085	3 210	3 339
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	468	461	422	333	405
Secure	4 369	4 308	4 488	4 615	5 112
All prisons	4 837	4 769	4 910	4 948	5 517

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.52

South Australia

Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.51	0.86	1.01	0.51	0.62
Assaults	7.90	8.35	7.31	9.14	9.46
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults	0.61	0.81	0.77	0.51	0.42
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	1	1	—	2
Total — all prisoners	—	2	1	—	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	2	3	—	2
Total — all prisoners	5	2	3	—	2
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	0.21	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	0.07	0.06	—	0.11
Total — all prisoners	—	0.10	0.05	—	0.08
Number of escapes					
Open	—	—	—	1	—
Secure	3	2	—	—	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	—	—	—	0.46	—
Secure	0.17	0.11	—	—	0.05
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	16.0	15.1	14.8	14.8	15.3
Secure	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.7
Total — all prisons	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	20.4	20.9	19.8	19.9	20.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	52.9	52.6	47.7	46.1	51.0
Work release	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9
Total — all industries	74.8	74.6	68.7	67.2	72.8

TABLE 8A.52

South Australia**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	6.1	5.8	21.0	16.5	31.1
Secondary school education	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	–
Vocational Education and Training	39.1	50.3	25.0	25.6	39.5
Higher Education	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2
Total — all education	45.9	48.9	46.4	43.3	59.4

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2013-14.
- (c) In 2012-13, employment 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.
- (d) Prisoners at court and prisoners confined to James Nash House (a forensic psychiatric facility that provides secure accommodation for prisoners undergoing psychiatric assessment and treatment) are excluded from this count. As of 2011-12, data for 'Pre-certificate Level 1 courses' includes prisoners enrolled in numeracy and literacy courses below the Certificate I level that in previous years were included in the AQF Vocational and Education Sector.
- (e) Figures for 2013-14 reflect, at least in part, the impact of a government funding initiative that expanded the client base of Registered Industry Training Organisations, which includes service delivery to prisoner populations. Figures may also be affected by different data collection processes, whereby counts of prisoners undertaking courses delivered by external service providers may not be based on the same counting rules as those applied within corrective services delivered education and training programs.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.53

South Australia**Efficiency, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	197.94	199.37	188.77	178.12	178.40
Secure prisoners	213.23	210.27	219.64	210.14	211.36
Total — all prisoners	211.61	209.14	216.41	206.96	208.21
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	44.78	43.49	42.64	43.15	40.45
Land	6.47	6.10	5.32	5.58	5.35
Other Assets	38.30	37.39	37.32	37.57	35.09
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	14.31	19.09	18.17	18.08	17.66
Total capital — all prisoners	59.08	62.57	60.81	61.23	58.11
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	270.69	271.72	277.22	268.20	266.32
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	47	54	54	45	38
Male, non-Indigenous	296	285	294	288	298
Male, unknown	3	2	3	5	5
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	8	8	7	9	6
Female, non-Indigenous	33	32	35	32	34
Female, unknown	–	–	0.3	1	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	387	380	393	380	382
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	199	169	187	156	133
Male, non-Indigenous	936	956	974	887	861
Male, unknown	8	11	16	11	14
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	66	60	66	57	58
Female, non-Indigenous	252	256	275	247	243
Female, unknown	1	4	3	3	3
Gender not recorded	–	0.4	–	1	–
Total persons	1 462	1 455	1 522	1 362	1 312
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	653	667	596	527	527
Male, non-Indigenous	3 097	3 018	2 885	2 724	2 712
Male, unknown	23	18	18	23	18
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	176	182	164	144	139
Female, non-Indigenous	635	602	531	472	485

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	11	6	10	7	5
Gender not recorded	–	1	1	1	1
Total persons	4 595	4 494	4 204	3 898	3 887
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	899	889	837	729	698
Male, non-Indigenous	4 328	4 259	4 152	3 900	3 871
Male, unknown	35	31	38	39	37
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	250	250	238	210	203
Female, non-Indigenous	921	889	841	751	762
Female, unknown	12	11	13	11	9
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 149	1 139	1 075	940	901
Total persons, non-Indigenous	5 249	5 149	4 993	4 652	4 634
Total persons, unknown	47	42	52	50	46
Total males	5 262	5 178	5 027	4 668	4 606
Total females	1 183	1 150	1 091	972	974
Total gender not recorded	–	1	1	2	1
Total persons	6 445	6 330	6 119	5 642	5 581
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	503.9	489.3	473.4	431.9	422.8
Male offenders/100 000	840.7	817.6	793.4	727.9	710.5
Female offenders/100 000	181.2	174.2	165.6	146.2	145.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	5 407.6	5 202.1	4 772.4	4 057.5	3 786.0
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	417.4	404.8	393.1	362.6	357.5
Work hours ordered/100 000	38 216	40 323	42 328	39 414	37 122
Work hours performed/100 000	10 909	10 855	11 345	10 025	9 474

TABLE 8A.54

South Australia**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	37 274	37 785	40 724	38 292	36 973
Operating revenues	2 161	2 053	2 200	2 079	2 060
Net operating expenditure	35 114	35 732	38 524	36 214	34 913
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	35 625	36 409	39 392	37 102	35 832
Capital costs	1 915	2 060	2 183	2 037	1 852
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	37 029	37 791	40 707	38 251	36 765
Payroll tax	1 352	1 340	1 408	1 381	1 293

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.55

South Australia**Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	74.7	77.5	81.6	71.7	73.2
Reparation orders	58.0	60.5	57.0	59.0	57.7
Supervision orders	77.7	79.2	78.1	76.7	75.8
Total — all orders	71.1	73.1	71.8	70.2	70.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	126	132	132	143	151
Average hours worked per offender	36	36	35	36	39
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	3.50	3.71	3.73	3.93	3.92

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.56

South Australia**Efficiency, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	14.92	15.46	17.24	17.57	17.13
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	0.81	0.89	0.98	0.99	0.91
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	15.73	16.35	18.21	18.56	18.04
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	27.4	25.8	26.1	25.3	25.8
Offender-to-other staff	70.1	70.3	87.0	80.6	68.9
Offender-to-all staff	19.7	18.9	20.1	19.3	18.8

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Excludes very short term casual or temporary employee numbers.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Tas

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons (a)	489	474	510	473	472
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	6	4	4	na	1
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	45	45	37	na	9
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	1	na	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	—	—	—	na	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	na	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	na	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	53	58	62	na	64
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	346	332	367	na	367
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	1	1	na	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	7	7	8	na	7
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	32	27	29	na	25
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	1	na	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	450	440	472	432	440
Female prisoners, all prisons	39	34	38	41	32
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	66	69	74	73	71
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	423	404	433	399	401
Unknown, all prisons	—	1	3	1	—
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	51	49	42	na	9
Secure	438	425	468	na	463

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
All prisoners/100 000	126.3	121.3	128.8	119.0	118.3
Male prisoners/100 000	238.9	231.3	242.3	220.5	223.6
Female prisoners/100 000	19.5	17.0	18.9	20.3	15.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	491.6	498.7	517.8	494.8	467.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	113.2	107.2	113.4	104.2	104.4
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	6	6	6	5	5
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	6	6	6	5	5
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open	69	69	69	na	12
Secure	553	555	572	na	600
Total — all prisons	622	624	641	647	612
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (e) (f)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	63 783	61 793	58 706	58 566	59 950
Operating revenues, all prisons	3 761	3 634	3 622	2 659	2 652

TABLE 8A.57

Tasmania**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	5 153	4 855	4 488	898	1 015
Secure	54 869	53 304	50 596	55 008	56 283
All prisons	60 022	58 159	55 084	55 906	57 298
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	63 084	61 267	58 161	59 592	60 640
Capital costs					
All prisons	11 475	10 990	10 160	10 668	10 597
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	71 497	69 149	65 244	66 574	67 895
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax (g)					
Open plus periodic detention	160	153	151	33	..
Secure	1 706	1 694	1 693	490	..
All prisons	1 866	1 847	1 844	523	..

- (a) Hayes Prison Farm was decommissioned on 3 September 2012 and was Tasmania's only open custody facility operating up to that date during the 2012-13 reporting period. The O'Hara Cottages were commissioned on 14 April 2013 to provide accommodation for open prisoners. As a result, with a daily average of only four prisoners, Tasmania's open prison population was significantly lower than in previous years. Given this small and atypical daily average count, figures disaggregated by open and secure custody were not reported in 2012-13.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Despite being an 'open' classification, the O'Hara Cottages are considered part of the Ron Barwick Prison, not a separate prison facility.
- (d) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities affecting design capacity over a significant part of the 2012-13 reporting period, annual average figures are not disaggregated by open and secure design capacity in 2012-13.
- (e) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.

Tasmania**Descriptors, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(f)	From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the <i>Mental Health Act 1996</i> . Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.				
(g)	Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.				
na	Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.				

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

TABLE 8A.58

Tasmania**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	2.05	0.63	0.98	1.27	0.64
Assaults	10.84	9.07	8.63	7.83	5.08
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.41	0.42	0.39	–	–
Assaults	1.02	1.48	1.18	1.90	0.64
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	2	–	–	1	1
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	1	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	0.23	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	0.20	–	–
Number of escapes					
Open	–	–	4	–	–
Secure	–	3	5	1	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	–	–	9.52	–	–
Secure	–	0.71	1.07	0.21	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	14.7	14.7	14.7	na	16.8
Secure	8.8	8.7	8.7	na	8.8
Total — all prisons	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.6	9.0
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	17.5	20.5	13.0	16.4	16.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	50.8	45.0	47.5	50.1	49.9
Work release	0.4	0.6	–	–	0.2
Total — all industries	68.8	66.2	60.5	66.5	67.0

TABLE 8A.58

Tasmania**Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	na	na	8.5	8.0	6.5
Secondary school education	na	na	17.4	13.0	–
Vocational Education and Training	na	na	11.5	8.0	7.0
Higher Education	na	na	1.0	–	0.2
Total — all education	na	na	28.5	25.3	13.1

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2013-14.
- (c) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities affecting both daily average open and secure prisoner population and design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, figures are not disaggregated by open and secure average out of cell hours in 2012-13.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) Figures are based on the number of prisoners in education and training on a single day (1 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.59

Tasmania**Efficiency, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b) (c)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	276.58	271.46	292.57	na	296.26
Secure prisoners	343.19	343.38	295.99	na	333.09
Total — all prisoners	336.24	335.95	295.71	323.83	332.36
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (d)					
User cost of capital	47.13	45.53	38.03	40.45	42.08
Land	2.95	2.89	2.65	2.81	1.73
Other Assets	44.18	42.64	35.38	37.63	40.36
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	17.15	17.95	16.52	21.35	19.39
Total capital — all prisoners	64.29	63.48	54.54	61.79	61.47
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b)	400.53	399.44	350.25	385.63	393.83
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (e)					
Open	73.9	71.0	60.9	na	78.2
Secure	79.2	76.6	81.8	na	77.1
Total	78.6	76.0	79.6	73.1	77.1
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table AA.53). See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5) for details.

(b) From 2011-12, Tasmania no longer includes the costs associated with prisoners who have been transferred out of the custody of the Director of Prisons under the *Mental Health Act 1996*. Figures from that year on are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(c) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities over a significant part of the reporting period that resulted in a small and atypical daily average count for open prisoners across the reporting period, operating expenditure is not disaggregated by open and secure prisoners in 2012-13.

(d) Capital cost figures in 2013-14 reflect the decommissioning of Hayes Prison Farm and subsequent transfer of assets to Treasury.

(e) Given the commissioning and decommissioning of open prison facilities affecting both daily average open and secure prisoner population and design capacity over a significant part of the reporting period, figures are not disaggregated by open and secure prison utilisation in 2012-13.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	59	79	101	115	120
Male, non-Indigenous	437	562	727	841	876
Male, unknown	28	21	23	26	26
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	17	29	42	51	53
Female, non-Indigenous	111	154	204	232	227
Female, unknown	4	—	0.2	1	2
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	656	845	1 097	1 266	1 304
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	105	113	131	126	113
Male, non-Indigenous	640	778	800	754	770
Male, unknown	7	4	4	5	3
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	28	39	35	42	42
Female, non-Indigenous	156	161	174	177	185

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	1	2	0.1	2	1
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	937	1 097	1 145	1 107	1 114
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	137	152	180	195	198
Male, non-Indigenous	923	1 114	1 249	1 322	1 394
Male, unknown	34	23	26	30	29
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	38	56	63	76	82
Female, non-Indigenous	234	267	320	345	364
Female, unknown	4	2	0.2	3	3
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	175	208	243	271	279
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 157	1 381	1 569	1 667	1 758
Total persons, unknown	38	25	26	33	32
Total males	1 094	1 289	1 455	1 548	1 620
Total females	276	325	383	423	448
Total gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	1 370	1 614	1 838	1 971	2 069
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	354.1	413.1	464.1	496.3	518.4
Male offenders/100 000	580.8	677.5	746.9	790.4	823.6
Female offenders/100 000	139.1	162.2	190.4	210.1	221.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	1 303.5	1 503.2	1 700.4	1 834.3	1 834.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	309.8	366.5	411.1	435.9	458.0
Work hours ordered/100 000 (c)	15 298	17 100	18 201	17 040	14 407
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na

TABLE 8A.60

Tasmania

Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (d), (e)					
Operating expenditure	5 510	6 409	8 066	7 784	8 897
Operating revenues	3	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure	5 507	6 409	8 066	7 784	8 897
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	5 507	6 409	8 076	7 802	8 915
Capital costs (f)	—	—	24	30	28
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	5 507	6 409	8 089	7 814	8 925
Payroll tax (g)	271	292	350	93	..

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Figures are based only on the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year. Hours for orders made in the previous year which continue into the current year are not available.
- (d) Time series data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table AA.53). See Chapter 2 (sections 2.5) for details.
- (e) Expenditure associated with managing the Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program has been included as of 2011-12.
- (f) Up to 2011-12, capital expenditure was zero as Tasmania did not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.
- (g) In 2012-13, payroll tax was incurred for only part of the reporting period as the result of a Tasmanian Government decision that from 1 October 2012 government agencies would no longer be required to pay payroll tax.
- na Not available. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.61

Tasmania**Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	85.3	80.4	86.6	80.7	84.3
Supervision orders	91.2	93.2	92.5	88.4	89.5
Total — all orders	88.5	87.9	90.2	85.5	87.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data for completions of Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program orders have been included as of 2011-12.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.62

Tasmania**Efficiency, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	11.01	10.87	12.02	10.81	11.77
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b)	–	–	0.04	0.04	0.04
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	11.01	10.87	12.05	10.85	11.81
Offender to staff ratios (c)					
Offender-to-operational staff	34.1	28.2	31.3	30.1	30.7
Offender-to-other staff	90.1	110.5	126.4	147.1	151.0
Offender-to-all staff	24.7	22.5	25.1	25.0	25.5

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Up to 2011-12, capital costs per offender were zero as Tasmania did not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.

(c) Staff managing the Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program have been included as of 2011-12.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — ACT

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	189	228	259	266	331
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	—	—	—	1	1
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	8	7	9
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	1	1
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	27	34	38	44	55
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	146	177	199	195	242
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	2	3	5	6
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	2	3	2	2	3
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	13	11	9	11	15
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	1	0.2
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	173	214	248	252	314
Female prisoners, all prisons	15	14	11	14	18
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	29	37	41	47	59
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	159	189	215	214	266
Unknown, all prisons	—	2	3	6	7
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	—	—	8	9	11
Secure	189	228	251	257	321

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory

Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
All prisoners/100 000	68.3	80.9	89.3	89.8	110.6
Male prisoners/100 000	127.5	153.9	173.6	172.6	206.4
Female prisoners/100 000	10.8	9.7	7.4	9.2	5.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	839.0	985.0	1 034.4	1 134.4	1 369.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	58.5	67.9	75.2	73.1	90.0
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Privately operated prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Transitional centres	–	–	1	1	1
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	1	1	2	2	2
Prison design capacity					
Open	15	15	15	15	15
Secure	255	255	255	255	255
Total — all prisons	270	270	270	270	270
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	30 066	31 017	32 392	31 182	32 800
Operating revenues, all prisons	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	1 090	1 273	2 189	2 109	2 228
Secure	28 976	29 744	30 203	29 073	30 572
All prisons	30 066	31 017	32 392	31 182	32 800
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	35 942	36 843	38 118	36 506	38 512
Capital costs					
All prisons	19 067	18 210	18 075	17 118	17 030
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	49 133	49 227	50 467	48 300	49 830
Transport and escort services	2 384	2 855	3 105	2 865	2 684
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) Open/secure custody breakdowns do not apply as of 2009-10 up until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility over that period.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.65.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.64

Australian Capital Territory **Effectiveness, prisons**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	na	na	1.55	2.63	2.41
Assaults	na	na	15.84	3.76	5.43
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	na	na	—	—	—
Assaults	na	na	0.77	—	0.60
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	1
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	—	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	—	—	—	1
Total — all prisoners	1	—	—	—	1
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	0.38
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	—	0.30
Number of escapes					
Open	..	..	1	—	—
Secure	—	—	—	—	—
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	..	..	13.25	—	—
Secure	..	..	—	—	—
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	..	..	12.0	11.5	11.5
Secure	..	..	10.4	8.5	8.8
Total — all prisons	14.1	13.3	10.5	8.6	8.9
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	—	—	—	—	—
Service (no fee for service) industries	92.3	84.8	85.5	81.1	68.3
Work release	..	..	..	1.4	1.1
Total — all industries	92.3	84.8	85.5	82.5	69.5

TABLE 8A.64

Australian Capital Territory Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	1.7	8.5	6.6	13.0	20.7
Secondary school education	15.2	17.9	33.9	28.1	51.5
Vocational Education and Training	84.8	75.5	76.0	79.6	55.2
Higher Education	1.9	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.8
Total — all education	92.0	89.8	85.1	81.8	82.7

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2013-14.
- (c) ACT education figures in 2013-14 reflect, at least in part, the impact of a new Foundation Skills package that embeds literacy and numeracy. Completion of Foundation skill courses is required before a prisoner can enrol in a VET course.
- na Not available. ... Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.65

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, periodic detention

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	54	56	62	56	52
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	5	5	2	3
Male, non-Indigenous	45	41	49	49	46
Male, unknown	–	4	4	2	0.4
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.3	2	1	0.4	1
Female, non-Indigenous	6	4	4	3	3
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	47	50	58	53	49
Female detainees	7	6	4	3	3
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	3	7	6	2	3
Non-Indigenous detainees	51	45	52	52	49
Unknown	–	4	4	2	0.4
Average daily population attending (residential only)	35	40	46	39	36
Crude periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	19.5	19.8	21.5	18.9	17.5
Male detainees/100 000	34.8	36.0	40.5	36.0	32.4
Female detainees/100 000	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees/100 000	73.4	174.2	147.7	58.5	74.7
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	18.8	16.1	18.3	17.6	16.5
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	45	65	104	104	104

Australian Capital Territory**Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component.					
(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.					
– Nil or rounded to zero.					

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

TABLE 8A.66

Australian Capital Territory
Effectiveness, periodic detention

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 detainees)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Assaults	na	na	6.43	–	–
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Death rates (per 100 detainees)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	–	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	22.3	37.3	na	45.2	53.2
Community work	44.5	34.3	na	19.5	15.1
Total employed	66.8	71.6	na	64.7	68.4

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.67

Australian Capital Territory
Efficiency, prison and periodic detention

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	193.79	218.76	236.70	233.63	238.30
Secure prisoners	420.71	357.41	329.10	309.18	261.01
Total — all prisoners	403.58	348.35	320.65	302.56	259.33
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	177.05	139.08	122.24	114.43	89.49
Land	10.09	6.08	5.27	5.09	4.11
Other assets	166.96	133.01	116.97	109.35	85.37
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	78.88	65.43	56.68	51.66	45.16
Total capital — all prisoners	255.93	204.51	178.92	166.10	134.65
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	659.51	552.86	499.57	468.66	393.97
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (b)					
Open	..	..	50.3	58.1	71.0
Secure	..	..	98.5	101.0	125.8
Total	69.8	84.4	95.9	98.6	122.7
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	78.3	61.6	44.1	37.7	34.8

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Open/secure custody breakdowns did not apply until 2011-12 when the transitional centre became operational.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2013-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	18	16	14	10	13
Male, non-Indigenous	126	130	139	96	96
Male, unknown	12	12	4	8	19
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	2	5	1	3
Female, non-Indigenous	42	39	32	22	27
Female, unknown	3	3	2	1	4
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	204	202	196	138	160
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	134	140	146	129	145
Male, non-Indigenous	1 034	1 063	1 045	1 032	1 021
Male, unknown	84	61	19	31	78
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	34	26	32	28	40
Female, non-Indigenous	189	186	173	171	183

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2013-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	16	8	5	6	16
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	1 490	1 483	1 420	1 397	1 483
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	118	129	136	119	130
Male, non-Indigenous	984	1 019	1 005	974	955
Male, unknown	84	65	21	34	80
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	31	24	31	26	38
Female, non-Indigenous	184	184	170	167	173
Female, unknown	17	9	5	6	17
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	149	153	167	144	168
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 168	1 203	1 175	1 141	1 128
Total persons, unknown	101	74	26	40	97
Total males	1 186	1 212	1 162	1 126	1 165
Total females	232	217	206	199	228
Total gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	1 418	1 430	1 368	1 325	1 393
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	513.8	507.6	471.8	447.0	465.0
Male offenders/100 000	871.6	871.4	813.4	770.2	766.6
Female offenders/100 000	165.7	152.4	140.0	132.3	76.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	4 278.8	4 076.7	4 253.7	3 499.2	3 915.5
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	428.5	433.0	410.8	390.4	382.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	26 927	30 552	18 965	16 807	19 420
Work hours performed/100 000	12 081	12 555	12 199	10 350	10 177

TABLE 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2013-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	7 844	7 385	7 693	8 898	9 202
Operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure	7 844	7 385	7 693	8 898	9 202
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 884	7 425	7 732	8 943	9 266
Capital costs	61	59	53	58	81
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 905	7 444	7 746	8 956	9 283
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports.
- .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.69

Australian Capital Territory
Effectiveness, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	58.9	68.9	86.5	61.9	61.2
Supervision orders	88.9	85.1	81.1	80.1	79.4
Total — all orders	86.2	83.5	81.6	77.3	77.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	161	182	114	115	138
Average hours worked per offender	72	75	73	71	73
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.23	2.43	1.55	1.62	1.91

(a) This figure excludes offenders on Community Service Order (CSO) bail orders returned to corrections on bail so as to eliminate double counting of CSO orders.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.70

Australian Capital Territory
Efficiency, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	15.15	14.14	15.40	18.39	18.09
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.16
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	15.27	14.26	15.50	18.50	18.25
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	25.6	28.4	25.3	23.1	26.6
Offender-to-other staff	132.0	134.0	171.0	104.6	80.4
Offender-to-all staff	21.4	23.4	22.1	18.9	20.0

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	1 081	1 172	1 337	1 438	1 501
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	274	311	389	425	439
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	34	50	55	47	54
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, open prison	13	13	12	18	19
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	5	4	6	5	4
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	570	609	659	741	759
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	156	149	165	134	138
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, secure prison	27	32	46	62	79
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2	4	5	6	9
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 034	1 119	1 268	1 347	1 390
Female prisoners, all prisons	47	53	69	91	111
Total — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, all prisons	884	965	1 106	1 246	1 296
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	197	207	231	192	205
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	326	378	462	495	516
Secure	755	794	875	943	985

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Privately operated prisons					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	655.8	700.6	785.4	826.4	838.3
Male prisoners/100 000	1 208.0	1 286.7	1 413.9	1 466.1	1 463.6
Female prisoners/100 000	59.3	66.0	85.7	110.8	132.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners/100 000	2 131.7	2 287.0	2 554.3	2 804.5	2 845.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	159.7	165.5	182.0	148.2	153.6
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	4	4	5	5	5
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	4	4	5	5	5
Prison design capacity					
Open	284	389	454	454	454
Secure	664	732	750	750	750
Total — all prisons	948	1 121	1 204	1 204	1 204
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	78 225	84 467	90 452	105 128	115 653
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.71

Northern Territory
Descriptors, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	78 225	84 467	90 452	105 128	115 653
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	80 165	92 855	98 896	112 475	124 106
Capital costs					
All prisons	12 522	19 331	20 825	19 683	27 307
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	90 747	103 798	111 278	124 811	142 960
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	2 608	2 652	2 736	3 028	3 398

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(b) NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons, but counted as separate facilities in these data.

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

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

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

TABLE 8A.72

Northern Territory

Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Assault rates (per 100 prisoners)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.46	0.34	0.37	0.49	0.20
Assaults	3.24	2.39	3.07	1.53	2.86
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.09	—	0.07	—	—
Assaults	0.28	0.17	0.22	—	0.20
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	1	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	1	—	—	1
Total — all prisoners	1	1	—	—	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	5	1	2	4
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	—	1	—	—
Total — all prisoners	1	5	2	2	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	0.11	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	0.48	—	—	0.49
Total — all prisoners	0.09	0.09	—	—	0.07
Number of escapes					
Open	3	6	4	1	4
Secure	1	2	—	2	2
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	0.92	1.59	0.87	0.20	0.78
Secure	0.13	0.25	—	0.21	0.20
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.3	21.5
Secure	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.6	8.6
Total — all prisons	12.3	12.6	12.9	12.6	13.0
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	4.6	2.6	2.7	1.2	5.0
Service (no fee for service) industries	52.4	66.5	65.7	40.5	61.8
Work release	1.0	1.6	0.4	2.9	8.4
Total — all industries	58.0	70.7	68.9	44.5	75.2

TABLE 8A.72

Northern Territory
Effectiveness, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Education and training (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	14.6	9.9	2.8	0.5	–
Secondary school education	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vocational Education and Training	15.3	22.6	19.3	15.5	12.6
Higher Education	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	–
Total — all education	30.1	32.7	22.4	16.5	12.8

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data 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, or where the cause of death was re-classified following finalisation of a coronial hearing, are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were 18 escapes of this type in 2013-14, all of which were escapes from a Work Camp Centre.
- (c) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed on a single day (30 June in 2013-14), calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) Figures for work release in 2012-13 have been revised and total employment rates for 2012-13 amended accordingly.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.73

Northern Territory
Efficiency, prisons

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	198.12	197.32	185.22	200.16	210.95
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	26.80	25.56	25.36	23.49	34.39
Land	4.92	4.32	3.64	3.34	4.60
Other Assets	21.88	21.24	21.71	20.15	29.79
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	4.91	19.60	17.29	13.99	15.42
Total capital — all prisoners	31.71	45.16	42.65	37.47	49.81
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	229.84	242.48	227.87	237.63	260.76
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	114.8	97.2	101.8	109.0	113.7
Secure	113.7	108.5	116.7	125.7	131.3
Total	114.0	104.5	111.0	119.4	124.7
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	10	7	7	4	1
Male, non-Indigenous	18	11	17	11	10
Male, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3	4	8	5	2
Female, non-Indigenous	3	4	3	3	2
Female, unknown	1	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	35	26	35	23	15
on reparation orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	96	85	99	93	121
Male, non-Indigenous	28	26	26	32	39
Male, unknown	2	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	18	13	18	24	37
Female, non-Indigenous	7	6	6	7	11
Female, unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	151	130	149	156	208
on supervision orders					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	687	623	601	717	734
Male, non-Indigenous	262	232	204	185	192
Male, unknown	3	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	112	107	113	143	177
Female, non-Indigenous	29	24	22	21	25

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory**Descriptors, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Female, unknown	1	—	—	—	—
Gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	1 094	986	940	1 066	1 128
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	731	679	679	789	828
Male, non-Indigenous	285	253	238	222	230
Male, unknown	8	—	—	—	—
Female, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	125	119	137	170	206
Female, non-Indigenous	35	32	29	29	35
Female, unknown	1	—	—	—	—
Total persons, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	856	798	815	959	1 034
Total persons, non-Indigenous	320	285	267	251	265
Total persons, unknown	9	—	—	—	—
Total males	1 024	932	917	1 011	1 058
Total females	161	151	165	199	241
Total gender not recorded	—	—	—	—	—
Total persons	1 185	1 083	1 082	1 210	1 299
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	718.9	647.4	635.6	695.4	725.5
Male offenders/100 000	1 196.3	1 071.7	1 022.1	1 100.4	1 114.0
Female offenders/100 000	203.2	188.0	205.3	242.3	286.6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders/100 000	2 064.2	1 891.2	1 882.5	2 158.5	2 270.1
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	259.4	227.8	210.3	193.7	198.5
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	16 717	18 308	23 905	26 307
Work hours performed/100 000	na	6 393	9 062	11 727	14 497

TABLE 8A.74

Northern Territory
Descriptors, community corrections

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Recurrent expenditure (2013-14 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	14 343	14 869	17 542	19 162	18 720
Operating revenues	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure	14 343	14 869	17 542	19 162	18 720
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	14 469	15 227	17 968	19 742	19 332
Capital costs	194	535	600	726	816
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	14 537	15 404	18 142	19 888	19 536
Payroll tax	455	416	471	535	561

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults respectively. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous rates published in the 2014 Report have been revised. Data for all years are based on 2011 Census-based backcasted estimates and projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.
- (c) Data for previous years are adjusted using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator. The GGFCE replaces the Gross Domestic Product implicit price deflator used in previous Reports. Operating expenditure excludes estimated costs attributable to juvenile justice functions (that is, supervision of young offenders by community corrections staff), which falls outside the scope of the corrective services function as defined in the Report.
- na Not available. — Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.75

Northern Territory**Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	90.2	85.1	86.0	80.5	89.7
Reparation orders	83.1	68.2	77.0	71.9	76.5
Supervision orders	71.4	61.8	61.1	56.4	65.9
Total — all orders	75.0	64.0	65.1	60.6	69.2
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	91	96	91	89
Average hours worked per offender	na	35	47	44	49
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	2.61	2.02	2.04	1.81

na Not available

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.76

Northern Territory**Efficiency, community corrections**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a)	33.14	37.59	44.39	43.36	39.46
Capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b)	0.45	1.35	1.52	1.64	1.72
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2013-14 \$) (a) (b)	33.59	38.94	45.91	45.00	41.18
Offender to staff ratios (c)					
Offender-to-operational staff	16.5	18.1	14.8	12.4	13.1
Offender-to-other staff	65.8	54.2	62.7	52.5	57.0
Offender-to-all staff	13.2	13.5	12.0	10.1	10.6

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (sections 2.5-6) for details.

(b) The NT does not own land and buildings used to operate community corrections programs with the exception of two offices in remote areas. The asset value and cost of depreciation on these two facilities comprise the total capital costs for community corrections. There is no capital cost associated with the land that these buildings are located on as it is not owned by corrective services.

(c) As of 2012-13, Family Violence Program Coordinators have been included in the count of staff numbers. Figures for 2012-13 also reflect an increase in community corrections positions to expand community work and increase service delivery in remote regions.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Data quality information — Corrective services, chapter 8

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators and/or measures in the Corrective services chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators

Escapes	2
Completion of community orders	4
Apparent unnatural deaths	6
Assaults in custody	8
Offender-to-staff ratio	10
Employment	12
Time out of cells	14
Community work	15
Education and training	17
Cost per prisoner/offender per day	19
Prison utilisation	21

Escapes

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - outcome indicator
Indicator	Rate of escapes from corrective services custody (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of escapes from corrective services custody in each State/Territory during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of escapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of escapes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of escapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees.
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the escape rates is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The rate of escapes is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The prison escape rate represents all escapes by prisoners under the direct supervision of corrective services officers, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility and escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment.</p> <p>The periodic detainee rate for periodic detainees represents all detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody.</p> <p>The escape rates exclude circumstances where the prisoner or detainee is not under direct corrective services supervision, for example, failure to return to prison from unescorted leave. Incidents occurring during transfer to/from court or from within a court complex are also excluded, as such security arrangements are usually delivered by other agencies.</p>
Timeliness	Data on escapes of prisoners/periodic detainees is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the escapes occurred.
Accuracy	All escapes are recorded by corrective services agencies and the escape rates are calculated based on all escapes by prisoners and periodic detainees during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner and periodic

	detainee escapes and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for escape rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The data for the numerators and denominators for the escape rates are also reported in the attachment tables.
Interpretability	Rates of escape of prisoners and periodic detainees should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence 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.
<u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u>	
Key data gaps /issues	None.

Completion of community orders

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - outcome indicator
Indicator	Completion of community corrections orders (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator is defined as the number of orders successfully completed as a percentage of all community corrections orders completed during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of orders successfully completed in the counting period.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of orders completed in the counting period.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of orders successfully completed, divided by the number of total number of orders completed, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the percentage of orders successfully completed disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• restricted movement• reparation• supervision. <p>Order completion rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the completion of community orders indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Completion of community corrections orders is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents all community based orders administered by Corrective Services that were successfully completed as a percentage of all orders completed, both successfully and unsuccessfully, in the reference period.</p> <p>An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.</p> <p>Orders discharged by corrective services or set aside by the court for reasons other than completion of the order or breaches of the conditions, for example, due to death or illness of the offender, are excluded from the count of completed orders.</p>
Timeliness	Data on community corrections order completions is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the order completions occurred.
Accuracy	All order completions are recorded by corrective services agencies and the percentage of community corrections orders completed is based on all orders completed, both successfully and unsuccessfully, during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting community corrections order completions and there have been no substantive changes to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for order completion rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Community corrections order completions should be interpreted with caution. The percentage of order completions may be affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations in jurisdictions and in the risk assessment and breach procedures applied by jurisdictions.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Apparent unnatural deaths

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - Effectiveness
Indicator	Rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes in corrective services custody (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes of prisoners and periodic detainees in the custody of corrective services in each State/Territory during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners and periodic detainees• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status. <p>Rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The data for the apparent unnatural deaths rate is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.</p> <p>Coroners investigate the circumstances surrounding all 'reportable' deaths to establish the cause of death. Reportable deaths include deaths of persons held in custody.</p> <p>Deaths that occur in corrective services custody are also reported to the National Deaths in Custody Program.</p>
Relevance	<p>The rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents all deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes in corrective services custody. This includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, 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> <p>The rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes does not include deaths from apparent natural or apparent unknown causes, or deaths of persons in the custody of police or juvenile justice agencies.</p>

Timeliness	Data on deaths of prisoners/periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the deaths occurred.
Accuracy	<p>The rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are calculated based on all prisoner and periodic detainee deaths that occur during the reference period.</p> <p>Deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees in corrective services custody are provisionally classified as apparent natural or unnatural based on the circumstances of the death, but the classification may be revised at the conclusion of the coronial inquiry.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner and periodic detainee deaths and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for apparent unnatural death rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The data for the numerators and denominators for the rates of death from apparent unnatural causes are also reported in the attachment tables.
Interpretability	The rates of deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence 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.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Assaults in custody

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - Effectiveness
Indicator	Assaults in custody (per 100 prisoners/periodic detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on other prisoners/detainees and staff during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• other prisoners• other periodic detainees• staff. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners• periodic detainees. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of assaults divided by the annual average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of assaults disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• assaults• serious Assaults. <p>Assault rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the assault rates is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The rate of assaults is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>Assault rates are based on assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees in corrective services custody on other prisoners, periodic detainees and prison staff. The rates include assaults that occur in public and private prisons, periodic detention centres and during transport between prisons.</p> <p>The assault rate represents the number of victims of acts of physical violence committed by prisoners/periodic detainees resulting in physical injuries during the reference period, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>An assault victim is defined as a person subjected to physical violence by a prisoner/detainee in corrective services custody. Assaults are classified by the seriousness of the impact on the victim.</p> <p>The category of 'Assault' refers to acts of physical violence that resulted in a physical injury but the victim did not require hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment</p> <p>The category of 'Serious assault' refers to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or on-going medical treatment and all sexual assaults.</p>

Timeliness	Data on assaults by prisoners/periodic detainees on other prisoners, periodic detainees and staff are published annually following the end of the reference period in which the assaults occurred.
Accuracy	<p>Incidents involving assaults by prisoners and periodic detainees within corrective services facilities are recorded by corrective services agencies. The assault rates are based on information provided in the reports on such incidents that occurred during the reference period.</p> <p>In some jurisdictions, the corrective services agency does not have reliable access to information that is relevant to the classification of an assault, e.g. whether a victim required overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting assaults by prisoners and periodic detainees on other prisoners, detainees and staff. The assault definition is subject to review by corrective services agencies to improve consistency and comparability.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for assault rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	The rates of assaults on prisoners, periodic detainees and staff should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner/detainee population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner/detainee populations.
<u>Data Gaps/Issues Analysis</u>	
Key data gaps /issues	The assaults indicator is not completely comparable due to differences between jurisdictions in the availability of information that is relevant to the classification of an assault.

Offender-to-staff ratio

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator	Offender-to-staff ratio
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the ratio of offenders under corrective services supervision in the community to the number of active full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in community corrections in each State/Territory.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual average offender population.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Average number of staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• operational staff• other staff. <p>The indicator is calculated as the annual average offender population, divided by the number of active FTE staff in community corrections.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the ratio of offenders to community corrections staff disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• operational staff• other staff. <p>Offender-to-staff ratios are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the offender-to-staff is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The ratio of offenders to full-time community corrections staff is an indicator of governments' achievement in efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>The ratio is based on the average number of full-time staff equivalent positions directly employed in community corrections at the end of each month, disaggregated by operational staff and other staff.</p> <p>Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders. Other staff refers to staff whose responsibilities are primarily managerial or administrative.</p> <p>'Active employee' means a person who attends work and is paid or is on paid leave in the last pay period before the end of the reference period.</p>
Timeliness	Data on the ratio of offenders to community corrections staff is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The offender-to-staff ratio is based on corrective services administrative data on the numbers of offenders under supervision by community corrections and the number of staff directly employed in community corrections during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting community corrections staff numbers and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.

Accessibility Five-year trend data for offender-to-staff ratios are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.

Interpretability Offender-to-staff ratios should be interpreted in conjunction with other factors such as the supervision and program requirements of the offender populations as well differences in geographic dispersion and isolation factors.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Employment

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness
Indicator	Prisoners/periodic detainees employed (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment in each State/Territory.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Total prisoner/periodic detainee population eligible to participate in employment.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed, divided by the total number of prisoners/ periodic detainees eligible to work, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the rate of prisoners/detainee employment disaggregated by employment category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• commercial industries• service industries• work release. <p>Employment rates are reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the prisoner employment indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The percentage of prisoners/periodic detainees employed is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The employment indicator represents the number of prisoners/periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment.</p> <p>Prisoners/periodic detainees not eligible for employment may include those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education, ill health, age-related factors or relatively short periods of imprisonment.</p>
Timeliness	Data on prisoner/periodic detainee employment is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The prisoner/periodic detainee employment rates are based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners/periodic detainees participating in work and the number of prisoners/periodic detainees ineligible to participate in work during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner/periodic detainee employment. The definition allows jurisdictions to use either an average of the end-of-month data or an end-of-year snapshot of prisoner employment and prisoner population data.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the percentage of prisoners in employment are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government

Services.

Interpretability The percentage of the total prison population ineligible to participate in employment varies between jurisdictions depending on the number of prisoners in the defined exclusion categories.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Time out of cells

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness
Indicator	Time out-of-cells (average hours per prisoner per day)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the average number of hours per day that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Total out-of-cell hours during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Days in reference period.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the total hours out-of-cell divided by 365.25. The indicator is reported as the average time out of cell per prisoner per day disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• open/secure prisons. <p>Average time out-of-cell is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the time out-of-cells indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Average time out-of-cell is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The total out-of-cell hours include all the hours when prisoners are free to leave their cells/units, for example for meals, exercise, work, study and recreation. The count of out-of-cell hours excludes periods for regular lock-ins or irregular lock-downs.</p> <p>In locations where a curfew applies but prisoners are not locked in their cells due to the configuration of the prison/unit for other reasons, time out-of-cell is calculated as the time during which the curfew does not apply.</p>
Timeliness	Data on average time out-of-cell is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>Average time-out-of-cell is based on corrective services administrative data on the total out-of-cell hours for all prisoners during the reference period.</p> <p>The average out-of-cell hours is based on the total out-of-cell hours for all prisoners during the year.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for calculating the average time out-of-cell and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the average time out-of-cell are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	No issues.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	None.
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Community work

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Effectiveness
Indicator	Ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the ratio between (i) the number of community work hours directed to be worked on new orders made during the year, plus the hours of community work remaining on orders made in the previous year that were still in force and (ii) the number of hours actually worked during the current year.</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the total community work hours ordered to be worked divided by the total number of hours actually worked by offenders.</p> <p>The ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of hours directed to be worked.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of hours actually worked.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the ratio of hours orders to orders worked is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	The community work indicator is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment.
Timeliness	Data on community work is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	<p>The ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked is based on corrective services administrative data on offenders' compliance with the requirements of their orders.</p> <p>All hours ordered to be worked on community corrections orders and all hours actually worked are recorded by corrective services agencies in order to monitor offenders' compliance with the requirements of their orders.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories that report data for this indicator apply the same definition for community work hours ordered and hours worked and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five year trend data for the ratio of community work hours ordered to hours worked are reported in the attachment tables the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	<p>The community work hours actually worked during the current reference period may relate to hours imposed as part of orders made in the previous year. The hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not need to be completed until the following year, depending on the expiry date of the order. Therefore, the community work ratio does not represent a direct measure of the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders or, a particular offender's compliance with the requirements of their order.</p> <p>The ratio can be affected by factors such as availability of suitable community work projects in some geographic areas or for some categories of offenders, the levels of</p>

general compliance across all offenders with the requirements of their orders and by variations in the number of orders with community work requirements made by the courts.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues Two jurisdictions do not currently report all the data items required for the calculation of the ratio.

Education and training

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – effectiveness
Indicator	Prisoners participating in education and training (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator 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.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Number of prisoners eligible to participate in education and training programs.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the rate of prisoner participation in education disaggregated by course category:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• pre-certificate level 1• vocational education and training• secondary school education• higher education. <p>The percentage of prisoners participating in education is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the education indicator is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory .
Relevance	<p>The percentage of prisoners participating in education is an indicator of governments' objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending.</p> <p>Education participation does not include participation in non-accredited education 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.</p> <p>Prisoners may be ineligible or unable to participate in education for reasons of ill health, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason.</p>
Timeliness	Data on prisoner education is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The percentage of prisoners participating in education is based on corrective services administrative data on prisoners participating in education and the number of prisoners eligible to participate in education during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting prisoner/periodic detainee participation in education. The definition allows jurisdictions to use either an average of the end-of- month data or an end-of-year snapshot of prisoner education and prisoner population data.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the percentage of prisoners participating in education are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on

Government Services.

Interpretability The education participation rates should be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful completion of education programs.

The percentage of the total prison population ineligible to participate in education varies between jurisdictions depending on the number of prisoners in the defined exclusion categories.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues None.

Cost per prisoner/offender per day

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator	Annual average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per day during the reference period:</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual net operating expenditure on corrective services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by; secure, open (including periodic detention) and total• community corrections. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by; secure, open (including periodic detention) and total• offenders. <p>The indicator is calculated as the annual net operating expenditure on prisons/community corrections divided by the annual average prisoner/offender population and 365.25, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the average operating expenditure per:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoner per day:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– open prisons(including periodic detainees)– secure prisons– offender per day. <p>The average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender per days is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is derived from the administrative and financial databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The average operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is an indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>Operating expenditure is expenditure of an on-going or recurrent nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, i.e. for the management, security and supervision of prisoners/periodic detainees in the custody of, and offenders under the supervision of, corrective services.</p>
Timeliness	Data on the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The operating expenditure per prisoner/offender is based on the full direct and indirect recurrent costs to government for the delivery of corrective services and the annual average prisoner/offender populations.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition for reporting the operating expenditure per prisoner/offender. The operating expenditure is reported net of payroll tax, depreciation, revenue from own sources and prisoner transport costs.

Accessibility Five year trend data for cost per prisoner/offender are reported in the attachment tables the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services. The numerators and denominators for the cost per prisoner/offender are also reported in the attachment tables.

Interpretability Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to 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.

Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of the prisoner and offender populations, geographic dispersion and isolation factors that

limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues A review of the cost per prisoner/ offender found that all jurisdictions comply with the agreed national counting rules however there is variation in the extent to which prisoner health services costs are included in the operating expenditure as a result of differences in the service delivery and funding arrangements. Corrective services is currently addressing this issue.

Prison utilisation

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Corrective Services Working Group, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework – Efficiency
Indicator	Utilisation of prison and periodic detention centre design capacity (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the utilisation rate of the prison design capacity during the reference period.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detainees. <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>Annual average design capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons, disaggregated by open and secure prisons• periodic detention centres. <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of prisoners/periodic detainees, divided by the average design capacity, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the utilisation rate disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• open prisons• secure prisons• periodic detention centres. <p>Prison utilisation is reported separately for each State/Territory and Australia.</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/denominator</u></p> <p>Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the prison utilisation is derived from the administrative databases of the corrective services agencies and is compiled for the Report on Government Services by each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The prison utilisation rate is an indicator of governments' achievement of efficient resource management by corrective services.</p> <p>The prison utilisation rate is an indicator of the extent to which the design capacity meets the demand for prison and periodic detention accommodation.</p> <p>Included in the prison design capacity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• prisons• transitional centres• 24 hour court cells administered by corrective services• cells in police facilities administered by corrective services. <p>Design capacity does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• additional bed places that have been placed in cells or units over and above the design capacity• accommodation used for special purposes, i.e. disciplinary segregation; observation or crisis care; or hospital or infirmary accommodation unless it is special accommodation for the long term accommodation for aged prisoners or prisoners with long term illnesses• facilities or sections of facilities that have been decommissioned

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cells out of commission for maintenance or refurbishment.
Timeliness	Data on the utilisation rates for prisons and periodic detention centres is published annually following the end of the reference period.
Accuracy	The utilisation rates are based on capacity data maintained by the corrective services agencies for the management of the prison and periodic detention systems.
Coherence	All States/Territories that report data for this indicator apply the same definition of design capacity. No substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Five-year trend data for the prison utilisation rates are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	All prison systems 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. Percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent indicate better performance towards achieving efficient resource management.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	Two jurisdictions do not currently report prison utilisation rates.
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