

Report on Government Services

2004

Volume 1:
*Education, Justice,
Emergency Management*

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

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Suggestions:

The Steering Committee welcomes suggestions on the performance indicators contained in this Report. Please direct your suggestions to the Productivity Commission Secretariat at the above address.

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Foreword

This is the ninth edition of the *Report on Government Services*. It is an inter-governmental exercise overseen by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The Review was established by heads of government in 1993 to develop objective and consistent data on the performance of services that are central to the wellbeing of Australians. The Report is a collaborative effort involving more than 80 government agencies from the Australian, and State and Territory governments.

Performance reporting covers education, justice, emergency management, health, community services, and housing — services that absorb nearly 60 per cent of government recurrent expenditure, equivalent to over 10 per cent of gross domestic product.

There have been some further improvements to the Report this year. In particular, a new general framework for performance indicators has been implemented in most chapters. The new approach increases the focus on outcomes and accentuates the importance of equity, along with efficiency and effectiveness. Reporting of primary and community health care has been expanded, consistent with its key role of gatekeeper for the health system. Improved indicators are reported for court administration, and reporting has commenced on road rescue.

Next year, along with the ongoing challenge of improving the comparability and timeliness of data, priorities include examining ways to advance reporting on the quality of care in public hospitals, and progressing reporting of efficiency indicators for child protection and support services.

Reporting data on services to Indigenous Australians remains a priority. Last year, heads of government expanded the purview of the Review, commissioning a report on outcomes for Indigenous Australians. *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators, 2003* was released in November 2003. The *Report on Government Services* complements this new report, with indicators of the performance of individual services to Indigenous people.

For the first time last year, the Review also published a separate compendium of all the Indigenous data contained in the 2003 Report. Encouraged by the response to this initiative, we will be doing this again for the 2004 Report.

Producing reports of this size and scope each year depends on the cooperation and support of many people from a range of government departments and agencies responsible for service delivery, as well as from statistical bodies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. The Secretariat, drawn from the Productivity Commission, relies heavily on their advice and cooperation in helping to pull this Report together.

I would like to thank everyone involved for their continuing contribution to this important joint undertaking.

Gary Banks
Chairman

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This Report is in two volumes: *Volume 1* contains Part A (Introduction), Part B (Education), Part C (Justice), Part D (Emergency Management) and the CD-ROM attachment; *Volume 2* contains Part E (Health), Part F (Community Services), Part G (Housing) and Appendix A (the descriptive statistics appendix).

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AAT	Administrative Appeals Tribunal
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAP	Aged Care Assessment Program
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ACC	Australian Crime Commission
ACCHS	Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services
ACE	Adult Community Education (SA and Victoria)
ACFE	Adult and Community Further Education
ACHS	Australian Council on Healthcare Standards
ACIR	Australian Childhood Immunisation Register
ACPR	Australian Centre for Policing Research
ACSAA	Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency
ACSQHC	Australian Council for Safety and Quality in Health Care
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AFAC	Australasian Fire Authorities Council
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AGCCCS	Australian Government Census of Child Care Services
AGPAL	Australian General Practice Accreditation Limited
AGPS	Australian Government Publishing Service
AHA	Aboriginal Housing Authority (SA)
AHC	Annual Hours of Curriculum
AHCA	Australian Health Care Agreements
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANAO	Australian National Audit Office

ANTA	Australian National Training Authority
ANTA MINCO	Australian National Training Authority Ministerial Council
AP	Anangu-Pitantjatjara (SA)
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
AR-DRG	Australian refined diagnosis related group
ARHP	Aboriginal Rental Housing Program
ARIA	Accessibility and Remoteness Index for Australia
ARIA Plus	Accessibility and Remoteness Index for Australia (upgraded version)
ARO	Authorised Review Officer
ASCO	ABS Standard Occupational Classification
ATSIC	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission
ATSIHWIU	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health and Welfare Information Unit
Aus C	Australian Courts (Federal Court, Family Court, Federal Magistrates Service)
Aust	Australia
AVETMISS	Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard
BEACH	Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health
BRC	Belconnen Remand Centre (ACT)
ca@ts.i	complaints management system (NSW)
CAA	Convention of Ambulance Authorities
CACP	Community Aged Care Package (program)
CAD	computer aided dispatch
CALM	Department of Conservation and Land Management (WA)
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
CAPAC	Community Acute/Post Acute Care (NSW)
CBR	Chemical Biological and Radiological
CBSR	Colmar Brunton Social Research
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read Only Memory

CFA	Country Fire Authority
CFM	Command Management Framework
CHINS	Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey
CIS	Complaints Information System
CJC	Criminal Justice Commission
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COAWG	Care of Older Australians Working Group
Compacks	Community Packages (NSW)
CPU	Crime Prevention Unit (SA)
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
CRF	Common Reporting Framework
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement
CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
Cwlth	Commonwealth
CYPCAC	Children and Young People in Care Advisory Committee
DCIS	Ductal carcinoma in situ
DEA	data envelopment analysis
DES	Department of Emergency Services (Queensland)
DECS	Department of Education and Children's Services (SA)
DEET	Department of Employment, Education and Training (NT)
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training
DFaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
DHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DHAC	Department of Health and Aged Care
DHCS	Department of Health and Community Services (NT)
DHFS	Department of Health and Family Services
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services (Tasmania)
DHSH	Department of Human Services and Health

DHS	Department of Human Services (Victoria)
DoCS	Department of Community Services (NSW)
DPIE	Department of Primary Industries and Energy
DVA	Department of Veterans' Affairs
EACH	Extended Aged Care at Home
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
EPC	Enhanced Primary Care
ERP	estimated resident populations
ESL	Emergency Services Levy
FACS	Family and Community Services (NT)
FDCQA	Family Day Care Quality Assurance
FMS	Federal Magistrates Service
FTB	Family Tax Benefit
FTE	full time equivalent
FWE	full time workload equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
GHR	Generational Health Review (SA)
GP	general practitioner
GPA	General Practice Australia
GST	goods and services tax
HACC	Home and Community Care (program)
HDWA	Health Department of WA
HMC	Housing Management Council (SA)
HOIST	NSW Health Survey
HRC	Health Reform Committee (WA)
HRSCET	House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training
HSC	Higher School Certificate
ICD-10-AM	international statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification
ICMS	Integrated Court Management System

ICT	information and communication technology
IESIP	Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program
IHANT	Indigenous Housing Authority of the NT
IMP	Information Management Plan
IRSED	Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage
ISAP	Integrating Strategy and Performance (project) (Queensland)
ITAB	Industry Training Advisory Bodies
JJNMDS	Juvenile Justice National Minimum Data Set
JPET	Job Placement, Employment and Training Program
LAC	local area command
LBOTE	Language background other than English
LLEN	Local Learning and Employment Networks
LLISC	Learning Lessons Implementation Steering Committee
LSI	Likert Summation Index
MAB	Management Advisory Board
MAP	Multilevel Assessment Program
MAS	Metropolitan Ambulance Service (Victoria)
MBS	Medicare Benefits Schedule
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
MDS	Minimum Data Set
MERIT	Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (program) (NSW)
MIAC	Management Improvement Advisory Committee
NAC	National Advisory Committee to BreastScreen Australia
NCAC	National Childcare Accreditation Council
NCAG	National Corrections Advisory Group
NCIRS	National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases
NCIS	National Coroners Information System
NCJSF	National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework

NCSIMG	National Community Services Information Management Group
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NDCA	National Data Collection Agency
NESB	non-English speaking background
NESO	non-English speaking origin
NFD	not further defined
NGO	non-government organisation
NHCDC	Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, National Hospital Cost Data Collection
NHIMG	National Health Information Management Group
NHPA	National Health Priority Areas
NHPF	National Health Performance Framework
NIDP	National Information Development Plan
NLRC	NSW Law Reform Commission
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
NMHS	National Mental Health Strategy
NOOSR	National Office of Overseas Skills Recognition
NPSU	National Perinatal Statistics Unit (AIHW)
NRCP	National Respite for Carers Program
NRF	National Reporting Framework
NSCSP	National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing
NSMHS	National Survey of Mental Health Services
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NTCOSS	NT Council of Social Services
NTFRS	NT Fire and Rescue Service
OCR	Operations and Crime Review (NSW)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMP	Other Medical Practitioner
ORNI-R	Offender Risk Needs Inventory (Queensland)

OSHCQA	Outside School Hours Care Quality Assurance
PACT	Police Accountability Community Team (NSW)
PBS	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
PC	Productivity Commission
PIP	Practice Incentives Program
PISA	Program for International Student Assessment
PMRT	Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce
PSM	Population Survey Monitor
PSOLIS	Mental Health Clinical Information System (WA)
QFRS	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service
QIAS	Quality Improvement and Accreditation System
Qld	Queensland
RA	Remoteness Area
RACGP	Royal Australian College of General Practitioners
RCS	Resident Classification Scale
REIA	Real Estate Institute of Australia
Review	Review of Government Service Provision
RFS	Rural Fire Service (NSW)
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Area Classification System
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SAAS	SA Ambulance Service
SACHA	South Australian Community Housing Authority
SACS	Social and Community Employees State Award (NSW)
SAHT	South Australian Housing Trust
SAPOL	South Australian Police Service
SAR	Service Activity Reporting
SAT	State Administrative Tribunal (WA)

SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SDA	service delivery area
SES/TES	State Emergency Service/Territory Emergency Service
SLA	statistical local area
SMART	SAAP Management and Reporting Tool
SPER	State Penalties Enforcement Register (Queensland)
SRCSSP	Secretariat for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SSAT	Social Security Appeals Tribunal
STRC	Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (ACT)
SWPE	standardised whole patient equivalent
TAB	Take a Break (Victoria)
TAFE	technical and further education
Tas	Tasmania
TAS	Tasmanian Ambulance Service
TFS	Tasmania Fire Services
TILA	Transition to Independent Living Allowance
TRY	Training for Remote Youth (program) (NT)
UEWI	Unlawful entry with intent
USR	Urban Search and Rescue
VBAC	vaginal birth following primary caesarean
VCAL	Victorian Certificate of Learning
VET	vocational education and training
VHC	Veterans' Home Care (program)
VHS	Victorian Homelessness Strategy
Vic	Victoria
VICSES	Victoria State Emergency Services
VRFBFA	Victorian Rural Fire Brigades Association

VUFBA	Victorian Urban Fire Brigades Association
WA	Western Australia
WAPS	Western Australia Police Service
WHO	World Health Organisation

Error! Bookmark not defined.Glossary

Constant prices	See ‘real dollars’.
Current prices	See ‘nominal dollars’.
Descriptors	Statistics included in the Report that relate to the size of the service system, its client mix and the environment within which government services are delivered. They are provided to highlight and make more transparent the differences among jurisdictions.
Effectiveness	A reflection of how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service.
Efficiency	A reflection of how well organisations use their resources to produce services.
Unit costs	An indicator of efficiency, as used throughout this Report.
Inputs	The resources (including land, labour and capital) used by a service area in providing the service.
Nominal dollars	Refers to financial data expressed ‘in the price of the day’ and which is not adjusted to remove the effects of inflation. Nominal dollars do not allow for inter-year comparisons because reported changes may reflect changes to financial levels (prices and/or expenditure) and adjustments to maintain purchasing power due to inflation.
Process	The way in which a service is produced or delivered.
Output	The service provided by a service area — for example, a completed episode of care is an output of a public hospital.

Outcome The impact of the service on the status of individuals or a group. A service provider can influence an outcome but external factors can also apply. A desirable outcome for a school, for example, would be to add to the ability of the students to participate in, and interact with, society throughout their lives. Similarly, a desirable outcome for a hospital would be to improve the health status of an individual receiving a hospital service.

Real dollars Refers to financial data measured in prices from a constant base year to adjust for the effects of inflation. Real dollars allow the inter-year comparison of financial levels (prices and/or expenditure) by holding the purchasing power constant.

Definitions of the indicators and terms used can be found at the end of each chapter.

Terms of reference

The Review, to be conducted by a joint Commonwealth/State and Territory Government working party, is to undertake the following:

- establish the collection and publication of data that will enable ongoing comparisons of the efficiency and effectiveness of Commonwealth and State Government services, including intra-government services. This will involve:
 - establishing performance indicators for different services which would assist comparisons of efficiency and effectiveness. The measures should, to the maximum extent possible, focus on the cost effectiveness of service delivery, as distinct from policy considerations that determine the quality and level of services; and
 - collecting and publishing data that are consistent with these measures. The Review should also address the procedures for the ongoing collection and publication of benchmark data; and
- compile and assess service provision reforms that have been implemented or are under consideration by Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Review will cover all major types of reform, including those involving the separation of policy development from service provision. Case studies of particular reforms could be provided where appropriate.

The Review will need to keep abreast of developments in other relevant reviews and working parties, including the Commonwealth/State Government working party (initiated by the Council of Australian Governments) investigating Commonwealth/State Government roles and responsibilities.

PART A

INTRODUCTION

1 The approach to performance measurement

1.1 Aims of the Review

Heads of government established the Review of Government Service Provision (the Review) to provide information on the effectiveness and efficiency of government services in Australia (see terms of reference, p. xxv). The name of the Review has changed since last year's Report (see box 1.1).

Box 1.1 The 'Australian Government'

In mid-2003, the Commonwealth Government changed its title to 'Australian Government'. Consequently, the name of the Review has been changed from 'the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision' to 'the Review of Government Service Provision'. References to the 'Commonwealth Government' or the 'Federal Government' in the Report on Government Services have been altered to reflect the new title.

Proper titles and historic references to the 'Commonwealth' (for example, the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement and the Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services) have not been changed. In addition, the Commonwealth Parliament and Commonwealth laws are not affected by the change.

A Steering Committee, comprising senior representatives from the central agencies of all governments, manages the Review with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission. The Review was established under the auspices of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in 1993 to:

- provide ongoing comparisons of the performance of government services
- report on service provision reforms that governments have implemented or that are under consideration.

Its role has since expanded, at the request of Heads of Governments, to also report on Indigenous Australians. This task has involved expanding reporting on the provision of services to Indigenous Australians in the annual Report on Government

Services and, more recently, releasing a report on outcomes for Indigenous Australians in the publication *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003* (SCRGSP 2003).

The Council of Australian Governments commissioned the latter publication in 2002 and the Steering Committee released the first edition in November 2003. This report focuses on outcomes for Indigenous Australians in a range of 'strategic' areas, and complements the Report on Government Services which will continue to include indicators on the delivery of services to Indigenous Australians. *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003* is included on the CD-ROM that accompanies the Report on Government Services, and can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

The Report on Government Services is a tool for government. It has been used for strategic budget and policy planning, and for policy evaluation. Information in the Report has been used in assessing the resource needs and resource performance of departments. It has also been used to identify jurisdictions with whom to share information on services.

The data in this Report can also provide an incentive to improve the performance of government services, by:

- enhancing measurement approaches and techniques in relation to aspects of performance, such as unit costs and service quality
- helping jurisdictions identify where there is scope for improvement
- promoting greater transparency and informed debate about comparative performance.

1.2 The role of government in delivering services

All services included in this Report affect the community in significant ways. Some services form an important part of the nation's social welfare system (for example, public housing), some are provided to people with specific needs (for example, aged care and disability services), while others are typically used by each person in the community at some stage during their life (for example, school education, police services and emergency services).

More generally, the services that governments deliver are largely concerned with:

- providing ‘public goods’,¹ including:
 - creating a legal framework that determines the rules for ownership of property and the operation of markets (for example, enforcing property rights, checking abuses of power and upholding the rule of law) — a framework that encompasses the work of the courts, police and corrective service agencies in maintaining law and order
 - managing adverse events, including the work of emergency services (such as fire and flood control) and some aspects of the health system
- enabling higher or more equitable availability and consumption of those services that governments consider to have particular merits or to generate beneficial spillover effects² for the community. Examples include education, health services, ambulance services, community services and housing.

How governments deliver services

Governments use a mix of methods to deliver services to the community, including:

- providing the services themselves (a ‘provider’ role)
- managing and funding external providers through grants or the purchase of services (a ‘purchaser’ role)
- subsidising users (through vouchers or cash payments) who then purchase services from external providers
- creating community service obligations on public and private providers
- reducing tax obligations in particular circumstances (known as ‘tax expenditures’).

1.3 Reasons for measuring comparative performance

Government services, including the services covered in this Report, are vital to the community’s wellbeing. Improving them can result in major social and economic

¹ Public goods are those where one person’s consumption does not reduce consumption by others, and where it is not possible to exclude individuals from access (for example, national defence). These goods tend not to be produced in private markets because people can consume the good without paying for them.

² In private markets, the production of services that result in spillover effects tends to be lower than is desirable for society as a whole because individuals cannot appropriate the wider benefits to society.

benefits. Governments are continually re-evaluating whether the community is receiving the appropriate service mix and whether the services are reaching those most in need. Moreover, governments need to know whether their policies are effective, whether those policies are being implemented efficiently and whether they are reaching those people for whom they are intended.

Traditionally, much of the effort to improve the effectiveness of government services has focused on increasing the level of resources devoted to them. This approach overlooks another important means of enhancing services — that is, finding better and more cost-effective ways in which to use existing resources. Productivity growth has had an important influence on living standards in Australia. During the 1990s, for example, productivity growth more than doubled, underpinning historically strong growth in average incomes (Parham 2002). Innovation (the introduction of new products or processes) can be important to productivity growth in all sectors, including government services.

Performance measurement provides one means of shifting the focus from resources (or inputs) to the use of resources to deliver desired outcomes of government services. Performance measurement can:

- provide governments with indicators of their performance over time
- make performance more transparent, allowing assessment of whether program objectives are being met
- help clarify government objectives and responsibilities
- inform the wider community about government service performance
- encourage ongoing performance improvement
- promote analysis of the relationships between agencies and between programs, allowing governments to coordinate policy within and across agencies.

The two main reasons for reporting *comparative* performance information across jurisdictions are:

- to allow agencies to identify peer agencies that are delivering better or more cost effective services from which they can learn
- to generate additional incentives for agencies to address substandard performance.

Comparative data are particularly important for government services, given that limited information is available to those deciding what services to supply and to whom. Each jurisdiction has, for example, only one police service and one protection and support service. As a result, choices are always constrained for consumers of these services, and those responsible for delivering the services do not

have access to the same level of information that is available to providers in markets with more providers.

Reporting comparative performance measures facilitates interjurisdictional learning, particularly where governments have adopted different policy approaches. While no analysis of cost-effectiveness is carried out in the Report, the information contained in the Report provides governments with the wherewithal to assess the cost-effectiveness of their service delivery.

Governments have considered a range of general policy approaches when deciding how to deliver services in recent years. These approaches include:

- moving from historical or input based funding to output based funding (for example, casemix funding in public hospitals in Victoria)
- separating the purchaser and provider roles for government organisations (for example, the separation of functions and corporatisation)
- outsourcing the provider roles (for example, competitive tendering for correctional services in Queensland)
- devolving and decentralising decision making on how to deliver services by government service providers (for example, devolving decision making in Victorian government schools to local school communities)
- examining alternative delivery mechanisms (for example, deinstitutionalising community services and offering direct consumer funding and choice in disability services in WA)
- examining interactions among services
- implementing user charging (for example, pricing court reporting services for Australian courts).³

Comparisons that draw on reliable performance information can help governments better understand the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, and the circumstances in which each may work best.

1.4 Scope

This ninth Report on Government Services contains performance information on 14 service areas (box 1.2). These government services have two important features:

- their key objectives are common or similar across jurisdictions

³ The implementation issues associated with these types of reform are examined in SCRCSSP (1997b) and SCRCSSP (1998).

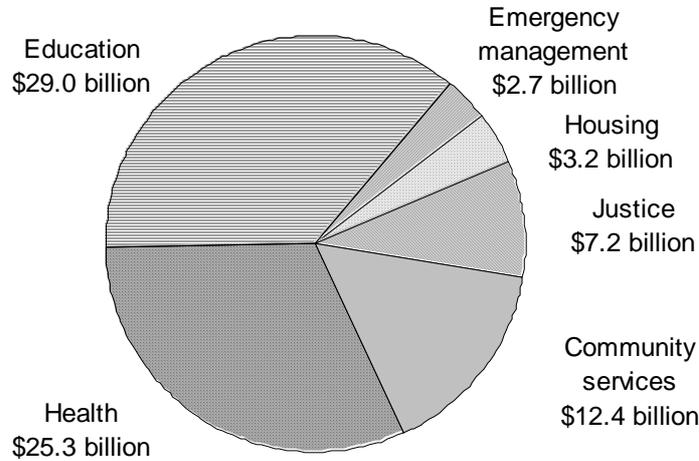
- they make an important contribution to the community and/or economy.

Box 1.2 Services covered in the 2004 Report	
Education	— School education (chapter 3) — Vocational education and training (chapter 4)
Justice	— Police (chapter 5) — Court administration (chapter 6) — Corrective services (chapter 7)
Emergency management	— Fire and ambulance services (chapter 8)
Health	— Public hospitals (chapter 9) — Primary and community health (chapter 10) — Breast cancer detection and management, and specialised mental health services (chapter 11)
Community services	— Aged care services (chapter 12) — Services for people with a disability (chapter 13) — Children's services (chapter 14) — Protection and support services (chapter 15)
Housing	— Public and community housing, State and Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing and Commonwealth Rent Assistance (chapter 16)

The services in the Report absorb a significant level of government expenditure. While not all data here relate to the same time period, the services in this year's Report accounted for approximately \$79.8 billion in 2002-03 (figure 1.1), representing around 59.4 per cent of government recurrent expenditure in that year. (This is equivalent to about 10.6 per cent of gross domestic product.)

Funding from government may not meet the full cost of delivering a service to the community, and not-for-profit organisations or users may also contribute funding and other resources. The scope of the Report, however, is confined to the cost to government, for reasons explained in box 1.3.

Figure 1.1 **Estimated government recurrent expenditure on services covered by the 2004 Report^{a, b, c}**



a Data for 2002-03 were not available for all services. See table 2.1 in chapter 2. **b** The estimate for health expenditure relates to only the health services discussed in the health chapters of the Report: public hospitals, primary and community health services, breast cancer screening and specialised mental health services. **c** Community services expenditure excludes juvenile justice.

Source: relevant chapters.

This Report examines the performance of the service elements for which government is responsible and accountable. The focus is on reporting performance information on the effectiveness and efficiency of government expenditure, linked to the purchase or supply of specific services rather than to general government income support. The Report thus covers aged care but not the aged pension, disability services but not disability pensions, and children's services but not family payments (although descriptive information on income support is provided in some cases). An exception is the reporting of performance information on Commonwealth Rent Assistance (chapter 16).

Box 1.3 **Cost to government and to non-government organisations**

The Report provides information about the cost of services to government. Some argue that the Report should also account for the costs where non-government groups such as charities, not-for-profit organisations, private providers and users contribute resources for the services covered by the Report.

Governments aim to maximise the benefit to the community from the use of government funds. The purpose of the Report is to provide information to assist government decision making. The information required depends on the type of assessment needed to support a decision. When government provides the service directly it may wish to assess the internal management of the service. On other occasions it may wish to assess whether to provide the service directly or to purchase, part fund or subsidise the service. Alternatively, it may wish to assess from which organisation to purchase the service.

If a government provides services directly, then it is accountable for all resources used. Thus the Report aims to include the full costs of providing the service. When focusing on government decision making in the role of direct service provider, the Report aims to compare the full cost to government of service delivery, including the cost of capital (where possible) in each State and Territory. This approach allows governments to compare the internal management of their services with that of their counterparts in other jurisdictions.

The Report also includes information on the cost to government of services delivered in other ways, including through funding to government and non-government service providers. This information can assist governments in assessing their purchase decisions. This Report has not sought to facilitate comparisons between the internal management of government providers and that of non-government providers, and there would be difficulties in collecting data to make such comparisons. As a result, there is no attempt to compare the full cost of delivery by non-government organisations with the full cost of delivery by government service providers. Consequently, for services delivered by non-government agencies, this Report emphasises the costs to government, along with outputs, outcomes and service quality.

Sometimes, a private organisation will offer to deliver a service at a lower price to government than that offered by an equivalent government provider, even though it may use at least as many resources as the government provider. This situation can typically arise for not-for-profit organisations such as charities, which may be able to charge less because they operate the service as an adjunct to another activity or because they have access to resources that are not costed at market rates (such as donations, church buildings and volunteers).

1.5 Approach

The Report includes performance comparisons, based on a common method, across jurisdictions for a range of services. This approach has the following benefits:

- The use of a common method across services leads to a data set that is a convenient and useful resource for people interested in more than one service area.
- There are opportunities to share insights into approaches to performance assessment across services.
- Progress in performance reporting in any one service area is demonstrated to reinforce what is possible and to encourage improved reporting by other services.
- There is the capacity to efficiently address issues that arise across all service areas (for example, how to measure timeliness, how to assess other aspects of quality, and how to cost superannuation).
- There is an opportunity to assess the full breadth of consequences to service areas of issues that have an impact on (or are affected by) multiple service areas. An example is recidivism and the various elements of justice services: a reduction in recidivism may be achieved by increased allocation of resources in one service area — say, corrective services — but with a potentially greater saving achieved in other service areas — say, police and the courts.

A number of the services covered by the Report are also subject to other comparative performance measurement across jurisdictions. Advantages of the approach taken in the Report are:

- focus on non-technical information, making it accessible to non-specialists
- the regular publication of the Report, allowing monitoring of performance over time.

Guiding principles

The aim of the Report is to provide objective government performance information to facilitate informed policy judgments and sound outcomes. The following guiding principles apply:

- *A focus on outcomes* — performance indicators should focus on outcomes from the provision of government services, reflecting whether service objectives have been met.

-
- *Comprehensiveness* — the performance indicator framework should be as comprehensive as possible, assessing performance against all important objectives.
 - *Comparability* — data should be comparable across jurisdictions wherever possible. Reporting comparable information is a high priority of the Review and is related to progressive data availability (below). Where data are not yet comparable across jurisdictions, time series analysis is particularly important. Time series comparisons have been made where possible to add another dimension to performance reporting.
 - *Progressive data availability* — while the ultimate aim is comparable data for all jurisdictions, progress may differ across jurisdictions, so data are generally presented for those jurisdictions that can currently report (rather than waiting until the data are available for all jurisdictions).
 - *Timeliness* — data published in the Report need to be as recent as possible to retain their relevance for decision makers. In some cases, there may be a tradeoff between the accuracy of data and their timely availability, because recent data may have had fewer opportunities to undergo validation.

Where possible, the approach taken in the Report is to use acceptable (albeit imperfect) indicators that are already in use or available in Australia or internationally. Adopting these indicators can lower the costs of, and reduce delays in, reporting performance. However, although the Steering Committee values time series data as a means of evaluating developments in service delivery, performance indicators may change from one Report to the next when better or more appropriate performance indicators are developed.

While the Report does not establish best practice benchmarks, the information in the Report could be used to help jurisdictions identify appropriate benchmarks (box 1.4).

Box 1.4 **Benchmarking**

Benchmarking service delivery is a systematic process of searching for and encouraging the introduction of best practice in the use of scarce resources, so as to deliver more efficient and effective services. There are three main forms of benchmarking: results benchmarking (comparing performance within and between organisations using performance indicators of effectiveness and efficiency); process benchmarking (analysing systems, activities and tasks that turn resource inputs and outputs into outcomes); and setting best practice standards (establishing goals and standards to which organisations can aspire).

Benchmarking typically involves a number of steps. Whatever the chosen approach or focus, the steps usually include:

- deciding why, when, and what to benchmark
- analysing plans and performance (reviewing objectives and identifying performance indicators and own performance)
- establishing benchmarking partners
- obtaining the data and analysing differences
- identifying best practices and the most useful improvements
- implementing improvements in practice
- assessing improvements and re-benchmarking (MAB/MIAC 1996).

The performance information in the Report can contribute to many of the above steps in a results benchmarking cycle, including by identifying better approaches adopted by agencies' peers and thus implementing best practice.

The new performance indicator framework

The Steering Committee developed a new general framework for performance indicators in 2002 and this framework has been implemented in most chapters for the first time in this Report. The new approach reflects governments' adoption of accrual accounting and depicts the Review's focus on outcomes, consistent with demand by governments for outcome oriented performance information. The new framework also accentuates the importance of equity and draws out the distinction between equity and access (figure 1.3).

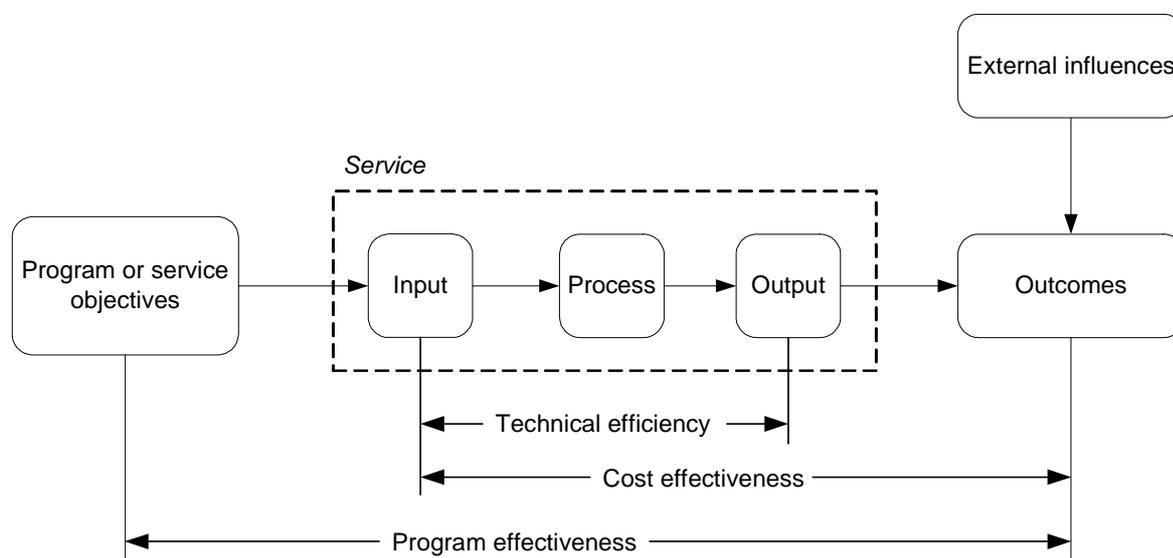
The service process

As part of the review of the framework, the relationships among objectives, inputs, outputs and outcomes were examined. Figure 1.2 (a new diagram presented for the

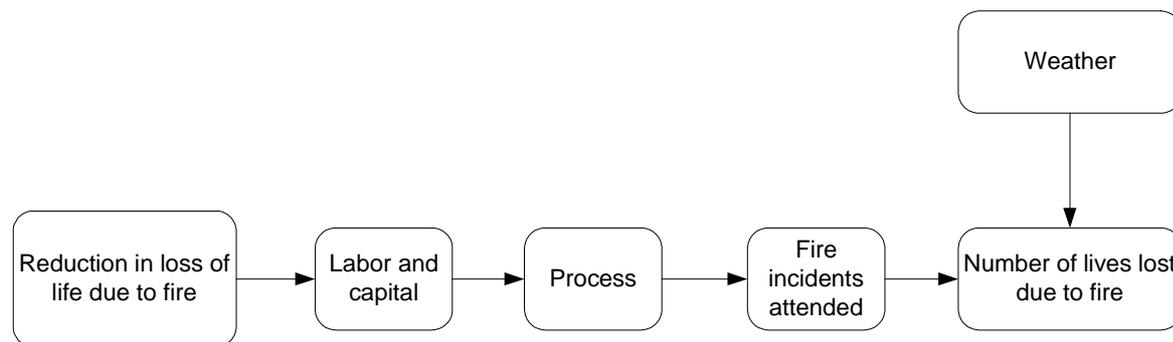
first time in this Report) portrays the influence of factors external to the service and distinguishes between program efficiency and program effectiveness.

For each service, governments have a number of objectives that normally relate to desired outcomes for the community. To achieve these objectives, governments fund service providers and/or provide services. To do this, service providers transform funds/resources (inputs) into services (outputs). The impacts of these outputs on individuals, groups and the community are the outcomes of the service. Often, outcomes are also influenced by factors external to the service. Outputs too may be affected by external factors, but to a lesser extent.

Figure 1.2 **Service process**



Example: fire services



Objectives

A number of the objectives (or desired outcomes) for each government funded service are similar across jurisdictions, although the priority that each jurisdiction

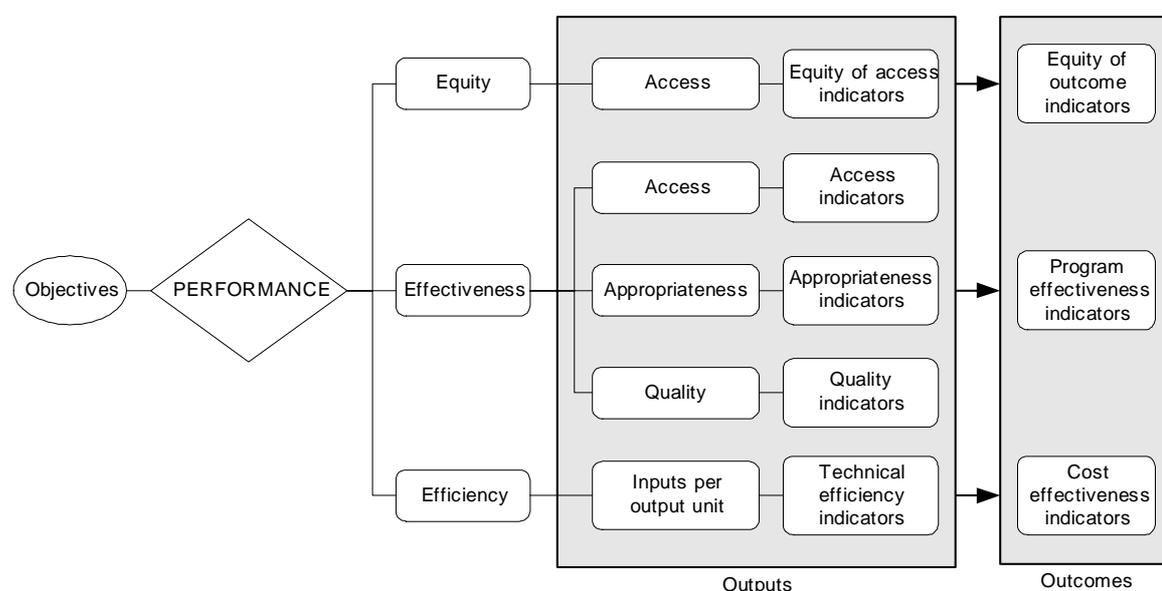
gives to each objective may differ. The Steering Committee’s approach to performance reporting is to focus on the extent to which each *shared* objective for a service has been met. Objectives for each service are outlined, and performance indicators consistent with those objectives are reported.

Separating outputs and outcomes

Outcome indicators provide information on the impact of a service on the status of an individual or a group, and on the success of the service area in achieving its objectives, although other factors may affect outcomes for an individual or group. The outcomes of a service should align with the objectives of the service. Outputs, on the other hand, are the services delivered.

While the aim of the Review is to focus on outcomes, they are often difficult to measure. The Report thus includes measures of outputs with an understanding that there is a correlation between some outputs and outcomes, and that measures of outputs can be proxies for measures of outcomes. The ‘percentage of accredited mental health facilities’, for example, is an output measure that can be used as a proxy for ‘quality care in mental health facilities’ (the outcome measure). For this reason, budget statements may specify that a service will aim to produce outputs with certain characteristics such as quality, timeliness and responsiveness.

Figure 1.3 A general framework and examples of performance indicators



Outcomes may be short term (intermediate) or longer term (final). Short term outcomes are usually more closely linked to the operations of the service provider, whereas longer term outcomes are more affected by capital investment and external factors. A police random breath testing program, for example, (set up relatively

quickly via a reallocation of resources) may achieve the intermediate outcome of fewer drunk drivers and lead to a short term reduction in road deaths, but the final outcome of a permanent long term reduction in road deaths will reflect external factors such as the design quality of cars and capital investment in improved roads or additional random breath testing units.

The approach in this Report is to:

- use both short term (or intermediate) and long term (or final) outcome indicators as appropriate where possible
- make clear that the service is only one contributing factor and, where possible, point to data on other factors. (Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this Report.)

Output indicators can be grouped according to the desired characteristics of a service — for example, accessibility, appropriateness or quality. These desired characteristics may differ across services. By contrast, outcomes depend on the performance of a service in a number of characteristics, and are subject to external factors; as such, they are not grouped in the same way.

Equity, effectiveness and efficiency

Since its inception, the Review has taken a comprehensive view of performance monitoring, acknowledging the tradeoffs inherent in allocating resources and the dangers of analysing only some aspects of the service. A change in service delivery may increase the level of resources per unit of output (a decrease in measured efficiency) but lead to better quality services (an increase in effectiveness). In addition, a unit of service may have a high cost, for example, but be more effective than a lower cost service in meeting each client's specific needs and, therefore, be more cost-effective. Performance assessment should thus incorporate indicators across all relevant dimensions.

In the past, the Review framework gave equal prominence to effectiveness and efficiency as the two overarching dimensions of performance. Equity was treated as a subdimension of effectiveness. Performance literature, on the other hand, often refers to equity as a third element of performance, separate from effectiveness and efficiency. The principal reason for the separation is that effectiveness indicators are generally absolute measures of performance, whereas equity indicators relate to the gap between service delivery outputs and outcomes for special needs groups and the general population. The Review's new framework reflects this approach.

Moreover, accentuating equity highlights the potential for tradeoffs across all three performance dimensions — equity, effectiveness and efficiency. Improving outcomes for a group with special needs, for example, may necessitate a decrease in measured efficiency. Assessing performance across all three dimensions remains important.

Equity

Equity in the context of this Report reflects equity of access, whereby all Australians are expected to have fair access to services. Equity indicators measure how well a service is meeting the needs of certain groups in society. The term ‘equity’ has a number of interpretations which are discussed in box 1.5.

Box 1.5 Equity

Equity is an important concept in economic literature, where there are two elements of equity:

- horizontal equity — the equal treatment of equals
- vertical equity — the unequal but equitable treatment of unequals.

In the context of performance measurement for service delivery, horizontal equity would be exhibited when services are available to everyone in the community, and there are no restrictions on access — that is, everyone is allowed to access the service.

For service delivery to exhibit vertical equity, the service would need to account for the special needs of certain groups in the community and adjust aspects of service delivery to suit these needs. This approach may be needed where geographical, cultural or other reasons mean some members of the community have difficulty accessing the service.

Facilitating access to key services for people with special needs is an important reason for governments to fund services (for example, housing services for those having difficulties accessing housing in the private sector). A number of criteria can be used to classify those groups who may have special difficulties in accessing government services. These include:

- language or literacy proficiency
- gender
- age
- physical or mental capacity
- race or ethnicity

-
- geographic location.

In addition to reporting access indicators for those with special difficulties in accessing services, the Report contains a chapter on services for people with a disability (chapter 13).

In May 1997, the Prime Minister (with the support of the Premiers and Chief Ministers) requested that the Review give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in relation to Indigenous Australians. Improvements to reporting for this group are discussed in chapter 2. In April 2002, COAG asked the Steering Committee to prepare a regular report on key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage as part of the COAG reconciliation commitment. This new publication (discussed earlier) is separate from the Report on Government Services and focuses on outcomes for Indigenous people. The Report on Government Services will continue to contain key indicators on the delivery of services to Indigenous Australians.

Identifying service recipients as belonging to groups with special access difficulties poses challenges, particularly when relying on client self-identification. If members of such groups are required to identify themselves, then the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how a group perceives the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and also whether such perceptions change over time. Varying definitions of these groups in data collections over time and across jurisdictions and service areas may also create comparability problems.

The Report often uses the proportion of each target group in the broader community as a point of comparison when examining service delivery to special needs groups. This approach is sensible for some services (for example, schools), but must be treated with caution for other services (for example, aged care). Another option is to collect a more accurate profile of need (for example, the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program's collection of data on the characteristics of those seeking assistance).

Where geographic location is used to identify groups with special needs, data are usually disaggregated into metropolitan, rural and remote areas. These classifications are generally based on population density and/or the distance that residents need to travel to access services. Most data collectors are moving towards classifying geographic region according to the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre.

Such classifications are imperfect indicators of the time and cost of reaching a service. Further, they do not consider the client's capacity to bear the cost of

receiving the service (Griffith 1998). To improve the model, service centre locations would need to be reclassified according to the services they provide and the client's cost of receiving the service. Moreover, for some services, classification systems based on distance or population are not useful indicators of access to services (for example, ambulances can sometimes respond more quickly in rural areas than in metropolitan areas because there is less traffic).

Effectiveness

Effectiveness indicators reflect how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service. Indicators of the effectiveness of outputs in the new framework can be grouped according to desired characteristics that are considered important to the service. For most chapters, these desired characteristics include access, appropriateness and/or quality.

Access

Access indicators reflect how easily the community can obtain a delivered service (output) (for example, access to school education and police services). In this Report, access has two main dimensions, undue delay (timeliness) and undue cost (affordability). Timeliness indicators used to measure access in this Report include waiting times (for example, in public hospitals and for aged care services). Affordability indicators relate to the proportion of income spent on particular services (for example, out-of-pocket expenses in children's services).

Appropriateness

Appropriateness indicators measure how well services meet client needs. An appropriateness indicator for the Supported Accommodation and Assistance Program, for example, is the proportion of clients receiving the services that they are judged to need. Appropriateness indicators also seek to identify the extent of any underservicing or overservicing (Renwick and Sadkowsky 1991).

Some services have developed measurable standards of service need against which the current levels of service can be assessed. The 'overcrowding' measure in housing, for example, measures the appropriateness of the size of the dwelling relative to the size of the tenant household. Other services have few measurable standards of service need; for example, the appropriate number of medical treatments available for particular populations is not known. However, data on differences in service levels can indicate where further work could identify possible underservicing or overservicing.

Quality

Quality indicators reflect the extent to which a service is suited to its purpose and conforms to specifications. The Review includes indicators of service quality because they are important to performance assessment and policy formulation. Information about quality is particularly important for performance assessment when there is a strong emphasis on increasing efficiency (as indicated by lower unit costs). Moreover, there is usually more than one way in which to deliver a service, and each alternative has different implications for cost and quality. Information about service quality is needed to ensure governments consider all useful delivery alternatives.

The Steering Committee's approach is to identify and report on *aspects* of quality, particularly, actual or implied competence. Actual competence can be measured by the frequency of positive (or negative) events resulting from the actions of the service (for example, deaths resulting from health system errors such as an incorrect dose of drugs). Implied competence can be measured by the extent to which aspects of the service delivery process (such as inputs, processes and outputs) conform to specifications — for example, through accreditation.

Data generated by services for quality control purposes can often be a useful source of information for quality indicators. The extent to which aspects of service delivery (such as inputs, processes and outputs) conform to specifications are a proxy for quality outputs — for example, the level of accreditation of public hospitals and facilities for aged care.

The framework of indicators for this Report treats quality as one aspect of effectiveness and distinguishes it from access and appropriateness (figure 1.3). This distinction is somewhat artificial because these other aspects of service provision also contribute to a meaningful picture of quality. No perfect indicator of service quality exists; each indicator has its own strengths and weaknesses.

Efficiency

Efficiency indicators reflect how well services use their resources to produce outputs and achieve outcomes. Government funding per unit of service is typically used as an efficiency indicator — for example, recurrent funding per annual curriculum hour for vocational education and training. Such an indicator is, however, unlikely to encompass a service's full cost to society.

Where possible, full unit costs are used as the indicator of efficiency. Comparisons of unit cost of a service are a more meaningful input to public policy when they use

the full cost to government, accounting for all resources consumed in providing the service. Problems can occur when some costs of providing services are overlooked or treated inconsistently (for example, superannuation, overheads or the user cost of capital). The Steering Committee believes, where full cost information is not available in the short term, that data should at least be calculated consistently across jurisdictions. Further, data treatment should be fully transparent.

Where there are shortcomings in the data, other indicators of efficiency are used (including partial productivity ratios such as staff level per student in government schools, staff per prisoner in corrective services and administrative costs as a proportion of total expenditure in services for people with a disability).

1.6 Using the data in this Report

Data comparability

For each service, the performance indicator framework shows which data are provided on a comparable basis and which are not strictly comparable. Where data are not strictly comparable, appropriate qualifying commentary is provided in the text or footnotes. Data may not be strictly comparable if:

- definitions or counting rules differ or are so broad that they result in different interpretations (for example, depreciation rules)
- the scope of measurement varies (for example, the waiting time for elective surgery)
- benchmarks differ (for example, literacy standards)
- the sample size is too small for statistical reliability.

These differences may result in biased estimates, but it is not always clear whether biases are necessarily material. Even where the differences are significant, relatively simple adjustments may resolve them in many cases: for example, payroll tax exemption has a material influence on the comparability of unit cost indicators, and adjustments to cost data are made to account for payroll tax in most chapters (SCRCSSP 1999). Differences in the marginal tax rates of payroll tax systems, conversely, are unlikely to have a material impact on unit costs.

Validation

Data contained in this Report vary in the extent to which they have been reviewed or validated. At a minimum, all data have been signed off by the contributor and subjected to peer review by the working group for each service. Some data are verified and supplied by data collection agencies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Timeliness and accuracy

Timeliness of data is an important consideration for policy decision making. Sometimes, however, there is a tradeoff between the accuracy of data and its timely availability; in particular, data that are provided in a timely fashion might have had fewer opportunities to undergo rigorous processes of validation.

The Review's process of iterative data collection is intended to manage this tradeoff between timeliness and accuracy. The Review publishes data that jurisdictions have provided on an annual basis, with appropriate qualifications. The ongoing nature of the Report provides an opportunity for the Review to improve the data, particularly its comparability, over time. This approach has increased scrutiny of the data and led to timely improvements in data quality.

Improving the timeliness and accuracy of the data requires a high level of cooperation between the Steering Committee and participating agencies from all jurisdictions. Users of the Report are also an important source of feedback on issues relating to the improvement of performance reporting. The Steering Committee welcomes feedback, which can be forwarded to the Secretariat (see the contact details inside the front cover of the Report).

Effects of factors beyond the control of agencies

The differing environments in which service agencies operate affect both the outcomes achievable and those achieved by the agencies. There may be significant differences in clients, available inputs, prices and geography, and any comparison of performance across jurisdictions needs to consider these differences. Relatively high unit costs, for example, may result from geographic dispersal, a high proportion of special needs clients, inefficient performance or a combination of these and other factors. Similarly, a poor result for an effectiveness indicator may have more to do with client characteristics than service performance. The provision of information that allows effective interpretation is sometimes more important than the result.

The Report does not attempt to adjust results provided by jurisdictions for differences that may affect service delivery, however, it does provide information on environmental differences to assist readers to interpret performance indicator results. Users of the Report will often be better placed to make the necessary judgments, perhaps with the benefit of additional information about their jurisdiction's circumstances or priorities. The Commonwealth Grants Commission adopts a different approach reflecting its different role (SCRCSSP 2000).

The Report provides information on environmental differences to assist readers to interpret performance indicator results. This information takes the form of profiles of each service area, footnotes to tables and figures, and a statistical appendix (appendix A). The statistical appendix provides a range of general descriptive information for each jurisdiction, including the age profile, spatial distribution, income levels and education levels of the population, the tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status). The information for each jurisdiction has two parts: a description of the main distinguishing characteristics and a set of source tables.

1.7 Other approaches and exercises

Techniques for measuring efficiency

The approach to developing the efficiency indicators used in the Report is primarily that of unit cost (although some chapters contain other measures of efficiency). Data envelopment analysis (DEA) is another measurement technique that appears to be suited to assessing efficiency in the delivery of government services. Typically using linear programming, DEA calculates the efficiency of an organisation within a group relative to observed best practice (not actual best practice) within that group. The approach operates by identifying best performers in terms of input use and output production. Other service providers are allocated a single efficiency score based on their performance relative to these best performers.

Data envelopment analysis is capable of handling the multi-input, multi-output production processes that often exist in government service provision. Moreover, this technique, unlike other more sophisticated tools, does not require outputs to be priced — an advantage that has obvious application to government services. Like any efficiency measurement tool, however, outputs (and units of measure) still need to be identified for estimation purposes.

Such analysis requires accurate data on all relevant input and output levels. Service providers that do not have a typical relationship between their inputs and outputs

can have a significant impact on the results. In addition, a fairly large sample of service providers is required. This approach has been used to measure the performance of a range of service providers internationally, and its applicability in the Australian context has been examined.

The Steering Committee's publication *Data Envelopment Analysis — A Technique for Measuring the Efficiency of Government Service Delivery* (SCRCSSP 1997a) explains DEA's conceptual underpinnings, how to interpret the output from DEA models, and the technique's strengths and weaknesses. Also, through the use of case studies on hospitals, dental services, police, motor registries and corrective services, it provides a practical guide to developing and refining a DEA model and interpreting the results. Directed at those responsible for providing government services and those accountable for the delivery of these services in a cost-effective manner, it aims to encourage people to think about how more detailed and rigorous analysis of performance can assist in improving the efficiency with which resources are used to provide essential services to the community.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) report *The World Health Report 2000 — Health Systems: Improving Performance* uses another efficiency measurement technique. This report outlines an approach to performance measurement by identifying two important aspects needed to judge performance: (1) attainment — that is, achievement of the objectives of good health, responsiveness and fair financial contribution — and (2) performance — that is, the comparison of what has been achieved (attainment) with the best that could be achieved with the same resources (potential attainment). The WHO derived a frontier corresponding to the most that could be expected of a health system (a level of attainment that a country may achieve but that no country surpasses), using information from many countries. Performance is measured on how far actual attainment lies from this frontier (WHO 2000).

'Measuring Australia's progress'

The Australian Bureau of Statistics published *Measuring Australia's Progress* for the first time in April 2002 (ABS 2002). The publication presents data on measures (or indicators) that relate to progress in three general areas; economic, social and environmental. It presents a suite of headline and supplementary indicators of key aspects of progress, and discusses the links between them. The aim is to help Australians address the question 'Has life in our country got better, especially over the past decade?', allowing readers to draw their own conclusions about overall progress. The Steering Committee has drawn on aspects of this approach in its report on *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators*.

Performance monitoring in other countries

Performance reporting exercises are undertaken in other countries using various approaches. In the United Kingdom, agency performance is measured against the achievement of targets set out in public service agreements. These agreements set out the aim of the department or program, the supporting objectives and the related performance targets that are to be achieved during a specified period. There has been a shift in the emphasis of targets towards an outcome focus (The Comptroller and Auditor-General 2001).

In the United States, the Government Performance and Results Act 1993 requires agencies to develop multi-year strategic plans, annual performance plans and annual performance reports. Performance measures are targets set by the departments (US General Accounting Office 2000).

In Canada, performance information is organised around 200 key results commitments made by federal departments and agencies. These commitments state what departments intend to achieve with the resources they have been allocated. Each department produces an annual performance report and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat produces the annual report *Managing for Results*, which provides an overview. Performance frameworks and the types of indicator used vary across departments (Treasury Board of Canada 2000).

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2 Recent developments in the Report

2.1 Developments in reporting

This is the ninth Report on Government Services produced by the Review. Reporting is an iterative process, and the Review endeavours each year to build on developments of previous years. Since the Review published its first Report in 1995 (SCRCSSP 1995), there has been a general improvement in the data collected. The most notable improvement across most chapters for the 2004 Report is the implementation of the new Review performance indicator framework (discussed in chapter 1). In addition, other enhancements fall into two categories:

- improvements to the data reported against performance indicators, including:
 - improved comparability, timeliness and/or quality of data
 - expanded reporting for special needs groups (such as Indigenous Australians)
 - improved reporting of full costs to government
- the inclusion of new indicators, refinements to those already reported, or reporting against performance indicators for the first time.

Improvements in reporting for the 2004 Report

Education

- This year, nationally comparable primary school learning outcomes for writing for years 3 and 5 are reported for the first time (in addition to those for reading and numeracy). Writing outcomes are reported for Indigenous students and students with a language background other than English.
- Comparability of data in chapter 3 (on school education) has been improved by applying the user cost of capital more consistently across jurisdictions. Cost per student is reported both including and excluding capital charges. Asset definitions have been revised, and data provided by jurisdictions has been cross-matched with data from the Ministerial Council for Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

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- In chapter 4 (on vocational education and training [VET]), rates of participation in VET by Indigenous Australians are compared with those of the total population. Reporting on the benefits of VET courses has also been expanded to include the ability to start one's own business.

Justice

- The police services indicator 'outcomes of higher court cases' is reported on a comparable basis for the first time.
- Four new performance indicators are reported for the first time this year in chapter 6 (on court administration) — the backlog index (timeliness), the clearance index (productivity), the attendance index (expedition, access and cost) and judicial officers (access).
- The development of a new performance indicator framework, the establishment of a jurisdictional practitioner group and the implementation of recommendations associated with the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Courts Administration Data Collection National Report* on lodgments have improved the comparability of information published in the court administration chapter.

Emergency management

- Data are reported for the first time against the new road rescue services performance indicator framework. The indicators 'number of road rescue incidents per 100 000 people' and 'number of events in which extrications occur' have been reported for the first time.
- Comparability of fire services' response times has improved with reporting by geographic remoteness areas, and ambulance patient satisfaction data are now reported for all jurisdictions.

Health

In chapter 9 (on public hospitals), improvements to reporting this year are as follows:

- An improved quality indicator for public hospitals — 'surgical site infection rates' — is reported for the first time.
- Data for 'intervention rates for selected primiparae' (reported in the maternity services section) are now comparable across jurisdictions.

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- Descriptive data for same day separations have been disaggregated to distinguish between medical and surgical separations.

The former chapter on general practice has been broadened this year with the aim of incorporating primary and community health services more generally. New indicators reported in chapter 10 include:

- use of the care planning and case conferencing Enhanced Primary Care Medicare items
- health assessments for older people
- influenzae vaccination coverage for older people
- vaccine preventable hospitalisations
- hospitalisations for selected acute conditions
- hospitalisations for selected chronic conditions
- hospitalisations of older people for falls
- a comparison of hospitalisation rates for diabetes for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

In chapter 11 (on health management issues), breast cancer incidence and mortality data are averaged over five year periods to smooth volatility in year-on-year movements, particularly for smaller jurisdictions, which tend to have fewer cases but relatively large variations in rates from year to year.

Community services

- In chapter 12 (on aged care services), the performance indicator ‘intensity of care’ is reported for the first time using data on ageing in place, and ‘compliance with service standards for community care’ is partially reported for the first time.
- Quality assurance data for services for people with a disability in Victoria are reported for the first time (chapter 13).
- Six new indicators are reported for the first time in chapter 14 (on children’s services): four quality indicators, one equity indicator and one efficiency indicator.

2.2 Progress with indicator development

The new Review framework has been applied in all chapters except that on police services. Its implementation has led to the development of new indicators in particular areas and a reassessment of indicators reported. Refinement of performance information is continuing as new research and data become available. To assess progress against two of the Review's key aims — (1) the provision of information about outcomes achieved and (2) the facilitation of assessment of performance in a comprehensive fashion against all important objectives (through reporting against all dimensions of the framework) — the indicators reported in each service area this year have been assessed against each category of the new framework. This assessment reveals the following:

- There is a paucity of information about cost-effectiveness, made apparent by the separate depiction of outputs and outcomes in the new framework diagram. The lack of cost-effectiveness data partly reflects the difficulty of collecting this type of information. No cost-effectiveness indicators are reported, and only two notional indicators of cost-effectiveness have been developed (for breast cancer detection and management, and Commonwealth Rent Assistance).
- There are few outcome indicators relating to equity, although this can be attributed to the rearrangement of indicators according to the new framework, which accentuates the importance of equity and draws out the distinction between equity and access.
- There are relatively few indicators of output quality compared with those for other output categories.
- There are relatively few output indicators of equity or access, again partly because these two performance areas were previously combined but the new framework treats them separately.

An analysis of gaps in reporting needs to be viewed in conjunction with the scope for improving currently reported indicators; it does not reveal the quality of the indicators that are reported (for example, whether they are necessarily the most appropriate).

2.3 Progress on key data issues

The Review has identified key data issues that affect the quality of information in the Report: timeliness of data; comparability of data; changes to the administrative data collections; full costing of government services; accounting for the goods and services tax (GST); and reporting of data for special needs groups.

Timeliness

As noted in chapter 1, recent data are more useful for policy decision making, but there can be a tradeoff between the accuracy of the data and their timeliness. The Review's approach is to publish imperfect data with caveats. This approach allows increased scrutiny of the data and lays open the gaps in critical information, providing the foundation for developing better data over time. Table 2.1 summarises the time periods for data reported this year. Of particular note:

- Data for services for people with a disability have been affected by the introduction of a new data collection, but current data are not expected to be available until the 2005 Report. (Changes to administrative data sets are discussed further below.)
- There are no data for the current period for specialised mental health services.
- There is significant scope for improving the timeliness of some maternity services data.
- Data on the 'interval cancer rate' in the breast cancer detection and management section of chapter 11 rely on data matching and follow-up between screening periods and between screening services and medical services. Such processes take a number of years, hence the marked lag in reporting.

Table 2.1 Time period of reported performance results, 2004 Report

<i>Service area/indicator framework</i>	1999-00 or 1999	2000-01 or 2000	Previous year (2001-02 or 2001)	Current year (2002-03 or 2002)
<i>Education</i>				
School education			Learning outcomes and efficiency✓	Participation and retention✓
VET				✓
<i>Justice</i>				
Police services			Higher courts, lower courts and hospitalisations✓	✓
Court administration				✓
Corrective services				✓
<i>Emergency management</i>				
Fire services			Hospitalisations and deaths✓	✓
Ambulance services				✓
Road rescue services				✓
<i>Health</i>				
Public hospitals			Hospitalisations✓	Quality✓
Maternity services		Quality✓	Hospitalisations, deaths and efficiency✓	Quality and outcomes✓
Primary and community health			Hospitalisations✓	General practice✓
Breast cancer ^a	Interval cancer✓		Efficiency✓	✓
Mental health			✓	
<i>Community services</i>				
Aged care services			ACAT✓	✓
Services for people with a disability			Services✓	Efficiency✓
Children's services				✓
Child protection and out-of-home care			Substantiation/ re-substantiation✓	✓
SAAP				✓
<i>Housing assistance</i>				
Public housing				✓
Community housing				✓
State owned and managed				✓
Indigenous housing				
Commonwealth Rent Assistance				✓

ACAT = Aged care assessment teams. SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ^a Data for the 'interval cancer rate' rely on data matching and follow-up between cancer screening periods and between screening services and medical services. Such processes take a number of years, hence the marked lag in reporting.

Comparability of data

To enable comparisons of performance across jurisdictions data need to be collected using the same definition across jurisdictions. The performance indicator

framework diagrams in each chapter are shaded to reflect which indicators are reported on a comparable basis. The proportion of performance indicators reported in each service area with comparable data is outlined in table 2.2. Emergency management, children's services, and child protection and out-of-home care have the smallest proportion of indicators reported on a comparable basis.

Table 2.2 Indicators reported on a comparable basis, 2004 Report

<i>Service area/indicator framework</i>	<i>Total number of indicators with data reported</i>	<i>Indicators with data reported on a comparable basis</i>		<i>Increase since last year in indicators reported on a comparable basis</i>	
		<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>
<i>Education</i>					
School education	9	7		78	–
VET	19	14		74	–
<i>Justice</i>					
Police services	29	15		50	–
Court administration ^a	6	3		50	..
Corrective services	11	8		73	–
Emergency management	19	1		5	–
<i>Health</i>					
Public hospitals	15	7		47	–
Maternity services	10	3		30	–
Primary and community health	20	20		100	7
Breast cancer	11	7		64	4
Mental health	9	4		44	–
<i>Community services</i>					
Aged care services	14	12		86	2
Services for people with a disability	12	6		50	–
Children's services	12	2		17	–
Child protection and out-of-home care	25	4		16	–
SAAP	5	14		36	–
<i>Housing</i>					
Public housing	12	12		100	–
Community housing	10	–		–	–
State owned and managed	9	9		100	–
Indigenous housing					
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	11	11		100	–

SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ^a The chapter on court administration has a new set of indicators this year, in addition to implementing the new Review framework. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Changes to administrative data collections

The discontinuation of data sets and the commencement of reporting from new data sets have implications for performance reporting by the Review. Time series comparisons, scope, comparability and accuracy of data can be affected, as can the ability to develop performance indicators.

Review requirements are sometimes not a priority in the development or refinement of National Minimum Data Sets or other types of information infrastructure. There can be, for example, a significant delay between the first data collection period and when data from a new data set become publicly available. This delay is partly due to implementation problems that can affect data quality for several years. In other cases, collection of data is staged, so comprehensive data sets are not immediately available. For the purposes of the Review, this can mean that reporting scope and data quality are diminished for some time until the new data sets are fully operational. The Steering Committee has taken steps to minimise the occurrence and impact of data time lags on the Report.

Court administration

The Review is in the process of making significant changes to its administrative data collection for court administration to improve comparability across jurisdictions. Improvements to the collection include implementing the new performance indicator framework, implementing recommendations associated with the *ABS Courts Administration Data Collection National Report* on lodgments and finalisations, and clearly defining the scope of the data collection. These developments are requiring different ways of collecting and defining data.

Specialised mental health services

National Minimum Data Sets (NMDS) for mental health care have been developed covering public community mental health services and specialised psychiatric care for patients admitted to public and private hospitals. The NMDS data will be collated by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) and will eventually replace the National Survey of Mental Health Services (the current source of national performance related data). The aim is to mainstream data for mental health services, and there is a long term plan to restructure and combine mental health and broader health data sets with this aim in mind. Limited data from the admitted patient mental health care NMDS are available (for separations and patient days) and are reported in the descriptive profile of the chapter on health management issues.

Juvenile justice

The AIHW is developing a NMDS for juvenile justice, which is in the pilot test stage. A performance indicator framework is also being developed. The 2004 Report continues to include descriptive information on juvenile justice until performance related data are available for future reports.

Services for people with a disability

In recognition of the changing information needs in the field of services for people with disability, a new Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement (CSTDA) NMDS collection — developed jointly by the National Disability Administrators and the AIHW — has been implemented. Service performance data for 2002-03 were not available for the 2004 Report, due to the implementation of the new CSTDA NMDS. Data from the CSTDA NMDS for 2002-03 are expected to be reported in the 2005 Report.

Significant development and further refinement of reporting against performance indicators are planned for subsequent reports, largely arising from improved, ongoing data available from the CSTDA NMDS from 2002-03. Data items relate to the equity, efficiency and effectiveness of services, with data being collected on an ongoing basis from 2002-03, replacing the current snapshot day census collection. This change means that data for previous years collected under the previous Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement Minimum Data Set are not fully comparable to the 2003 data collected under the CSTDA NMDS.

Children's services

A new NMDS for children's services is being developed by the National Community Services Information Management Group Children's Services Data Working Group. Pilot testing is ongoing.

Costing of services

In addition to the objective that funding of or costs for the delivery of services be measured and reported on a comparable basis, a further objective of the Review is that efficiency estimates reflect the full costs to government. The Review has identified three priority areas for improving the comparability of unit costs, and developed appropriate guidelines in each case:

- including superannuation on an accrual basis (SCRCSSP 1998b)

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- accounting for differences in the treatment of payroll tax (SCRCSSP 1999b)
 - including the full range of capital costs (for asset measurement only, see SCRCSSP 2001).

Other issues influence the comparability of cost estimates. Where possible, the Review has sought to ensure consistency in:

- reporting accrued benefits to employees (such as recreation and long service leave)
- apportioning relevant departmental overhead costs
- reporting non-government sourced revenue.

Reforms to treasury and finance department accounting guidelines in most jurisdictions require government agencies to adopt accrual accounting, rather than cash accounting, in their financial reporting frameworks. Accrual accounting is based on the principle that the agency recognises revenue and expenses when they are earned and incurred respectively. Cash accounting, in contrast, recognises revenue and expenses when they are collected and paid respectively. The majority of agencies and jurisdictions have adopted or already fully implemented accrual accounting.

Accrual accounting has assisted the Review in meeting its full costing principle, but has produced a break in the time series for financial data. Government finance statistics data published by the ABS for 1998-99 are based on accrual methods, but are not consistent with earlier data collected on the basis of cash accounting methods. As a general rule, care needs to be taken when comparing financial data from 1998-99 with pre-1998-99 data, but also in cases where some agencies adopted accrual accounting later.

Table 2.3 provides an overview of the Review's progress in reporting on an accrual basis, meeting the principle of reporting full cost to government (incorporating depreciation and the user cost of capital) and adjusting for differences in superannuation and payroll tax. A brief discussion of each of the issues follows.

Superannuation

The treatment of superannuation is a significant issue when measuring the unit cost for many services because it often makes up a major component of overall costs and can be treated differently across services and jurisdictions. The Review researched the current treatment of superannuation costs and developed approaches to improve the consistency of treatment of superannuation in cost estimates (SCRCSSP 1998b). The extent to which individual agencies consistently report actuarial estimates of

superannuation costs depends on the respective jurisdictions' implementation of accrual accounting systems.

Table 2.3 Progress of unit cost comparability, 2004 Report

Service area/indicator framework	What is the accounting regime? ^a	Full cost to government			
		Is depreciation included?	Is the user cost of capital included?	Is superannuation included on an accrual basis?	Is payroll tax treated in a consistent manner?
<i>Education</i>					
School education	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
VET	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Justice</i>					
Police services	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
Court administration	Accrual	✓	x	✓	✓
Corrective services	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Emergency management</i>					
Fire services	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ambulance services	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Health</i>					
Public hospitals	Accrual	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maternity services					
Primary and community health ^b	Accrual	..	..	..	..
Breast cancer	Accrual	na	na	na	x
Mental health	Accrual	x	x	✓	na
<i>Community services</i>					
Aged care services ^c	Accrual	..	..	..	..
Services for people with a disability	Accrual	x	x	✓	✓
Children's services	Accrual	✓	x	✓	✓
Child protection and out-of-home care ^c	Accrual	✓	x	✓	✓
SAAP ^c	Accrual	..	..	..	..
<i>Housing assistance</i>					
Public housing	Accrual	✓	✓	na	✓
Community housing	Transition	x	x	x	x
State owned and managed	Accrual	x	x	na	✓
Indigenous housing					
Commonwealth Rent Assistance ^d	Accrual	..	..	..	..

SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ✓ Majority of jurisdictions have included this item or reported it separately, or have included it on an accrual basis. x Majority of jurisdictions have not included or reported this item, or not included it on an accrual basis. ^a Accrual: the majority of jurisdictions reported in accrual terms for the data in the 2004 Report. Transition: the majority of jurisdictions have not reported on either a pure cash or accrual basis. ^b Costs comprise mostly Australian Government transfer payments to private service providers or households. ^c Costs comprise mostly Australian, State or Territory government transfer payments to private service providers or households. ^d Costs comprise mostly Australian, State or Territory government transfer payments to households. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Payroll tax

Payroll tax makes up a small but significant part of the cost of many government funded and delivered services. It is particularly significant for services with a high proportion of labour costs. Differences in the treatment of payroll tax, therefore can affect the comparability of unit costs across jurisdictions and services. These differences include payroll tax exemptions, marginal tax rates, tax-free thresholds and clawback arrangements. Accounting for the effect of payroll tax can be particularly important for improving the comparability of the unit costs of private and public service providers where the tax treatment of the two types of organisation may differ.

The Steering Committee (SCRCSSP 1999b) recommended two approaches for managing the comparability of cost data affected by payroll tax issues:

- when the majority of services are taxable, include a hypothetical payroll tax amount in cost estimates for exempt services, based on the payroll tax liability had the service not been exempt from payroll tax.
- when the majority of services are tax exempt, deduct the payroll tax amount from the costs of those government services that are taxable.

The Steering Committee subsequently expressed a preference for removing payroll tax from reported cost figures, where feasible, so cost differences between jurisdictions are not caused by differences in jurisdictions' payroll tax policies. In some chapters, however, it has not been possible to separately identify payroll tax so a hypothetical amount is still included where relevant.

The chapters on VET, school education, and corrective services and the section on State owned and managed Indigenous housing add a hypothetical payroll tax amount for exempt jurisdictions. The chapters on police services, court administration, corrective services, emergency management and public hospitals, and the section on public housing deduct the amount from those services that are taxable. The chapter on services for people with a disability presents the data adjusted in both ways. In the chapter on protection and support services, payroll tax is included for jurisdictions that are liable, but data difficulties mean that no adjustment is made for those jurisdictions which are exempt. The Review is still examining this issue for some service areas — for example, aged care services, breast cancer detection and management, and mental health management.

Capital costs

Under accrual accounting, the focus is on the capital used (or consumed) in a particular year, rather than on the cash expenditure incurred in its purchase (for example, the purchase costs of a new building). Capital costs comprise two distinct elements:

- depreciation — defined as the annual consumption of non-current physical assets used in delivering government services.
- the user cost of capital — the opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services (that is, the return that could be generated if the funds were employed in their next best use).

As a matter of principle, it is important to incorporate the full impact of capital costs in cost comparisons. Capital can be a significant component of service delivery costs. Given that capital is costed in full for contracted elements of service delivery, any comparison with non-contractual government services requires the inclusion of an appropriate capital component in the cost of non-contractual services. Unit costs calculated on the basis of recurrent expenditure underestimate the underlying costs to governments. The inclusion of capital expenditure in unit cost calculation, however, does not guarantee accurate or complete estimates of these costs in a given year.

To improve the comparability of unit costs, the Steering Committee decided that both depreciation and the user cost of capital should be included in unit cost calculations (with the user cost of capital for land to be reported separately). The Steering Committee also agreed that the user cost of capital rate should be applied to all non-current physical assets, less any capital charges and interest on borrowings already reported by the agency (to avoid double counting). The rate used for the user cost of capital is based on a weighted average of rates nominated by jurisdictions (currently 8 per cent).

Depreciation and the user cost of capital are derived from the value assigned to non-current physical assets. Differences in the techniques for measuring the quantity, rate of consumption and value of non-current physical assets may reduce the comparability of cost estimates across jurisdictions. In response to concerns regarding data comparability, the Steering Committee initiated a study — *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 2001) — to examine the extent to which differences in asset measurement techniques applied by participating agencies affect the comparability of reported unit costs. The study considered the likely materiality of differences in asset measurement techniques in the areas of corrective services, housing, police services and public hospitals.

The study found differences in asset measurement techniques can have a major impact on reported capital costs and have the potential to affect the cost rankings among jurisdictions. Results of the study suggested that the differences created by these asset measurement effects are generally relatively small in the context of total unit costs because, (except for housing), capital costs represent a relatively small proportion of total cost. In housing, where the potential for asset measurement techniques to influence total unit costs is greater, the adoption under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement of a uniform accounting framework has largely prevented this from occurring. The adoption of national uniform accounting standards across all service areas would be a desirable outcome from the perspective of the Review.

Other costing issues

Other costing issues include the reporting of accrued benefits to employees, the apportionment of costs shared across services (mainly overhead departmental costs) and the treatment of non-government sourced revenue. The issue of accrued benefits to employees is addressed primarily through the adoption of accrual accounting and the incorporation of explicit references within the definition of costs. Full apportionment of departmental overheads is consistent with the concept of full cost recovery. The practice of apportioning overhead costs varies across the services in the Report. For non-government sourced revenue, some services deduct such revenue from their estimates of unit costs where it is relatively small (for example, in police services and court administration). The costs reported are therefore an estimate of net cost to government. However, where revenue from non-government sources is significant (such as with public hospitals, fire services and ambulance services), the net cost to government does not enable an adequate assessment of efficiency. In these instances, it is necessary to report both the gross cost and the net cost to government to obtain an adequate understanding of efficiency.

Impact of the Goods and Services Tax

There were major changes to the Australian tax system from 1 July 2000 with the introduction of The New Tax System. A major component of The New Tax System is the GST, under which government agencies are treated in the same manner as other businesses. That is, there are no exemptions from the GST for government agencies on their purchases, and government agencies can claim input tax credits for the GST paid on inputs. Data reported in this Report are net of GST paid and input tax credits received unless otherwise specified. The GST appears to have little quantifiable impact on the performance indicators in this Report.

Reporting for special needs groups

For some chapters, the Report contains data on the performance of agencies in catering to special needs groups. The chapters on aged care services, services to people with a disability and children's services examine the performance of government services in addressing the needs of particular groups in society. The Review also collects data, where available, on the performance of agencies delivering services for three groups across all chapters of the Report — Indigenous people, people from a non-English speaking background, and people living in communities outside the capital cities (that is, people living in other metropolitan areas, or rural and remote communities). There is a paucity of data on outcomes for these groups (tables 2.4, 2.5 and 2.6).

Indigenous Australians

In May 1997, the Prime Minister asked the Review to give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in meeting the needs of Indigenous Australians. The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) reinforced this request at its 3 November 2000 meeting, where heads of government agreed that ministerial councils will develop action plans, performance reporting strategies and benchmarks to facilitate review of the progress made in this area. Table 2.4 provides a stocktake of performance related data on Indigenous Australians in the Report, indicating which services have reported on at least one comparable performance indicator for all jurisdictions. It does not signify the quality of the data.

COAG Report on Indigenous Disadvantage

In April 2002, COAG commissioned the Steering Committee to prepare a regular report on key indicators of Indigenous disadvantage as part of the COAG reconciliation commitment. This publication (first released in November 2003) is separate from the Report on Government Services.

The Steering Committee established a working group to advise on the Indigenous Disadvantage Report, comprising senior officials from each jurisdiction, as well as representatives from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, the Australian Local Government Association, the Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, and observers from the ABS and the AIHW.

The Steering Committee released a draft framework of indicators in October 2002 and consulted widely with Indigenous people and organisations, governments and researchers during late 2002 and early 2003. It compiled a report setting out the consultation comments and responses received (SCRCSSP 2003a). After

considering suggestions made during the consultation process, the Steering Committee made changes to the draft framework. COAG endorsed the revised framework in August 2003, after which the Steering Committee released, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003* (SCRGSP 2003) in November 2003.

Indigenous compendium

In 2003, for the first time, the Steering Committee compiled all of the data on services for Indigenous people from the 2003 Report into a separate Indigenous compendium (SCRCSSP 2003c).

Data collection issues

The task of collecting data on Indigenous Australians is complicated by the fact that many administrative data collections do not distinguish between Indigenous and non-Indigenous clients. The method and level of identification of Indigenous people appear to vary across jurisdictions. Further, surveys do not necessarily include an Indigenous identifier; when they do, they may not provide for sufficient sampling to allow an adequate confidence interval.

The ABS has an important role in this area. Work being undertaken by the ABS includes:

- an ongoing program to develop and improve Indigenous data flowing from Australian, State and Territory administrative systems
- work with other agencies to ensure Indigenous people are identified in relevant systems and that statistics are of adequate quality. Priority is initially being given to the improvement of births and deaths statistics in all States and Territories. Other priorities include hospitals, community services, education, housing, and law and justice statistics
- work with other agencies to develop and support national Indigenous information plans, Indigenous performance indicators and Indigenous taskforces on a number of topics
- an expansion of its Household Survey Program to collect more regular Indigenous statistics, including regular Indigenous general social surveys, Indigenous sample supplementation in regular health surveys and annual Indigenous labour force estimates.

The Review will draw on these initiatives in future reports.

Table 2.4 Reporting of at least one comparable data item on Indigenous Australians, 2004 Report

<i>Service area/indicator framework</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>		
		<i>Equity</i>	<i>Effectiveness</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
<i>Education</i>				
School education	✓	✓	✓	x
VET	x	✓	x	x
<i>Justice</i>				
Police services	x	x	x	x
Court administration	x	x	x	x
Corrective services	x	x	✓	x
<i>Emergency management</i>				
Fire services	x	x	x	x
Ambulance services	x	x	x	x
Road rescue services	x	x	x	x
<i>Health</i>				
Public hospitals	x	✓	x	x
Primary and community health	✓	x	x	x
Breast cancer	✓	x	x	x
Mental health	x	x	x	x
<i>Community services</i>				
Aged care services	x	✓	x	x
Services for people with a disability	x	✓	✓	x
Children's services	x	✓	x	x
Child protection	✓	✓	x	x
Out-of-home care	✓	✓	x	x
SAAP	✓	✓	✓	x
<i>Housing</i>				
Public housing	x	x	x	x
Community housing	x	x	x	x
State owned and managed Indigenous housing	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	x	✓	x	x

SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ✓ At least one comparable data item is reported.
x No comparable data are reported.

People living in rural and remote areas

The Steering Committee selectively reports on the performance of governments in delivering services to people in communities outside the capital cities. Table 2.5 indicates which service sectors are reporting at least one comparable data item on services delivered to people in regional and remote areas.

Table 2.5 Reporting of at least one comparable data item on rural and remote communities, 2004 Report

<i>Service area/indicator framework</i>	<i>Outputs</i>			
	<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Equity</i>	<i>Effectiveness</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
<i>Education</i>				
School education	✓	✓	✓	x
VET	x	✓	x	
<i>Justice</i>				
Police services	x	x	x	x
Court administration	x	✓	x	x
Corrective services	x	x	x	x
<i>Emergency management</i>				
Fire services	x	x	✓	x
Ambulance services	x	x	x	x
Road rescue services	x	x	x	x
<i>Health</i>				
Public hospitals	x	x	x	x
Primary and community health	x	✓	✓	x
Breast cancer	✓	x	x	x
Mental health	x	x	x	x
<i>Community services</i>				
Aged care services	x	✓	✓	x
Services for people with a disability	x	✓	✓	x
Children's services	x	✓	x	x
Child protection	x	x	x	x
Out-of-home care	x	x	x	x
SAAP	x	x	x	x
<i>Housing</i>				
Public housing	x	x	x	x
Community housing	x	x	x	x
State owned and managed	x	x	x	x
Indigenous housing				
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	✓	✓	x	x

SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ✓ At least one comparable data item is reported.
x No data are reported.

Reporting data on rural and remote communities is complicated by the number of classification systems that exist. The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas classification (or a variant) is still used for the majority of services in the Report (VET, court administration, primary and community health, health management issues and children's services). The chapters on emergency management, public hospitals, aged care services and housing now use the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas. The chapter on school education uses its own system developed for education ministers.

People from a non-English speaking background

A number of chapters in the Review report data on the performance of governments in providing services to people from a non-English speaking background. Table 2.6 indicates which services have reported at least one comparable performance indicator for all jurisdictions.

Table 2.6 Reporting of at least one comparable data item on people from a non-English speaking background, 2004 Report

<i>Service area/indicator framework</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>		
		<i>Equity</i>	<i>Effectiveness</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
<i>Education</i>				
School education	✓	x	x	x
VET	x	✓	x	x
<i>Justice</i>				
Police services	x	x	x	x
Court administration	x	x	x	x
Corrective services	x	x	x	x
<i>Emergency management</i>				
Fire services	x	x	x	x
Ambulance services	x	x	x	x
Road rescue services	x	x	x	x
<i>Health</i>				
Public hospitals	x	x	x	x
Primary and community health	x	x	x	x
Breast cancer	✓	x	x	x
Mental health	x	x	x	x
<i>Community services</i>				
Aged care services	x	✓	x	x
Services for people with a disability	x	✓	✓	x
Children's services	x	x	x	x
Child protection	x	x	x	x
Out-of-home care	x	x	x	x
SAAP	x	x	x	x
<i>Housing</i>				
Public housing	x	x	x	x
Community housing	x	x	x	x
State owned and managed Indigenous housing	x	x	x	x
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	x	x	x	x

SAAP = Supported Accommodation Assistance Program. ✓ At least one comparable data item is reported.
x No data are reported.

Reporting data on people from a non-English speaking background is complicated by the number of classification systems that exist. People speaking a language other than English at home (reported for VET, breast cancer detection and management, and children's services), people with a language background other than English (reported for school education and corrective services) and people born in a non-English speaking country (reported for aged care services, protection and support services, and services for people with a disability) are the classifications currently adopted in the Report. Some services are considering reporting future data using the cultural and language diversity classification.

2.4 'Cross-cutting' issues

There is growing emphasis on the management of policy issues that cover more than one service area or ministerial portfolio — for example, government policies aimed at specific client constituencies or community groups such as older people, women, children, Indigenous Australians, people in rural and remote areas, and people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Improving the management of these issues can contribute to more effective and efficient service provision. Greater efficiency can come from more clearly defined priorities, and the elimination of duplicated or contradictory programs. Improved outcomes can result from a more holistic and client centred approach to service delivery.

The Review has not fully explored this issue, but is increasingly making it an area of focus. The frameworks in the chapter on health management issues (chapter 11) are one means of reporting outcomes for a range of different services working in concert. The ultimate aim of the chapter on health management issues is to report on the performance of primary, secondary and tertiary health services in improving outcomes for people with breast cancer or mental illness. The frameworks and the scope of services reported are evolving over time. The mental health management section, for example, currently reports only on the performance of specialised mental health services, however, people with a mental illness also access primary and community health services (such as general practitioners, and drug and alcohol services) (see chapter 10) as well as aged care services (see chapter 12), services for people with a disability (see chapter 13) and public housing (see chapter 16). People with a mental illness sometimes also enter corrective services (see chapter 7).

Other references in this Report relating to cross-cutting issues include:

- mortality rates and life expectancy (see the Health preface) with mortality rates being influenced by education, public health, housing, primary and community health and hospital services (as well as external factors)

-
- younger people with a disability residing in residential aged care facilities (chapter 13)
 - long term aged care in public acute hospitals (see chapter 12)
 - potentially preventable hospitalisations (see chapter 10) — for example, effective primary and community health services make it less likely that people with asthma or diabetes will require hospitalisation due to these conditions
 - the proportion of general practitioners with links to specialist mental health services (see chapter 11), given that general practitioners often refer people to specialist health and health related services and that the quality of their links with these services and of their referral practices can influence the appropriateness of services received by clients
 - recidivism rates (reported in the Justice preface).

Counter terrorism

A number of service areas included in this Report are contributing to government initiatives to improve security throughout Australia in response to the terrorist attacks on the United States on 11 September 2001. In particular, emergency services, police and public hospitals are key services involved in governments' responsibilities under the National Counter Terrorism Plan.¹ The performance indicator results included in the Report for these services are likely to reflect governments' actions to fulfil their responsibilities under the Plan including restructuring, coordinating across services, employing extra staff, purchasing extra equipment, training staff, and/or extending working hours. The police, for example, have developed operational procedures for dealing with a broad range of chemical and biological hazards and have improved their collaboration with emergency services and health professionals to ensure police officers can appropriately analyse risks and implement effective responses.

While performance data do not explicitly include the details of these government activities, such activities need to be kept in mind when interpreting performance results — for example:

- Counter terrorism activities might have led to an increase in government expenditure, but the outputs or outcomes (for example increased security patrols, emergency planning or improved security) do not show up in the data in the

¹ A National Counter Terrorism Committee with officials from the Australian, State and Territory governments was established and has developed a National Counter Terrorism Plan. All governments have responsibilities under the Plan to prevent acts of terrorism or, if they occur, manage their consequences within Australia.

chapters. In this case, performance results for efficiency indicators may suggest a drop in value for money.

- Counter terrorism requirements might have been accommodated by an increase in productivity rather than an increase in expenditure, but if the additional outputs or outcomes are not recorded in the chapters, then performance results will not reflect the improvement in productivity.

The agencies with the primary responsibilities for counter terrorism (such as the defence forces, the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation and the relevant co-ordinating bodies) are not within scope for this Report, so comprehensive and detailed reporting of counter terrorism is not possible.

2.5 Related Review projects

The Steering Committee has also undertaken research into other issues relevant to the performance of government services. The information in *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003* (discussed earlier) will complement the Indigenous data and performance indicators presented in this Report. The former describes overall 'state-of-the-nation' outcomes for Indigenous people, with a view to all government departments and agencies together being responsible, so there is no reporting on an individual government agency basis. The Report on Government Services, on the other hand, provides information on the performance of specified government agencies and programs in delivering services to Indigenous people.

The final consultancy report commissioned by the Review on efficiency measures for child protection and support pathways was published in May 2003: *Efficiency Measures for Child Protection and Support Pathways, Reforms in Government Service Provision* (SCRCSSP 2003b). The study developed and tested a method to allow States and Territories to calculate more meaningful, comparable and robust efficiency measures for the protection and support services they deliver. Prior to this project, information allowing meaningful comparisons across jurisdictions of the cost of delivering protection and support services was limited. The method developed provides a means of linking service outcomes with resource management and accountability. Implementation will require further work, but has the potential to significantly improve the quality of national reporting of protection and support efficiency measures, as well as to provide information to States and Territories that will assist their ongoing efforts to improve their protection and support services.

In previous years, the Steering Committee published reports on:

- the extent to which differences in asset measurement techniques applied by participating agencies affect the comparability of reported unit costs (SCRCSSP 2001)
- a survey of the satisfaction of clients of services for people with a disability (Equal and Donovan Research 2000)
- the use of activity surveys by police services in Australia and New Zealand (SCRCSSP 1999a) as a means of drawing lessons for other areas of government that are considering activity measurement in output costing and internal management
- an examination of payroll tax (SCRCSSP 1999b) and superannuation (SCRCSSP 1998b) in the costing of government services
- data envelopment analysis — a report on a technique for measuring the efficiency of government services delivery (SCRCSSP 1997b).

Earlier research involved case studies of issues and options in the implementation of government service reforms. The Steering Committee has published a case study report (SCRCSSP 1997a) that covers:

- purchasing community services in SA
- using output-based funding of public acute hospital care in Victoria
- implementing competitive tendering and contracting for Queensland prisons

and one (SCRCSSP 1998a) that covers:

- devolving decision making in Victorian Government schools
- using competitive tendering for NSW public hospital services
- offering consumer funding and choice in WA services for people with a disability
- pricing court reporting services in Australian courts.

The Steering Committee has also developed checklists on common issues in implementing these reforms, such as:

- timing program implementation
- decentralising decision making
- measuring and assessing performance
- measuring quality
- directly linking funding to performance

-
- charging users (SCRCSSP 1998a).

The Steering Committee will continue to focus on research that is related to performance measurement, which should assist in improving reporting for individual services.

2.6 References

Equal and Donovan Research 2000, *National Satisfaction Survey of Clients of Disability Services*, Report prepared for the Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision and the National Disability Administrators, AusInfo, Canberra.

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 1995, *Report on Government Service Provision 1995*, AGPS, Canberra.

— 1997a, *Reforms in Government Service Provision 1997*, AGPS, Canberra.

— 1997b, *Data Envelopment Analysis: A Technique for Measuring the Efficiency of Government Service Delivery*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 1998a, *Implementing Reforms in Government Services 1998*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 1998b, *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 1999a, *Linking Inputs and Outputs: Activity Measurement by Police Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 1999b, *Payroll Tax in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 2001, *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 2003a, *Draft Framework for Reporting on Indigenous Disadvantage: Report on Consultations*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

— 2003b, *Efficiency Measures for Child Protection and Support Pathways, Reforms in Government Service Provision*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 2003c, *Report on Government Services 2003: Indigenous Compendium*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2003, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

to age 24 years. The full time participation rate for 15–24 year olds in 2002 was highest in the ACT (87.9 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (73.4 per cent).

Table B.3 Full time participation rates, 2002 (per cent)^{a, b}

Age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
15	98.4	98.4	95.6	97.6	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	97.7
95 per cent CI	±1.7	±1.8	±3.1	±2.8	±3.4	±2.7	..	..	±1.0
16	95.0	96.8	92.9	87.8	91.0	93.0	98.3	94.4	93.9
95 per cent CI	±2.8	±2.6	±4.2	±6.0	±5.9	±6.7	±3.2	±8.8	±1.6
17	89.9	94.0	78.0	82.9	93.2	88.0	93.3	81.0	88.0
95 per cent CI	±4.0	±3.6	±6.4	±6.7	±5.2	±8.3	±6.2	±16.9	±2.2
18	75.8	79.4	80.3	73.3	73.2	67.8	81.2	93.6	77.1
95 per cent CI	±5.7	±6.0	±6.2	±8.5	±8.9	±13.3	±9.6	±14.6	±2.9
19	81.5	83.1	76.3	73.4	70.7	75.2	87.9	91.2	79.2
95 per cent CI	±5.1	±5.2	±6.5	±8.1	±9.3	±12.3	±8.1	±18.9	±2.7
20	81.4	85.2	79.2	73.8	71.5	64.4	84.1	58.8	80.0
95 per cent CI	±4.9	±5.2	±6.3	±8.0	±9.3	±14.9	±9.8	±36.2	±2.7
21	77.5	82.7	74.6	77.5	75.4	56.2	89.9	78.6	77.9
95 per cent CI	±5.3	±5.3	±6.8	±8.0	±9.0	±14.7	±8.9	±17.3	±2.8
22	79.9	79.0	76.9	74.6	79.9	67.9	86.0	89.0	78.5
95 per cent CI	±5.3	±5.6	±6.7	±7.9	±8.4	±14.6	±9.7	±17.8	±2.8
23	74.7	83.5	73.2	77.4	76.3	58.2	85.2	91.9	77.1
95 per cent CI	±5.7	±5.3	±6.9	±7.6	±8.9	±15.0	±10.7	±12.8	±2.9
24	75.7	73.5	67.5	71.8	67.5	54.3	77.1	74.3	72.2
95 per cent CI	±5.8	±6.1	±7.4	±8.6	±10.0	±15.3	±11.4	±17.9	±3.1
15–24	82.9	85.2	79.4	78.9	79.6	73.4	87.9	86.1	82.1
95 per cent CI	±1.3	±1.3	±1.7	±2.0	±2.1	±3.2	±2.6	±5.1	±0.7

^a 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) refers to the 95 per cent CI associated with each point estimate. ^b Full time participation is defined as participation in full time education or training or full time work, or a combination of both part time education or training and part time work. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

School leaver destinations

Approximately 290 600 students left school in the year to May 2002 to work, attend university or VET institutions, or undertake combinations of work and education. Of these students, 28.4 per cent were early school leavers. Males were more likely to be early school leavers, making up 57.9 per cent of the total. Higher education institutions attracted around 94 100 school leavers in 2002, or 32.4 per cent of all school leavers. Institutes of TAFE attracted 61 300 school leavers (21.1 per cent). While 67.8 per cent of year 12 leavers went on to post-school education and training, only 31.0 per cent of early school leavers undertook any further study (table B.4).

Table B.4 School leaver destination (15–24 year olds), 2002^a

Type of institution attended in May 2002	Unit	Year 12 leavers			Early school leavers ^b			All school leavers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Higher education ^c	%	45.3	44.8	45.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	31.2	33.7	32.4
TAFE institutes	%	20.0	17.6	18.8	34.5	16.4	26.9	24.6	17.3	21.1
Other study ^{d, e}	%	2.0	5.9	4.0	2.3	5.5	3.6	2.1	5.8	3.9
Not attending	%	32.6	31.7	32.2	62.3	78.2	69.0	42.1	43.2	42.6
Total ^f	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	'000	103.6	104.4	208.0	47.8	34.8	82.6	151.3	139.2	290.6

^a Data for people who attended school in 2001 and were not attending school in May 2002. ^b Those who left school earlier than year 12. ^c The estimates for male and female early school leavers have a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and are considered too unreliable for general use. ^d Includes business colleges, industry skills centres and other educational institutions. ^e The estimates of male and female year 12 leavers, and male, female and total early school leavers have relative standard errors of 25–50 per cent and need to be used with caution. ^f Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

Education enrolment experience

Nationally, approximately 2.6 million people aged 15–64 years applied to enrol in an educational institution in 2002. Of the people who applied to enrol, 2.4 million (91.8 per cent) were studying in 2002, while 5.1 per cent deferred study and 3.0 per cent were unable to gain placement (table B.5).

Table B.5 Applications to enrol in an educational institution, by people aged 15–64 years

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Applied to enrol						
Studying in May	%	89.2	89.0	89.3	90.5	91.8
Gained placement but deferred study	%	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.4	5.1
Unable to gain placement ^a	%	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0
Study would lead to an educational qualification	%	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7
TAFE	%	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Other ^b	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Higher education	%	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Study would not lead to a recognised qualification	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Total applied to enrol	'000	2 402.8	2 537.5	2 527.8	2 552.9	2 603.2
Did not apply to enrol	'000	9 938.1	9 945.1	10 124.9	10 235.4	10 323.6
Total^c	'000	12 340.9	12 482.6	12 652.7	12 788.3	12 926.8

^a Reasons included: the course was full; the course was cancelled; the applicant was not eligible/entry score was too low; the applicant applied too late; or other reasons. ^b Includes other educational institutions not separately listed. ^c Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (1999, 2000a, 2001b, 2002b, 2003c).

Educational attainment in Australia

An important objective of the education system is to improve the skill base of the population, with the benefit of improving worker productivity and facilitating economic growth and employment. Educational attainment of the labour force is used as a proxy indicator for the stock of skills. It understates the skill base, however, because it does not capture skills acquired through partially completed courses or courses not leading to a formal qualification.

There were 5.3 million people aged 15–64 years whose level of highest educational attainment was a nonschool qualification in 2002. Of this group, 43.4 per cent had a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate or bachelor degree as their highest level of educational attainment. Of the 7.5 million people in this age group without nonschool qualifications, 34.1 per cent had completed the highest level of secondary school (ABS 2003c).

There were 4.4 million employed people whose level of highest educational attainment was a nonschool qualification in 2002, representing 48.3 per cent of employed people aged 15–64 years (ABS 2003c). People with a bachelor or higher degree were more likely to be employed (85.5 per cent), while people who did not complete secondary school were the least likely (56.5 per cent) (table B.6).

Table B.6 Level of highest educational attainment of people aged 15-64 years, by labour force status, 2002^{a, b}

Labour force status	Unit	Bachelor	Advanced	Certificate	Certificate	Year 11 or	Year 12	Year 11 or below	Total ^c
		degree or higher	diploma/ diploma	III or IV	I, II or NFD				
Employed	%	85.5	78.5	83.1	61.8	71.1	56.5	70.3	
Unemployed	%	2.4	4.0	3.6	8.4	5.4	6.2	4.8	
Not in labour force	%	12.1	17.6	13.3	29.8	23.6	37.3	24.9	
Total ^d	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total	'000	2 296.1	949.4	1 911.1	129.7	2 565.7	4 954.0	12 806.0	

NFD = not further defined. ^a At May. ^b School year level estimates include some people with certificate I and II qualifications. ^c Includes people who never attended school and people whose level of highest educational attainment could not be determined. ^d Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (2003c); ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

People employed as professionals were most likely to have completed a bachelor or higher degree as their level of highest educational attainment in 2002 (69.7 per cent), while the level of highest educational attainment for the majority of tradespeople and related workers was a certificate III or IV (56.1 per cent). People employed as clerical sales and service workers, intermediate production and transport workers, and labourers and related workers were most likely to have year 12 or below as their highest level of educational attainment (table B.7).

Table B.7 Level of highest educational attainment of employed persons aged 15–64 years, by occupation, 2002^{a, b}

<i>Occupation in current job</i>	<i>Bachelor degree or higher</i>	<i>Advanced diploma/ diploma</i>	<i>Certificate III or IV</i>	<i>Certificate I, II or NFD</i>	<i>Year 12</i>	<i>Year 11 or below</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total^c</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Managers and administrators	31.4	10.1	16.6	0.7	15.7	25.6	100.0	660.6
Professionals	69.7	13.0	4.6	0.1	7.8	4.8	100.0	1699.5
Associate professionals	20.7	12.7	18.4	0.9	23.3	24.0	100.0	1065.4
Trades people and related workers	2.8	4.1	56.1	0.8	12.1	24.2	100.0	1162.6
Advanced clerical, sales and service workers	11.9	10.6	8.9	1.1	26.6	40.8	100.0	394.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10.9	8.9	12.3	1.5	30.6	35.8	100.0	1557.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	2.6	3.0	19.0	0.9	19.0	55.5	100.0	775.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	5.8	5.0	7.9	1.2	32.9	47.3	100.0	916.0
Labourers and related workers	3.4	3.2	12.7	1.1	20.2	59.5	100.0	833.0
Total	21.7	8.2	17.5	0.9	20.1	31.6	100.0	9065.7

NFD = not further defined. ^a At May. ^b School year level estimates include some people with Certificate I and II qualifications. ^c Includes people who never attended school and people whose level of highest educational attainment could not be determined.

Source: ABS (2003c); ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

Efficiency

Comparing unit costs across jurisdictions

Comparing the unit costs of providing a particular service across jurisdictions can help to identify whether States or Territories have scope to improve their efficiency. Special characteristics within jurisdictions, however, mean it would be difficult for all jurisdictions to attain the same level of unit costs while achieving similar outcomes. One way of better understanding how special characteristics may affect costs is to compare the variations in the unit costs across jurisdictions for services that aim to achieve similar outcomes, such as government school education and VET (table B.8). The greater jurisdictional variation in the unit costs of VET

compared with those in schools raises questions about the likely causes. Further analysis would be necessary to identify, for example, whether the effects of scale or dispersion are greater for VET than for schools, or whether the quality of the services or the efficiency of service provision differs more.

Table B.8 Education institution recurrent unit costs, 2001-02^{a, b, c}

	<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>
<i>Government primary schools</i>										
In-school cost per FTE student ^d	\$	7 857	6 835	7 418	7 651	7 695	7 763	7 545	12 492	7 561
Difference from national average	%	3.9	-9.6	-1.9	1.2	1.8	2.7	-0.2	65.2	–
<i>Government secondary schools</i>										
In-school cost per FTE student ^d	\$	10 199	9 174	9 330	10 307	10 134	9 497	10 775	17 770	9 856
Difference from national average	%	3.5	-6.9	-5.3	4.6	2.8	-3.6	9.3	80.3	–
<i>VET^e</i>										
Cost per adjusted annual curriculum hour	\$	13.57	11.16	13.77	14.31	13.89	14.00	13.69	22.59	13.14
Difference from national average	%	3.3	-15.1	4.8	8.9	5.7	6.6	4.2	71.9	–

FTE = Full time equivalent. ^a Based on accrual data. ^b A notional user cost of capital based on 8 per cent of 'total written down value of capital assets as at 30 June 2002' is applied to all jurisdictions. ^c Schools data include payroll tax estimates for WA and the ACT; VET data include payroll tax estimates for the ACT to achieve greater comparability across jurisdictions. ^d Schools data are total government expenditure on government schools divided by average FTE student population in 2001 and 2002. ^e VET data are based on the 2002 calendar year. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: tables 3A.7 and 4A.18.

Unit cost differences across education sectors should be used as a starting point for further analysis, rather than interpreted in isolation from the outcomes and outputs of the service areas (see chapters 3 and 4). Further, comparing the performance of education sectors requires a cross-sectoral approach to measuring and classifying educational participation and attainment. Considerable attention is being given to cross-sectoral measurement issues, with the establishment of the National Centre for Education and Training Statistics (within the ABS) and the introduction of the Australian Standard Classification of Education.

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PART B

EDUCATION

B Education preface

Education is a lifelong activity, delivered both informally (for example, by family, through the community or at work) and formally through the three sectors that comprise Australia's education and training system (school education, vocational education and training (VET) and higher education sectors). Australia's formal system of education and training has a range of objectives, some of which are common across all sectors of education (for example, to increase knowledge) while others are more specific to a particular sector. The objectives of the school education sector, as reflected in the national goals for schooling (box 3.1), include a focus on developing the capacities and talents of all young people so they have the necessary knowledge, understanding, skills and values for a productive and rewarding life. The objectives of the VET sector, as reflected in the National Strategy for VET 1998–2003 (box 4.3), include a focus on equipping Australians for the world of work, enhancing labour mobility and achieving equitable outcomes within VET. The objectives of the higher education sector, as reflected in the *Higher Education Report for the 2003–2005 Triennium*, include advancing and applying knowledge and understanding to benefit the Australian economy and society.

Australian, State and Territory governments provide funding to government and non-government providers to deliver formal education and training services within each of the three education and training sectors. Government providers include government schools (preschool, primary and secondary), technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities. Non-government providers include privately operated schools and preschools, and private registered training organisations (RTOs) in the VET sector.

Chapters 3 and 4 cover the performance of the school education and VET sectors. Preschool programs, which provide a variety of educational and developmental experiences for children before full time schooling, are covered in chapter 14. Comparisons between the government and non-government school systems are included.

Areas of government involvement in education that are not covered in the following chapters include:

- universities (although some information is included in this preface)

-
- the transportation of students
 - income support payments for students
 - adult community education (except VET programs).

Australia's services provided by other government agencies (such as health, housing and community services) influence education outcomes but are not formally part of Australia's education and training system. These services are not covered in the following chapters on school education and VET chapters, but they are discussed in other chapters of the Report.

Indigenous status, language and cultural background, disability status, socioeconomic status, gender and geographic location are also factors that potentially influence educational outcomes. It is a priority of the Review to improve the reporting of data to better assess the influence of these factors on the educational outputs and outcomes reported.

The remainder of this preface provides an overview of Australia's education and training system and its broad outcomes.

Profile of education

Roles and responsibilities

Different levels of government and non-government authorities and stakeholders carry out the roles and responsibilities of administering, funding and determining the objectives of the school education sector. The Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) coordinates strategic policy at the national level, develops national agreements on shared objectives and interests, and negotiates the scope and format of national reporting on the performance of government and non-government schools. Membership of MCEETYA includes Australian, State and Territory ministers and the New Zealand minister with responsibility for education, employment, training and youth affairs.

The Australian National Training Authority Ministerial Council (ANTA MINCO) comprises the Australian, State and Territory ministers with responsibility for VET. The ANTA MINCO determines strategic policy and sets national objectives and priorities for the VET sector. It is also responsible for approving funding for State and Territory training systems based on the performance of the jurisdictions in meeting specific service delivery targets negotiated under the ANTA agreement.

The Australian Government's roles and responsibilities in delivering education services include:

- providing funding to non-government schools and to State and Territory governments for government schools, to support agreed priorities and strategies
- providing funding via the ANTA to States and Territories for the delivery of VET programs and services, and support for VET infrastructure
- being the primary funding source for, and developer of policy related to, the higher education sector
- providing financial assistance for students.

State and Territory governments' roles and responsibilities in providing education services include:

- having constitutional responsibility for the provision of schooling to all children of school age
- having the major financial responsibility for government school education, and contributing funds to non-government schools
- regulating both government and non-government school activities and policies
- determining school curricula, course accreditation, student assessment and student awards for both government and non-government schools
- administering and delivering VET and school education in government schools
- administering and funding TAFE institutes for the delivery of VET programs and services
- funding other RTOs for the delivery of VET programs and services, including community education providers and private providers
- regulating the delivery of VET services, including conducting quality audits, coordinating the registration of training organisations and managing the accreditation of nationally recognised education and training programs
- being responsible for legislation relating to the establishment of universities and the accreditation of higher education courses.

More detailed descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of governments in the school and VET sectors can be found in the respective chapters.

Funding

Education and training is a major area of expenditure and activity for Australian, State and Territory governments. Total government operating expenses for all

governments for the three education and training sectors (school education, VET and higher education) were \$37.5 billion (table B.1) in 2001-02, which was equivalent to 5.2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Private household final consumption expenditure on education in 2001-02 was approximately \$10.0 billion, or 1.4 per cent of GDP (ABS 2003a).

Australian Government operating expenses for the three education and training sectors in 2001-02 were \$11.7 billion, with \$10.6 billion (91.0 per cent) comprising grants to other levels of government. State, Territory and local government operating expenditure was \$27.1 billion for the same year. Multijurisdictional (university) operating expenses were \$9.8 billion. The inter-sector transfers, such as grants, were \$11.1 billion (table B.1).

Table B.1 Real Australian, State and Territory (including local) government expenditure on education (2001-02 \$ million)^a

	1999-2000 ^c	2000-01 ^c	2001-02	Average annual real growth (%)
Transfers to other levels of government ^b	(9 973)	(10 143)	(10 645)	3.3
Australian Government operating expenses	10 739	11 161	11 701	4.4
Australian Government expenses less transfers	766	1 018	1 056	18.4
Transfers to other levels of government ^b	(152)	(123)	(125)	-8.6
State and Territory (including local) operating expenses	25 032	25 789	27 068	4.0
State and territory (including local) expenses less transfers	24 880	25 666	26 943	4.1
Transfers to other levels of government ^b	(269)	(255)	(258)	-2.0
Multijurisdictional (university) operating expenses	9 322	9 427	9 806	2.6
Multijurisdictional (university) expenses less transfers	9 053	9 172	9 548	2.7
Total intra-sector transfers	(10 393)	(10 522)	(11 029)	3.0
Total Australia operating expenses	45 093	46 376	48 578	3.8
Total operating expenses net of transfers	34 698	35 856	37 546	4.0

^a Based on accrual operating expenses for education. ^b Payments between levels of government within the public sector. ^c The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) provided nominal figures. Real expenditure was calculated from these figures based on the ABS GDP price deflator 2001-02 = 100 (table A.26).

Source: ABS (2003a); ABS Public Finance Statistics (unpublished).

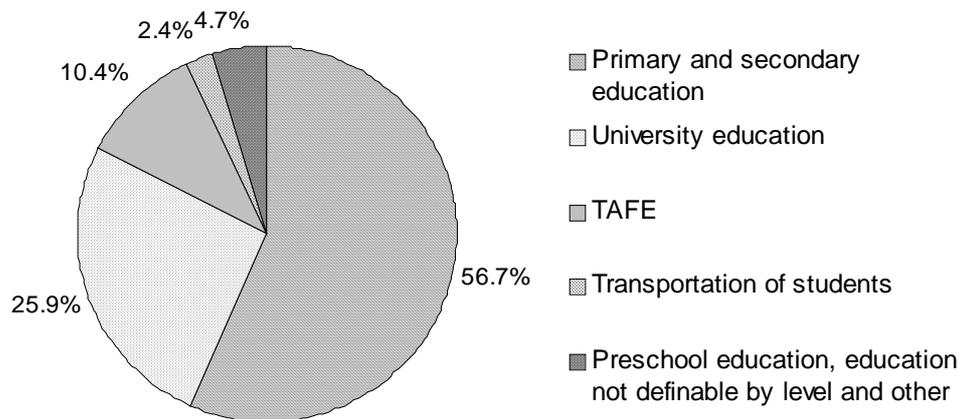
Between 1999-2000 and 2001-02, the average annual real growth rate of total government expenditure on education was 3.8 per cent. With the introduction of

accrual accounting, the education expenditure data between 1999-2000 and earlier years included in previous reports are not comparable.

In 2001-02, schools accounted for the highest proportion of the \$37.5 billion government expenditure on education and training (56.7 per cent), followed by universities (25.9 per cent) and TAFE institutes (10.4 per cent) (ABS 2003a, table B.1, figure B.1). Non-government schools received the highest proportion of Australian Government recurrent funding, accounting for 67.0 per cent of total Australian Government specific purpose payments to schools (table 3A.5). State and Territory governments provided 91.2 per cent of recurrent funding for government schools (table 3A.8). The Australian Government spent an average of \$3583 per student in non-government schools and an average of \$887 per student in government schools in 2001-02 (table 3A.5).

The breakdown of State and Territory government expenditure across the education and training system varied across jurisdictions in 2001-02. The proportion of State, Territory and local government expenditure allocated to total school education (including primary, secondary, preschool and education not definable by level, and other) ranged from 89.1 per cent in Queensland to 78.6 per cent in the NT. The highest proportion of expenditure on TAFE was in the NT (16.7 per cent) and the lowest proportion was in Queensland (10.1 per cent). There was little difference across jurisdictions in the proportion of expenditure on university education, except in the ACT, which had the highest proportion (2.1 per cent) and the NT, which had no expenditure (table B.2).

Figure B.1 Total government expenditure on education, 2001-02^{a, b, c}



^a Totals may not add to 100 as a result of rounding. ^b Based on accrual operating expenses for education. ^c Other includes tertiary other.

Source: ABS (2003a).

Table B.2 State, Territory and local government expenditure, 2001-02

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW^a</i>	<i>Vic^b</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA^c</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas^d</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Preschool, not definable by level and other ^e	%	6.4	7.5	11.2	5.9	8.6	3.3	5.3	11.5	7.7
Primary and secondary	%	79.6	76.7	77.9	77.0	76.0	84.1	80.2	67.1	77.9
TAFE	%	14.0	15.3	10.1	16.5	14.8	12.3	12.4	16.7	13.9
University	%	–	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.1	–	0.4
Other tertiary	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.5	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	\$m	8 643	6 747	5 054	2 743	2 226	724	474	462	27 070

^a Most expenditure for preschools in NSW is contained in other budget areas and not included in this table. NSW 'primary and secondary' expenditure includes: some special education expenditure for preschool students; all special education expenditure for school students; and higher education expenditure.

^b Expenditure for preschools in Victoria is contained in other budget areas and is not included in this table.

^c Special education expenditure for WA is included under 'primary and secondary'. ^d Expenditure for preschools and special education in Tasmania is included under 'primary and secondary'. ^e Except where footnotes indicate otherwise, includes expenditure for preschools, special education and other education not definable by level (including transportation of students and education not elsewhere classified). The latter is defined as: adult education courses that are essentially nonvocational, other than those offered by TAFE institutes; migrant education programs; and other educational programs not definable by level. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2003a).

Size and scope

In 2002, 3.3 million full time school students were attending 9632 schools in Australia, including 6969 government schools (ABS 2003b). Over 1.6 million VET students undertook vocational programs delivered by providers in receipt of public funding allocations for VET. These programs were delivered in 85 public training institutions and associated major campuses, 894 training centres by community education providers and 5402 training locations by other registered providers (ANTA 2003; NCVER 2003). There were 896 621 higher education students, whose courses were delivered by 40 universities, four self-accrediting higher education institutions and approximately 120 other higher education providers accredited by State and Territory educational authorities in 2003. Forty-three of these higher education institutions were eligible for Australian operating grants, with 38 being universities. Thirty-nine universities and three other institutions were eligible for research funds through the Department of Education, Science and Training (ABS 2003d; DEST unpublished).

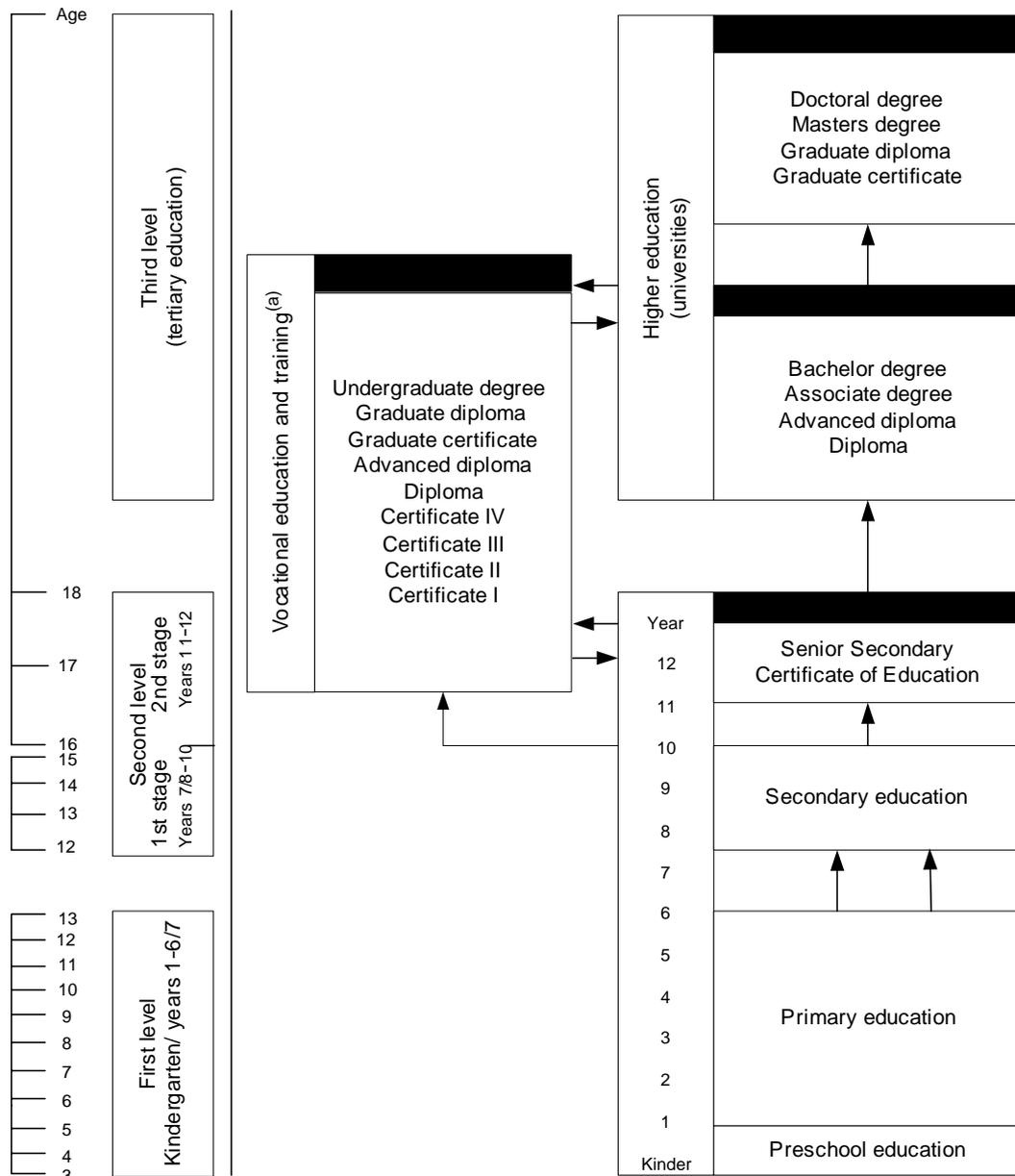
Learning pathways

Box B.1 illustrates the Australian education and training system, indicating the compulsory years of schooling (until 16 years of age in Tasmania and 15 years of age in all other jurisdictions), and the range of pathways and the options available to students in post-compulsory education and training. The Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF) was developed to provide a comprehensive, nationally consistent framework for all qualifications in post-compulsory education and training. It was introduced in 1995 and fully implemented by the end of 1999. The AQF encourages flexible learning pathways. Modules from VET certificates, for example, can be integrated with senior secondary certificates, and both VET diplomas and higher education diplomas can gain credit towards a bachelors degree. Similarly, the VET sector recognises some higher education qualifications.

Under the AQF, VET certificates (mainly certificates I and II) may be achieved in schools and may contribute towards the Senior Secondary Certificate of Education, resulting in a dual qualification. Approximately 185 000 students were enrolled in VET in schools programs in 2002, an increase of 9.3 per cent from 2001. This represents a rise from approximately 16 per cent of senior secondary students undertaking VET within their senior secondary certificate in 1996 to 44 per cent in 2002. These VET programs were offered by 1996 schools, or 95.2 per cent of all schools offering senior secondary programs. Enrolments were highest in tourism and hospitality programs, which accounted for 19.7 per cent of all enrolments (MCEETYA unpublished).

In 2002, 60.6 per cent of students participating in VET in schools programs undertook workplace learning. By the end of 2002, nearly 7639 students were involved in a school-based New Apprenticeship, an increase of approximately 32 per cent from 2001 (MCEETYA unpublished). Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data, because data definitions across States and Territories are not yet consistent.

Box B.1 Outline of the Australian education and training system^{a, b}



^a Undergraduate degrees, graduate diplomas and graduate certificates are not offered within the VET system in all jurisdictions. ^b Providers deliver qualifications in more than one sector. Schools, for example, are delivering certificates I–II, universities are delivering certificates II–IV, and VET providers are delivering graduate certificates and graduate diplomas (higher education qualifications in some jurisdictions, but in others also VET), all subject to meeting the relevant quality assurance requirements.

Source: Based on NOOSR (2000).

Role and purpose of VET

The main focus of the VET system is to provide individuals with skills that are needed for employment. The emphasis is on the development of work-related competencies through training that leads to nationally recognised skills and qualifications. Training is delivered in classrooms, workplaces and online. These skills prepare individuals for employment at the technical, trade and professional level, in addition to providing access to general education and literacy programs.

The Australian VET system includes both publicly and privately funded training, delivered by a wide range of institutions and enterprises that are formally registered and periodically audited against established quality standards. Cooperative arrangements between governments, industry partners, community groups and training providers are fostered and promoted.

Measuring the performance of the education and training system

Measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Australian education and training system is a complex task. Individual performance indicator frameworks for the school education and VET sectors have been developed for the Review, but there is significant interaction between the two sectors, and between these sectors and the university sector. Socioeconomic factors, geographic location, age, Indigenous status, language background and the performance of other government agencies (particularly health, housing and community services) also influence educational outcomes.

Effectiveness

Participation in education and training

Successive Australian governments have viewed education as a key means to improve economic and social outcomes, as well as to improve the equity of outcomes in society. They have sought, therefore, to increase estimated rates of participation in education and training (estimated participation rates are hereafter referred to as ‘participation rates’).

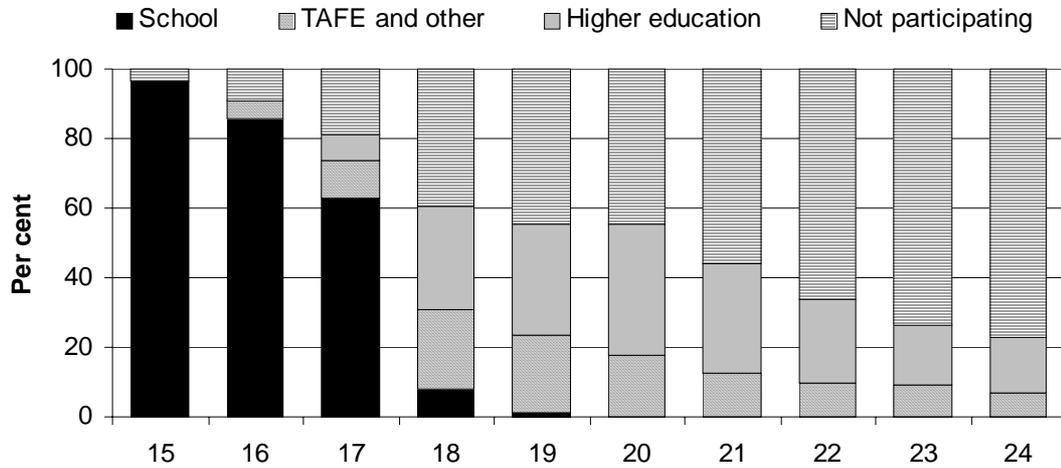
The education and training participation rates quoted in this section are estimates of the proportion of the population in a given age group who were participating in school, TAFE, higher education or some other form of recognised vocational education and training in May each year. These estimates are derived from

unpublished data from the annual Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) survey of Education and Work. The precision of estimates referring to small subgroups of the Australian population are potentially restricted by sample size, so jurisdictional comparisons need to be made with care.

To assist with making comparisons between jurisdictions, 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented below the estimates in each participation rate table. Confidence intervals are a standard way of expressing the degree of sampling and measurement error associated with the survey estimates. An estimate of 80 with a confidence interval of ± 2 , for example, means that if the total population had been surveyed rather than a sample, or had another sample been drawn, there is a 95 per cent chance that the result would lie between 78–82. The participation rate for a jurisdiction, therefore, can be thought of in terms of a range. If one jurisdiction's rate ranges from 78–82 and another's from 77–81, then it is not possible to say with confidence that one differs from the other (because there is unlikely to be a statistically significant difference). Where ranges do not overlap, there is a high likelihood that there is a statistically significant difference. To say that there is a statistically significant difference means there is a high probability that there is an actual difference; it does not imply that the difference is necessarily large or important.

Beyond the age of compulsory school education (16 years in Tasmania and 15 years in all other jurisdictions), the percentage of people participating in education and training declines. In 2002, the participation rate was 96.8 for 15 year olds, 80.9 per cent for 17 year olds, 55.5 per cent for 19 year olds and 22.6 per cent for 24 year olds (figure B.2).

Figure B.2 Participation in education and training by people aged 15–24 years, by sector, 2002^a

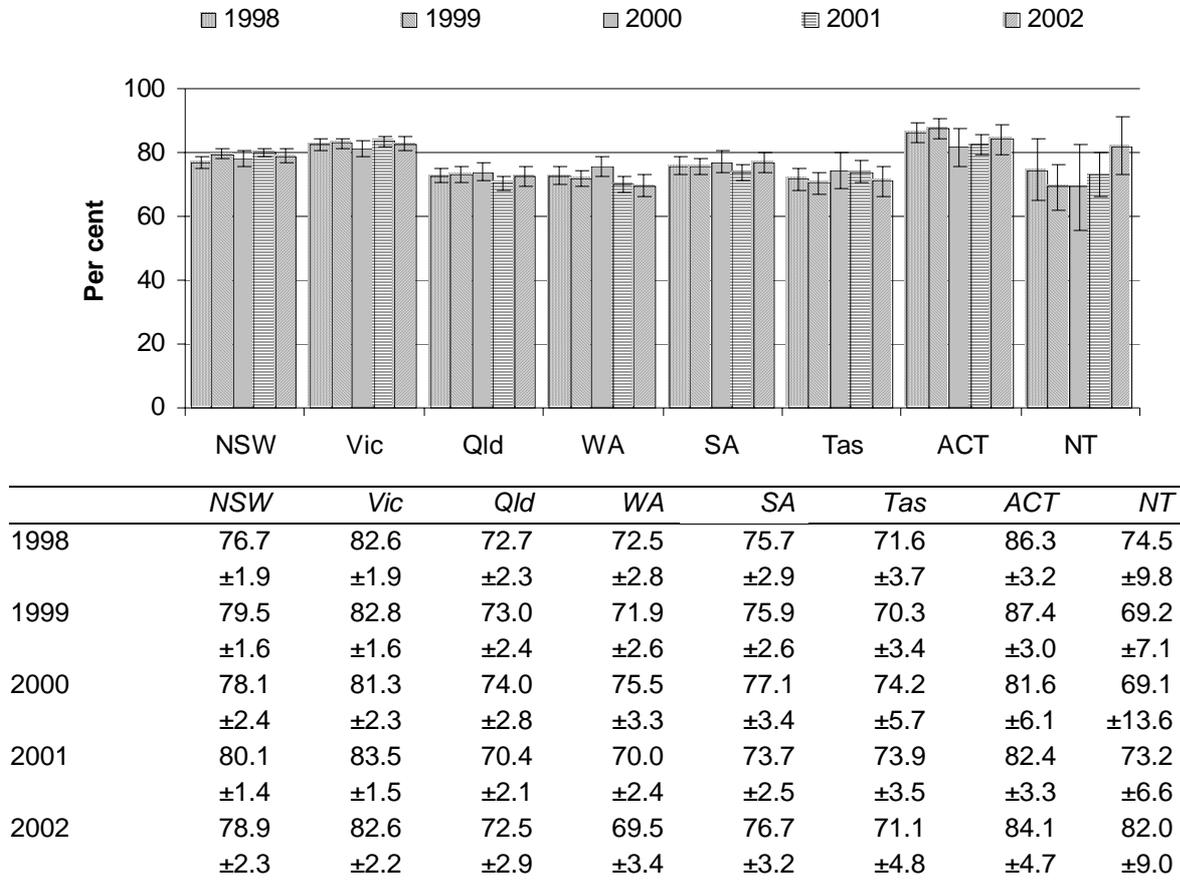


^a 'Other' includes all education or training participation at institutions other than schools, higher education institutions and TAFE institutes.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

The rate of participation in education and training for 15–19 year olds was highest in the ACT (84.1 per cent) and lowest in WA (69.5 per cent) in 2002. The participation rate for 15–19 year olds over time was relatively constant within jurisdictions, except in the NT, where participation increased (figure B.3). Participation rates for school education are reported in chapter 3.

Figure B.3 Participation in education and training by people aged 15–19 years^a

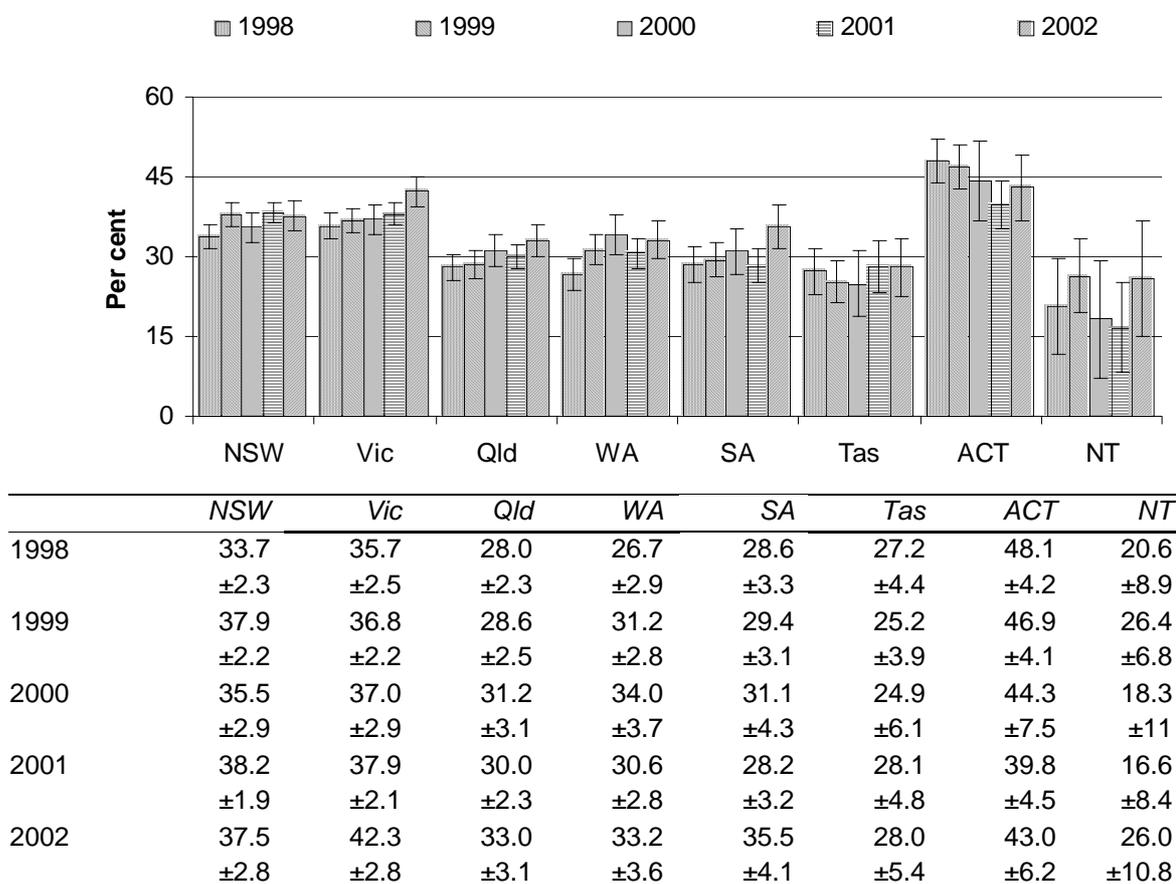


^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work and survey of Transition from Education and Work (unpublished).

The participation rate for 20–24 year olds was highest in the ACT (43.0 per cent) and lowest in the NT (26.0 per cent) in 2002. The participation rate for 20–24 year olds over time was relatively constant within NSW and Tasmania between 1998 and 2002, and increased in all other jurisdictions (figure B.4).

Figure B.4 **Participation in education and training by people aged 20–24 years^a**



^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work and survey of Transition from Education and Work (unpublished).

Participation in education, training and work

Research undertaken by bodies such as the Dusseldorp Skills Forum and the Australian Council for Educational Research has indicated that young people who are not participating full time in education, training, work or some combination of these activities are more likely to have difficulty in making a transition to full time employment by their mid-twenties. A full time participation measure has been developed to monitor the proportion of the population that is at risk of marginal participation (or nonparticipation) in the labour market. Young people are counted as participating full time if they are engaged in full time education or training, full time work, or a combination of both part time education or training and part time work.

Table B.3 shows that full time participation rates decline from age 15 years through to age 18 years in most jurisdictions, and remain stable from age 18 years through

to age 24 years. The full time participation rate for 15–24 year olds in 2002 was highest in the ACT (87.9 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (73.4 per cent).

Table B.3 Full time participation rates, 2002 (per cent)^{a, b}

Age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
15	98.4	98.4	95.6	97.6	97.2	98.9	100.0	100.0	97.7
95 per cent CI	±1.7	±1.8	±3.1	±2.8	±3.4	±2.7	..	..	±1.0
16	95.0	96.8	92.9	87.8	91.0	93.0	98.3	94.4	93.9
95 per cent CI	±2.8	±2.6	±4.2	±6.0	±5.9	±6.7	±3.2	±8.8	±1.6
17	89.9	94.0	78.0	82.9	93.2	88.0	93.3	81.0	88.0
95 per cent CI	±4.0	±3.6	±6.4	±6.7	±5.2	±8.3	±6.2	±16.9	±2.2
18	75.8	79.4	80.3	73.3	73.2	67.8	81.2	93.6	77.1
95 per cent CI	±5.7	±6.0	±6.2	±8.5	±8.9	±13.3	±9.6	±14.6	±2.9
19	81.5	83.1	76.3	73.4	70.7	75.2	87.9	91.2	79.2
95 per cent CI	±5.1	±5.2	±6.5	±8.1	±9.3	±12.3	±8.1	±18.9	±2.7
20	81.4	85.2	79.2	73.8	71.5	64.4	84.1	58.8	80.0
95 per cent CI	±4.9	±5.2	±6.3	±8.0	±9.3	±14.9	±9.8	±36.2	±2.7
21	77.5	82.7	74.6	77.5	75.4	56.2	89.9	78.6	77.9
95 per cent CI	±5.3	±5.3	±6.8	±8.0	±9.0	±14.7	±8.9	±17.3	±2.8
22	79.9	79.0	76.9	74.6	79.9	67.9	86.0	89.0	78.5
95 per cent CI	±5.3	±5.6	±6.7	±7.9	±8.4	±14.6	±9.7	±17.8	±2.8
23	74.7	83.5	73.2	77.4	76.3	58.2	85.2	91.9	77.1
95 per cent CI	±5.7	±5.3	±6.9	±7.6	±8.9	±15.0	±10.7	±12.8	±2.9
24	75.7	73.5	67.5	71.8	67.5	54.3	77.1	74.3	72.2
95 per cent CI	±5.8	±6.1	±7.4	±8.6	±10.0	±15.3	±11.4	±17.9	±3.1
15–24	82.9	85.2	79.4	78.9	79.6	73.4	87.9	86.1	82.1
95 per cent CI	±1.3	±1.3	±1.7	±2.0	±2.1	±3.2	±2.6	±5.1	±0.7

^a 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) refers to the 95 per cent CI associated with each point estimate. ^b Full time participation is defined as participation in full time education or training or full time work, or a combination of both part time education or training and part time work. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

School leaver destinations

Approximately 290 600 students left school in the year to May 2002 to work, attend university or VET institutions, or undertake combinations of work and education. Of these students, 28.4 per cent were early school leavers. Males were more likely to be early school leavers, making up 57.9 per cent of the total. Higher education institutions attracted around 94 100 school leavers in 2002, or 32.4 per cent of all school leavers. Institutes of TAFE attracted 61 300 school leavers (21.1 per cent). While 67.8 per cent of year 12 leavers went on to post-school education and training, only 31.0 per cent of early school leavers undertook any further study (table B.4).

Table B.4 School leaver destination (15–24 year olds), 2002^a

Type of institution attended in May 2002	Unit	Year 12 leavers			Early school leavers ^b			All school leavers		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Higher education ^c	%	45.3	44.8	45.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	31.2	33.7	32.4
TAFE institutes	%	20.0	17.6	18.8	34.5	16.4	26.9	24.6	17.3	21.1
Other study ^{d, e}	%	2.0	5.9	4.0	2.3	5.5	3.6	2.1	5.8	3.9
Not attending	%	32.6	31.7	32.2	62.3	78.2	69.0	42.1	43.2	42.6
Total ^f	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	'000	103.6	104.4	208.0	47.8	34.8	82.6	151.3	139.2	290.6

^a Data for people who attended school in 2001 and were not attending school in May 2002. ^b Those who left school earlier than year 12. ^c The estimates for male and female early school leavers have a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and are considered too unreliable for general use. ^d Includes business colleges, industry skills centres and other educational institutions. ^e The estimates of male and female year 12 leavers, and male, female and total early school leavers have relative standard errors of 25–50 per cent and need to be used with caution. ^f Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

Education enrolment experience

Nationally, approximately 2.6 million people aged 15–64 years applied to enrol in an educational institution in 2002. Of the people who applied to enrol, 2.4 million (91.8 per cent) were studying in 2002, while 5.1 per cent deferred study and 3.0 per cent were unable to gain placement (table B.5).

Table B.5 Applications to enrol in an educational institution, by people aged 15–64 years

	Unit	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Applied to enrol						
Studying in May	%	89.2	89.0	89.3	90.5	91.8
Gained placement but deferred study	%	7.3	7.4	7.3	6.4	5.1
Unable to gain placement ^a	%	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0
Study would lead to an educational qualification	%	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7
TAFE	%	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Other ^b	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Higher education	%	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
Study would not lead to a recognised qualification	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Total applied to enrol	'000	2 402.8	2 537.5	2 527.8	2 552.9	2 603.2
Did not apply to enrol	'000	9 938.1	9 945.1	10 124.9	10 235.4	10 323.6
Total^c	'000	12 340.9	12 482.6	12 652.7	12 788.3	12 926.8

^a Reasons included: the course was full; the course was cancelled; the applicant was not eligible/entry score was too low; the applicant applied too late; or other reasons. ^b Includes other educational institutions not separately listed. ^c Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (1999, 2000a, 2001b, 2002b, 2003c).

Educational attainment in Australia

An important objective of the education system is to improve the skill base of the population, with the benefit of improving worker productivity and facilitating economic growth and employment. Educational attainment of the labour force is used as a proxy indicator for the stock of skills. It understates the skill base, however, because it does not capture skills acquired through partially completed courses or courses not leading to a formal qualification.

There were 5.3 million people aged 15–64 years whose level of highest educational attainment was a nonschool qualification in 2002. Of this group, 43.4 per cent had a postgraduate degree, graduate diploma/graduate certificate or bachelor degree as their highest level of educational attainment. Of the 7.5 million people in this age group without nonschool qualifications, 34.1 per cent had completed the highest level of secondary school (ABS 2003c).

There were 4.4 million employed people whose level of highest educational attainment was a nonschool qualification in 2002, representing 48.3 per cent of employed people aged 15–64 years (ABS 2003c). People with a bachelor or higher degree were more likely to be employed (85.5 per cent), while people who did not complete secondary school were the least likely (56.5 per cent) (table B.6).

Table B.6 Level of highest educational attainment of people aged 15-64 years, by labour force status, 2002^{a, b}

Labour force status	Unit	Bachelor	Advanced	Certificate	Certificate	Year 11 or	Year 12 or	Total ^c
		degree or higher	diploma/ diploma	III or IV	I, II or NFD				below
Employed	%	85.5	78.5	83.1	61.8	71.1	56.5	70.3
Unemployed	%	2.4	4.0	3.6	8.4	5.4	6.2	4.8
Not in labour force	%	12.1	17.6	13.3	29.8	23.6	37.3	24.9
Total ^d	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	'000	2 296.1	949.4	1 911.1	129.7	2 565.7	4 954.0	12 806.0

NFD = not further defined. ^a At May. ^b School year level estimates include some people with certificate I and II qualifications. ^c Includes people who never attended school and people whose level of highest educational attainment could not be determined. ^d Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (2003c); ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

People employed as professionals were most likely to have completed a bachelor or higher degree as their level of highest educational attainment in 2002 (69.7 per cent), while the level of highest educational attainment for the majority of tradespeople and related workers was a certificate III or IV (56.1 per cent). People employed as clerical sales and service workers, intermediate production and transport workers, and labourers and related workers were most likely to have year 12 or below as their highest level of educational attainment (table B.7).

Table B.7 Level of highest educational attainment of employed persons aged 15–64 years, by occupation, 2002^{a, b}

<i>Occupation in current job</i>	<i>Bachelor degree or higher</i>	<i>Advanced diploma/ diploma</i>	<i>Certificate III or IV</i>	<i>Certificate I, II or NFD</i>	<i>Year 12</i>	<i>Year 11 or below</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total^c</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
Managers and administrators	31.4	10.1	16.6	0.7	15.7	25.6	100.0	660.6
Professionals	69.7	13.0	4.6	0.1	7.8	4.8	100.0	1699.5
Associate professionals	20.7	12.7	18.4	0.9	23.3	24.0	100.0	1065.4
Trades people and related workers	2.8	4.1	56.1	0.8	12.1	24.2	100.0	1162.6
Advanced clerical, sales and service workers	11.9	10.6	8.9	1.1	26.6	40.8	100.0	394.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10.9	8.9	12.3	1.5	30.6	35.8	100.0	1557.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	2.6	3.0	19.0	0.9	19.0	55.5	100.0	775.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	5.8	5.0	7.9	1.2	32.9	47.3	100.0	916.0
Labourers and related workers	3.4	3.2	12.7	1.1	20.2	59.5	100.0	833.0
Total	21.7	8.2	17.5	0.9	20.1	31.6	100.0	9065.7

NFD = not further defined. ^a At May. ^b School year level estimates include some people with Certificate I and II qualifications. ^c Includes people who never attended school and people whose level of highest educational attainment could not be determined.

Source: ABS (2003c); ABS survey of Education and Work (unpublished).

Efficiency

Comparing unit costs across jurisdictions

Comparing the unit costs of providing a particular service across jurisdictions can help to identify whether States or Territories have scope to improve their efficiency. Special characteristics within jurisdictions, however, mean it would be difficult for all jurisdictions to attain the same level of unit costs while achieving similar outcomes. One way of better understanding how special characteristics may affect costs is to compare the variations in the unit costs across jurisdictions for services that aim to achieve similar outcomes, such as government school education and VET (table B.8). The greater jurisdictional variation in the unit costs of VET

compared with those in schools raises questions about the likely causes. Further analysis would be necessary to identify, for example, whether the effects of scale or dispersion are greater for VET than for schools, or whether the quality of the services or the efficiency of service provision differs more.

Table B.8 Education institution recurrent unit costs, 2001-02^{a, b, c}

	<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>
<i>Government primary schools</i>										
In-school cost per FTE student ^d	\$	7 857	6 835	7 418	7 651	7 695	7 763	7 545	12 492	7 561
Difference from national average	%	3.9	-9.6	-1.9	1.2	1.8	2.7	-0.2	65.2	–
<i>Government secondary schools</i>										
In-school cost per FTE student ^d	\$	10 199	9 174	9 330	10 307	10 134	9 497	10 775	17 770	9 856
Difference from national average	%	3.5	-6.9	-5.3	4.6	2.8	-3.6	9.3	80.3	–
<i>VET^e</i>										
Cost per adjusted annual curriculum hour	\$	13.57	11.16	13.77	14.31	13.89	14.00	13.69	22.59	13.14
Difference from national average	%	3.3	-15.1	4.8	8.9	5.7	6.6	4.2	71.9	–

FTE = Full time equivalent. ^a Based on accrual data. ^b A notional user cost of capital based on 8 per cent of 'total written down value of capital assets as at 30 June 2002' is applied to all jurisdictions. ^c Schools data include payroll tax estimates for WA and the ACT; VET data include payroll tax estimates for the ACT to achieve greater comparability across jurisdictions. ^d Schools data are total government expenditure on government schools divided by average FTE student population in 2001 and 2002. ^e VET data are based on the 2002 calendar year. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: tables 3A.7 and 4A.18.

Unit cost differences across education sectors should be used as a starting point for further analysis, rather than interpreted in isolation from the outcomes and outputs of the service areas (see chapters 3 and 4). Further, comparing the performance of education sectors requires a cross-sectoral approach to measuring and classifying educational participation and attainment. Considerable attention is being given to cross-sectoral measurement issues, with the establishment of the National Centre for Education and Training Statistics (within the ABS) and the introduction of the Australian Standard Classification of Education.

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3 School education

This chapter focuses on performance information — equity, effectiveness and efficiency — for government funded school education in Australia. Reporting relates to government funding only, not to the full cost to the community of providing school education. Descriptive information and performance indicators are generally available for:

- government primary and secondary schools
- non-government primary and secondary schools
- school education as a whole (government and non-government primary and secondary schools).

Schooling aims to provide education for all young people. The main purposes of school education are to assist students in:

- attaining knowledge, skills and understanding in key learning areas
- developing their talents, capacities, self-confidence, self-esteem and respect for others
- developing their capacity to contribute to Australia’s social, cultural and economic development.

This year, the chapter has been enhanced by:

- including nationally comparable school education learning outcomes for writing (additional to reading and numeracy)
- including medium socioeconomic deciles for year 12 estimated completion rates (additional to high and low deciles)
- improving the comparability of per person expenditure data by including a notional user cost of capital as a component of unit costs for all jurisdictions.

Section 3.1 contains a profile of school education in Australia, while recent policy developments are outlined in section 3.2. These two sections provide the context for assessing performance indicators in the subsequent sections. Section 3.3 includes the framework of performance indicators for school education, and section 3.4 presents and discusses the available data relating to this framework. In section 3.5, future directions in the development and reporting of performance indicators for

school education are discussed. The chapter concludes with jurisdictions' comments in section 3.6 and definitions of terms in section 3.7.

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for chapter 3 are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report. The files are provided in Microsoft Excel 97 format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach3A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach3A.pdf.

Supporting tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 3A.3 is table 3 in the electronic files). These files can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.htm/). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details inside the front cover of the Report).

3.1 Profile of school education

Service overview

Schools are the institutions within which organised school education takes place. They are differentiated by the type and level of education they provide, their ownership and management, and the characteristics of their student body. The formal statistical definition of schools used for this chapter is:

... an establishment that satisfies all of the following criteria:

- its major activity is the provision of full time day primary, secondary or special school education or primary or secondary distance education
- it is headed by a principal (or equivalent) responsible for its internal operation
- it is possible for students to enrol and be active in a course of study for a minimum of four continuous weeks (excluding breaks for school vacations). (ABS 2003a)

Student performance can be affected by factors that may be partly or totally outside the influence of the school system, such as student commitment, family environment (including wealth, parents' educational attainment and support for the child) and the proximity of the school to other educational facilities. It is beyond the scope of this Report to consider the effect of all factors, but this section provides some context for the performance information presented later in the chapter. Further information is provided in appendix A.

Roles and responsibilities

The State and Territory governments have constitutional responsibility to ensure the delivery of schooling to all children of school age. They determine curricula, regulate school activities and provide most of the funding. State and Territory governments are directly responsible for the administration of government schools, for which they provide the majority of government expenditure. Non-government schools operate under conditions determined by State and Territory government registration authorities and receive significant Australian, State and Territory government funding.

The Australian Government funds government and non-government schools through specific purpose payments. The Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) — comprising Australian, State and Territory, and New Zealand education ministers — is the principal forum for developing national priorities and strategies for schooling.

Funding

Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on school education was \$25.3 billion in 2001-02 (table 3.1). Expenditure on government schools was \$20.2 billion, or 80.1 per cent of the total. Government schools account for most of the expenditure by State and Territory governments, but these governments also contribute to the funding of non-government schools and provide services used by both government and non-government schools. More information, including on Australian Government spending on Indigenous specific programs, can be found in tables 3A.5 and 3A.6.

Nationally, State and Territory governments provided 91.2 per cent of total government recurrent expenditure on government schools in 2001-02, and the Australian Government provided 8.8 per cent. In contrast, government expenditure on non-government schools in that year was mainly provided by the Australian Government (71.8 per cent), with States and Territories providing 28.2 per cent (table 3.1).

The expenditure in this Report is based on accrual accounting and is not comparable with expenditure in reports up to and including the 2001 Report (in which expenditure was based on cash accounting). Further, the expenditure reported in table 3.1 is recurrent expenditure, which cannot be compared to the expenditure reported in the 2003 Report, which included capital for the Australian Government and excluded notional user cost of capital for States and Territories (that is, not truly recurrent expenditure). (For comparative purposes, table 3A.8 includes expenditure

for 2001-02 calculated on the previous basis.) These changes mean that the reported expenditure by the Australian Government on both government schools and all schools will be lower than in previous years and expenditure by State and Territory governments on government schools and all schools will be higher.

Some data are presented on government funding of non-government schools. Caution needs to be taken in comparing data on the relative efficiency of government and non-government schools because governments provide only part of the funding for non-government schools. Governments provided 57 per cent of non-government school funding in 2000, with the remaining 43 per cent sourced from private fees and fundraising (MCEETYA 2002a, p. 181).

Table 3.1 Government recurrent expenditure on school education, 2001-02 (\$ million)^{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>
Government schools									
Australian	590	404	354	182	135	49	26	35	1 776
States and Territories	6 331	4 014	3 430	1 950	1 460	525	336	413	18 460
Total	6 921	4 418	3 784	2 132	1 595	574	362	449	20 235
Non-government schools									
Australian	1 201	938	654	359	271	72	75	43	3 612
States and Territories	511	283	279	169	93	31	30	25	1 422
Total	1 712	1 221	934	528	364	103	105	68	5 034
All schools									
Australian	1 790	1 342	1 009	541	406	121	101	78	5 388
States and Territories	6 843	4 298	3 709	2 119	1 553	556	366	438	19 882
Total	8 633	5 639	4 718	2 660	1 959	677	466	516	25 270

^a See notes to table 3A.8 for definitions and other data caveats. Data presented here are expenditure, including notional user cost of capital and excluding capital grants (which equates to recurrent expenditure). Table 3A.8 provides expenditure excluding notional user cost of capital and including capital grants (which equates to expenditure that is not truly recurrent), consistent with previous years' reporting, for comparative purposes. ^b Based on accrual accounting.

Source: MCEETYA (2003b) (unpublished); Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished); Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.8.

Size and scope

Descriptive information on the numbers of students, staff and schools can be found in tables 3A.1–3A.4.

Structure

The structure of school education varies across States and Territories. These differences can influence the interpretation of data presented under common classifications. Formal schooling consists of six to seven years of primary school education followed by five to six years of secondary school education, depending on the State or Territory (figure 3.1). All States and Territories divide school education into compulsory and noncompulsory components based on age, not grade. School education is compulsory in all States and Territories for people between 6 and 15 years of age (16 years of age in Tasmania).

Figure 3.1 **Structure of primary and secondary schooling, 2002**

Level	NSW, Vic, Tas, ACT	WA, SA, NT ^a	Qld ^b
Year 12	SECONDARY	SECONDARY	SECONDARY
Year 11			
Year 10			
Year 9			
Year 8			
Year 7			
Year 6	PRIMARY	PRIMARY	PRIMARY
Year 5			
Year 4			
Year 3			
Year 2			
Year 1			
Pre-year 1	Kindergarten (NSW, ACT) Preparatory (Vic, Tas)	Pre-primary (WA) Reception (SA) ^c Transition (NT) ^d	

^a In some places in the NT, secondary schooling begins at year 7. ^b Pre-year 1 is not included in the pattern of study in Queensland. In 2003-04, Queensland will be conducting a trial to consider alternative approaches to school starting ages. ^c SA has an intake for each term. ^d The NT has an intake for terms 1–3.

Source: Adapted from MCEETYA (unpublished).

Schools

At the beginning of August 2002, there were 9632 schools in Australia. The majority of schools were government owned and managed (72.4 per cent) (table 3.2). Settlement patterns (population dispersion), the age distribution of the population, and educational policy influence the distribution of schools by size and level in different jurisdictions. For school education as a whole in 2002, the NT had

the highest proportion of very small primary schools (those with 20 or fewer students) (18.1 per cent) and the highest proportion of secondary schools with 300 or fewer students (31.6 per cent). Nationally, 61.5 per cent of all secondary schools enrolled over 600 students (table 3A.11). A breakdown of primary and secondary schools by size for government, non-government and all schools is reported in tables 3A.9, 3A.10 and 3A.11 respectively.

Table 3.2 Summary of school characteristics, August 2002

	<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>
Government schools (no.)									
Primary	1 650	1 230	976	519	438	141	66	89	5 109
Combined ^a	64	53	81	90	79	26	3	45	441
Secondary	393	261	186	96	73	39	22	11	1 081
Special schools ^b	104	79	48	70	20	8	4	5	338
Total	2 211	1 623	1 291	775	610	214	95	150	6 969
Non-government schools (no.)									
Primary	522	446	243	154	117	32	27	16	1 557
Combined ^a	206	134	113	89	58	26	9	9	644
Secondary	145	101	77	40	22	7	6	8	406
Special schools ^b	31	16	2	2	3	1	1	0	56
Total	904	697	435	285	200	66	43	33	2 663
All schools (no.)									
Primary	2 172	1 676	1 219	673	555	173	93	105	6 666
Combined ^a	270	187	194	179	137	52	12	54	1 085
Secondary	538	362	263	136	95	46	28	19	1 487
Special schools ^b	135	95	50	72	23	9	5	5	394
Total	3 115	2 320	1 726	1 060	810	280	138	183	9 632
Proportion of schools that are government schools (%)									
Primary	76.0	73.4	80.1	77.1	78.9	81.5	71.0	84.8	76.6
Combined ^a	23.7	28.3	41.8	50.3	57.7	50.0	25.0	83.3	40.6
Secondary	73.0	72.1	70.7	70.6	76.8	84.8	78.6	57.9	72.7
Special schools ^b	77.0	83.2	96.0	97.2	87.0	88.9	80.0	100.0	85.8
All schools	71.0	70.0	74.8	73.1	75.3	76.4	68.8	82.0	72.4
Proportion of primary schools (%)									
Government	74.6	75.8	75.6	67.0	71.8	65.9	69.5	59.3	73.3
Non-government	57.7	64.0	55.9	54.0	58.5	48.5	62.8	48.5	58.5
All schools	69.7	72.2	70.6	63.5	68.5	61.8	67.4	57.4	69.2

^a Combined primary and secondary schools. ^b Special schools provide special instruction for students with physical or intellectual disabilities and students with social problems.

Source: ABS (2003a); tables 3A.1, 3A.2 and 3A.3.

Student body

There were 3.3 million full time equivalent student enrolments in primary and secondary schools in August 2002 (table 3.3). The proportion of full time equivalent

students enrolled in government schools was greater in primary schools (72.0 per cent) than in secondary schools (63.4 per cent). The proportion of full time equivalent students in government schools was highest in the NT (77.1 per cent) and lowest in the ACT (61.5 per cent).

Differences in schooling structures influence enrolment patterns. Primary school education in Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, for example, includes year 7 whereas all other jurisdictions include year 7 in secondary school. As a result, the proportion of students enrolled in primary school education would be expected to be higher in the former jurisdictions than in others (table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Full time equivalent student enrolments, August 2002^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total full time equivalent student enrolments at level of education ('000)									
Primary schools	629.5	457.1	377.1	206.2	158.6	46.7	32.3	25.2	1 932.6
Secondary schools	476.7	359.6	244.5	130.2	93.8	37.2	28.3	12.0	1 382.3
All schools	1 106.3	816.6	621.5	336.4	252.4	83.9	60.7	37.2	3 314.9
Proportion of full time equivalent students who were enrolled in government schools (%)									
Primary schools	71.4	69.4	75.5	73.5	70.7	77.8	64.8	80.4	72.0
Secondary schools	64.0	60.7	64.4	63.7	65.3	71.6	57.7	70.1	63.4
All schools	68.2	65.5	71.1	69.7	68.7	75.0	61.5	77.1	68.4
Proportion of full time equivalent students who were female (all schools) (%)									
Primary schools	48.6	48.6	48.7	48.4	48.6	48.7	48.7	48.8	48.6
Secondary schools	49.7	49.9	49.6	49.4	50.0	50.4	49.1	49.3	49.7
All schools	49.1	49.2	49.0	48.8	49.1	49.5	48.9	49.0	49.1
Proportion of full time equivalent students who were enrolled in primary education (%)									
Government schools	59.5	59.2	64.4	64.6	64.7	57.7	56.1	70.7	61.4
Non-government schools	51.2	49.7	51.5	53.6	58.8	49.5	48.7	57.9	51.6
All schools	56.9	56.0	60.7	61.3	62.8	55.6	53.3	67.8	58.3

^a Students enrolled in special schools are included in this table, with special school students of primary school age included in the primary figures and those of secondary school age included in the secondary figures.

Source: ABS (2003a); tables 3A.1, 3A.2 and 3A.3.

Total full time student enrolments in schools in Australia were relatively stable over the five years to 2002 — up by about 0.8 per cent each year between August 1998 and August 2002. Enrolments in individual jurisdictions grew at different rates, with total enrolments increasing by 1.6 per cent each year in WA and declining by 0.5 per cent each year in Tasmania (table 3A.13).

The proportion of full time students enrolled in non-government schools increased between 1998 and 2002 in all States and Territories except Tasmania. Total non-government school enrolments expanded by an average of 2.2 per cent per year, while the expansion in full time government school enrolments was 0.2 per cent per year (table 3A.13). The expansion of full time enrolments in

non-government schools, however, was from a lower base than that for government schools. In absolute terms, full time students in government schools increased from 2 239 375 in 1998 to 2 257 337 in 2002. Full time students in non-government schools increased from 959 280 in 1998 to 1 044 439 in 2002 (table 3A.12).

Part time secondary students form a significant proportion of enrolments in some jurisdictions. Part time courses are available to secondary students, including mature age students attending colleges and those studying years 11 or 12 short courses (lasting five to 22 weeks).

The proportion of secondary school students who were enrolled part time in 2002 varied considerably across jurisdictions, partly because jurisdictions' education authorities have different policy and organisational arrangements for part time study. The number of part time courses available also varied considerably across jurisdictions. In 2002, the NT had the highest proportion of part time government secondary school students (12.5 per cent) and the ACT had the lowest (0.1 per cent) in 2002 (table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Part time secondary school students in government schools

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Part time secondary school students in government schools (no.) ^a									
1998	3 029	2 044	4 276	4 157	5 909	2 607	10	961	22 993
1999	3 323	2 495	4 063	4 199	6 545	3 203	6	1 032	24 866
2000	3 638	2 489	3 868	4 154	7 015	3 538	7	977	25 686
2001	2 809	2 827	3 930	4 948	6 932	2 853	3	1 006	25 308
2002	2 455	3 029	4 096	4 880	7 099	2 684	10	1 052	25 305
Proportion of secondary school students in government schools who were part time students (%)									
1998	1.0	0.9	2.8	4.8	9.2	8.7	0.1	10.9	2.6
1999	1.1	1.1	2.6	4.8	9.9	10.7	–	11.6	2.8
2000	1.2	1.1	2.5	4.8	10.7	12.0	–	10.9	2.9
2001	0.9	1.3	2.5	5.7	10.6	10.0	–	11.3	2.8
2002	0.8	1.4	2.6	5.9	11.6	10.1	0.1	12.5	2.9

^a Absolute number of part time secondary students (not full time equivalent). – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2003a); table 3A.1.

Special needs groups

Certain groups of students in school education have been identified as having special needs. These special needs groups include:

- Indigenous students
- students from language backgrounds other than English (LBOTE)
- students with disabilities

-
- geographically remote students
 - students from families of low socioeconomic status.

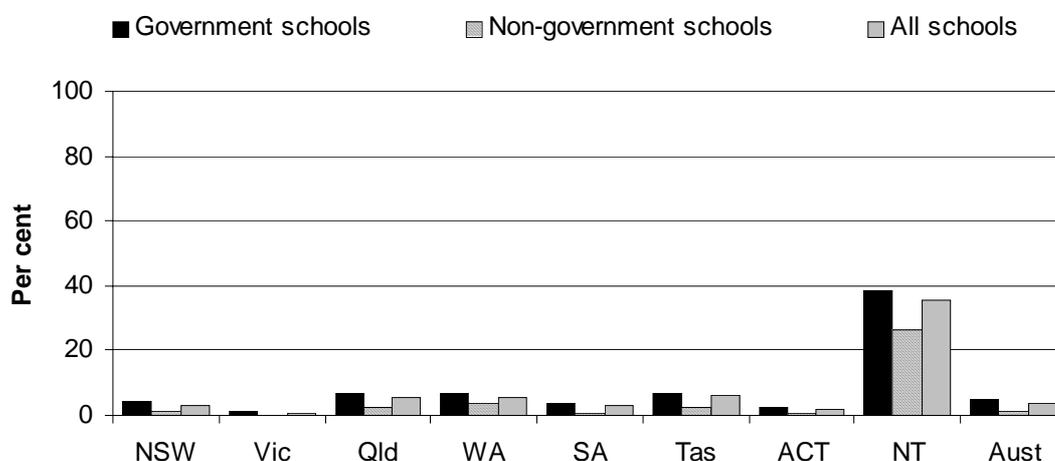
Government schools provide education for a high proportion of students from special needs groups. In 2002, 87.5 per cent of Indigenous students and 82.0 per cent of students with disabilities, for example, attended government schools (tables 3A.14 and 3A.16). This chapter reports on the proportions of Indigenous students, LBOTE students, students with disabilities and students who are geographically remote. Care needs to be taken in interpreting this information because some definitions of ‘special needs’ students differ across States and Territories.

Indigenous students

The proportion of full time Indigenous students in NT schools was 35.8 per cent in 2002, far higher than the proportion in any other jurisdiction. The jurisdictions with the next highest proportions of full time Indigenous students were Tasmania and WA (5.9 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively) (figure 3.2). In absolute terms, NSW (36 161) and Queensland (33 501) had the largest numbers of full time Indigenous students, together accounting for 57.3 per cent of all Indigenous students enrolled in Australian schools (table 3A.14). Table 3A.14 provides additional information on Indigenous enrolments.

In all jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous students was higher in government schools than in non-government schools. Nationally, the proportion of Indigenous students was 4.7 per cent for government schools and 1.5 per cent for non-government schools (figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 Indigenous students as a proportion of all students, 2002^a



	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Government schools	4.4	1.1	6.6	6.9	3.8	7.0	2.3	38.5	4.7
Non-government schools	0.9	0.2	2.4	3.4	0.8	2.5	0.8	26.6	1.5
All schools	3.3	0.8	5.4	5.8	2.8	5.9	1.7	35.8	3.7

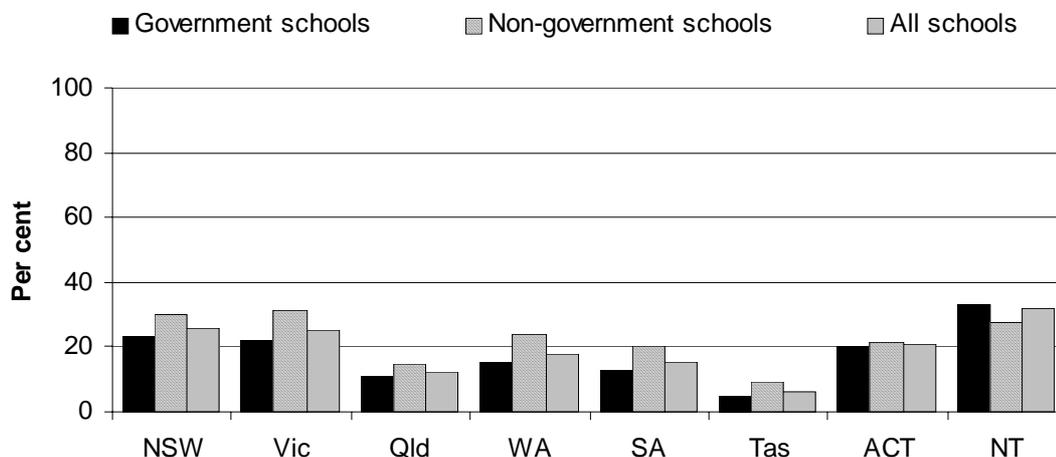
^a Full time students.

Source: ABS (2003a); table 3A.14.

LBOTE students

Figure 3.3 shows proportions of LBOTE students based on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2001 Census of Population and Housing. In figure 3.3, students are counted as having a language background other than English if their home language is not English or if they (or at least one parent) were born in a non-English speaking country. Non-government schools had a higher proportion of LBOTE students than government schools in all jurisdictions except the NT. Across school education as a whole, the NT had the highest proportion of LBOTE students (31.8 per cent) in 2001 (which is influenced by the inclusion of Indigenous students whose home language is not English in the definition of LBOTE students). New South Wales and Victoria also had relatively high proportions of LBOTE students (25.6 per cent and 25.3 per cent respectively), while Tasmania had the lowest proportion (5.9 per cent) (figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Students from language background other than English as a proportion of all students, 2001



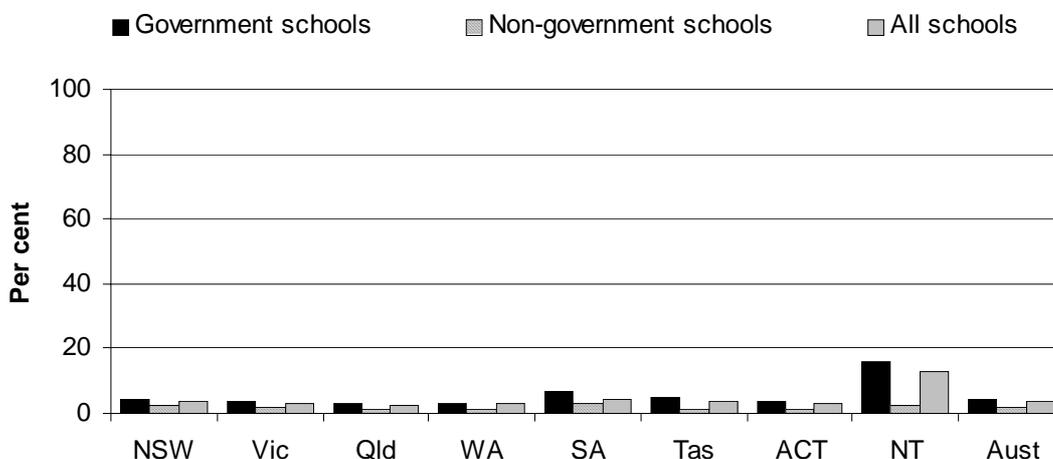
Source: Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished) based on the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing; table 3A.15.

Students with disabilities

Students with disabilities are educated in both mainstream and special schools. In figure 3.4, students with disabilities were those students who satisfied the criteria for enrolment in special education services provided in the State or Territory in which they were enrolled. These criteria vary across jurisdictions. Criteria relating to social or emotional impairment, for example, exist in some jurisdictions (such as NSW) but not others (such as the ACT). The NT had the highest proportion (13.0 per cent) of students with disabilities in 2002, while Queensland had the lowest proportion (2.6 per cent) (figure 3.4).

Nationally, the proportion of students with disabilities was around twice as high in government schools compared with non-government schools. The proportion of students with disabilities was around three times as high in government schools compared with non-government schools in the ACT, and around six times as high in government schools compared with non-government schools in the NT.

Figure 3.4 **Students with disabilities as a proportion of all students, 2002**



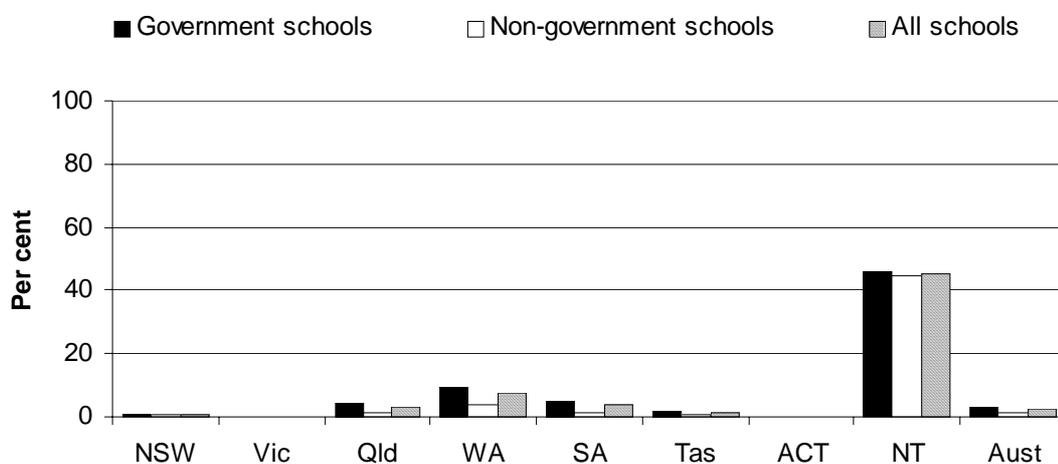
Source: Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished); table 3A.16.

Geographically remote students¹

Data on geographically remote students are calculated using the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification, which is consistent with that agreed in principle by education ministers for nationally comparable reporting of the outcomes of schooling. The NT had by far the highest proportion (45.5 per cent) of students attending schools in remote areas in 2002, while WA had the next highest proportion (7.7 per cent) for all schools. Victoria had the lowest proportion (0.1 per cent) for all schools (figure 3.5). (The ACT has no remote areas.) Nationally, the proportion of students enrolled in schools in remote areas was more than twice as high in government schools compared with non-government schools. Table 3A.17 includes data relating to metropolitan and provincial areas, as well as remote areas (see section 3.7 for definitions of remoteness and other geographic classifications).

¹ To investigate the possibility that these data may understate the proportion of students in remote areas as a result of relying on school location rather than students' home location, the 2001 data were compared with data derived from the 2001 Census. The two data sets were found to be similar, except that Tasmania had about one third more remote area students in the Census data. This result may be indicative for the 2003 data.

Figure 3.5 **Students attending schools in remote areas as a proportion of all students, 2002**



	<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>
Government schools	0.8	0.2	4.2	9.3	5.2	1.7	..	45.8	3.1
Non-government schools	0.4	–	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.6	..	44.5	1.2
All schools	0.7	0.1	3.4	7.7	4.0	1.4	..	45.5	2.5

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

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished); table 3A.17.

3.2 Policy developments in school education

State/Territory grants funding arrangements

The next schools funding quadrennium is due to commence in 2005. Ministers agreed that negotiations on the next funding quadrennium will commence as soon as possible. Negotiations will relate to:

- the new States grants legislation and the Associated States Grants Agreement
- the new Indigenous education targeted assistance legislation and associated Indigenous Education Strategic Initiatives Program Agreement
- the administrative guidelines associated with the new States grants legislation and the new Indigenous education targeted assistance legislation.

3.3 Framework of performance indicators

This chapter provides performance indicators on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of government expenditure on all schools in Australia. It does not compare the efficiency of government and non-government schools. Governments own and operate government schools, and have a direct interest in the equity, efficiency and effectiveness of their operation. In addition, governments are committed to providing access to education for all students. Box 3.1 shows the national goals for schooling, as endorsed by MCEETYA.

Box 3.1 National goals for schooling in the 21st century

The Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs endorsed in April 1999 the following set of national goals for school education.

Preamble

Australia's future depends upon each citizen having the necessary knowledge, understanding, skills and values for a productive and rewarding life in an educated, just and open society. High quality schooling is central to achieving this vision.

This statement of national goals for schooling provides broad directions to guide schools and education authorities in securing these outcomes for students.

It acknowledges the capacity of all young people to learn, and the role of schooling in developing that capacity. It also acknowledges the role of parents as the first educators of their children and the central role of teachers in the learning process.

Schooling provides a foundation for young Australians' intellectual, physical, social, moral, spiritual and aesthetic development. By providing a supportive and nurturing environment, schooling contributes to the development of students' sense of self-worth, enthusiasm for learning and optimism for the future.

Governments set the public policies that foster the pursuit of excellence, enable a diverse range of educational choices and aspirations, safeguard the entitlement of all young people to high quality schooling, promote the economic use of public resources, and uphold the contribution of schooling to a socially cohesive and culturally rich society.

Common and agreed goals for schooling establish a foundation for action among State and Territory governments with their constitutional responsibility for schooling, the Australian Government, non-government school authorities and all those who seek the best possible educational outcomes for young Australians, to improve the quality of schooling nationally.

The achievement of these common and agreed national goals entails a commitment to collaboration for the purposes of:

- further strengthening schools as learning communities where teachers, students and their families work in partnership with business, industry and the wider community;

(Continued on next page)

Box 3.1 (Continued)

- enhancing the status and quality of the teaching profession;
- continuing to develop curriculum and related systems of assessment, accreditation and credentialling that promote quality and are nationally recognised and valued; and
- increasing public confidence in school education through explicit and defensible standards that guide improvement in students' levels of educational achievement and through which the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of schooling can be measured and evaluated.

These national goals provide a basis for investment in schooling to enable all young people to engage effectively with an increasingly complex world. This world will be characterised by advances in information and communication technologies, population diversity arising from international mobility and migration, and complex environmental and social challenges.

The achievement of the national goals for schooling will assist young people to contribute to Australia's social, cultural and economic development in local and global contexts. Their achievement will also assist young people to develop a disposition towards learning throughout their lives so that they can exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens of Australia.

Goals

1. Schooling should develop fully the talents and capacities of all students. In particular, when students leave schools they should:

- 1.1 have the capacity for, and skills in, analysis and problem solving and the ability to communicate ideas and information, to plan and organise activities and to collaborate with others;
- 1.2 have qualities of self-confidence, optimism, high self-esteem, and a commitment to personal excellence as a basis for their potential life roles as family, community and workforce members;
- 1.3 have the capacity to exercise judgment and responsibility in matters of morality, ethics and social justice, and the capacity to make sense of their world, to think about how things got to be the way they are, to make rational and informed decisions about their own lives and to accept responsibility for their own actions;
- 1.4 be active and informed citizens with an understanding and appreciation of Australia's system of government and civic life;
- 1.5 have employment related skills and an understanding of the work environment, career options and pathways as a foundation for, and positive attitudes towards, vocational education and training, further education, employment and life-long learning;
- 1.6 be confident, creative and productive users of new technologies, particularly information and communication technologies, and understand the impact of those technologies on society;

(Continued on next page)

Box 3.1 (Continued)

1.7 have an understanding of, and concern for, stewardship of the natural environment, and the knowledge and skills to contribute to ecologically sustainable development; and

1.8 have the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to establish and maintain a healthy lifestyle, and for the creative and satisfying use of leisure time.

2. In terms of curriculum, students should have:

2.1 attained high standards of knowledge, skills and understanding through a comprehensive and balanced curriculum in the compulsory years of schooling encompassing the agreed eight key learning areas:

- the arts
- English
- health and physical education
- languages other than English
- mathematics
- science
- studies of society and environment
- technology

and the interrelationships between them;

2.2 attained the skills of numeracy and English literacy, such that every student should be numerate, able to read, write, spell and communicate at an appropriate level;

2.3 participated in programs of vocational learning during the compulsory years and have had access to vocational education and training programs as part of their senior secondary studies; and

2.4 participated in programs and activities which foster and develop enterprise skills, including those skills which will allow them maximum flexibility and adaptability in the future.

3. Schooling should be socially just, so that:

3.1 students' outcomes from schooling are free from the effects of negative forms of discrimination based on sex, language, culture and ethnicity, religion or disability; and of differences arising from students' socioeconomic background or geographic location;

3.2 the learning outcomes of educationally disadvantaged students improve and, over time, match those of other students;

3.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students have equitable access to, and opportunities in, schooling so that their learning outcomes improve and, over time, match those of other students;

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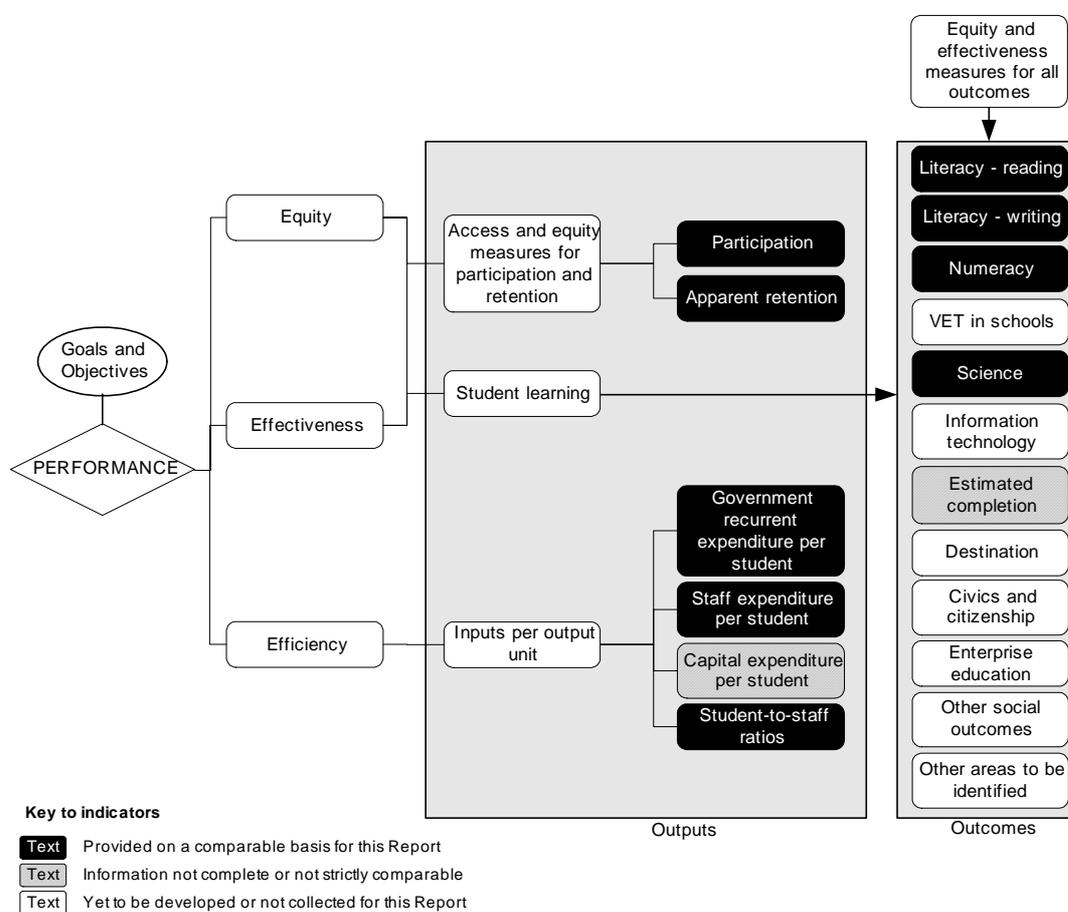
Box 3.1 (Continued)

- 3.4 all students understand and acknowledge the value of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures to Australian society and possess the knowledge, skills and understanding to contribute to, and benefit from, reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians;
- 3.5 all students understand and acknowledge the value of cultural and linguistic diversity, and possess the knowledge, skills and understanding to contribute to, and benefit from, such diversity in the Australian community and internationally; and
- 3.6 all students have access to the high quality education necessary to enable the completion of school education to year 12 or its vocational equivalent and that provides clear and recognised pathways to employment and further education and training.

Source: Adapted from MCEETYA (1999).

The performance of school education is reported against the indicator framework in figure 3.6. This framework is consistent with the national goals for schooling (box 3.1). For the 2004 Report, the framework has been revised to provide information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and to distinguish the outputs and outcomes of government services for school education. This approach is consistent with the revised general performance indicator framework and service process diagram in chapter 1 (figures 1.2 and 1.3) that have been agreed by the Steering Committee.

Figure 3.6 Performance indicators for all schools



3.4 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts and locations influence the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of school education services. Appendix A contains short statistical profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 3.6). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

The effectiveness indicators for school education in this chapter are based on the achievement of the national goals for schooling. Access and equity objectives of school education can be assessed by comparing outcomes for special needs groups, such as Indigenous and LBOTE students, to those for all students through indicators

such as reading and writing literacy, numeracy, completion rates, apparent retention rates and age participation rates. Outcomes are compared for special needs groups for available indicators where possible.

Outputs

Equity and effectiveness

Access and equity measures for school education participation and retention are reported.

Participation

The participation rate of 15–19 year olds measures the number of full time school students in that age group, as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age. Care needs be taken in interpreting participation rates in school education because rates are influenced by jurisdictional differences in:

- compulsory school age, year and age/grade structures
- other options for delivering post-compulsory education and training — for example, work-based training and enrolment in technical and further education (TAFE) delivered programs
- the extent of part time enrolment in schools (table 3.4).

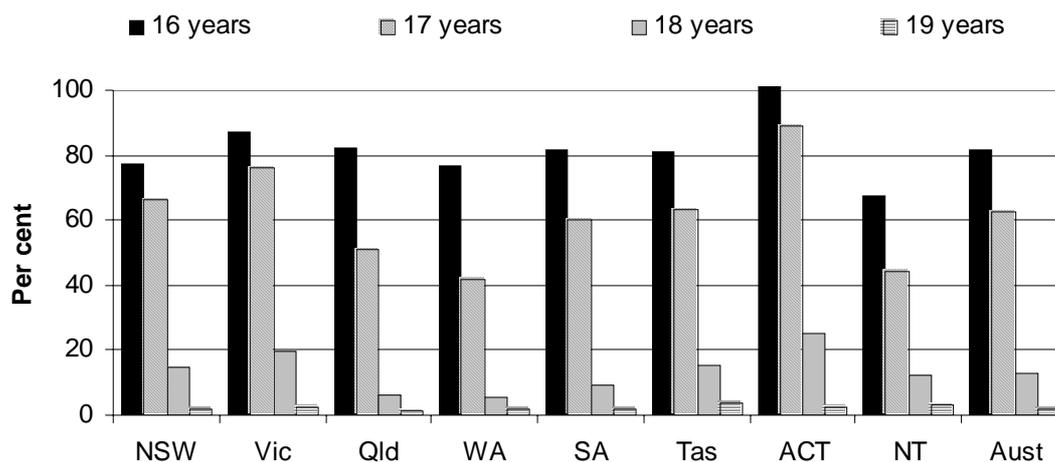
Further, the higher participation rates in the ACT are partly a result of the enrolment in the ACT of NSW residents from surrounding areas. The participation rate in school may understate the extent of participation in post-compulsory education for these reasons. An alternative participation indicator that accounts for some of these factors is reported in the Education preface.

Nationally, 50.0 per cent of 15–19 year olds were enrolled in schools in 2002 (table 3A.30). Participation rates varied by jurisdiction, age and gender.

- The ACT had the highest overall participation rate of 15–19 year olds (61.4 per cent) and the NT had the lowest rate (40.9 per cent).
- Participation rates for females were 0.9–2.5 percentage points higher than those for males in all jurisdictions except the ACT, where male participation was 0.3 percentage points higher than female participation.
- Participation rates declined significantly as students exceeded the maximum compulsory school age (16 years for Tasmania and 15 years for other jurisdictions) (figure 3.7).

Participation rates in the ACT in 2002, as in the past, were higher than those in other jurisdictions for all ages except 19 year olds, for whom Tasmania had the highest rate (3.5 per cent).

Figure 3.7 **School participation rates, by age of students, all schools, 2002^{a, b}**



^a Proportion of the population who were not of compulsory school age but who were enrolled as full time students in August 2002. ^b School is compulsory for 16 year olds in Tasmania.

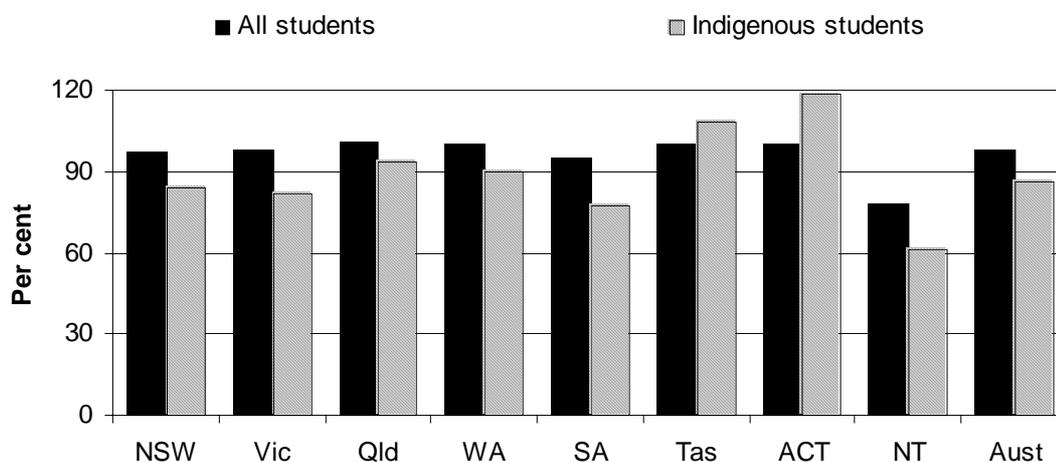
Source: ABS (2003a); table 3A.30.

Apparent retention

Apparent retention rates estimate the percentage of full time students who continue from a specified year level to a higher year level. The term ‘apparent’ is used because no adjustments are made for migration, student movements between jurisdictions or students repeating year levels. Apparent retention rates from the commencement of secondary school to year 10 and from year 10 to year 12 are shown in figures 3.8 and 3.9 respectively.

Apparent rates of retention from the commencement of secondary school to year 10 provide one measure of the equity of outcomes for Indigenous students. Apparent retention rates for all students were commonly 95–100 per cent in 2002, with a national proportion of 98.1 (figure 3.8). High rates are to be expected because normal year level progression means students in year 10 are generally of an age at which schooling is compulsory. Rates for Indigenous students, however, were considerably lower than those for all students in all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the ACT. The national retention rate for Indigenous students was 86.4 per cent, or 11.7 percentage points lower than that for all students.

Figure 3.8 **Apparent rates of retention from year 7 or 8 to year 10, full time secondary students, all schools, 2002^{a, b, c}**



^a Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between jurisdictions after the base year. ^b The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions, but particularly for SA, Tasmania and the NT where there is a high proportion of part time students (table 3.4). ^c Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, where around 50 per cent of Indigenous secondary students are ungraded (compared with an average of around 4 per cent for the rest of Australia). As a result, Indigenous apparent retention rates may misrepresent the retention of students in secondary schooling in the NT.

Source: ABS (2003a); table 3A.31.

The apparent rate of retention from year 10 to year 12 has been derived by expressing the number of full time school students enrolled in year 12 in 2002 as a proportion of the number of full time school students enrolled in year 10 in 2000. Progression to final years of schooling is influenced by a wide range of factors, including student perceptions of the benefits of schooling, the availability of employment and further educational alternatives, socioeconomic status and population movements.

Apparent retention to year 12 is a long standing measure that is presented as an indicator of the extent to which students progress to their final year of schooling. It has been consistently reported over time, but does not reflect factors such as:

- students repeating a year of education or returning to education after a period of absence and thus being included in the year 10 cohort in 2000 but not in the year 12 cohort in 2002
- differing enrolment policies across jurisdictions (which contribute to different age/grade structures)

-
- students enrolled in year 12 on a part time basis (table 3.4)
 - interstate movement of students
 - movement between the government school sector and the non-government school sector
 - impacts of migration and full fee paying overseas students
 - varying enrolment patterns in which students choose to complete their secondary schooling in TAFE institutes.

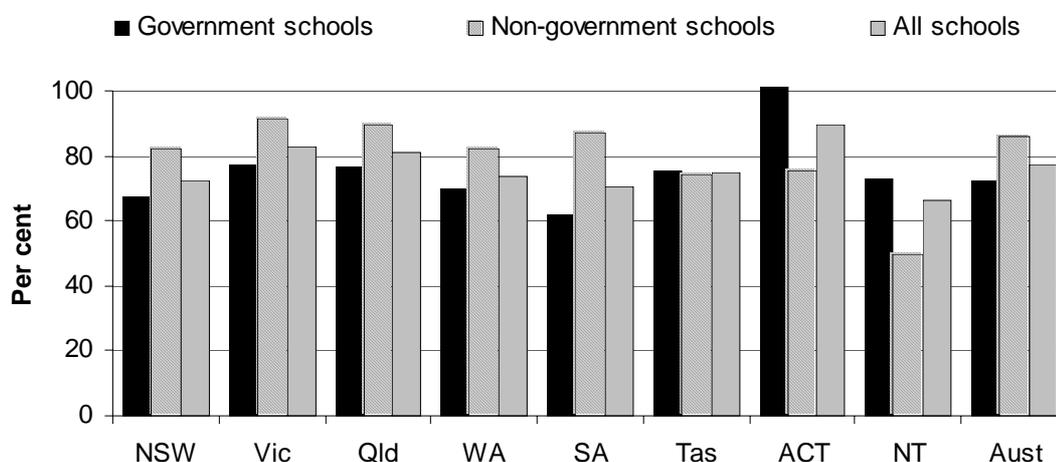
All these factors can combine to result in a year 12 cohort that is significantly different in composition from the corresponding year 10 cohort — for example:

- In SA, if part time students are included in the 2002 year 12 total, then the apparent retention rate becomes 87.9 per cent, compared with 70.6 per cent for full time students only (ABS 2001a, 2003a; table 3A.32).
- In NSW, a significant number of young people choose to complete their post-compulsory education in the TAFE system rather than continue at school. In 2002, 4718 students aged 15–19 years undertook their Higher School Certificate or other tertiary preparation studies in NSW through TAFE institutes (NSW Government, unpublished).

Work being undertaken to improve this measure is discussed in section 3.5.

Apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12 in all schools in 2002 ranged from 89.8 per cent in the ACT to 66.2 per cent in the NT. The apparent retention rates for government schools ranged from 101.1 per cent in the ACT to 61.9 per cent in SA (figure 3.9). One reason for the ACT rate exceeding 100 per cent is that a number of non-government schools in the ACT do not enrol students beyond year 10 and students thus need to change schools for years 11 and 12. This set-up has the effect of reducing the retention rate for non-government schools and increasing the retention rate for government schools.

Figure 3.9 Apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12, full time secondary students, 2002^{a, b}

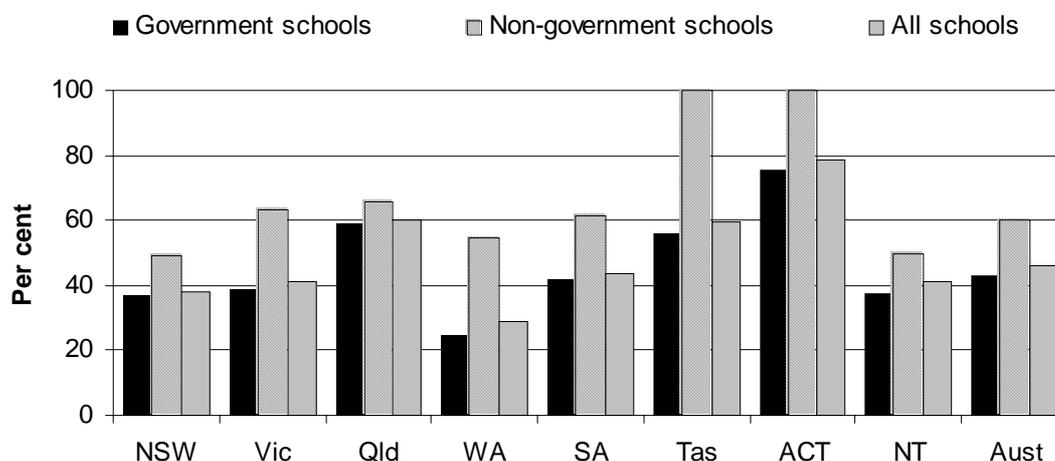


^a Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between government and non-government schools after the base year. ^b The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions, but particularly for SA, Tasmania and the NT where there is a high proportion of part time students (table 3.4).

Source: ABS (2003a); Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished); table 3A.32.

For all schools, apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12 for Indigenous students in 2002 ranged from 78.8 per cent in the ACT to 29.0 per cent in WA (figure 3.10). In interpreting this indicator, note that about 10–20 per cent of Indigenous students leave school before year 10 (figure 3.8) so are not included in the base year for retention from year 10 to year 12. Nationally, Indigenous retention from year 10 to year 12 for all schools in 2002 was 45.8 per cent (figure 3.10), or 31.2 percentage points lower than the rate for all students.

Figure 3.10 Apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12, Indigenous full time secondary students, 2002^{a, b, c}

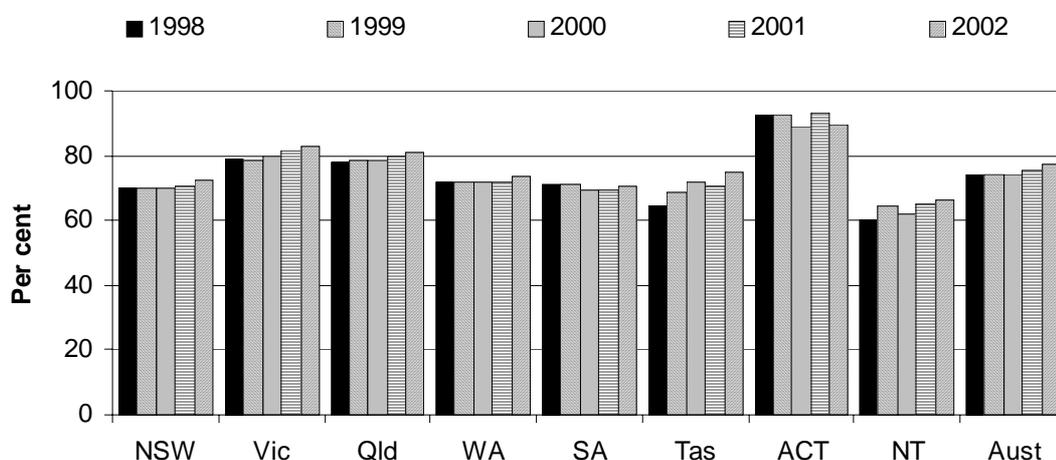


^a Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. ^b The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions, but particularly for SA, Tasmania and the NT where there is a high proportion of part time students (table 3.4). ^c Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, where around 50 per cent of Indigenous students are ungraded (compared with an average of around 4 per cent for the rest of Australia). As a result, Indigenous apparent retention rates may misrepresent the retention of students in secondary schooling in the NT.

Source: ABS (2003a); Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished); table 3A.32.

Between 1998 and 2002, the apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12 in all schools increased in all jurisdictions except the ACT, where it remained relatively steady (figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11 **Apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12, full time secondary students, all schools — time series**



Source: ABS (2003a); tables 3A.42, 3A.53, 3A.62, 3A.72, 3A.81, 3A.93, 3A.104 and 3A.114.

Efficiency

Governments have an interest in achieving the best results from their expenditure on schooling, both as owners and operators of government schools, and as the major providers of funds to the non-government school sector. An objective for the Review is to publish comparable estimates of costs. Ideally, such comparison includes the full range of costs to government. Where the full costs cannot be measured, cost estimated on a consistent basis is the best approach.

Significant effort has been made to improve the comparability of expenditure data across States and Territories. Table 3.5 shows information on the comparability of the source expenditure data used for this chapter. The main areas of noncomparability for 2001-02 were:

- that the NT used cash accounting (supplemented by selected accrual information), while all other jurisdictions used accrual accounting
- that WA and the ACT were not subject to payroll tax, while all other jurisdictions were.

For the efficiency indicators included in this chapter, however, adjustments were made to improve comparability. These adjustments involved including estimates of payroll tax for WA and the ACT, together with actual amounts for other jurisdictions and excluding the actual notional user cost of capital applied by some

jurisdictions; and applying a consistent user cost of capital of 8 per cent across jurisdictions.

User cost of capital per student

The user cost of capital for government services is the cost of funds tied up in capital used to produce services (for example, land and buildings owned by government schools). The user cost of capital makes explicit the opportunity cost of using the funds to provide services rather than investing elsewhere or retiring debt. When comparing the costs of government services, it is important to account for the user cost of capital because it is:

- often a significant component of the cost of services
- often treated inconsistently (that is, it is included in the costs of services delivered by most non-government service providers, but effectively costed at zero for many government service providers).

An indicative user cost of capital for government schools in 2001-02 was calculated by applying a notional user cost of capital rate of 8 per cent to the value of government assets used in the delivery of education in government schools for all jurisdictions. The user cost of capital per full time equivalent government school student in 2001-02 averaged \$1125 nationally. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the NT (\$1722) and lowest in SA (\$714) (table 3A.8).

The Steering Committee accepts that the asset valuation data, from which the user cost of capital has been calculated, are not fully comparable across jurisdictions (table 3A.35). It also recognises, however, that the treatment of costs in the past has not fully recognised the cost of public capital used by agencies to deliver services — that is, capital has generally been considered ‘free’. This can lead to significant underestimation of costs of those services for which government capital is a major input. Using an imperfect costing of government capital, therefore, is preferable to not costing it at all and also provides an incentive to improve data over time. Changes have been made to the data definitions for asset reporting and valuation methods this year to improve the comparability of asset values data that are used to calculate the user cost of capital.

Government recurrent expenditure per student

A number of factors may influence government recurrent expenditure per student (box 3.2). Table 3.5 provides information on the comparability of expenditure items across jurisdictions.

Box 3.2 Factors that may influence the level of expenditure per student

Differences in the costs of educating students can be driven by:

- influences beyond the control of governments, such as a high proportion of geographically remote students and/or a dispersed population, as well as migration between States and Territories
- policy changes in education, such as tradeoffs between reducing costs and improving the quality of education, or between reducing costs and increasing the accessibility of education
- various approaches that education departments and schools apply in managing resources
- economies of scale.

The Commonwealth Grants Commission, when calculating relativities between States and Territories to distribute Australian Government general purpose grants, accounts for influences beyond a jurisdiction's control (called 'disabilities') that affect the jurisdiction's cost of providing services and capacity to raise revenue. In relation to education, the assessment includes 'service delivery scale' disability factors. These factors reflect the higher cost of providing schools in jurisdictions that have a small and dispersed population. This Report does not, however, make any cost adjustments based on any of the above factors. These factors may need to be considered when examining each jurisdiction's expenditure per student.

A proxy indicator of efficiency is the level of government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). Where user cost of capital is excluded, in-school government expenditure per full time equivalent student in government primary schools in 2001-02 ranged from \$11 011 in the NT to \$6094 in Victoria. In-school government expenditure per full time equivalent student in government secondary schools ranged from \$15 461 in the NT to \$8189 in Victoria. Out-of-school departmental overheads per full time equivalent student in government schools ranged from \$1544 in the NT to \$343 in NSW (figure 3.12).

Where user cost of capital is included, in-school government expenditure per full time equivalent student in government primary schools in 2001-02 ranged from \$12 492 in the NT to \$6835 in Victoria. In-school government expenditure per full time equivalent student in government secondary schools ranged from \$17 770 in the NT to \$9174 in Victoria. Out-of-school departmental overheads per full time equivalent student in government schools ranged from \$1545 in the NT to \$356 in NSW (figure 3.12).

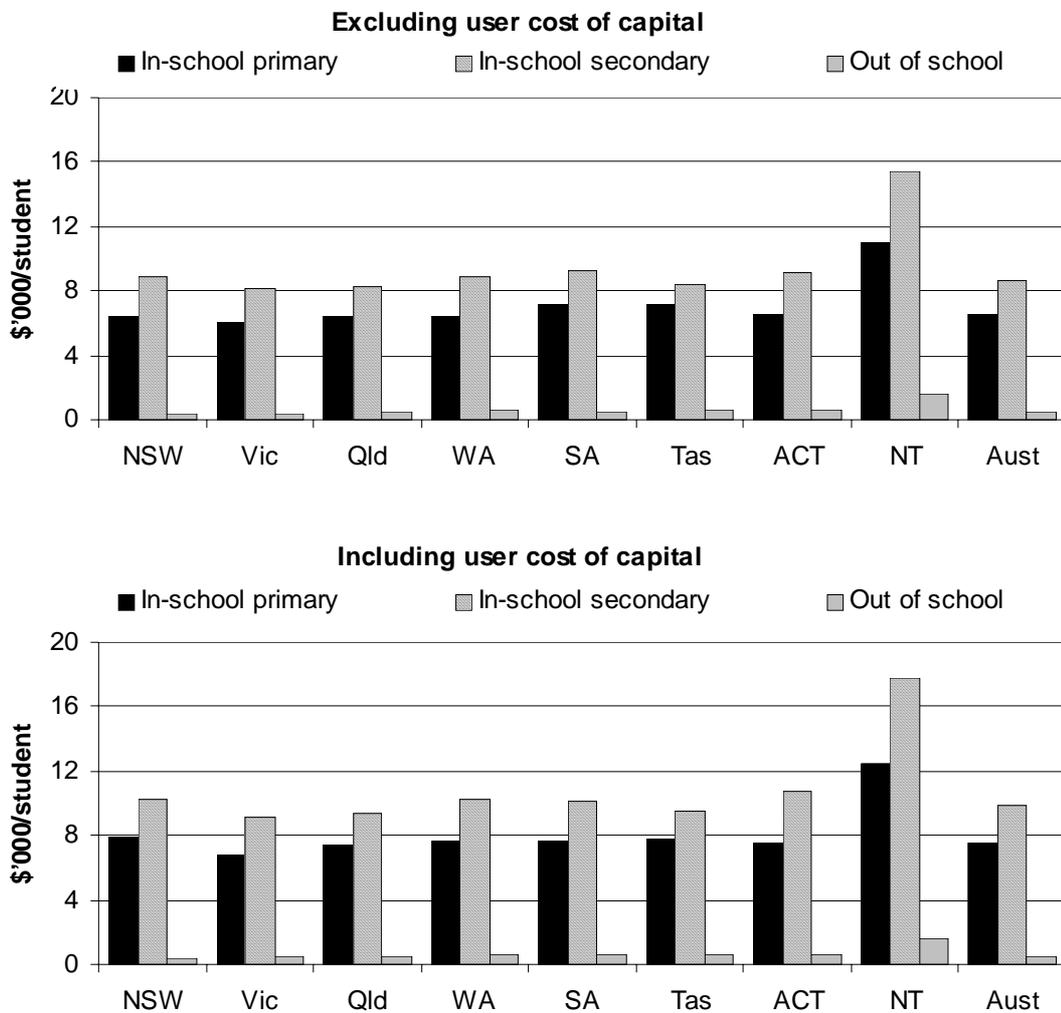
Table 3.5 Comparability of expenditure — items included, 2001-02

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^a	WA ^b	SA	Tas	ACT ^b	NT
Superannuation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Basis of estimate</i>	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Cash
Workers compensation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Payroll tax ^c	✓	✓	✓	✓ Imputed	✓	✓	✓ Imputed	✓
<i>Basis of estimate</i>	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	..	Accrual	Accrual	..	Cash
Termination and long service leave	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Basis of estimate</i>	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Cash
Sick leave	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depreciation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Rent	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	na
<i>Basis of estimate</i>	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	na
Utilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Basis of estimate</i>	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Cash
Umbrella department costs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Basis of apportionment^d</i>	Actual	Formula	Formula	Formula	Per student	Per FTE student	Formula	Per student
Notional user cost of capital ^e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

^a Sick leave in Queensland is embedded in the salary structure and not separately recorded. ^b Education departments in WA and the ACT are exempt from payroll tax. ^c Efficiency indicators in this chapter are adjusted for differences in payroll tax and notional user cost of capital. ^d Umbrella department costs are apportioned according to: use (including enrolment) in Victoria; cost drivers (mainly student numbers) in Queensland; activity-based costing in the ACT; and pro rata costs based on expenditure in the NT. ^e na Not available. .. Not applicable. ✓ Included. x Excluded. FTE = full time equivalent.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Figure 3.12 **Government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student, government schools, 2001-02^{a, b}**



^a See notes to tables 3A.6 and 3A.7 for definitions and data caveats. ^b Payroll tax estimates have been included for WA and the ACT for comparability reasons.

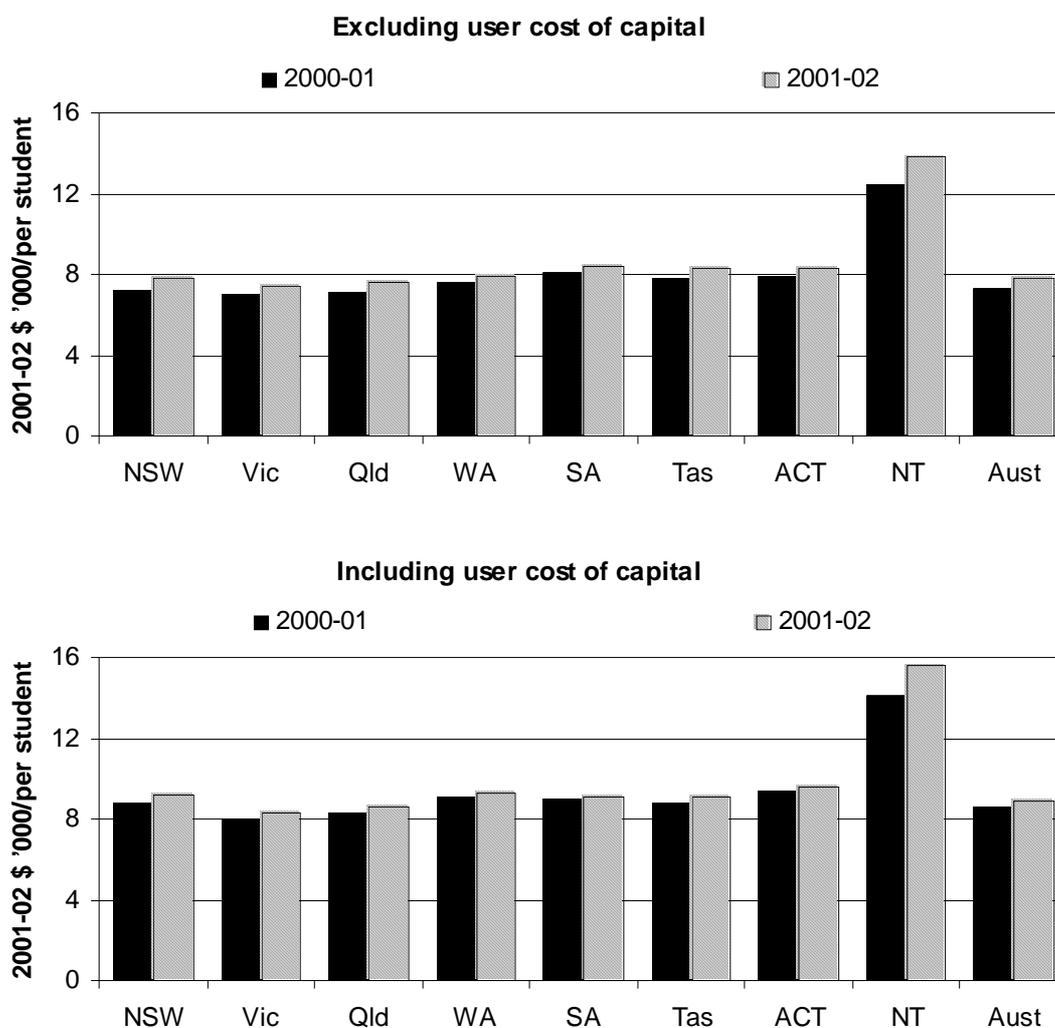
Source: ABS (2003a); MCEETYA (2003b); table 3A.7.

Where user cost of capital is excluded, government expenditure per full time equivalent student in government schools in 2001-02 ranged from \$13 850 in the NT to \$7371 in Victoria. It increased (in real terms) between 2000-01 and 2001-02 in all jurisdictions (figure 3.13). Nationally, the real increase over this period was 6.4 per cent (table 3A.8).

Where user cost of capital is included, government expenditure per full time equivalent student in government schools in 2001-02 ranged from \$15 573 in the NT to \$8266 in Victoria. It increased (in real terms) between 2000-01 and 2001-02

in all jurisdictions (figure 3.13). Nationally, the real increase over this period was 3.5 per cent (table 3A.8).

Figure 3.13 Real government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student, government schools (2001-02 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

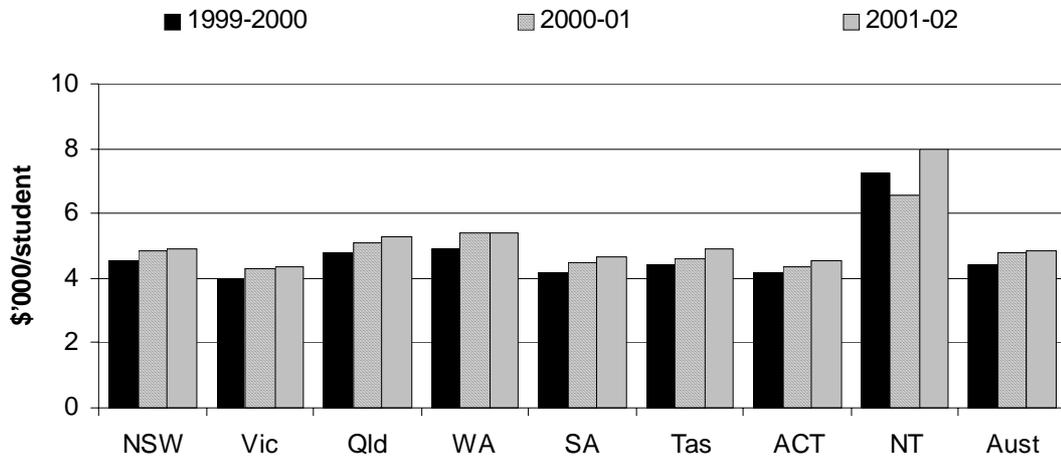


^a See notes to tables 3A.6 and 3A.8 for definitions and data caveats. ^b Data for 2000-01 have been adjusted to 2001-02 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator. ^c Payroll tax estimates have been included for WA and the ACT for comparability reasons.

Source: ABS (2003a); MCEETYA (2003b); table 3A.8.

In 2001-02, government expenditure per full time equivalent student in non-government schools ranged from \$8003 in the NT to \$4371 in Victoria (figure 3.14). It increased (in real terms) between 1999-2000 and 2001-02 in all jurisdictions (figure 3.14). Nationally, the average real increase over this period was 4.8 per cent per year (table 3A.8).

Figure 3.14 Real government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student, non-government schools (2001-02 dollars)^a



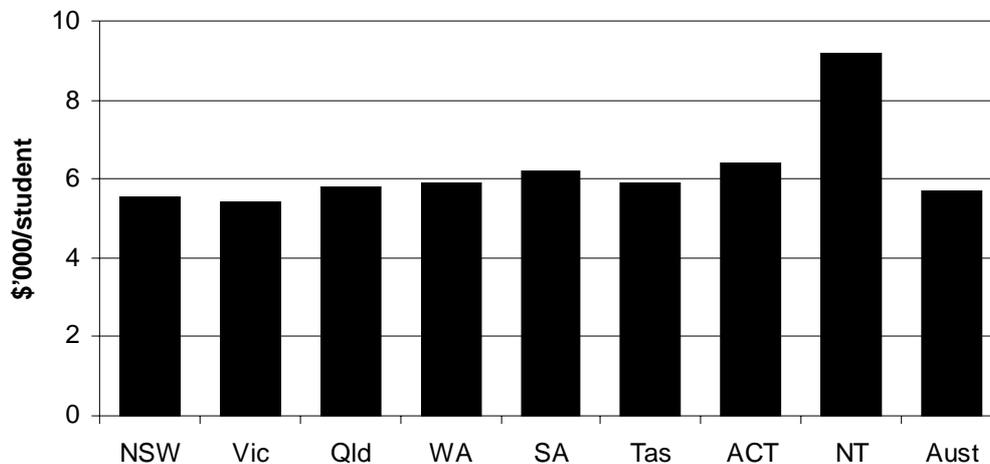
^a The sum of Australian Government specific purpose payments for non-government schools, and State and Territory payments to non-government schools. Data on State and Territory payments to non-government schools are not fully comparable across jurisdictions.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.8.

Staff expenditure per student

Expenditure on staff is the major component of government recurrent expenditure on government schools, accounting for 64.0 per cent of the total, or \$12.9 billion in 2001-02. Of this expenditure on staff in 2001-02, 80.0 per cent was expenditure on in-school teachers (table 3A.6). Government expenditure on staff per full time equivalent student ranged from \$9211 in the NT to \$5396 in Victoria (figure 3.15).

Figure 3.15 **Government recurrent expenditure on staff per full time equivalent student, government schools, 2001-02**



Source: ABS (2003a); MCEETYA (2003b); table 3A.7.

Capital expenditure per student

The Review has identified this indicator for development and reporting in future. In previous reports, user cost of capital per student (reported earlier in this chapter) was presented here as a proxy for capital expenditure per student.

Student-to-staff ratio

The student-to-teacher ratio presents the number of students per person classified as a teacher² in a way that can be compared across jurisdictions. A low ratio means there are a small number of students per teacher. (The ratio is not a measure of class size.) Table 3A.36 contains student-to-staff ratios for 2002.

² Teaching staff have teaching duties (that is, they are engaged to impart the school curriculum) and spend the majority of their time in contact with students. They support students, either by direct class contact or on an individual basis. Teaching staff include principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administrative duties, but not specialist support staff (who may spend the majority of their time in contact with students but are not engaged to impart the school curriculum) (MCEETYA 2002c).

The ratio needs to be interpreted with care because it can be affected by a number of factors, including:

- the proportion of small rural schools — for example, a large proportion of small rural schools can significantly lower the overall average student-to-teacher ratio, while a large proportion of students in metropolitan schools can raise the ratio;
- the proportions of special needs students — for example, special schools catering for students with disabilities generally have significantly lower student-to-teacher ratios than those of mainstream schools because additional resources are required in mainstream schools for these students
- the degree to which administrative work is undertaken by people classified as teachers (such as principals, deputy principals and senior teachers)
- other inputs to school education (for example, non-teaching staff, computers, books and laboratory equipment).

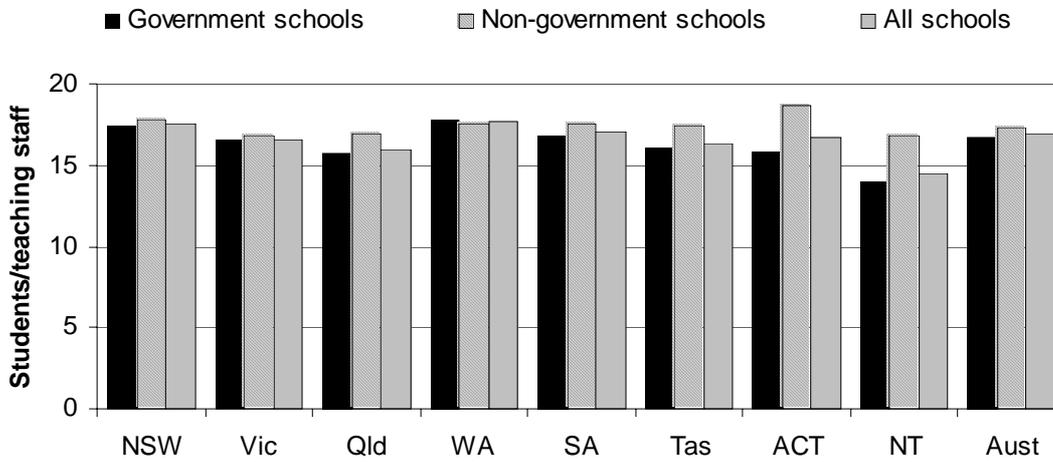
Interpretation of student-to-teacher ratios is usually accompanied by assumptions about efficiency and quality:

- A high ratio could indicate an efficient school system, because desired outputs are produced with a small number of inputs. This indicates efficiency, however, only when output quality and outcomes are the same as (or higher than) those in the other systems being compared.
- A low ratio could indicate a higher quality education system, if it is assumed that teachers have more time for each student and that this results in better student outcomes. There is, however, no clear agreement in international literature that smaller class sizes necessarily improve outcomes.

Interpretation can be enhanced by more comprehensive student outcome data, as well as by information on teacher quality, experience and qualifications. The ratios presented in this Report are aggregated across all subjects and year levels, so they do not reflect the fact that a lower ratio may be more important for certain subjects and/or year levels.

Nationally, for primary schools in government and non-government sectors combined, the student-to-teacher ratio was 16.9 in 2002. WA had the highest student-to-teacher ratio (17.7) and the NT had the lowest (14.5) (figure 3.16).

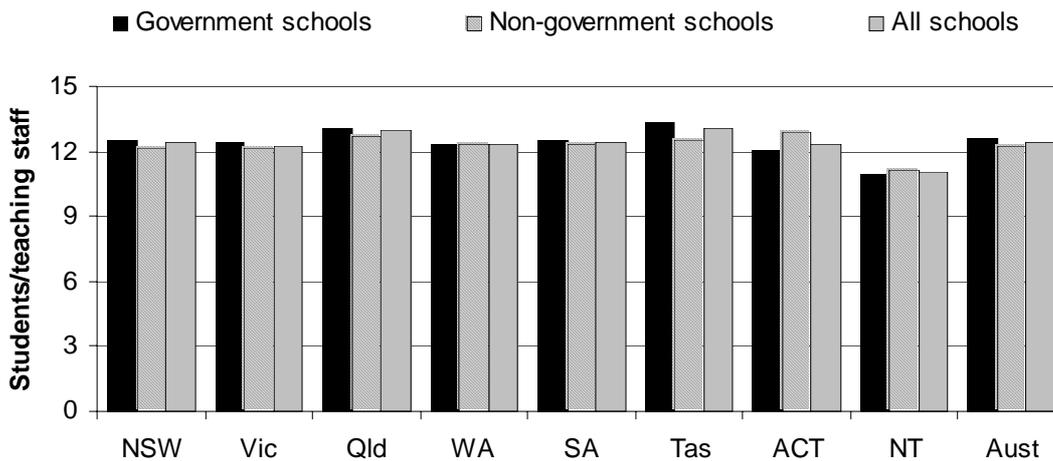
Figure 3.16 Ratio of full time equivalent students to full time equivalent teaching staff, primary schools, 2002



Source: ABS (2003a); table 3A.36.

Nationally, for secondary schools in government and non-government sectors combined, the student-to-teacher ratio was 12.5 in 2002. Tasmania had the highest student-to-teacher ratio (13.1) and the NT had the lowest (11.0) in 2002 (figure 3.17).

Figure 3.17 Ratio of full time equivalent students to full time equivalent teaching staff, secondary schools, 2002



Source: ABS (2003a); table 3A.36.

The ratio of full time equivalent students to full time equivalent non-teaching in-school staff³ needs to be interpreted with care because it can be affected by:

- the amount of administrative work undertaken by staff nominally classified as teachers (such as principals, assistant principals and senior teachers)
- the proportion of administrative work undertaken outside the school (because administrative tasks such as personnel management are centralised in some jurisdictions but undertaken at the school level in others)
- the extent to which technology is applied to teaching, learning and school administration
- the extent to which there are support staff in the classroom setting
- the degree to which schools contract out services.

For all schools, the ratio of students to non-teaching, in-school staff in 2002 was 47.1 nationally. Across jurisdictions, it ranged from 57.3 in NSW to 31.8 in the NT (table 3A.36).

Outcomes

Nationally comparable learning outcomes

The 2004 Report includes nationally comparable learning outcomes data for 2001 for reading and writing literacy and numeracy. Data for 2002 are not available. Data for years 3 and 5 relate to agreed national benchmarks developed to assess student performance at these year levels. Box 3.3 contains information about the limitations of the learning outcomes data. Learning outcomes data for 2000 science for 15 year olds were reported in the 2003 Report, sourced from the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) (tables 3A.27–3A.29). PISA operates on a three year assessment cycle, with the most recent survey undertaken during 2003. Mathematical literacy was the major focus for the 2003 survey and results are expected to be available in late 2004.

³ Non-teaching staff include: administrative and clerical staff (teacher aides and assistants who perform functions that are of benefit to students and teaching staff, including assisting in the development of school curriculum); building operations, general maintenance and other staff; and special support staff. In-school staff include staff who spend more than half their time actively engaged in duties in one or more schools (MCEETYA 2002c).

Box 3.3 Limitations of learning outcomes data

As part of their commitment to producing nationally comparable data against the literacy and numeracy benchmarks, ministers have requested further developmental work in the following areas:

- a common equating method to be used by all jurisdictions
- nationally consistent criteria for defining exempt students and an agreed method for collecting information on exemptions and absent students
- a common standardised process for calculating and reporting the accuracy of the student achievement data against the national benchmarks.

While work is underway on the ministers' requests, it was not completed for the publication of the 2001 benchmark results.

While the assessment and equating processes are designed to make the various results comparable across jurisdictions, there have been large variations in the results for some jurisdictions over the three years in which the benchmarks have been reported. The variations in the results will be examined to inform further improvements to the benchmarking process.

Tables 3.6 and 3.7, for example, highlight apparent differences between States and Territories in relation to the proportion of students achieving the benchmark. Caution needs to be applied when considering these differences, however, because large differences remain in the characteristics of the population being assessed in each jurisdiction.

Tables in appendix A attempt to describe and quantify some differences between the States and Territories, including major differences across jurisdictions in school starting arrangements that result in variations in the time students would have spent in schooling before the testing. Readers can refer to tables 3A.18, 3A.21 and 3A.24 for information on the average age of testing in jurisdictions.

Differences across States and Territories also relate to a number of factors known to influence measured literacy and numeracy achievement. Achievement in literacy and numeracy, for example, is strongly correlated to the socioeconomic circumstances of students being assessed (Lokan, Greenwood and Cresswell 2001). As well, students who do not usually speak English, or who have just begun to speak English, would be expected to be at some disadvantage during assessment of aspects of English literacy. Not only are there jurisdictional variations in the proportion of such students, but there are also variations in the policies regarding their inclusion in the testing programs.

Variations also exist in the proportion of government school students and non-government school students included in the results. Readers can refer to tables 3A.19, 3A.22 and 3A.25 for further information. Neither absent nor withdrawn students are included in the benchmark calculations. While the jurisdictional variation the proportion of students absent or withdrawn from testing was reduced between 2000 and 2001, the variation is still large and this may affect the comparability of the results. Readers can refer to tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26.

(Continued on next page)

Box 3.3 (Continued)

The States and Territories are to undertake further work to maximise the participation of students in the tests.

Differences in students achievement may sometimes be the result of sampling or measurement error. The use of confidence intervals with the benchmark results provides a way of making inferences about the achievement of students that reflects the uncertainty associated with the measurement of student ability. The benchmark achievement percentages reported in the tables include 95 per cent confidence intervals. These confidence intervals are based on three components: (1) the error associated with the location of the benchmark cut score, (2) sampling error and (3) measurement error. The error associated with the location of the benchmark cut score is by far the largest component. In addition, each State and Territory is responsible for equating the appropriate benchmark location onto any new tests used by that State or Territory. This exercise results in a relatively small component of error (known as 'equating error') that is not reflected in the confidence intervals published here. Statistical tests of significance that further assist readers to compare students' achievements are expected to be incorporated in future MCEETYA reports. Until these technical improvements are implemented, readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

Source: Adapted from MCEETYA (unpublished).

To assist with making comparisons between jurisdictions, 95 per cent confidence intervals are presented. Confidence intervals are a standard way of expressing the degree of sampling and measurement error associated with the survey estimates. An estimate of 80 with a confidence interval of ± 2 , for example, means that if the total population had been surveyed rather than a sample, or had another sample been drawn, there is a 95 per cent chance that the result would lie between 78 and 82. The participation rate for a jurisdiction, therefore, can be thought of in terms of a range. If one jurisdiction's rate ranges from 78–82 and another's from 77–81, then it is not possible to say with confidence that one differs from the other (because there is unlikely to be a statistically significant difference). Where ranges do not overlap, there is a high likelihood that there is a statistically significant difference. To say that there is a statistically significant difference means there is a high probability that there is an actual difference; it does not imply that the difference is necessarily large or important.

The commentary accompanying the learning outcomes data in this chapter compares the results for particular jurisdictions and the overall national result, and draws attention to cases where there is no overlap between confidence intervals. To say there is a statistically significant difference means there is a high probability of an actual difference; it does not imply that the difference is necessarily large or important.

Literacy — reading

An indicator of performance is the proportion of students who reach a benchmark standard. Table 3.6 shows the percentage of assessed year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark in 2001, reported by gender, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. (For further information and caveats to table 3.6, see tables 3A.18, 3A.19 and 3A.20.) The proportion of assessed students who achieved the year 3 reading benchmark in WA (95.0 per cent) Tasmania and the ACT (both 95.1 per cent) was higher than the national proportion (90.3 per cent), in 2001. The results for the NT (68.0 per cent) were lower than the national proportion (table 3.6). Taking confidence intervals into account, the results for the other jurisdictions were not different from the national proportion.

The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 reading benchmark in 2001 was lower than the proportion of all students in all States and Territories, except in Tasmania and the ACT, where there was no difference. Results for LBOTE students were generally similar to those for all students. The greatest difference was in the NT, where a substantial proportion of LBOTE students are Indigenous.

Table 3.7 shows the percentage of assessed year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark in 2001, reported by gender, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. (For further information and caveats to table 3.7, see tables 3A.18, 3A.19 and 3A.20.) The proportion of assessed students who achieved the year 5 reading benchmark in WA (94.5 per cent), Tasmania (94.4 per cent) and the ACT (94.6 per cent) was higher than the national proportion (89.8 per cent) in 2001. The results for Queensland (83.0 per cent) and the NT (71.5 per cent) were lower than the national proportion. Taking confidence intervals into account, the results for the other jurisdictions were not different from the national proportion (table 3.7).

In 2001, the extent to which reading benchmark results for Indigenous students were lower than those for all assessed students was similar for year 3 (ranging between 2.5 percentage points and 38.8 percentage points) and year 5 (ranging between 3.0 percentage points and 37.0 percentage points). Nationally, the proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the reading benchmark was below the proportion of all students by 18.3 percentage points at year 3 and by 22.9 percentage points at year 5 (tables 3.6 and 3.7).

Results for LBOTE students in 2001 were generally similar to those for all students at both year levels. The greatest difference was in the NT, where a substantial proportion of LBOTE students are Indigenous. A higher proportion of female students than of male students achieved the benchmark standard at both year levels in most jurisdictions.

**Table 3.6 Year 3 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2001
(per cent)^{a, b, c}**

<i>State/Territory</i>					
<i>1. Average age^d</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>LBOTE</i>
<i>2. Years of schooling^e</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students^f</i>	<i>students^f</i>
NSW	91.3	89.7	92.9	79.2	91.4
1. 8 years, 9 months	± 1.8	± 2.4	± 1.6	± 4.5	± 1.9
2. 3 years, 7 months					
Victoria ^g	89.0	86.5	91.4	64.3	86.0
1. 9 years, 0 months	± 2.2	± 2.7	± 2.1	± 5.3	± 2.7
2. 3 years, 7 months					
Queensland	89.0	87.1	91.5	71.6	87.4
1. 8 years, 3 months	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 2.2	± 5.1	± 2.9
2. 2 years, 8 months					
WA	95.0	93.9	96.1	83.5	94.5
1. 8 years, 2 months	± 1.5	± 1.9	± 1.4	± 5.1	± 1.8
2. 2 years, 7 months					
SA	87.7	85.0	90.4	61.7	84.5
1. 8 years, 6 months	± 2.5	± 3.0	± 2.3	± 5.9	± 2.6
2. 3 years, 3 months					
Tasmania	95.1	93.8	96.4	92.6	96.0
1. 9 years, 2 months	± 1.3	± 1.7	± 1.2	± 3.4	± 2.5
2. 3 years, 7 months					
ACT	95.1	93.2	97.1	89.8	92.4
1. 8 years, 8 months	± 0.8	± 1.3	± 0.7	± 4.9	± 2.0
2. 3 years, 6 months					
NT	68.0	64.1	72.3	29.2	34.7
1. 8 years, 10 months	± 2.2	± 2.9	± 2.7	± 3.3	± 3.6
2. 3 years, 6 months					
Australia	90.3	88.4	92.3	72.0	88.6
	± 2.0	± 2.6	± 1.9	± 4.8	± 2.3

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.19 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories.

^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance. ^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.18 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.18 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.20 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a).

Table 3.7 Year 5 students who achieved the reading benchmark, 2001 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

<i>State/Territory</i>					
<i>1. Average age^d</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>LBOTE</i>
<i>2. Years of schooling^e</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students^f</i>	<i>students^f</i>
NSW	92.0	90.5	93.5	76.6	90.6
1. 10 years, 9 months	± 1.2	± 1.5	± 1.1	± 3.2	± 1.5
2. 5 years, 7 months					
Victoria ^g	90.9	88.7	93.1	71.7	87.8
1. 10 years, 11 months	± 1.2	± 1.7	± 1.1	± 4.0	± 2.0
2. 5 years, 7 months					
Queensland	83.0	80.1	86.3	57.3	76.0
1. 10 years, 4 months	± 1.6	± 2.0	± 1.5	± 3.4	± 2.4
2. 4 years, 8 months					
WA	94.5	93.2	95.9	77.9	92.2
1. 10 years, 2 months	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 0.9	± 4.3	± 1.7
2. 4 years, 7 months					
SA	89.0	86.5	91.6	62.9	87.0
1. 10 years, 6 months	± 1.3	± 1.7	± 1.3	± 4.5	± 1.8
2. 5 years, 3 months					
Tasmania	94.4	92.2	96.6	91.5	93.5
1. 11 years, 2 months	± 0.9	± 1.4	± 0.8	± 2.9	± 3.0
2. 5 years, 7 months					
ACT	94.6	92.9	96.4	82.3	91.9
1. 10 years, 8 months	± 0.8	± 0.8	± 0.7	± 7.9	± 2.4
2. 5 years, 6 months					
NT	71.5	71.0	72.2	34.5	34.4
1. 10 years, 8 months	± 2.2	± 2.7	± 2.7	± 3.6	± 3.6
2. 5 years, 3 months					
Australia	89.8	87.8	92.0	66.9	87.7
	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 1.2	± 3.6	± 1.8

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.19 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories.

^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance. ^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.18 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.18 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.20 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a).

Literacy — writing

Table 3.8 shows the percentage of assessed year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark in 2001, reported by gender, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. (For further information and caveats to table 3.8, see tables 3A.21, 3A.22 and 3A.23.) The proportion of assessed students who achieved the year 3 writing benchmark was higher than the national proportion in Victoria (94.7 per cent) and the ACT (93.3 per cent) in 2001. The results for the NT (79.1 per cent) were lower than the national proportion (table 3.8). Taking confidence intervals into account, the results for the other jurisdictions were not different from the national proportion.

The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 writing benchmark in 2001 was lower than the proportion of all students in all States and Territories except Tasmania and the ACT, where there was no difference. Results for LBOTE students were generally similar to those for all students. The greatest differences were in WA and the NT, where a substantial proportion of LBOTE students are Indigenous.

Table 3.9 shows the percentage of assessed year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark in 2001, reported by gender, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. (For further information and caveats to table 3.9, see tables 3A.21, 3A.22 and 3A.23.) The proportion of assessed students who achieved the year 5 writing benchmark in Queensland (95.8 per cent) was higher than the national proportion (94.0 per cent) in 2001. The results for WA (89.4 per cent), the ACT (90.6 per cent) and the NT (77.6 per cent) were lower than the national proportion (table 3.9). Taking confidence intervals into account, the results for the other jurisdictions were not different from the national proportion. A higher proportion of female students than of male students achieved the benchmark standard in all jurisdictions at both year levels.

In 2001, the extent to which writing benchmark results for Indigenous students were lower than those for all assessed students was similar for year 3 (ranging between 2.4 percentage points and 30.7 percentage points) and year 5 (ranging between 3.9 percentage points and 36.0 percentage points). Nationally, the proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the writing benchmark was below the proportion of all students by 21.7 percentage points at year 3 and by 14.1 percentage points at year 5 (tables 3.8 and 3.9).

Results for LBOTE students at year 5 in 2001 were generally similar to those for all students. The greatest difference was in the NT, where a substantial proportion of LBOTE students are Indigenous. A higher proportion of female students than of male students achieved the benchmark standard at both year levels for most jurisdictions.

Table 3.8 Year 3 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2001 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

<i>State/Territory</i>					
<i>1. Average age^d</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>LBOTE</i>
<i>2. Years of schooling^e</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students^f</i>	<i>students^f</i>
NSW	89.9	87.0	92.7	73.1	89.3
1. 8 years, 9 months	± 2.9	± 3.8	± 2.4	± 6.2	± 3.0
2. 3 years, 7 months					
Victoria ^g	94.7	93.1	96.2	78.2	92.9
1. 9 years, 0 months	± 1.7	± 2.4	± 1.4	± 4.0	± 2.1
2. 3 years, 7 months					
Queensland	85.4	81.1	90.5	68.4	83.8
1. 8 years, 3 months	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 1.6	± 3.4	± 2.1
2. 2 years, 8 months					
WA	84.3	80.0	88.8	54.7	83.7
1. 8 years, 2 months	± 2.5	± 3.2	± 2.3	± 4.9	± 2.8
2. 2 years, 7 months					
SA	88.4	84.9	91.9	60.5	84.8
1. 8 years, 6 months	± 2.5	± 3.3	± 2.2	± 6.2	± 2.9
2. 3 years, 3 months					
Tasmania	91.8	88.7	94.9	89.4	90.2
1. 9 years, 2 months	± 1.6	± 2.2	± 1.4	± 3.9	± 3.9
2. 3 years, 7 months					
ACT ^h	93.3	90.7	96.1	87.4	90.4
1. 8 years, 10 months	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 1.0	± 6.2	± 2.5
2. 3 years, 6 months					
NT	79.1	75.8	82.5	48.4	51.1
1. 8 years, 8 months	± 2.7	± 3.4	± 2.7	± 4.9	± 4.4
2. 3 years, 3 months					
Australia	89.5	86.4	92.7	67.8	88.5
	± 2.3	± 3.0	± 1.9	± 4.9	± 2.7

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.22 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories.

^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance.

^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.21 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.21 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.23 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results. ^h ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assessment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003.

^h ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assessment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a).

Table 3.9 Year 5 students who achieved the writing benchmark, 2001 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

<i>State/Territory</i>					
<i>1. Average age^d</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>LBOTE</i>
<i>2. Years of schooling^e</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students^f</i>	<i>students^f</i>
NSW	95.9	94.6	97.2	87.4	94.6
1. 10 years, 9 months	± 0.9	± 1.4	± 0.7	± 3.1	± 1.1
2. 5 years, 7 months					
Victoria ^g	92.4	89.6	95.3	75.4	91.4
1. 10 years, 11 months	± 0.8	± 1.1	± 0.6	± 3.3	± 1.0
2. 5 years, 7 months					
Queensland	95.8	94.5	97.7	87.5	94.3
1. 10 years, 4 months	± 0.7	± 1.1	± 0.4	± 2.1	± 0.9
2. 4 years, 8 months					
WA	89.4	85.6	93.2	63.8	86.7
1. 10 years, 2 months	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 1.4	± 4.9	± 2.3
2. 4 years, 7 months					
SA	95.0	93.3	96.8	80.0	93.7
1. 10 years, 6 months	± 0.8	± 1.2	± 0.7	± 3.9	± 1.1
2. 5 years, 3 months					
Tasmania	91.9	88.4	95.5	88.0	88.7
1. 11 years, 2 months	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 1.1	± 3.6	± 4.2
2. 5 years, 7 months					
ACT ^h	90.6	87.0	94.4	66.9	88.0
1. 10 years, 8 months	± 1.8	± 2.5	± 1.5	± 10.6	± 3.4
2. 5 years, 6 months					
NT	77.6	74.3	80.9	41.6	45.8
1. 10 years, 8 months	± 2.2	± 2.9	± 2.4	± 4.2	± 4.2
2. 5 years, 3 months					
Australia	94.0	91.9	96.2	79.9	92.2
	± 1.0	± 1.4	± 0.7	± 3.3	± 1.2

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.22 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories.

^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance. ^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.21 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.21 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.23 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results. ^h ACT writing data should be interpreted with some caution as a criterion-referenced assessment process was not used. This will be changed from 2003.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a).

Numeracy

Table 3.10 shows the percentage of assessed year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark in 2001 — reported by gender, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. (For further information and caveats to table 3.10, see tables 3A.24, 3A.25 and 3A.26.) The proportion of assessed students who achieved the year 3 numeracy benchmark in the ACT (97.0 per cent) was higher than the national proportion (93.9 per cent) in 2001. The results for SA (91.1 per cent) and the NT (86.6 per cent) were lower than the national proportion (table 3.10). Taking confidence intervals into account, the results for the other jurisdictions were not different from the national proportion.

The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 numeracy benchmark in 2001 was lower than the proportion of all students in all States and Territories. Results for LBOTE students were generally similar to those for all students in most jurisdictions, but different in SA, the ACT and the NT. The greatest difference was in the NT, where a substantial proportion of LBOTE students are Indigenous.

Table 3.11 shows the percentage of assessed year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark in 2001 — reported by gender, Indigenous status and LBOTE status. (For further information and caveats to table 3.11, see tables 3A.24, 3A.25 and 3A.26.) The proportion of assessed students who achieved the year 5 numeracy benchmark in Victoria (94.7 per cent) and the ACT (93.1 per cent) was higher than the national proportion (89.6 per cent) in 2001. The results for Queensland (81.8 per cent), SA (85.9 per cent) and the NT (68.8 per cent) were lower than the national proportion (table 3.11). The proportion of female students achieving the benchmark standard was not different from the proportion of males in all jurisdictions at both year levels.

In 2001, the extent to which numeracy benchmark results for Indigenous students were lower than those for all assessed students changed between year 3 (ranging between 1.5 percentage points and 23.1 percentage points) and year 5 (ranging between 6.7 percentage points and 36.5 percentage points). Nationally, the proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the numeracy benchmark was below the proportion for all students by 13.7 percentage points at year 3 and by 26.4 percentage points at year 5 (tables 3.10 and 3.11).

Results for LBOTE students in year 5 were generally similar to those for all students except in Queensland, the ACT and the NT. The greatest difference was in the NT, where a substantial proportion of LBOTE students are Indigenous.

Table 3.10 Year 3 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2001 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

<i>State/Territory</i>					
<i>1. Average age^d</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>LBOTE</i>
<i>2. Years of schooling^e</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students^f</i>	<i>students^f</i>
NSW	95.0	94.9	95.0	86.9	94.7
1. 8 years, 9 months	± 0.9	± 1.0	± 0.9	± 2.8	± 1.0
2. 3 years, 7 months					
Victoria ^g	94.1	93.7	94.5	75.1	91.8
1. 9 years, 0 months	± 1.2	± 1.2	± 1.4	± 4.3	± 1.5
2. 3 years, 7 months					
Queensland	93.4	93.4	94.0	79.0	91.5
1. 8 years, 3 months	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 1.6	± 4.0	± 1.8
2. 2 years, 8 months					
WA	92.9	92.4	93.4	79.2	92.0
1. 8 years, 2 months	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 2.2	± 5.3	± 2.3
2. 2 years, 7 months					
SA	91.1	90.3	91.8	68.0	86.2
1. 8 years, 6 months	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 1.3	± 4.5	± 1.9
2. 3 years, 3 months					
Tasmania	95.6	95.2	95.9	94.1	94.3
1. 9 years, 2 months	± 1.3	± 1.4	± 1.4	± 3.0	± 3.2
2. 3 years, 7 months					
ACT	97.0	96.5	97.4	91.4	94.2
1. 8 years, 8 months	± 0.6	± 0.7	± 0.7	± 4.3	± 1.6
2. 3 years, 6 months					
NT	86.6	84.9	88.4	65.0	64.8
1. 8 years, 8 months	± 2.0	± 2.4	± 2.1	± 4.8	± 4.5
2. 3 years, 3 months					
Australia	93.9	93.7	94.3	80.2	92.5
	± 1.2	± 1.3	± 1.3	± 3.9	± 1.5

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.25 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories.

^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance. ^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.24 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.24 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.26 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a).

Table 3.11 Year 5 students who achieved the numeracy benchmark, 2001 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

<i>State/Territory</i>					
<i>1. Average age^d</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>LBOTE</i>
<i>2. Years of schooling^e</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>students^f</i>	<i>students^f</i>
NSW	91.7	91.5	91.8	74.6	90.3
1. 10 years, 9 months	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 1.1	± 2.9	± 1.2
2. 5 years, 7 months					
Victoria ^g	94.7	94.4	94.9	80.4	92.4
1. 10 years, 11 months	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.1	± 3.3	± 1.3
2. 5 years, 7 months					
Queensland	81.8	82.2	81.9	54.4	75.0
1. 10 years, 4 months	± 1.9	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 3.5	± 2.4
2. 4 years, 8 months					
WA	90.0	89.7	90.3	65.6	87.3
1. 10 years, 2 months	± 1.9	± 2.0	± 2.2	± 5.4	± 2.6
2. 4 years, 7 months					
SA	85.9	85.6	86.2	54.9	82.8
1. 10 years, 6 months	± 1.3	± 1.5	± 1.6	± 4.4	± 1.8
2. 5 years, 3 months					
Tasmania	91.7	91.2	92.2	85.0	89.1
1. 11 years, 2 months	± 1.3	± 1.6	± 1.6	± 4.1	± 4.2
2. 5 years, 7 months					
ACT	93.1	92.2	94.0	71.9	87.4
1. 10 years, 8 months	± 1.1	± 1.4	± 1.3	± 10.1	± 3.2
2. 5 years, 6 months					
NT	68.8	69.2	68.3	32.3	34.0
1. 10 years, 8 months	± 2.8	± 3.0	± 3.4	± 4.1	± 3.8
2. 5 years, 3 months					
Australia	89.6	89.5	89.8	63.2	87.9
	± 1.3	± 1.4	± 1.5	± 3.7	± 1.6

^a The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). Table 3A.25 contains details of test populations in all States and Territories.

^b Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the benchmark calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in tables 3A.20, 3A.23 and 3A.26. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results. ^c Some movements in the results over time might have occurred as a result of State equating processes and may not reflect improvements in student performance. ^d The typical average age of students at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.24 contains more information. ^e The typical average time that students had spent in schooling at the time of testing (expressed in years and months). Table 3A.24 contains more information. ^f The methods used to identify Indigenous students and LBOTE students varied across jurisdictions. The two categories are not mutually exclusive. Definitions can be found at section 3.7. Table 3A.26 contains more information. ^g Victoria's results have been adjusted based on exempt student data and are not directly comparable to previous years results.

Source: MCEETYA (2003a).

Other outcomes

Vocational education and training (VET) in schools

Data collections for VET in schools indicators are being developed (see section 3.5 for details).

Science

Data collections for science assessment indicators are being developed (see section 3.5 for details).

Information technology

Data collections for information and communications technology indicators are being developed (see section 3.5 for details).

Estimated completion

The Australian Government developed a method of estimating the proportion of young Australians who complete year 12, disaggregated by locality, socioeconomic background and gender. Under this method, completion rates of secondary schooling are estimated by expressing the number of students who obtain a year 12 (or equivalent) certificate as a percentage of the potential year 12 population. (For the definition of the potential year 12 population, see section 3.7.) The Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce of MCEETYA is reviewing this method, with the aim of improving the national comparability of data.

The Australian Government uses the estimate of completion rates because information on participation and retention rates is generally not available by socioeconomic background or geographic location. Completion rate estimates are primarily used as indicators of trends. Comparisons across jurisdictions are not recommended and need to be made with care, for the following reasons:

- Assessment, reporting and requirements for obtaining year 12 certificates vary across States and Territories — for example, from moderated school-based assessment to a mix including external and internal assessment, and from completion of a pattern of study to a prescribed level of attainment.
- Inaccuracies arise from using both home postal address and school location address in compiling completion rates data. Small changes in population or

completions can affect the estimates of completion rates quite significantly, particularly for smaller States and Territories.

- Students completing their secondary education in TAFE institutes are included in reporting for some jurisdictions and not in others, and the proportion of these students also varies across jurisdictions. In NSW, for example, over 4700 people aged 15–19 years have undertaken studies toward their Higher School Certificate or university entrance in TAFE institutes in each of the past five years.

Geographic isolation is determined using the RRMA classification. Socioeconomic status is determined according to the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSED). Low socioeconomic status is the average of the three lowest deciles, medium socioeconomic status is the average of the four medium deciles and high socioeconomic status is the average of the three highest deciles. The aggregation of all postcode locations into three categories — high, medium and low — means there may be significant variation within the categories. Low deciles, for example, will include locations ranging from those of extreme disadvantage to those of moderate disadvantage.

Year 12 estimates of completion rates in 2002 by socioeconomic background, location and gender are provided in tables 3.12 and 3.13. Table 3.12 highlights differences in completion rates on the basis of socioeconomic background. Completion rates for students from low and medium socioeconomic backgrounds were 17 percentage points and 15 percentage points respectively below those for students from a high socioeconomic background in 2002. Completion rates in all socioeconomic categories were higher for female students than for male students, except in the ACT for the medium socioeconomic category.

Table 3.12 also indicates that the 2002 estimated completion rates varied substantially across jurisdictions. Rates for the low socioeconomic status deciles ranged from 71 per cent in Queensland to 18 per cent in the NT. Rates for the medium socioeconomic status deciles ranged from 74 per cent in Tasmania to 40 per cent in the ACT. Rates for the high socioeconomic status deciles ranged from 90 per cent in Tasmania to 77 per cent in NSW.

Table 3.12 **Year 12 estimated completion rates, by socioeconomic status and gender, 2002 (per cent)^{a, b, c}**

	NSW ^d	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^e	NT ^f	Aust
Low socioeconomic status deciles									
Male	57	57	65	45	49	55	..	15	56
Female	70	71	77	54	68	75	..	22	69
All students	63	64	71	49	58	65	..	18	63
Medium socioeconomic status deciles									
Male	57	56	68	54	59	64	46	51	59
Female	67	74	74	67	79	85	35	64	71
All students	62	65	71	60	69	74	40	58	65
High socioeconomic status deciles									
Male	74	75	78	78	80	86	76	na	76
Female	80	88	80	84	95	95	83	na	84
All students	77	81	79	81	87	90	79	na	80
Total									
Male	61	64	69	59	60	64	75	36	63
Female	72	79	76	69	79	82	81	47	75
All students	66	71	73	64	69	73	78	41	69

^a The ABS IRSED has been used to calculate socioeconomic status on the basis of students' home addresses. Low socioeconomic status is the average of the three lowest deciles, medium socioeconomic status is the average of the four medium deciles and high socioeconomic status is the average of the three highest deciles. ^b Data are estimates only. They express the number of year 12 completions (year 12 certificates issued by State and Territory education authorities) as a proportion of the estimated population that could attend year 12 in that calendar year. There are variations in assessment, reporting and certification methods for year 12 across States and Territories. ^c Data may vary from the corresponding table in the 2002 *National Report on Schooling in Australia*, which uses the new ABS Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas. These indexes were not available when this table was being prepared. ^d Jervis Bay has been included in NSW data. ^e On the basis of this index, the ACT has only medium and high socioeconomic status deciles. ^f Small increases in the estimated resident population can cause significant fluctuations in the data. As a result, high socioeconomic status rates for the NT are unreliable and have been combined with medium socioeconomic status rates. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished).

In 2002, estimated completion rates were generally higher in capital cities than other areas, except for Queensland. Gender differences are also evident with completion rates higher for females for all localities in all jurisdictions. Nationally, in other rural and remote areas, female completion rates were 20 percentage points higher than male completion rates; in capital cities, there was a 10 percentage point gender difference (table 3.13). Time series data on completion rates are shown in tables 3A.33 and 3A.34.

Table 3.13 Year 12 estimated completion rates by locality and gender, 2002 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	NSW ^d	Vic	Qld	WA ^e	SA ^e	Tas ^e	ACT ^{e,f}	NT ^{e,g}	Aust
Capital city									
Male	66	66	71	62	64	75	75	59	66
Female	74	79	75	70	79	90	81	72	76
All students	70	73	73	66	71	82	78	66	71
Other metropolitan									
Male	53	60	64	..	..	..	..	..	58
Female	63	72	69	..	..	..	..	..	66
All students	58	66	66	..	..	..	..	..	62
Rural centres									
Male	53	56	71	53	50	60	..	..	59
Female	66	73	77	68	68	76	..	..	72
All students	60	64	74	60	59	68	..	..	65
Other rural and remote centres									
Male	57	61	67	47	51	52	..	19	57
Female	77	85	82	65	81	75	..	27	77
All students	66	72	74	55	65	63	..	23	66
All areas									
Male	61	64	69	59	60	64	75	36	63
Female	72	79	76	69	79	82	81	47	75
All students	66	71	73	64	69	73	78	41	69

^a Definitions of capital city, other metropolitan and rural and remote are based on the RRMA classification developed by the former Department of Primary Industries and Energy. ^b Data are estimates only. They express the number of year 12 completions (year 12 certificates issued by State and Territory education authorities) as a proportion of the estimated population that could attend year 12 in that calendar year. There are variations in assessment, reporting and certification methods for year 12 across States and Territories. ^c Data may vary from the corresponding table in the *2002 National Report on Schooling in Australia*, which uses the agreed MCEETYA classification. ^d Jervis Bay has been included in NSW. ^e There are no other metropolitan Areas in WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT or the NT. ^f All of the ACT is defined as a capital city. ^g There are no rural centres in the NT. .. Not applicable.

Source: Department of Education, Science and Training (unpublished).

Destination

The Education preface of this Report discusses the school leaver destinations of year 12 leavers and early school leavers in 2002 at the national level, and examines the proportions of male and female students attending other educational institutions in 2002 after leaving school in the previous year (table B.4).

Civics and citizenship

Data collections for civics and citizenship assessment indicators are under development (see section 3.5 for details).

Enterprise education

Data collections for enterprise education indicators are under development (see section 3.5 for details).

Other social outcomes

Indicators on social objectives of schooling are yet to be developed.

3.5 Future directions in performance reporting

Revised Measurement Framework for National Key Performance Measures

During 2003, education ministers endorsed a revised Measurement Framework for National Key Performance Measures as the basis for reporting on progress towards the achievement of the National Goals for Schooling in the Twenty First Century. The revised framework:

- is streamlined to focus on the assessment cycle
- includes interim science measures for 15 year old students
- includes interim numeracy measures for 15 year old students
- includes revised VET measures for participation and attainment (replacing previously agreed measures) (outlined below).

Participation, retention and completion rates

Significant changes are occurring in State and Territory education and training systems across Australia. Traditional distinctions between schooling and VET are becoming increasingly blurred. Governments in all jurisdictions are now providing young people with access to VET while still at school. Articulation and credit transfer arrangements between schools, TAFE and universities are now available, and schools are increasingly expanding the range of services that they provide to assist young people to move from school to further education, training and employment.

It is important that any new measures developed capture the impact of these changes and monitor student progress in making the transition from school to further education, training and employment. Such measures will better inform

policy makers and guide quality improvement initiatives. The participation, apparent retention and completion rates included in this Report may not reflect the increasing number of students who are enrolling in school part time or choosing to pursue their senior secondary studies or an equivalent VET qualification at TAFE. These measures are under examination, and supplementary participation measures are reported in the Education preface.

Nationally comparable reporting of learning outcomes

The MCEETYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce is developing performance measures to assess outcomes in a range of learning areas. This work will provide additional nationally comparable data that will populate the Review's performance indicator framework.

Year 7 literacy and numeracy

In July 2003, education ministers directed the MCEETYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce to undertake a review of the year 7 reading and numeracy benchmarks. A report on the outcomes of the review and associated advice on the implementation of the revised benchmark descriptions were provided to ministers in December 2003. Year 7 literacy and numeracy data previously collected (and those to be collected annually in the future) are expected to be reported annually from 2004.

Enhanced literacy and numeracy measures

Education ministers agreed to pursue a broadening of the national reporting framework to enhance reporting of literacy and numeracy outcomes at the years 3, 5 and 7 levels. A report was provided to ministers in December 2003.

VET in schools

Education ministers have endorsed two new participation and attainment indicators for VET in schools, replacing five measures previously approved or noted. These new indicators are detailed below. Participation and attainment data for VET in schools are expected to be collected and reported annually from 2004.

Participation

This is a measure of school students undertaking VET (with new apprenticeships and traineeships disaggregated) as part of their senior secondary school certificate in

a calendar year, as a proportion of all school students undertaking a senior secondary school certificate in that year.

Attainment

This is a measure of school students enrolled in a senior secondary school certificate in a calendar year who have completed at least one VET unit of competency/module, as a proportion of all school students undertaking a senior secondary school certificate in that year.

Science

Education ministers have agreed to an approach to measuring students' scientific literacy at year 6. The first assessment was undertaken in October 2003, with further assessments to be undertaken at three year intervals. Year 6 science literacy data are expected to be available in early 2004 and reported triennially.

Information and communication technology

Education ministers have agreed to a national information and communication technology assessment of students at years 6 and 10 every three years. The MCEETYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce has been developing a definition of information and communication technology literacy, and will develop assessment instruments and key performance measures for consideration by ministers (with a view to the assessment cycle beginning in 2005).

Civics and citizenship

Education ministers have agreed to a national civics and citizenship assessment of students at years 6 and 10 every three years. A trial assessment was conducted in 2003 (with a view to the assessment cycle beginning in 2004). Years 6 and 10 civics and citizenship assessment data are expected to be available in early 2005 and reported triennially.

Enterprise education

The MCEETYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce is working with the Transition from School Taskforce on developing key performance measures for enterprise education.

Nationally consistent definitions

Collecting nationally comparable data depends on, among other factors, nationally consistent definitions of groups against which educational achievement and outcomes can be reported. National definitions have been developed for gender, Indigenous status, LBOTE students, geographic location and socioeconomic status. (Exceptions are the definition of students with disabilities and some final work on the approach to seeking information on parents' occupations.) With most definitions agreed, the focus is shifting to implementation and reporting issues. National definitions for all items (except students with disabilities) are expected to be applied to data collection instruments in 2005.

3.6 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A 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 (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).

Australian Government comments

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The Australian Government's financial support for school education is aimed at enhancing the learning outcomes of all students. As well as the significant support provided to education authorities and individual schools through general recurrent, capital and targeted programs, the Government has nominated four strategic priority areas for attention. Brief descriptions of those priorities follow.

First, nationally comparable standards and reporting to drive improved learning outcomes for all students. The provisions of the States Grants (Primary and Secondary Education Assistance) Act 2000 which covers the 2001-04 funding quadrennium, include stronger reporting and accountability requirements linked to Australian Government funding for schools. All States and Territories have agreed to the development and progressive implementation of nationally agreed performance measures in eight priority areas of schooling for purposes of reporting in the Annual National Report on Schooling in Australia. Significant progress has been made during 2003 on several assessment instruments and on the development of new nationally comparable definitions of student groups.

Second, improved learning outcomes for Indigenous students. The Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) has undertaken a series of reviews of the way Australian Government assistance and services are provided to Indigenous students. The aim is to ensure that programs are better focussed on improving educational outcomes for the Indigenous community.

Third, enhanced quality and responsiveness of Australian school education. The Australian Government seeks to enhance learning and leadership in school education through the provision of strategic funding for targeted programs, projects and research. Current priorities are literacy and numeracy skills; assistance for students with special needs; quality teaching, including professional development; quality outcomes and curriculum initiatives; boys' education and safe schools. A major Review of Teaching and Teacher Education was completed in 2003.

Fourth, improved transitions of young people through school to work and/or further education and training, including well informed career choices. The Australian Government is making progress towards an integrated transitions system. Transitions Programs have been streamlined and the functions of the Enterprise and Career Education Foundation have been transferred into the Department. This is enabling DEST to align transitions programs more closely with the broader suite of Australian Government schools and youth focussed programs.

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New South Wales Government comments

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In 2001-02, the NSW Government continued its significant commitment to public education by spending in excess of \$7630 million on school education and Vocational Education and Training Services, an increase of more than \$1840 million, or 32 per cent since 1995. This State spent an average of \$9157 per student in 2001-02, which is above the Australian average of \$8937.

Throughout 2002, the NSW Department of Education and Training continued to improve learning environments in public schools to support and encourage student achievement through the implementation of a \$1.2 billion Schools Improvement Package. The Computers in Schools Program also continued to be a high priority and by the end of 2002, there were more than 125 000 computers available for teachers and students in NSW public schools.

NSW continues its commitment to improving the national comparability of school education data and the quality and standard of national reporting. A range of factors have been identified by NSW which impact on the reliability of the national benchmark results and therefore limit the degree to which reliable comparisons between states and territories can be made. NSW welcomes the MCEETYA decision to commission a review to enhance the reporting of literacy and numeracy outcomes at Years 3, 5 and 7.

In 2003, the NSW Government began a \$5 million class size pilot in 63 schools. From 2004 Kindergarten class sizes will be reduced to a state-wide average of twenty students in Priority Schools Funding Program schools which serve lower socio-economic communities. The program will be expanded to all Kindergarten classes in 2005. By 2007 class sizes will be reduced to a state-wide average of 20 students in Kindergarten; 22 students in Year 1; and 24 students in Year 2. The state's investment in the class size reduction program will be \$329 million over four years including \$107 million in capital funding.

Students in NSW participate in Australia's most comprehensive program of testing from the Year 3 Basic Skills Test to the Higher School Certificate (HSC). The State Literacy and Numeracy Plan continued to drive improvements in students' acquisition of the basics of learning. By the end of 2002, specially trained Reading Recovery teachers had assisted nearly 8,000 students.

To ensure that young people in NSW are fully equipped to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing society, the NSW Government is creating one of the most flexible education and training systems in Australia. The new School Certificate and HSC are a result of the most extensive reviews undertaken in the 30 year history of these examinations. In 2002, NSW students in Year 10 sat a compulsory test in Australian History, Geography and Civics and Citizenship. This is the first test of this kind in Australia.

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Victorian Government comments

“ The Victorian Government believes that education is the key to our children’s future and Victoria’s prosperity. Education opens the door to high quality jobs, to a full and creative life and a sense of common citizenship.

The Government has set a number of goals and targets for the education and training system and considerable progress has been made towards achieving these. The targets include improving the standard of literacy and numeracy in primary schooling with 2001 data showing that the percentage of Victorian primary students achieving the national reading and numeracy benchmarks was at or above the Australian average. In 2002, 75.8 per cent of young people completed year 12 or its equivalent, an improvement over 2001 data. Participation in education and training by young people aged 15 to 19 in rural and regional Victoria increased to 93.1 per cent in 2002.

As a result of the Government’s investment in school education, class sizes in prep to year 2 have been reduced from an average of 24.3 students in 1999 to 21.0 students in 2003. Reduced class sizes have increased the effectiveness of key strategies designed to improve the acquisition of foundation skills in literacy and numeracy. \$49.5m will be phased in over four years to fund the equivalent of 256 full-time primary school welfare officer positions to provide support to students who are at risk of disconnecting from school.

Two other significant new initiatives were introduced in 2003. Seventy clusters of primary and secondary schools were funded under the Schools for Innovation and Excellence initiative, aimed at increasing the pace of innovation in teaching and learning. Through the Access to Excellence initiative funding for the employment of 300 teachers was provided to 118 secondary schools to improve students’ literacy and numeracy skills, reduce absenteeism, and keep students engaged and stimulated at school.

The Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (VCAL) provides an alternative pathway to the Victorian Certificate of Education for students in years 11 and 12. In 2003 the VCAL was implemented on a statewide basis following a successful trial in 2002.

Some 35 000 students who completed year 12 in 2002 were contacted early in 2003 as part of the Government’s new On Track program. The On Track data provides a picture of the destination of students after they leave school and highlights the diversity of options young people pursue, including university, TAFE or other vocational education and training programs, apprenticeships or traineeships, or employment. On Track builds on the Managed Individual Pathways program that assists 15 to 19 year-old students with individual career and education plans and support to implement those plans.

In May 2003, the Minister for Education and Training foreshadowed that further reforms will be made to Victoria’s school education system to ensure that Victoria has an excellent education system that produces better outcomes for all students.

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Queensland Government comments

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As part of the Queensland Government's vision for the Smart State, major reforms are under way in Queensland's education and training system. The changes are creating an innovative and flexible system that will give young people more opportunities to succeed at learning, and go on to succeed in life.

Through the reforms, Queensland is committed to delivering innovative and vibrant education and training opportunities to provide students with an excellent foundation for future successes.

Our commitment starts with better preparation for children before they enter school so they can achieve more in the early years and set the foundations for their successes in school. Preparing for School trials commenced in 39 sites in January 2003 with another 27 state and non-state schools to join the trial in 2004, bringing to 66 the number of schools taking part. The trial will assist the Government to make a decision about how best to convert current preschool provision into a full-time preparatory year.

The government will also strengthen the middle years of schooling by focusing on students' learning needs and assisting in a smooth transition from years 7-8 and on into the senior years. In August 2003, Education Queensland began implementing a 13-point action plan to provide that support for students during the middle phase from Year 4 to Year 9.

The reforms to senior schooling commenced in 2003, with seven areas across Queensland starting to trial changes to the senior phase of learning. State and non-state schools, TAFE Institutes, employers, youth and parent organisations, community services and government agencies are working together to create new opportunities for young people in these areas.

Historic legislation will allow young people aged 15-17 years to make exciting choices and follow a learning path that meets their needs in innovative and flexible ways. The new laws are contained in two complementary Acts, the Youth Participation in Education and Training Act 2003 and the Training Reform Act 2003.

In 2006 it will be compulsory for young people to stay at school until they complete Year 10 or turn 16, whichever comes first. There will be a requirement that once a person completes Year 10 or turns 16, to participate in education or training for two years beyond Year 10 or turning 16; or until they have gained a Senior Certificate; or until they have gained a Certificate III; or until they turn 17. During this period a young person must enrol in one or more eligible options, and participate full-time.

Through a holistic approach to learning - from preparatory schooling through to middle and senior schooling, further education, training and employment, the reforms offer benefits for the future of every Queenslanders and for our shared future in Queensland, the Smart State.

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Western Australian Government comments

“ The Department of Education and the Department of Training amalgamated on 3 February 2003 into the Department of Education and Training. The consolidation of the delivery of education and training into one Department under one Minister is a key strategy in providing a more flexible, coherent and integrated approach to the education and training needs of young people. This is in response to the need to improve the retention and participation rates of 15-19 year olds.

The highly complementary nature of education and training and the greater flexibility in schools, TAFE colleges and universities will enable learners to move more easily between institutions and pursue richer and more varied pathways.

There is a strong emphasis on improving literacy and numeracy standards in Western Australia with a further 70 FTE specialist teachers commencing work in the second year of the Getting it Right strategy.

Standards are being developed for year 3 in aspects of English and Mathematics; for year 5 in aspects of English, Mathematics and Science; for year 7 in aspects of English, Mathematics, Science, and Society and Environment; and for year 9 in aspects of all learning areas. The setting of standards will assist schools to focus on improvement and will clearly describe to parents where their child's performance sits in relation to the standards.

The Department's operational plan for Aboriginal education has established long term plans in key priority areas to improve the educational outcomes of Aboriginal students. Aboriginal students attend less, leave earlier and do less well than non-Aboriginal students. The plan has a particular focus on literacy, numeracy and retention rates of Aboriginal students.

There is a comprehensive Departmental initiative that ensures a coordinated approach to the management of students at educational risk. In 2002-03 as part of a focus on the management of student behaviour in lower secondary schools, an extra 60 FTE teachers were appointed to 35 schools to reduce class sizes in years 8 and 9; 30 schools were funded to implement programs, services and strategies to meet the needs of years 8 and 9 students with challenging behaviours; and a teachers consultation program began in 81 schools.

There is a continued focus on improving schools' access to information and communications technologies and developing teachers' skills in the use of these technologies. The 100 Schools Project is intended to improve teacher competencies in the use of ICT and enhance student learning opportunities across 100 of the most disadvantaged schools.

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South Australian Government comments

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A new Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS) was formed during 2002 following a State election in March 2002. Following the formation of the department there were a range of reforms implemented within the South Australian schooling sector with a key focus on improving retention rates across the state. An Absenteeism Task Force was formed in June 2002 with the aim of identifying factors leading to student absenteeism and developing initiatives to reduce the level of absenteeism in areas identified as high risk. The Government amended the Education Act to increase the school leaving age from 15 to 16 years effective from the commencement of the 2003 school year. The Absenteeism Task Force continued to operate throughout 2003 and will continue in 2004, with one its strategies being to include the involvement of a Social Inclusion task force to further investigate the reasons for student absenteeism.

The importance of quality early-years education was supported in 2002 through the planned reduction of class sizes in Reception to Year 2 education in schools identified as being disadvantaged. The reduction in class size, achieved through the creation of 160 new permanent teaching positions from the start of the 2003 school year, aimed to ensure that R-2 class sizes, on average, have no more than 18 students per teacher in the most disadvantaged schools and 21 students per teacher in less needy schools. As well as providing support to early years education, 2002 also saw the announcement of the Futures Connect project, a significant initiative commenced in 2003 to focus on providing assistance to transitioning senior students from school into further education, employment and life beyond school as a whole.

The Cox Review into local school management within the state commenced in 2002 and was released for public comment at the end of October. The South Australian government has since responded to the review, with the central theme of the response being the need for a single system of school governance, particularly in relation to financial management, to replace the existing two-tiered system of school management. With the Cox review's release in late 2002, it was decided that 2003 would serve as a transition year for the new local management structure. A DECS implementation task force has operated throughout 2003 to plan and implement the changes.

The numbers of permanently employed South Australian educators in both schools and children's services increased in 2002 by the offer of over 700 permanent places to educators in schools and preschools. This initiative was implemented with the aim of providing improved job security for the state's educators, allowing a more settled and focussed teaching environment for the state's children.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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Development and implementation of a new curriculum covering the years from birth to year 10 continues to be a major priority for Tasmanian Government schools. The Essential Learnings Framework explicitly defines content, teaching methods and the assessment framework as three interdependent, essential elements. During 2002, 42 Government schools were involved in the project and this rose to more than 100 Government schools in 2003.

In the 2003 school year the Tasmanian Government increased financial support for the children of low income families through an allocation of an additional \$2 million to allow for major reform of the school levy policy applied in Tasmanian Government schools. This enabled both an increase in the income threshold for eligibility for the Student Assistance Scheme and the abolition of all school levies for students eligible for assistance under the scheme.

The Government continues to make significant investments in ICT infrastructure. ICT infrastructure within schools is helping to ensure that teachers and students gain maximum benefit from ICT capability. The provision of ICT funding to schools over recent years has resulted in a computer to student ratio of 1:4.5 in 2003. The provision of adequate bandwidth for schools is a key priority to lift the effectiveness of use of computers and further improvements in this area are planned.

A new policy on educational provision for students with challenging behaviour was finalised and a strategic plan to implement the policy was completed. The policy and plan recognises that students with challenging behaviour are probably the most demanding group for a school system. The Strategic Plan for dealing with Students with Challenging Behaviour contains a comprehensive range of initiatives. The initiatives are predominantly preventative in nature, without ignoring the need for responsive strategies required in the short term. A multi-levelled approach has been adopted in the plan. Some of the initiatives address requirements for individual students, individual teachers, groups of students or groups of teachers. Many of the initiatives are related to a school level approach while others are state wide.

A policy and strategic plan to improve attendance, participation and retention to schools and colleges has been implemented. This recognises that attendance, participation and retention at school are variables that must be addressed in order to improve outcomes from schooling, increase life chances for young people and address some of Tasmania's most pressing economic and social issues. These issues have high priority in both Tasmania Together and Learning Together and are a focus for government and wider community action.

The Department conducted a major school maintenance initiative through the provision of a one-off allocation of \$10m from the Tasmanian Government's Social Infrastructure Fund. The aim of the program was to address deferred maintenance in schools with an emphasis on addressing safety and working and learning environment issues.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The Department of Education, Youth and Family Services is responsible for the provision of school and vocational education, family, youth and children's services.

Four significant planning initiatives were finalised during this year. A new process for assessing the educational needs and allocating resources to students with disabilities was developed. The new approach focused on a student's educational needs rather than their disability. The Literacy and Numeracy Action Plan 2003-2005 was released this year. It will guide schools in developing coherent literacy and numeracy programs to improve student learning outcomes.

The government developed a plan to address equity and diversity in the department over the next three years to improve work/life balance, diversity and inclusivity and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's employment. The plan is linked to the department's Strategic Plan for 2002-2005. It will promote an environment that accepts cultural and social differences.

The government is continuing to build on current high quality school education by implementing the School Excellence Initiative. The initiative is the overarching framework for achieving high standards in student learning, innovation and best practice in ACT government schools. One component of the initiative will involve schools in assessing their own performance, identifying priorities and strategies, and striving for even higher standards. The initiative will shorten the school planning cycle from 5 to 3 years and introduce external validation.

Future improvements in student outcomes will be achieved through the Curriculum Renewal Project 2003-2007. This budget initiative will determine the principles and framework for school curriculum development.

The Inquiry into ACT Education Funding headed by Lyndsay Connors was presented to the ACT government earlier this year. The Government accepted all but one of the recommendations. The changes to existing funding arrangements will better focus available public funds on achieving the objectives of equity and relative need.

New funding resources have been provided to schools with a high concentration of students from low economic backgrounds and from at risk families through the Schools Equity Fund.

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Northern Territory Government comments



In 2002 the Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET) continued to place significant emphasis on:

- improved educational outcomes for all students, particularly Indigenous students, in all key areas.
- safe employment, learning and public environments.
- efficient and effective systems to facilitate improvement in the above priority outcomes.

Many long-term initiatives contributing to improved Indigenous student outcomes were progressed, including accountability, data collection, recruitment and retention of Indigenous staff, enrolment and attendance of Indigenous students and a focus on English literacy and numeracy in classrooms.

Multilevel Assessment Program (MAP) testing is now mandatory for all students in Year 3,5 and 7. The concerted effort resulted in:

- increased student participation and benchmark achievement rates;
- improved test delivery and data analysis; and
- greater capacity within schools to use the data to impact on student outcomes.

MAP data for the last two years indicates that in 2002 non-Indigenous students benchmark achievement rates increased from 2001. There was also some demonstrated improvement in the performance of Indigenous students against the National Benchmarks in 2002 compared to 2001. Territory schools have a significantly higher proportion of Indigenous students than any other jurisdiction. In 2002 Indigenous students made up 38 per cent of the NT Government school population.

The Lighthouse Schools Project provided significant opportunities for teachers and principals to enhance their schools' approach to teaching and learning using technology. This included workshops conducted in Lighthouse Schools, allowing them to see technology effecting innovative change in real classrooms.

A major agreement to deliver interactive learning was signed by NT DEET, Optus and the NSW Department of Employment and Training. The project uses two-way satellite communications between teachers and students through the Interactive Distance Learning Project, with 87 two-way satellite sites in remote Indigenous communities.

Twenty additional teachers were allocated to urban and remote schools as part of a commitment to employ 100 extra teachers over the current NT Government's first term.



3.7 Definitions

Table 3.14 Terms

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Apparent retention rates	The number of full time students in a designated year of schooling, expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group at an earlier base year — for example, the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 in 2001 from respective cohort groups at year 10. In this example, the rate is calculated by dividing the total number of full time students in year 12 in 2001 by the total number of full time students in year 10 in 1999.
Full time equivalent student	The full time equivalent of a full time student is 1.0. The method of converting part time student numbers into full time equivalents should be based on the student's workload compared with the workload usually undertaken by a full time student. Note that the full time equivalent of part time primary students was included for the first time for 2001.
Full time student	A person who satisfies the definition of a student and undertakes a workload equivalent to, or greater than, that usually undertaken by a student of that year level. The definition of full time student varies across jurisdictions.
Geographic classification	<p>The RRMA classification developed by the former Department of Primary Industries and Energy has been adopted for the calculation of students attending schools in metropolitan, provincial and remote zones, and for completion rates by locality.</p> <p>A new classification of geographic location has been adopted for nationally comparable reporting of outcomes of schooling. This classification divides Australia into three zones: metropolitan, provincial and remote. The metropolitan and provincial zones are each subdivided into two categories as outlined below.</p> <p><i>Metropolitan zone</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mainland State capital city regions (Statistical Divisions): Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth. 2. Major urban statistical districts (population of 100 000 and above). <p><i>Provincial zone</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Provincial city statistical districts plus Darwin (population of 25 000 to 99 999). 4. Other provincial areas (Census collection districts with an ARIA Plus score less than or equal to 5.92). <p><i>Remote zone</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Remote zone (Census collection districts with an ARIA Plus score greater than 5.92). <p>'ARIA Plus' refers to the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ABS 2001).</p> <p>The new classification is yet to be fully implemented and other classifications, based on individual jurisdiction's definitions, are included in this chapter.</p>

(Continued on next page)

Table 3.14 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Government recurrent expenditure per full time equivalent student	Total government recurrent expenditure divided by the total number of full time equivalent students. Expenditure is based on the National School Statistics Collection (MCEETYA 2002b), with adjustments for notional user cost of capital charges and payroll tax. Notional user cost of capital is included for all jurisdictions and payroll tax estimates are included for those jurisdictions not subject to it (WA and the ACT). Expenditure figures are in financial years and student numbers are in calendar years, so the total number of students is taken as the average of two years. When calculating the 2000-01 average expenditure per student, for example, the total expenditure figure is at 2000-01 but the total student number figure is the average of student numbers from 2000 and 2001.
Indigenous student	A student of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as being an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background. Administrative processes for determining Indigenous status vary across jurisdictions.
In-school costs	Costs relating directly to schools. Staff, for example, are categorised as being either in-school or out-of-school. They are categorised as in-school if they usually spend more than half of their time actively engaged in duties at one or more schools or ancillary education establishments. In-school employee related expenses, for example, represent all salaries, wages awards, allowances and related oncosts paid to in-school staff.
Language background other than English (LBOTE) student	A status that is determined by administrative processes that vary across jurisdictions.
Out-of-school costs	Costs relating indirectly to schools. Staff, for example, are categorised as being either in-school or out-of-school. They are categorised as out-of-school if they do not usually spend more than half of their time actively engaged in duties at one or more schools or ancillary education establishments. Out-of-school employee related expenses, for example, represent all salaries, wages awards, allowances and related oncosts paid to out-of-school staff.
Part time student	A student undertaking a workload that is less than that specified as being full time in their jurisdiction.
Participation rate	The number of full time school students of a particular age, expressed as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age at June (ABS 2002b).
Potential year 12 population	An estimate of a single-year age group that could have participated in year 12 that year, defined as the estimated resident population aged 15–19 years divided by 5.
Real expenditure	Nominal expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Socioeconomic status	As per footnotes to tables 3A.33, which provide definitions specific to each table. Elsewhere in the Report, socioeconomic status data are presented that are not fully comparable across jurisdictions because administrative processes for determining socioeconomic status vary across jurisdictions.

(Continued on next page)

Table 3.14 (Continued)

Source of income	In this chapter, income from either the Australian Government or State and Territory governments. Australian Government expenditure is derived from specific purpose payments (current and capital) for schools. This funding indicates the level of monies allocated, not necessarily the level of expenditure incurred in any given financial year. The data provide, therefore, only a broad indication of the level of Australian Government funding.
Student-to-staff ratios	The number of full time equivalent students per full time equivalent teaching and non-teaching staff. Students at special schools are allocated to primary and secondary. The full time equivalent of staff includes those who are generally active in schools and ancillary education establishments.
Student	A person who is formally (officially) enrolled or registered at a school, and who is also active in a primary, secondary or special education program at that school. Students at special schools are allocated to primary and secondary on the basis of their actual grade (if assigned); whether or not they are receiving primary or secondary curriculum instruction; or, as a last resort, whether they were of primary or secondary school age.
Student, primary	A student in primary education, which covers pre-year 1 to year 6 in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, pre-year 1 to year 7 in WA, SA and the NT, and year 1 to year 7 in Queensland.
Student, secondary	A student in secondary education, which commences at year 7 in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, and at year 8 in Queensland, SA, WA and the NT.
Students with disabilities	Students included in the annual system reports to Department of Education, Science and Training. The definitions of students with disabilities are based on individual State and Territory criteria, so data are not comparable across jurisdictions.

3.8 References

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3A School education — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 3.7. Data in this Report are examined by the School Education Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Table 3A.1

Table 3A.1 **Government schools: students, staff and school numbers, 2002**

	<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>
Students										
Primary — full time	no.	449 482	316 843	284 262	151 599	112 111	36 300	20 904	20 249	1 391 750
Primary — part time	no.	—	424	670	—	38	5	83	—	1 220
Primary — FTE of part time students	no.	—	213	263	—	17	3	37	—	533
Primary — FTE total	no.	449 482	317 056	284 525	151 599	112 128	36 303	20 941	20 249	1 392 283
Secondary — full time	no.	304 218	216 574	155 802	81 745	57 728	25 208	16 355	7 957	865 587
Secondary — part time	no.	2 455	3 029	4 096	4 880	7 099	2 684	10	1 052	25 305
Secondary — FTE of part time students	no.	1 100	1 574	1 603	1 256	3 488	1 434	5	440	10 899
Secondary — FTE total	no.	305 318	218 148	157 405	83 001	61 216	26 642	16 360	8 397	876 486
Primary and secondary — full time total	no.	753 700	533 417	440 064	233 344	169 839	61 508	37 259	28 206	2 257 337
Primary and secondary — FTE total	no.	754 800	535 204	441 930	234 600	173 344	62 945	37 301	28 646	2 268 769
Staff (a)										
Primary	no.	32 565	24 374	24 605	12 540	8 998	3 095	1 680	2 058	109 914
Secondary	no.	30 282	21 983	16 370	8 679	6 530	2 607	1 662	1 049	89 161
Not active in schools	no.	1 836	1 294	1 851	1 168	940	351	266	383	8 090
Schools										
Primary	no.	1 650	1 230	976	519	438	141	66	89	5 109
Secondary	no.	393	261	186	96	73	39	22	11	1 081
Combined (b)	no.	64	53	81	90	79	26	3	45	441
Special	no.	104	79	48	70	20	8	4	5	338
Total	no.	2 211	1 623	1 291	775	610	214	95	150	6 969

Table 3A.1

	<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>
Schools										
Primary	%	74.6	75.8	75.6	67.0	71.8	65.9	69.5	59.3	73.3
Secondary	%	17.8	16.1	14.4	12.4	12.0	18.2	23.2	7.3	15.5
Combined (b)	%	2.9	3.3	6.3	11.6	13.0	12.1	3.2	30.0	6.3
Special	%	4.7	4.9	3.7	9.0	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) FTE staff. Primary and secondary staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

(b) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.2

Table 3A.2 **Non-government schools: students, staff and school numbers, 2002**

	<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>
Students										
Primary — full time	no.	179 930	139 821	92 497	54 153	46 389	10 340	11 321	4 892	539 343
Primary — part time	no.	155	307	145	547	80	94	103	38	1 469
Primary — FTE of part time students	no.	107	174	71	415	47	37	71	30	953
Primary — FTE total	no.	180 037	139 995	92 568	54 568	46 436	10 377	11 392	4 922	540 296
Secondary — full time	no.	171 151	141 255	87 026	47 229	32 383	10 502	11 974	3 576	505 096
Secondary — part time	no.	445	417	40	11	359	151	17	16	1 456
Secondary — FTE of part time students	no.	267	178	21	4	213	64	8	7	762
Secondary — FTE total	no.	171 418	141 433	87 047	47 233	32 596	10 566	11 982	3 583	505 858
Primary and secondary — full time total		351 081	281 076	179 523	101 382	78 772	20 842	23 295	8 468	1 044 439
Primary and secondary — FTE total	no.	351 455	281 429	179 616	101 801	79 031	20 943	23 374	8 506	1 046 154
Staff (a)										
Primary	no.	12 724	10 593	7 799	4 673	3 455	815	740	427	41 225
Secondary	no.	18 049	15 942	9 631	5 318	3 635	1 164	1 245	462	55 446
Not active in schools	no.	818	401	386	180	125	26	76	26	2 038
Schools										
Primary	no.	522	446	243	154	117	32	27	16	1 557
Secondary	no.	145	101	77	40	22	7	6	8	406
Combined (b)	no.	206	134	113	89	58	26	9	9	644
Special	no.	31	16	2	2	3	1	1	—	56
Total	no.	904	697	435	285	200	66	43	33	2 663

Table 3A.2

	<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>
Schools										
Primary	%	57.7	64.0	55.9	54.0	58.5	48.5	62.8	48.5	58.5
Secondary	%	16.0	14.5	17.7	14.0	11.0	10.6	14.0	24.2	15.2
Combined (b)	%	22.8	19.2	26.0	31.2	29.0	39.4	20.9	27.3	24.2
Special	%	3.4	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.3	0.0	2.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) FTE staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

(b) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.3

Table 3A.3 All schools: students, staff and school numbers, 2002

	<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>
Students										
Primary — full time	no.	629 412	456 664	376 759	205 752	158 500	46 640	32 225	25 141	1 931 093
Primary — part time	no.	155	731	815	547	118	99	186	38	2 689
Primary — FTE of part time students	no.	107	388	334	415	64	40	108	30	1 486
Primary — FTE total	no.	629 519	457 052	377 093	206 167	158 564	46 680	32 333	25 171	1 932 579
Secondary — full time	no.	475 369	357 829	242 828	128 974	90 111	35 710	28 329	11 533	1 370 683
Secondary — part time	no.	2 900	3 446	4 136	4 891	7 458	2 835	27	1 068	26 761
Secondary — FTE of part time students	no.	1 367	1 752	1 624	1 260	3 701	1 498	13	447	11 661
Secondary — FTE total	no.	476 736	359 581	244 452	130 234	93 812	37 208	28 342	11 980	1 382 344
Primary and secondary — full time total		1 104 781	814 493	619 587	334 726	248 611	82 350	60 554	36 674	3 301 776
Primary and secondary — FTE total	no.	1 106 255	816 633	621 546	336 401	252 375	83 888	60 675	37 151	3 314 923
Staff (a)										
Primary	no.	45 289	34 966	32 404	17 213	12 453	3 909	2 420	2 485	151 139
Secondary	no.	48 331	37 924	26 001	13 997	10 165	3 771	2 906	1 511	144 607
Not active in schools	no.	2 654	1 695	2 237	1 348	1 065	377	342	410	10 128
Schools										
Primary	no.	2 172	1 676	1 219	673	555	173	93	105	6 666
Secondary	no.	538	362	263	136	95	46	28	19	1 487
Combined (b)	no.	270	187	194	179	137	52	12	54	1 085
Special	no.	135	95	50	72	23	9	5	5	394
Total	no.	3 115	2 320	1 726	1 060	810	280	138	183	9 632

Table 3A.3

	<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>
Schools										
Primary	%	69.7	72.2	70.6	63.5	68.5	61.8	67.4	57.4	69.2
Secondary	%	17.3	15.6	15.2	12.8	11.7	16.4	20.3	10.4	15.4
Combined (b)	%	8.7	8.1	11.2	16.9	16.9	18.6	8.7	29.5	11.3
Special	%	4.3	4.1	2.9	6.8	2.8	3.2	3.6	2.7	4.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) FTE staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

(b) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.4

Table 3A.4 Students as a proportion of the population, 2002 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All students as a proportion of the population									
Government schools	11.3	10.9	11.8	12.1	11.2	13.0	11.6	14.3	11.5
Non-government schools	5.3	5.8	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.4	7.2	4.3	5.3
All schools	16.6	16.7	16.7	17.3	16.3	17.4	18.8	18.6	16.8
Primary students as a proportion of the population									
Government schools	6.8	6.5	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.7	6.5	10.2	7.1
Non-government schools	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.7
All schools	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.7	10.4	9.9	10.0	12.7	9.8
Secondary students as a proportion of the population									
Government schools	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.8	5.3	5.1	4.0	4.4
Non-government schools	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.7	1.8	2.6
All schools	7.1	7.3	6.5	6.7	5.9	7.5	8.8	5.8	7.0

(a) Full time students as a proportion of the total population.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2003, *Estimated Residential Population 2002*, Cat. no. 3201.0.

Table 3A.5

Table 3A.5

Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2001-02 (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>
Government schools										
General recurrent	\$'000	454 638	326 522	272 643	138 047	103 908	38 554	20 840	16 425	1 371 578
Targeted	\$'000	114 940	73 916	52 981	28 896	26 952	8 847	3 367	6 026	315 926
Indigenous programs	\$'000	20 139	3 625	28 832	15 464	3 983	2 054	1 535	12 647	88 279
Total recurrent	\$'000	589 718	404 062	354 456	182 408	134 844	49 455	25 742	35 097	1 775 782
Capital	\$'000	78 429	54 530	44 423	23 310	17 986	6 484	3 966	2 985	232 113
Total recurrent and capital	\$'000	668 147	458 592	398 879	205 718	152 830	55 939	29 708	38 082	2 007 895
Students (c)	no.	755 770	534 550	439 422	230 122	174 783	63 210	37 655	28 806	2 264 317
\$/student	\$	884	858	908	894	874	885	789	1 322	887
Non-government schools										
General recurrent	\$'000	1 126 739	886 106	622 869	333 845	254 942	68 072	71 923	28 471	3 392 966
Targeted	\$'000	60 346	49 462	22 240	13 101	13 566	2 740	2 466	1 746	165 666
Indigenous programs	\$'000	13 429	2 171	9 211	11 901	2 568	927	480	12 714	53 401
Total recurrent	\$'000	1 200 514	937 738	654 320	358 847	271 076	71 739	74 869	42 931	3 612 034
Capital	\$'000	29 895	25 277	15 741	9 087	6 862	2 066	2 010	775	91 712
Total recurrent and capital	\$'000	1 230 408	963 015	670 060	367 934	277 939	73 805	76 879	43 705	3 703 746
FTE students (c)	no.	347 842	279 386	177 713	98 231	77 955	20 928	23 065	8 483	1 033 603
\$/FTE student	\$	3 537	3 447	3 770	3 746	3 565	3 527	3 333	5 152	3 583
Joint programs										
Total	\$'000	1 490	2 115	1 343	1 201	483	215	270	98	7 215
FTE students (c)	no.	1 103 612	813 936	617 135	328 353	252 738	84 138	60 720	37 289	3 297 920
\$/FTE student	\$	1	3	2	4	2	3	4	3	2
All schools										
Total recurrent	\$'000	1 791 721	1 343 916	1 010 119	542 456	406 403	121 409	100 881	78 126	5 395 031
Total recurrent and capital	\$'000	1 898 555	1 421 607	1 068 939	573 651	430 769	129 745	106 587	81 787	5 711 641
FTE students (c)	no.	1 103 612	813 936	617 135	328 353	252 738	84 138	60 720	37 289	3 297 920
\$/FTE student	\$	1 720	1 747	1 732	1 747	1 704	1 542	1 755	2 193	1 732

Table 3A.5

- (a) Data include actual payments provided under the *States Grants (Primary and Secondary Assistance) Act 2000* and the *Indigenous Education (Targeted Assistance) Act 2000*. Additional Australian Government funding is provided through annual appropriations and nonprogram items. Figures reported are based on accrual expenditure.
- (b) Due to the Australian Government's accrual accounting treatment for the bulk of its school funding, the financial year accrual figures are estimates only, with adjustments for actual expenses incurred occurring in the following financial year. Comparisons of year-on-year accrual data may therefore be misleading.
- (c) Students are the full time equivalent average for 2001 and 2002.

Source: Derived from Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST) financial management system (unpublished); ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.6

Table 3A.6 Government recurrent expenditure on government schools, 2001-02 (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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 expenditure	6 920 947	4 418 297	3 784 388	2 132 175	1 595 220	574 033	361 823	448 583	20 235 466
Total employee related expenditure	4 186 722	2 884 520	2 548 121	1 357 180	1 086 311	373 421	242 398	265 343	12 944 016
In-school primary	3 544 083	2 160 367	2 102 713	1 125 202	871 087	282 240	160 011	255 162	10 500 865
Total employee related expenditure	2 076 907	1 451 635	1 421 585	715 015	582 879	189 438	113 991	147 656	6 699 106
Teachers	1 804 531	1 234 017	1 156 174	570 951	467 075	156 403	95 148	106 171	5 590 470
Other staff (f)	272 376	217 618	265 411	144 064	115 804	33 035	18 843	41 485	1 108 636
Other operating expenses (g)	730 862	402 949	345 381	188 873	197 257	63 188	17 224	63 157	2 008 891
User cost of capital (h)	621 287	234 173	285 169	182 830	63 923	23 285	20 242	30 248	1 461 157
Depreciation	115 028	71 610	50 578	38 484	27 027	6 329	8 554	14 102	331 712
In-school secondary	3 107 695	2 004 349	1 455 148	856 067	623 978	255 015	177 203	148 915	8 628 370
Total employee related expenditure	1 947 669	1 343 491	1 000 639	562 657	434 797	162 610	115 242	83 100	5 650 205
Teachers	1 690 381	1 167 456	804 719	465 573	342 581	138 729	101 854	57 282	4 768 575
Other staff (f)	257 288	176 035	195 920	97 084	92 216	23 881	13 388	25 818	881 630
Other operating expenses (g)	639 684	364 267	241 400	144 305	111 353	55 852	22 028	37 419	1 616 308
User cost of capital (h)	414 191	215 057	160 983	119 930	56 550	28 884	27 839	19 349	1 042 783
Depreciation	106 151	81 534	52 126	29 175	21 278	7 669	12 094	9 047	319 074
Out of school	269 168	253 581	226 527	150 906	100 156	36 778	24 609	44 505	1 106 230
Total employee related expenditure	162 146	89 394	125 897	79 508	68 635	21 373	13 165	34 587	594 705
Teachers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other staff (f)	162 146	89 394	125 897	79 508	68 635	21 373	13 165	34 587	594 705
Other operating expenses (g)	95 491	116 275	91 940	69 354	26 723	14 432	11 442	9 831	435 488
User cost of capital (h)	10 061	28 674	—	—	4 279	159	—	19	43 192
Depreciation	1 470	19 238	8 690	2 044	519	814	2	68	32 845

(a) Australian, State and Territory Government expenditure on government schools.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

Table 3A.6

- (d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.
 - (e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory Government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; and staff allowances for accommodation.
 - (f) Includes redundancy payments.
 - (g) Includes grants and subsidies.
 - (h) A notional user cost of capital based on 8 per cent of 'total written down value of capital assets as at 30 June 2002' is applied to data for all jurisdictions.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Derived from Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection
Source: 2002, Melbourne

Table 3A.7

Table 3A.7 **Government recurrent expenditure per student,
government schools, 2001-02 (\$ per FTE student) (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>
Including user cost of capital (c)									
Total	9 158	8 266	8 612	9 265	9 127	9 081	9 609	15 573	8 937
Total employee related	5 540	5 396	5 799	5 898	6 215	5 908	6 437	9 211	5 717
In-school primary	7 857	6 835	7 418	7 651	7 695	7 763	7 545	12 492	7 561
Total employee related	4 605	4 593	5 015	4 862	5 149	5 210	5 375	7 229	4 824
Teachers	4 001	3 904	4 079	3 882	4 126	4 302	4 486	5 198	4 025
Other staff (d)	604	689	936	980	1 023	909	889	2 031	798
Other operating expenses (e)	1 620	1 275	1 219	1 284	1 742	1 738	812	3 092	1 447
User cost of capital	1 377	741	1 006	1 243	565	640	954	1 481	1 052
Depreciation	255	227	178	262	239	174	403	690	239
In-school secondary	10 199	9 174	9 330	10 307	10 134	9 497	10 775	17 770	9 856
Total employee related	6 392	6 149	6 416	6 774	7 061	6 056	7 007	9 917	6 454
Teachers	5 547	5 343	5 160	5 605	5 564	5 167	6 193	6 836	5 447
Other staff (d)	844	806	1 256	1 169	1 498	889	814	3 081	1 007
Other operating expenses (e)	2 099	1 667	1 548	1 737	1 808	2 080	1 339	4 465	1 846
User cost of capital	1 359	984	1 032	1 444	918	1 076	1 693	2 309	1 191
Depreciation	348	373	334	351	346	286	735	1 080	365
Out-of-school	356	474	516	656	573	582	654	1 545	489
Total employee related	215	167	287	346	393	338	350	1 201	263
Teachers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other staff (d)	215	167	287	346	393	338	350	1 201	263
Other operating expenses (e)	126	218	209	301	153	228	304	341	192
User cost of capital	13	54	–	–	25	3	–	1	19
Depreciation	2	36	20	9	3	13	0	2	15

Table 3A.7

	<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>
Excluding user cost of capital									
Total	7 774	7 371	7 597	7 950	8 413	8 254	8 332	13 850	7 812
Total employee related	5 540	5 396	5 799	5 898	6 215	5 908	6 437	9 211	5 717
In-school primary	6 480	6 094	6 412	6 408	7 130	7 122	6 590	11 011	6 509
Total employee related	4 605	4 593	5 015	4 862	5 149	5 210	5 375	7 229	4 824
Teachers	4 001	3 904	4 079	3 882	4 126	4 302	4 486	5 198	4 025
Other staff (d)	604	689	936	980	1 023	909	889	2 031	798
Other operating expenses (e)	1 620	1 275	1 219	1 284	1 742	1 738	812	3 092	1 447
Depreciation	255	227	178	262	239	174	403	690	239
In-school secondary	8 839	8 189	8 298	8 863	9 215	8 422	9 082	15 461	8 664
Total employee related	6 392	6 149	6 416	6 774	7 061	6 056	7 007	9 917	6 454
Teachers	5 547	5 343	5 160	5 605	5 564	5 167	6 193	6 836	5 447
Other staff (d)	844	806	1 256	1 169	1 498	889	814	3 081	1 007
Other operating expenses (e)	2 099	1 667	1 548	1 737	1 808	2 080	1 339	4 465	1 846
Depreciation	348	373	334	351	346	286	735	1 080	365
Out-of-school	343	421	516	656	549	579	654	1 544	469
Total employee related	215	167	287	346	393	338	350	1 201	263
Teachers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other staff (d)	215	167	287	346	393	338	350	1 201	263
Other operating expenses (e)	126	218	209	301	153	228	304	341	192
Depreciation	2	36	20	9	3	13	0	2	15

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Total government expenditure on government schools (table 3A.6), divided by average FTE student population in 2001 and 2002. See footnotes to table 3A.6.

(b) Actual user cost of capital for Victoria, Queensland and the ACT have been removed before applying a user cost of capital charge of 8 per cent across jurisdictions. This is to achieve greater comparability across jurisdictions.

(c) A notional user cost of capital based on 8 per cent of 'total written down value of capital assets as at 30 June 2002' is applied to all jurisdictions

(d) Includes redundancy payments.

(e) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.8

Table 3A.8 **Government recurrent expenditure (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Australian Government specific purpose payments for government schools, including capital grants (\$'000) (c)									
2001-02	668 147	458 592	398 879	205 718	152 830	55 939	29 708	38 082	2 007 895
Australian Government specific purpose payments for government schools, excluding capital grants (\$'000) (c)									
2001-02	589 718	404 062	354 456	182 408	134 844	49 455	25 742	35 097	1 775 782
State and Territory net recurrent expenditure on government schools, including user cost of capital (\$'000) (d)									
2001-02	6 331 228	4 014 236	3 429 931	1 949 767	1 460 377	524 578	336 081	413 484	18 459 682
State and Territory net recurrent expenditure on government schools, excluding user cost of capital (\$'000) (d)									
2001-02	5 285 690	3 536 331	2 983 779	1 647 007	1 335 625	472 250	288 000	363 868	15 912 550
Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on government schools, including user cost of capital (\$'000) (e)									
2001-02	6 920 946	4 418 298	3 784 387	2 132 175	1 595 221	574 033	361 823	448 581	20 235 464
Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on government schools, excluding user cost of capital (\$'000) (e)									
2001-02	5 875 408	3 940 393	3 338 235	1 829 415	1 470 469	521 705	313 742	398 965	17 688 332
Australian Government specific purpose recurrent payments for non-government schools (\$'000) (d)									
2001-02	1 200 514	937 738	654 320	358 847	271 076	71 739	74 869	42 931	3 612 034
State and Territory recurrent payments to non-government schools (\$'000) (e)									
2001-02	511 382	283 444	279 315	169 008	93 082	31 290	29 641	24 962	1 422 124
Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on non-government schools (\$'000) (e)									
2001-02	1 711 896	1 221 182	933 635	527 855	364 158	103 029	104 510	67 893	5 034 158
Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on all schools, including user cost of capital (\$'000) (f)									
2001-02	8 632 842	5 639 480	4 718 022	2 660 030	1 959 379	677 062	466 333	516 474	25 269 622
Australian, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on all schools, excluding user cost of capital (\$'000) (f)									
2001-02	7 587 304	5 161 575	4 271 870	2 357 270	1 834 627	624 734	418 252	466 858	22 722 490

Table 3A.8

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Average FTE student population in government schools (no.)									
2001-02	755 770	534 550	439 422	230 122	174 783	63 210	37 655	28 806	2 264 317
Average FTE student population in non-government schools (no.)									
2001-02	347 842	279 386	177 713	98 231	77 955	20 928	23 065	8 483	1 033 603
Average FTE student population in all schools (no.)									
2001-02	1 103 612	813 936	617 135	328 353	252 738	84 138	60 720	37 289	3 297 920
Real government recurrent expenditure per FTE student in government schools, including user cost of capital (2001-02 \$ per student) (g)									
1999-2000	8 871	7 893	8 607	8 955	8 587	9 482	9 716	15 870	8 701
2000-01	8 773	7 988	8 343	9 092	8 958	8 816	9 416	14 171	8 634
2001-02	9 158	8 266	8 612	9 265	9 127	9 081	9 609	15 573	8 937
Real government recurrent expenditure per FTE student in government schools, excluding user cost of capital (2001-02 \$ per student) (g)									
1999-2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000-01	7 367	7 159	7 320	7 739	8 278	7 958	8 122	12 699	7 516
2001-02	7 774	7 371	7 597	7 950	8 413	8 254	8 332	13 850	7 812
Real government recurrent expenditure per FTE student in non-government schools (2001-02 \$ per student) (h)									
1999-2000	4 514	3 987	4 788	4 911	4 142	4 398	4 166	7 252	4 438
2000-01	4 824	4 294	5 120	5 383	4 483	4 572	4 385	6 573	4 757
2001-02	4 921	4 371	5 254	5 374	4 671	4 923	4 531	8 003	4 870
Government recurrent expenditure per FTE student in all schools, including user cost of capital (\$ per student)									
2001-02	7 822	6 929	7 645	8 101	7 753	8 047	7 680	13 850	7 662
Government recurrent expenditure per FTE student in all schools, excluding user cost of capital (\$ per student)									
2001-02	6 875	6 342	6 922	7 179	7 259	7 425	6 888	12 520	6 890
User cost of capital for government schools, 2001-02 (\$'000) (i)									
Land	268 891	211 866	100 763	68 510	35 504	4 057	5 486	2 242	697 319
Other assets	776 647	266 039	345 388	234 251	89 248	48 271	42 596	47 375	1 849 814
Total assets	1 045 538	477 905	446 152	302 760	124 752	52 328	48 082	49 616	2 547 133

Table 3A.8

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
User cost of capital per FTE student in government schools, 2001-02 (\$) (i)									
Land	356	396	229	298	203	64	146	78	308
Other assets	1 028	498	786	1 018	511	764	1 131	1 645	817
Total assets	1 383	894	1 015	1 316	714	828	1 277	1 722	1 125

- (a) This table integrates information from tables 3A.5, 3A.6 and 3A.7, and State and Territory data. Some data include capital amounts and exclude user cost of capital, as labelled, for the purpose of comparison to previous years' reporting.
- (b) The figure for State and Territory payments to non-government schools is from the Victorian Department of Education and Training annual report for 2001-02 and refers to the dollar amount of grants to non-government schools during the 2001-02 financial year.
- (c) See table 3A.5 for explanations on the derivation of these figures.
- (d) Derived by subtracting Australian Government specific purpose payments for government schools from Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools.
- (e) See table 3A.6 for explanations on the derivation of these figures.
- (f) Includes Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools, Commonwealth specific purpose payments for non-government schools, and State and Territory payments to non-government schools.
- (g) Real dollars are previous years expenditure in current years dollars after basing expenditure on the ABS GDP price deflator 2002-03 = 100 (table A.26).
- (h) Figures are derived by dividing Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on non-government schools by average student population in 2001 and 2002. The increase in Australian Government expenditure between 1999-2000 and 2000-01 is overstated for non-government schools compared with actual cash, calendar year data for the same period (see table 3A.5 footnote [b] for more information). Real dollars are previous years expenditure in current years dollars after basing expenditure on the ABS GDP price deflator 2001-02 = 100 (table A.26).
- (i) User cost of capital is assumed to be 8 per cent of the value of land and other assets. Other assets comprise buildings and equipment. Asset values are reported in single jurisdiction tables.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat.no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 3A.9

**Table 3A.9 Distribution of school sizes — government schools, 2002
(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>
Primary schools, by size									
1–20	7.0	4.3	11.5	3.5	0.9	1.4	–	20.2	6.3
21–35	9.3	5.9	8.6	4.8	5.5	2.8	–	12.4	7.3
36–100	15.3	16.1	19.3	14.5	17.8	17.0	7.6	16.9	16.4
101–200	12.0	19.3	11.1	16.8	21.2	22.0	22.7	7.9	15.2
201–300	15.3	20.7	9.2	20.8	25.3	29.8	22.7	15.7	17.3
301–600	33.0	28.4	23.2	35.1	28.1	25.5	43.9	27.0	29.6
601–1000	8.1	5.3	15.2	4.6	1.1	1.4	3.0	–	7.4
1001+	0.1	0.2	2.0	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary schools, by size									
1–20	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
21–35	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	0.1
36–100	0.3	2.7	1.1	3.1	1.4	–	–	–	1.3
101–200	2.5	3.8	6.5	4.2	5.5	–	–	–	3.7
201–300	5.1	6.5	4.8	7.3	5.5	12.8	9.1	18.2	6.1
301–600	22.1	28.0	24.2	14.6	30.1	48.7	18.2	45.5	24.9
601–1000	50.1	31.8	33.9	40.6	43.8	25.6	72.7	27.3	41.0
1001+	19.8	27.2	29.0	29.2	13.7	12.8	–	9.1	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combined primary/secondary schools, by size (a)									
1–20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21–35	–	1.9	–	6.7	5.1	–	–	11.1	3.6
36–100	9.4	5.7	17.3	30.0	30.4	11.5	–	42.2	21.8
101–200	28.1	13.2	16.0	13.3	3.8	19.2	–	15.6	14.7
201–300	15.6	15.1	29.6	24.4	19.0	23.1	–	24.4	21.8
301–600	37.5	39.6	24.7	21.1	29.1	42.3	–	6.7	27.4
601–1000	4.7	17.0	4.9	3.3	5.1	3.8	33.3	–	5.7
1001+	4.7	7.5	7.4	1.1	7.6	–	66.7	–	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Combined schools comprise both primary and secondary students. The students numbers for combined schools are estimated as the sums of the midpoints of their respective primary and secondary categories in the cross tabulated classification of the National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0. (unpublished).

Table 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **Distribution of school sizes — non-government schools, 2002**
(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>
Primary schools, by size									
1–20	3.4	2.5	3.7	1.9	–	–	–	6.3	2.7
21–35	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	2.6	3.1	–	–	4.1
36–100	16.7	15.5	16.5	22.7	15.4	18.8	11.1	25.0	16.8
101–200	24.3	26.9	25.1	21.4	26.5	50.0	22.2	31.3	25.6
201–300	15.7	24.0	14.4	21.4	30.8	15.6	22.2	12.5	19.7
301–600	30.8	24.2	32.5	25.3	19.7	12.5	29.6	25.0	27.4
601–1000	4.6	2.5	3.3	2.6	5.1	–	14.8	–	3.7
1001+	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary schools, by size									
1–20	2.1	–	1.3	–	4.5	14.3	–	–	1.5
21–35	1.4	–	1.3	2.5	–	–	–	12.5	1.2
36–100	2.1	4.0	5.2	15.0	9.1	14.3	–	–	4.9
101–200	1.4	3.0	3.9	7.5	9.1	–	–	25.0	3.7
201–300	3.4	5.9	11.7	2.5	9.1	–	–	12.5	5.9
301–600	27.6	17.8	40.3	22.5	40.9	28.6	–	37.5	27.6
601–1000	44.8	44.6	28.6	45.0	27.3	28.6	16.7	12.5	39.4
1001+	17.2	24.8	7.8	5.0	–	14.3	83.3	–	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combined primary/secondary schools, by size (a)									
1–20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21–35	1.5	0.7	2.7	5.6	1.7	3.8	–	–	2.2
36–100	10.2	7.5	8.0	24.7	1.7	19.2	–	22.2	10.9
101–200	5.3	6.0	3.5	6.7	5.2	7.7	11.1	22.2	5.7
201–300	12.6	6.7	8.0	11.2	1.7	11.5	11.1	–	9.2
301–600	26.2	21.6	19.5	13.5	19.0	19.2	22.2	44.4	21.6
601–1000	25.2	29.9	23.0	11.2	44.8	34.6	11.1	–	25.5
1001+	18.9	27.6	35.4	27.0	25.9	3.8	44.4	11.1	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Combined schools comprise both primary and secondary students. The students numbers for combined schools are estimated as the sums of the midpoints of their respective primary and secondary categories in the cross tabulated classification of the NSSC.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0. (unpublished).

Table 3A.11

Table 3A.11	Distribution of school sizes — all schools, 2002 (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>
Primary schools, by size									
1–20	6.1	3.8	9.9	3.1	0.7	1.2	–	18.1	5.5
21–35	8.1	5.4	7.8	4.8	4.9	2.9	–	10.5	6.6
36–100	15.7	15.9	18.7	16.3	17.3	17.3	8.6	18.1	16.5
101–200	15.0	21.3	13.9	17.8	22.3	27.2	22.6	11.4	17.6
201–300	15.4	21.5	10.3	21.0	26.5	27.2	22.6	15.2	17.9
301–600	32.5	27.3	25.0	32.8	26.3	23.1	39.8	26.7	29.1
601–1000	7.3	4.5	12.8	4.2	2.0	1.2	6.5	–	6.6
1001+	0.0	0.2	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Secondary schools, by size									
1–20	0.6	–	0.8	–	1.1	2.2	–	–	0.5
21–35	0.4	–	0.4	1.5	–	–	–	5.3	0.4
36–100	0.7	3.0	2.3	6.6	3.2	2.2	–	–	2.3
101–200	2.2	3.6	5.7	5.1	6.3	–	–	10.5	3.7
201–300	4.6	6.4	6.8	5.9	6.3	10.9	7.1	15.8	6.1
301–600	23.6	25.1	28.9	16.9	32.6	45.7	14.3	42.1	25.6
601–1000	48.7	35.4	32.3	41.9	40.0	26.1	60.7	21.1	40.6
1001+	19.1	26.5	22.8	22.1	10.5	13.0	17.9	5.3	20.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Combined primary/secondary schools, by size (a)									
1–20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21–35	1.1	1.1	1.5	6.1	3.6	1.9	–	9.3	2.8
36–100	10.0	7.0	11.9	27.4	18.2	15.4	–	38.9	15.3
101–200	10.7	8.0	8.8	10.1	4.4	13.5	8.3	16.7	9.4
201–300	13.3	9.1	17.0	17.9	11.7	17.3	8.3	20.4	14.3
301–600	28.9	26.7	21.6	17.3	24.8	30.8	16.7	13.0	24.0
601–1000	20.4	26.2	15.5	7.3	21.9	19.2	16.7	–	17.4
1001+	15.6	21.9	23.7	14.0	15.3	1.9	50.0	1.9	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Combined schools comprise both primary and secondary students. The students numbers for combined schools are estimated as the sums of the midpoints of their respective primary and secondary categories in the cross tabulated classification of the NSSC.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0. (unpublished).

Table 3A.12

Table 3A.12 Full time student enrolments (number) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>1998 (August)</i>									
Government schools									
Primary students	454 104	307 147	270 434	144 942	117 708	35 661	21 742	20 692	1 372 430
Secondary students	309 295	214 266	150 603	81 641	58 624	27 317	17 347	7 852	866 945
Total students	763 399	521 413	421 037	226 583	176 332	62 978	39 089	28 544	2 239 375
Non-government schools									
Primary students	164 785	135 094	82 748	45 894	42 675	10 660	10 609	4 957	497 422
Secondary students	153 372	130 893	80 841	41 550	30 453	10 478	11 067	3 204	461 858
Total students	318 157	265 987	163 589	87 444	73 128	21 138	21 676	8 161	959 280
All schools									
Primary students	618 889	442 241	353 182	190 836	160 383	46 321	32 351	25 649	1 869 852
Secondary students	462 667	345 159	231 444	123 191	89 077	37 795	28 414	11 056	1 328 803
Total students	1 081 556	787 400	584 626	314 027	249 460	84 116	60 765	36 705	3 198 655
<i>2002 (August)</i>									
Government schools									
Primary students	449 482	316 843	284 262	151 599	112 111	36 300	20 904	20 249	1 391 750
Secondary students	304 218	216 574	155 802	81 745	57 728	25 208	16 355	7 957	865 587
Total students	753 700	533 417	440 064	233 344	169 839	61 508	37 259	28 206	2 257 337
Non-government schools									
Primary students	179 930	139 821	92 497	54 153	46 389	10 340	11 321	4 892	539 343
Secondary students	171 151	141 255	87 026	47 229	32 383	10 502	11 974	3 576	505 096
Total students	351 081	281 076	179 523	101 382	78 772	20 842	23 295	8 468	1 044 439

Table 3A.12

	<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 schools									
Primary students	629 412	456 664	376 759	205 752	158 500	46 640	32 225	25 141	1 931 093
Secondary students	475 369	357 829	242 828	128 974	90 111	35 710	28 329	11 533	1 370 683
Total students	1 104 781	814 493	619 587	334 726	248 611	82 350	60 554	36 674	3 301 776

(a) Student numbers are full time students, not FTE students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.13

Table 3A.13 **Change in number of schools and number of students,
1998–2002 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>1998–2002 overall change</i>									
Schools									
Government schools	1.1	-1.3	-1.2	1.4	-3.2	-2.7	-2.1	0.7	-0.4
Non-government schools	1.8	1.8	3.8	8.0	1.5	0.0	7.5	10.0	2.9
All schools	1.3	-0.4	0.0	3.1	-2.1	-2.1	0.7	2.2	0.5
Students									
Government schools	-1.3	2.3	4.5	3.0	-3.7	-2.3	-4.7	-1.2	0.8
Non-government schools	10.3	5.7	9.7	15.9	7.7	-1.4	7.5	3.8	8.9
All schools	2.1	3.4	6.0	6.6	-0.3	-2.1	-0.3	-0.1	3.2
<i>1998–2002 average annual change</i>									
Schools									
Government schools	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5	0.2	-0.1
Non-government schools	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	2.5	0.7
All schools	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1
Students									
Government schools	-0.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-1.2	-0.3	0.2
Non-government schools	2.6	1.4	2.4	4.0	1.9	-0.4	1.9	0.9	2.2
All schools	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.8

(a) Student numbers are full time students, not FTE students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia, 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0. ABS 1999, *Schools Australia, 1998*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.14

Table 3A.14 **Indigenous full time students, 2002**

	<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>
Total Indigenous students										
Government schools	no.	32 840	5 947	29 171	16 001	6 447	4 306	848	10 871	106 431
Non-government schools	no.	3 321	538	4 330	3 457	607	513	197	2 253	15 216
All schools	no.	36 161	6 485	33 501	19 458	7 054	4 819	1 045	13 124	121 647
Total non-Indigenous students										
Government schools	no.	720 860	527 470	410 893	217 343	163 392	57 202	36 411	17 335	2 150 906
Non-government schools	no.	347 760	280 538	175 193	97 925	78 165	20 329	23 098	6 215	1 029 223
All schools	no.	1 068 620	808 008	586 086	315 268	241 557	77 531	59 509	23 550	3 180 129
Total students										
Government schools	no.	753 700	533 417	440 064	233 344	169 839	61 508	37 259	28 206	2 257 337
Non-government schools	no.	351 081	281 076	179 523	101 382	78 772	20 842	23 295	8 468	1 044 439
All schools	no.	1 104 781	814 493	619 587	334 726	248 611	82 350	60 554	36 674	3 301 776
Indigenous students as a proportion of all students										
Government schools	%	4.4	1.1	6.6	6.9	3.8	7.0	2.3	38.5	4.7
Non-government schools	%	0.9	0.2	2.4	3.4	0.8	2.5	0.8	26.6	1.5
All schools	%	3.3	0.8	5.4	5.8	2.8	5.9	1.7	35.8	3.7
Indigenous students per 100 non-Indigenous students										
Government schools	no.	4.6	1.1	7.1	7.4	3.9	7.5	2.3	62.7	4.9
Non-government schools	no.	1.0	0.2	2.5	3.5	0.8	2.5	0.9	36.3	1.5
All schools	no.	3.4	0.8	5.7	6.2	2.9	6.2	1.8	55.7	3.8

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.15

Table 3A.15 Students from language backgrounds other than English as a proportion of all students (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Government schools								
1991	24.2	26.2	12.7	19.7	17.9	6.7	24.0	32.4
1996	23.4	23.5	12.1	17.1	15.2	5.8	21.9	32.8
2001	23.6	22.0	11.0	15.3	13.0	4.7	20.5	33.1
Non-government schools								
1991	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1996	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	29.9	31.5	14.6	24.1	20.0	9.1	21.4	27.5
All schools								
1991	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1996	26.1	27.3	13.4	20.2	17.9	7.2	22.4	33.0
2001	25.6	25.3	12.2	18.0	15.2	5.9	20.9	31.8

(a) The number of students from a language background other than English in each State/Territory in government schools, in non-government schools and in total, as a percentage of the total number of students in each State/Territory in government schools, in non-government schools and in total.

(b) Based on the numbers of students who fall into categories related to: home language (non-English or English); country of birth of student (non-English or English speaking country); and country of birth of one or both parents (non-English speaking country). Data include Indigenous students whose home language is not English.

(c) The DEST definition of students from a non-English speaking background is one used for allocating an element of Commonwealth targeted program funds. It may not be the same as definitions adopted by individual jurisdictions.

(d) There have been some changes to the data collected in the 1996 and 2001 Censuses.

na Not available.

Source: DEST (unpublished), based on the ABS (various years), Census of Population and Housing.

Table 3A.16

Table 3A.16		Students with disabilities, 2002 (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>
Total students with disabilities										
Government schools	no.	33 184	20 857	14 480	7 306	11 862	2 954	1 413	4 512	96 568
Non-government schools	no.	9 060	5 210	2 388	1 311	2 509	309	261	194	21 241
All schools	no.	42 244	26 067	16 868	8 617	14 371	3 262	1 674	4 706	117 809
Students with disabilities as a proportion of all students										
Government schools	%	4.4	3.9	3.2	3.1	6.9	4.7	3.8	15.8	4.2
Non-government schools	%	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	3.2	1.5	1.1	2.5	2.0
All schools	%	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	4.6	3.9	2.8	13.0	3.5

(a) To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student (among other things) must satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(b) FTE students.

Source: DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.17

Table 3A.17	Students attending schools in metropolitan, provincial and remote zones, 2002 (per cent of students) (a), (b), (c)									
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
<i>Metropolitan zone</i>										
Primary										
Government schools	72.2	70.7	63.7	66.8	66.3	37.8	99.5	–	67.5	
Non-government schools	76.3	78.6	74.0	77.6	79.8	51.7	100.0	–	76.2	
All schools	73.4	73.1	66.3	69.7	70.3	40.9	99.7	–	69.9	
Secondary										
Government schools	70.5	70.6	64.9	69.0	68.3	42.9	100.0	–	68.3	
Non-government schools	80.9	80.5	77.0	85.3	85.4	58.3	100.0	–	80.2	
All schools	74.2	74.5	69.2	74.9	74.3	47.3	100.0	–	72.6	
All school levels										
Government schools	71.5	70.6	64.2	67.6	67.0	40.0	99.7	–	67.8	
Non-government schools	78.5	79.5	75.4	81.2	82.1	55.0	100.0	–	78.1	
All schools	73.8	73.7	67.4	71.7	71.7	43.7	99.8	–	71.0	
<i>Provincial zone</i>										
Primary										
Government schools	26.9	29.2	31.5	22.6	28.1	60.2	0.5	49.5	28.8	
Non-government schools	23.1	21.4	23.8	17.1	18.7	47.0	–	56.6	22.1	
All schools	25.8	26.8	29.6	21.2	25.4	57.3	0.3	50.9	26.9	
Secondary										
Government schools	28.8	29.2	32.0	23.9	27.2	55.7	–	65.7	29.5	
Non-government schools	19.0	19.5	22.7	12.5	13.6	41.7	–	54.1	19.1	
All schools	25.3	25.4	28.7	19.8	22.5	51.8	–	62.2	25.7	
All school levels										
Government schools	27.7	29.2	31.7	23.1	27.8	58.3	0.3	54.2	29.1	
Non-government schools	21.1	20.5	23.3	15.0	16.6	44.3	–	55.5	20.7	
All schools	25.6	26.2	29.2	20.6	24.3	54.8	0.2	54.5	26.4	
<i>Remote zone</i>										
Primary										
Government schools	0.8	0.1	4.8	10.6	5.6	1.9	..	50.5	3.7	
Non-government schools	0.7	0.0	2.2	5.2	1.5	1.3	..	43.4	1.7	
All schools	0.8	0.1	4.1	9.2	4.4	1.8	..	49.1	3.1	
Secondary										
Government schools	0.7	0.2	3.1	7.1	4.5	1.3	..	34.3	2.2	
Non-government schools	0.1	–	0.3	2.2	1.1	–	..	45.9	0.7	
All schools	0.5	0.1	2.1	5.4	3.3	0.9	..	37.8	1.6	

Table 3A.17

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All school levels									
Government schools	0.8	0.2	4.2	9.3	5.2	1.7	–	45.8	3.1
Non-government schools	0.4	0.0	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.6	–	44.5	1.2
All schools	0.7	0.1	3.4	7.7	4.0	1.4	–	45.5	2.5

(a) Geographic categorisation is based on the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification. See section 3.7 of the chapter for definitions.

(b) Calculated as the number of students attending a particular type of school (such as Government primary school) in a particular remoteness classification (such as metropolitan), divided by the total number of students attending that type of school.

(c) FTE students.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.18 Years of schooling and level of participation in reading testing, 2001 (a)

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Average age at time of testing (b)</i>		<i>Years at school (c)</i>		<i>Students assessed (%) (d)</i>	
	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>
NSW	8yrs, 9mths	10yrs, 9mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	94.3	94.3
Victoria	9yrs, 0mths	10yrs, 11mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	90.1	90.2
Queensland	8yrs, 3mths	10yrs, 4mths	2yrs, 8mths	4yrs, 8mths	96.0	96.5
WA	8yrs, 2mths	10yrs, 2mths	2yrs, 7mths	4yrs, 7mths	88.8	91.8
SA	8yrs, 6mths	10yrs, 6mths	3yrs, 3mths	5yrs, 3mths	94.3	91.7
Tasmania	9yrs, 2mths	11yrs, 2mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	94.3	94.2
ACT	8yrs, 10mths	10yrs, 8mths	3yrs, 6mths	5yrs, 6mths	94.3	95.5
NT	8yrs, 8mths	10yrs, 8mths	3yrs, 3mths	5yrs, 3mths	83.8	89.5
Aust	..	..	..	..	92.9	93.3

(a) See tables 3.5 and 3.6 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the reading benchmark.

(b) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(c) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of the testing, expressed in years and months.

(d) The percentage of students from all schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government and non-government students based on preliminary data for the NSSC.

.. Not applicable.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.19

Table 3A.19 Participation in reading testing by school sector, 2001 (per cent) (a)

State or Territory	Assessed government school students (b)		Assessed non-government school students (c)		Assessed students			
					Government school students (d)		Non-government school students (e)	
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5
NSW	94.0	94.0	94.9	95.2	71.8	71.3	28.2	28.7
Victoria	90.2	90.2	89.9	90.0	69.8	68.6	30.2	31.4
Queensland	96.1	96.5	95.6	96.3	76.4	75.9	23.6	24.1
WA	88.3	91.0	90.3	94.1	74.8	73.3	25.2	26.7
SA	93.8	90.3	95.7	95.2	71.4	70.3	28.6	29.7
Tasmania	95.0	94.7	92.0	92.7	78.7	76.4	21.3	23.6
ACT	93.5	94.5	96.1	97.3	65.9	63.1	34.1	36.9
NT	82.4	90.2	89.4	86.8	77.9	79.7	22.1	20.3
Aust	92.8	93.1	93.3	93.8	72.6	71.8	27.4	28.2

(a) See tables 3.6 and 3.7 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the reading benchmark.

(b) The percentage of students from government schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC.

(c) The percentage of students from non-government schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time non-government students based on data from the NSSC.

(d) The percentage of assessed students who were government school students.

(e) The percentage of assessed students who were non-government school students.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.20

Table 3A.20 Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in reading testing, 2001 (per cent) (a)

State or Territory	Students exempted from testing (b)		Students absent or withdrawn (c)		Assessed students			
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Indigenous students (d)		LBOTE students (e)	
					Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5
NSW	1.4	0.7	5.7	5.7	3.9	3.6	25.5	24.0
Victoria	1.9	1.7	9.4	9.1	0.8	0.8	16.8	17.3
Queensland	1.3	1.3	3.2	2.8	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.3
WA	0.8	0.8	11.2	8.2	4.3	4.8	12.1	13.3
SA	2.5	2.1	5.7	8.3	3.3	3.0	16.5	15.0
Tasmania	0.7	0.7	5.7	5.8	4.4	5.9	4.4	3.7
ACT	1.8	1.5	5.7	4.5	1.6	1.5	9.7	8.2
NT	1.2	1.1	10.1	8.9	24.8	27.5	23.8	25.8
Aust	1.5	1.2	6.7	6.4	3.7	3.7	16.9	16.4

(a) See tables 3.6 and 3.7 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the reading benchmark.

(b) The percentage of students who were exempted from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. The percentage of exempted students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(c) The percentage of students who were absent or were withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing program. These students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of absent/withdrawn students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(d) The percentage of assessed Indigenous students. The percentage of Indigenous students includes exempted students and is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous student information was collected and/or categorised were characterised by a degree of variation across the jurisdictions.

(e) The percentage of assessed students with a language background other than English (LBOTE). The percentage of LBOTE students includes exempted students and is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which LBOTE information was collected and/or categorised were characterised by a degree of variation across the jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.21

Table 3A.21 **Years of schooling and level of participation in writing testing, 2001**
(a)

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Average age at time of testing (b)</i>		<i>Years at school (c)</i>		<i>Students assessed (%) (d)</i>	
	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>
NSW	8yrs, 9mths	10yrs, 9mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	91.2	91.2
Victoria	9yrs, 0mths	10yrs, 11mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	89.9	89.5
Queensland	8yrs, 3mths	10yrs, 4mths	2yrs, 8mths	4yrs, 8mths	95.7	96.3
WA	8yrs, 2mths	10yrs, 2mths	2yrs, 7mths	4yrs, 7mths	89.1	90.9
SA	8yrs, 6mths	10yrs, 6mths	3yrs, 3mths	5yrs, 3mths	92.6	91.9
Tasmania	9yrs, 2mths	11yrs, 2mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	92.4	92.7
ACT	8yrs, 10mths	10yrs, 8mths	3yrs, 6mths	5yrs, 6mths	96.6	97.2
NT	8yrs, 8mths	10yrs, 8mths	3yrs, 3mths	5yrs, 3mths	76.5	82.3
Aust	..	..	..	..	91.6	91.7

(a) See tables 3.8 and 3.9 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the writing benchmark.

(b) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(c) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of the testing, expressed in years and months.

(d) The percentage of students from all schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government and non-government students based on preliminary data for the NSSC.

.. Not applicable.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.22

Table 3A.22 Participation in writing testing by school sector, 2001 (per cent) (a)

State or Territory	Assessed government school students (b)		Assessed non-government school students (c)		Assessed students			
					Government school students (d)		Non-government school students (e)	
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5
NSW	92.3	92.0	88.5	87.2	72.8	72.6	27.2	27.4
Victoria	89.9	89.6	89.7	89.3	69.8	68.7	30.2	31.3
Queensland	95.8	96.4	95.4	96.2	76.4	75.9	23.6	24.1
WA	88.7	90.0	90.2	93.4	74.9	73.2	25.1	26.8
SA	91.7	91.1	94.8	94.0	71.2	70.7	28.8	29.3
Tasmania	93.0	92.3	90.2	94.1	78.7	75.6	21.3	24.4
ACT	96.4	96.7	97.0	98.1	66.4	63.5	33.6	36.5
NT	75.2	81.7	81.5	84.6	77.9	78.5	22.1	21.5
Aust	91.9	92.0	90.8	90.8	73.0	72.2	27.0	27.8

(a) See tables 3.8 and 3.9 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the writing benchmark.

(b) The percentage of students from government schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC.

(c) The percentage of students from non-government schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time non-government students based on data from the NSSC.

(d) The percentage of assessed students who were government school students.

(e) The percentage of assessed students who were non-government school students.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.23

Table 3A.23 Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in writing testing, 2001 (per cent) (a)

State or Territory	Students exempted from testing (b)		Students absent or withdrawn (c)		Assessed students			
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Indigenous students (d)		LBOTE students (e)	
					Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5
NSW	1.3	1.2	8.8	9.4	3.7	3.5	24.5	23.4
Victoria	1.9	1.7	9.6	9.7	0.8	0.8	16.9	17.2
Queensland	1.3	1.3	3.4	3.0	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.3
WA	0.8	0.8	10.9	9.1	4.6	4.7	12.2	13.2
SA	2.2	2.0	7.4	8.1	3.2	2.9	15.7	14.8
Tasmania	0.7	0.7	7.6	7.3	4.3	5.7	4.3	3.7
ACT	1.6	1.5	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.6	10.0	8.9
NT	1.5	1.2	11.7	11.9	18.7	22.0	18.0	20.4
Aust	1.5	1.3	8.0	7.9	3.6	3.6	16.4	16.1

(a) See tables 3.8 and 3.9 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the writing benchmark.

(b) The percentage of students who were exempted from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. The percentage of exempted students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(c) The percentage of students who were absent or were withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing program. These students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of absent/withdrawn students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(d) The percentage of assessed Indigenous students. The percentage of Indigenous students includes exempted students and is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous student information was collected and/or categorised were characterised by a degree of variation across the jurisdictions.

(e) The percentage of LBOTE students assessed. The percentage of LBOTE students includes exempted students and is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which LBOTE information was collected and/or categorised were characterised by a degree of variation across the jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.24 Years of schooling and level of participation in numeracy testing, 2001 (a)

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Average age at time of testing (b)</i>		<i>Years at school (c)</i>		<i>Students assessed (%) (d)</i>	
	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>
NSW	8yrs, 9mths	10yrs, 9mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	94.4	94.4
Victoria	9yrs, 0mths	10yrs, 11mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	90.7	91.0
Queensland	8yrs, 3mths	10yrs, 4mths	2yrs, 8mths	4yrs, 8mths	96.6	97.3
WA	8yrs, 2mths	10yrs, 2mths	2yrs, 7mths	4yrs, 7mths	90.5	92.7
SA	8yrs, 6mths	10yrs, 6mths	3yrs, 3mths	5yrs, 3mths	92.1	93.7
Tasmania	9yrs, 2mths	11yrs, 2mths	3yrs, 7mths	5yrs, 7mths	93.3	95.1
ACT	8yrs, 10mths	10yrs, 8mths	3yrs, 6mths	5yrs, 6mths	96.9	97.5
NT	8yrs, 8mths	10yrs, 8mths	3yrs, 3mths	5yrs, 3mths	85.6	90.2
Aust	..	..	..	..	93.3	93.9

(a) See tables 3.10 and 3.11 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the numeracy benchmark.

(b) The typical average age of students at the time of testing, expressed in years and months.

(c) The typical average time students had spent in schooling at the time of the testing, expressed in years and months.

(d) The percentage of students from all schools who were assessed includes exempted students but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools which did not participate in the testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government and non-government students based on data from the NSSC.

.. Not applicable.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.25

Table 3A.25 Participation in numeracy testing by school sector, 2001 (per cent) (a)

State or Territory	Assessed government school students (b)		Assessed non-government school students (c)		Assessed students (per cent)			
					Government school students (d)		Non-government school students (e)	
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5
NSW	94.1	94.0	95.0	95.3	71.8	71.3	28.2	28.7
Victoria	90.9	91.0	90.4	90.9	69.8	68.6	30.2	31.4
Queensland	96.7	97.4	96.3	97.0	76.4	76.0	23.6	24.0
WA	90.3	92.0	91.4	94.7	75.0	73.4	25.0	26.6
SA	90.8	92.9	95.4	95.7	70.8	70.8	29.2	29.2
Tasmania	92.9	95.2	94.7	94.6	77.9	76.1	22.1	23.9
ACT	96.6	96.9	97.6	98.5	66.3	63.4	33.7	36.6
NT	84.4	90.8	90.3	87.7	78.1	79.7	21.9	20.3
Aust	93.1	93.8	93.7	94.4	72.6	71.8	27.4	28.2

(a) See tables 3.10 and 3.11 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the numeracy benchmark.

(b) The percentage of assessed students from government schools includes exempted students, but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing and not students attending schools that did not participate in testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC.

(c) The percentage of assessed students from non-government schools includes exempted students, but not students absent or withdrawn by parents/caregivers and not students attending schools which did not participate in testing at all. The figure is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time non-government students based on data from the NSSC.

(d) The percentage of assessed students who were government school students.

(e) The percentage of assessed students who were non-government school students.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.26

Table 3A.26 Exemptions, absences and participation of equity groups in numeracy testing, 2001 (per cent) (a)

State or Territory	Students exempted from testing (b)		Students absent or withdrawn (c)		Assessed students			
	Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5	Indigenous students (d)		LBOTE students (e)	
					Year 3	Year 5	Year 3	Year 5
NSW	1.4	0.7	5.6	5.6	3.9	3.6	25.5	24.0
Victoria	1.9	1.7	8.8	8.3	0.8	0.8	17.0	17.5
Queensland	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.0	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.3
WA	0.8	0.8	9.5	7.3	5.0	5.2	12.5	13.6
SA	2.5	2.1	7.9	6.3	3.3	3.2	15.4	15.0
Tasmania	0.7	0.7	6.7	4.9	4.4	6.0	4.4	3.7
ACT	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.7	10.1	9.0
NT	1.1	1.0	8.9	8.6	26.1	27.9	25.0	26.0
Aust	1.5	1.2	6.4	5.7	3.8	3.8	16.9	16.5

(a) See tables 3.10 and 3.11 for the percentage of year 3 and year 5 students achieving the numeracy benchmark.

(b) The percentage of students who were exempted from the testing program. Exempted students are reported as not achieving the benchmark. The percentage of exempted students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with the non-government students who participated in the relevant State and Territory testing programs.

(c) The percentage of students who were absent or were withdrawn by parents/caregivers from the testing program. These students are not included in the benchmark calculations. The percentage of absent/withdrawn students is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on NSSC data, together with non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs.

(d) The percentage of assessed Indigenous students. The percentage of Indigenous students includes exempted students and is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which Indigenous student information was collected and/or categorised were characterised by a degree of variation across the jurisdictions.

(e) The percentage of LBOTE students assessed. The percentage of LBOTE students includes exempted students and is calculated as a percentage of the total number of full time government students based on data from the NSSC and non-government students who participated in the relevant testing programs. The specific ways in which LBOTE information was collected and/or categorised were characterised by a degree of variation across the jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2003, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2001*, Melbourne.

Table 3A.27

Table 3A.27

Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for reading literacy, 2000 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All students									
At or above OECD mean	66.5	55.2	59.6	63.4	64.8	60.2	71.4	51.0	61.8
Standard error	2.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.6	1.4
Male students									
At or above OECD mean	60.8	50.3	50.4	57.7	58.2	52.6	66.6	43.8	55.4
Standard error	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.4	6.0	5.8	5.2	1.9
Female students									
At or above OECD mean	72.5	61.7	69.3	70.1	70.8	68.6	76.5	59.0	69.0
Standard error	3.0	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.4	1.8
Students from low socioeconomic families (d)									
At or above OECD mean	50.5	38.5	45.6	46.6	46.6	46.4	51.3	40.4	45.5
Standard error	4.4	4.6	3.2	5.4	4.3	4.1	6.8	7.8	2.0
Indigenous students									
At or above OECD mean	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	30.7
Standard error	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.1
Geographically remote students									
At or above OECD mean	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	44.3
Standard error	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.0

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Lokan et al. (2000).

(b) The standard errors in this table have been multiplied by 1.96 to determine the 95 per cent confidence intervals shown in figure 3.7. A standard error of 2.7, for example, becomes a confidence interval of plus or minus 5.3.

(c) Victoria's results in reading literacy are likely to be underestimated due to a low percentage of females represented in the sample (42 per cent) compared to other states and territories.

(d) A variable based on parental occupation was used to determine socioeconomic background. Students in the lowest 25 per cent of this variable were defined as being from a family of low socioeconomic status. The variable is based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

na Not available.

Source: ACER (unpublished).

Table 3A.28

Table 3A.28 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for mathematical literacy, 2000 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All students									
At or above OECD mean	69.2	61.4	63.8	70.0	61.4	60.4	69.0	53.8	65.4
Standard error	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.3	1.6
Male students									
At or above OECD mean	72.4	65.7	63.2	70.2	65.1	59.4	73.4	53.7	67.7
Standard error	4.6	3.7	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.3	6.8	6.4	2.0
Female students									
At or above OECD mean	66.0	55.0	65.8	69.8	58.3	62.1	65.7	53.3	63.1
Standard error	4.5	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.0	4.1	6.9	6.0	2.6
Students from low SES families									
At or above OECD mean	47.1	48.2	53.0	51.9	39.3	43.2	58.4	49.3	48.4
Standard error	5.6	6.6	5.8	8.6	6.0	5.5	11.4	12.7	2.9
Indigenous students									
At or above OECD mean	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.2
Standard error	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.9
Geographically remote students									
At or above OECD mean	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	67.1
Standard error	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	12.7

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Lokan et al. (2000).

(b) The standard errors in this table have been multiplied by 1.96 to determine the 95 per cent confidence intervals shown in figure 3.7. A standard error of 2.7, for example, becomes a confidence interval of plus or minus 5.3.

(c) A variable based on parental occupation was used to determine socioeconomic background. Students in the lowest 25 per cent of this variable were defined as being from a family of low socioeconomic status. The variable is based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

na Not available.

Source: ACER (unpublished).

Table 3A.29

Table 3A.29 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy, 2000 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All students									
At or above OECD mean	64.4	56.0	60.8	67.2	66.0	55.5	71.7	49.3	61.8
Standard error	3.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.0	1.9
Male students									
At or above OECD mean	63.6	57.6	56.0	66.0	64.8	55.5	75.6	47.4	60.8
Standard error	3.8	5.0	4.2	4.1	5.4	5.2	7.1	6.8	2.0
Female students									
At or above OECD mean	65.4	53.9	65.4	68.6	67.2	56.2	68.4	51.2	62.8
Standard error	5.0	6.4	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	8.0	6.5	2.5
Students from low SES families									
At or above OECD mean	49.7	49.0	48.2	51.1	48.6	46.8	49.9	25.0	49.0
Standard error	6.0	7.3	4.9	6.6	8.1	5.1	15.1	9.4	3.4
Indigenous students									
At or above OECD mean	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	29.1
Standard error	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.1
Geographically remote students									
At or above OECD mean	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	51.2
Standard error	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	7.8

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for PISA. PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Lokan et al. (2000).

(b) The standard errors in this table have been multiplied by 1.96 to determine the 95 per cent confidence intervals shown in figure 3.7. A standard error of 2.7, for example, becomes a confidence interval of plus or minus 5.3.

(c) A variable based on parental occupation was used to determine socioeconomic background. Students in the lowest 25 per cent of this variable were defined as being from a family of low socioeconomic status. The variable is based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations.

na Not available.

Source: ACER (unpublished).

Table 3A.30

**Table 3A.30 School participation rates by age of students — all schools, 2002
(per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Participation age 15–19 years									
Male	49.1	54.2	45.4	42.6	47.6	52.3	61.5	40.2	49.0
Female	51.4	56.7	46.3	43.9	50.0	54.4	61.2	41.5	50.9
All students	50.2	55.4	45.9	43.2	48.8	53.3	61.4	40.9	50.0
Participation age 15 years									
Male	91.9	94.8	90.2	90.5	91.9	97.3	106.2	74.7	92.3
Female	92.7	95.9	92.4	91.2	94.4	99.7	105.5	78.8	93.6
All students	92.2	95.3	91.2	90.8	93.1	98.5	105.9	76.7	92.9
Participation age 16 years									
Male	75.3	85.2	79.2	74.8	80.5	79.9	101.7	68.8	79.2
Female	79.9	89.5	85.0	78.5	83.4	82.1	103.1	66.3	83.6
All students	77.5	87.3	82.0	76.6	81.9	81.0	102.4	67.6	81.4
Participation age 17 years									
Male	62.7	71.5	50.4	40.1	56.9	59.7	88.3	40.5	59.8
Female	70.1	80.9	51.9	43.2	63.4	66.6	89.5	47.6	65.9
All students	66.3	76.1	51.1	41.6	60.1	63.1	88.9	43.9	62.8
Participation age 18 years									
Male	15.3	20.6	6.9	5.6	9.3	16.4	27.4	12.5	13.7
Female	14.1	18.8	5.3	5.2	8.8	14.8	22.9	12.6	12.4
All students	14.7	19.7	6.1	5.4	9.1	15.6	25.2	12.5	13.1
Participation age 19 years									
Male	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	3.4	2.5	3.7	1.9
Female	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.0	2.5	1.6
All students	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.5	2.2	3.1	1.8

(a) Includes full time students only.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.31

Table 3A.31 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10–12, 2002 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>All students</i>									
Government schools									
To year 10	95.9	96.4	100.3	98.7	92.2	99.4	99.7	79.3	96.9
To year 11	78.1	89.0	87.6	86.3	83.4	78.7	120.0	100.5	84.7
To year 12 (total)	63.8	74.4	76.5	69.0	56.9	72.9	98.7	63.1	69.5
To year 12 (male)	58.7	66.5	72.0	65.0	51.5	65.8	95.8	57.5	64.0
To year 12 (female)	69.2	82.8	81.1	73.2	62.5	80.4	101.8	68.9	75.3
To year 12 (total 1996)	62.3	69.4	69.7	66.4	59.9	50.2	108.2	41.3	65.8
All schools									
To year 10	97.2	97.8	100.5	100.2	95.0	100.1	100.1	78.4	98.1
To year 11	81.3	92.6	91.2	89.6	88.8	80.3	103.3	80.1	87.7
To year 12 (total)	69.9	80.9	81.3	73.7	66.7	72.6	88.1	53.0	75.1
To year 12 (male)	64.9	73.4	77.4	69.3	61.1	66.0	87.1	48.9	69.8
To year 12 (female)	75.1	88.7	85.5	78.3	72.6	79.4	89.1	57.1	80.7
To year 12 (total 1996)	67.7	75.3	76.5	70.7	68.4	53.1	91.3	41.0	71.3
<i>Indigenous students (c)</i>									
Government schools									
To year 10	81.6	77.2	89.4	85.5	77.4	106.3	122.2	73.4	84.7
To year 11	47.2	54.9	64.7	45.4	55.1	68.4	85.7	82.1	56.1
To year 12 (total)	29.0	32.1	51.7	20.4	30.0	55.2	64.2	23.6	35.5
To year 12 (male)	25.1	26.6	48.7	15.1	27.3	45.2	56.3	19.6	31.1
To year 12 (female)	33.2	38.8	54.7	25.9	33.0	64.0	76.2	27.7	40.1
To year 12 (total 1996)	29.2	30.3	41.2	15.9	17.0	35.9	50.0	8.0	27.4
All schools									
To year 10	83.7	81.5	93.3	89.8	77.1	108.3	118.3	61.3	86.4
To year 11	48.6	61.1	71.2	53.8	57.7	69.1	84.1	52.2	58.9
To year 12 (total)	30.6	34.8	55.9	24.9	32.0	56.8	69.5	20.0	38.0
To year 12 (male)	26.8	27.5	52.4	21.7	28.6	50.6	60.0	17.2	34.1
To year 12 (female)	34.6	43.6	59.6	28.1	35.7	62.1	83.3	22.6	42.0
To year 12 (total 1996)	31.0	35.2	45.6	16.0	19.3	35.4	58.3	8.5	29.2

(a) The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to years 10–12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling.

(b) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA.

(c) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (the ACT and Tasmania) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.32

Table 3A.32 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students from years 10–12, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (c)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All students									
Government schools	67.4	77.5	76.5	69.7	61.9	75.3	101.0	73.1	72.2
Non-government schools	82.1	91.5	89.8	82.1	86.9	74.1	75.2	49.8	85.9
All schools	72.4	82.9	81.1	73.9	70.6	75.0	89.8	66.2	77.0
Indigenous students									
Government schools	36.8	38.6	58.9	24.3	41.7	55.9	75.6	37.7	43.1
Non-government schools	49.1	63.3	65.5	54.3	61.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	60.4
All schools	38.0	40.9	60.3	29.0	43.3	59.7	78.8	41.1	45.8
Non-Indigenous students									
Government schools	68.3	77.8	77.4	72.3	62.4	76.7	101.4	80.1	73.2
Non-government schools	82.3	91.5	90.5	82.6	87.0	73.6	75.1	49.8	86.2
All schools	73.2	83.1	82.0	75.9	71.1	75.8	89.9	71.0	77.8

(a) The apparent rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 from respective cohort groups in year 10.

(b) Retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions, so variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between government and non-government schools occurring after the base year.

(c) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.33

Table 3A.33 **Year 12 estimated completion rate, by socioeconomic status and gender (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Low deciles</i>			<i>Medium deciles (e)</i>			<i>High deciles</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998	53	67	60	na	na	na	72	81	76	60	72	66
1999	53	68	61	na	na	na	73	83	77	61	74	67
2000	54	69	61	na	na	na	73	83	78	61	74	67
2001	56	68	62	na	na	na	73	82	77	62	74	68
2002 (f)	56	69	63	59	71	65	76	84	80	63	75	69

(a) Derived from data supplied by State accreditation authorities and the ABS.

(b) Data are estimates only. They express the number of year 12 completions (year 12 certificates issued by State education authorities) as a proportion of the estimated population that could attend year 12 in that calendar year. It is important to note that there are variations in assessment, reporting and certification methods for Year 12 across States and Territories.

(c) The ABS Index of Relative Socio Economic Disadvantage has been used to calculate socioeconomic status on the basis of postcode of students' home addresses. 'Low' socioeconomic status is the average of the lowest three deciles, 'medium' socioeconomic status is the average of the medium four deciles and 'high' is the average of the top three deciles. The figures in this table may vary from the corresponding table in the 2002 National Report on Schooling in Australia, which will use the new ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. The 2001 SEIFA were not available when this table was being prepared.

(d) On the basis of this Index, the ACT has no low deciles.

(e) Year 12 completion rates for the 'medium' socioeconomic deciles have been reported for the first time in 2002.

(f) Jervis Bay has been included in NSW data. The NT high socioeconomic status rates are unreliable and have been combined with the medium rates.

Source: DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.34

Table 3A.34 **Year 12 estimated completion rate, by locality and gender (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Urban</i>			<i>Rural</i>			<i>Remote</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1998	62	73	67	55	71	63	48	61	54	60	72	66
1999	63	74	68	57	73	64	45	69	56	61	74	67
2000	63	74	69	57	74	65	47	64	55	61	74	67
2001	63	73	68	59	75	67	46	62	54	62	74	68
2002 (e)	65	75	70	59	76	67	47	61	54	63	75	69

(a) Derived from data supplied by State accreditation authorities and the ABS.

(b) Data are estimates only. They express the number of year 12 completions (year 12 certificates issued by State education authorities) as a proportion of the estimated population that could attend year 12 in that calendar year. It is important to note that there are variations in assessment, reporting and certification methods for Year 12 across States and Territories.

(c) Definitions of 'urban', 'rural' and 'remote' are based on the RRMA classification developed by the former Department of Primary Industries and Energy (DPIE). 'Urban' includes Darwin, Townsville/Thuringowa and Queanbeyan. In this table, the 'rural' group comprises rural centres and other rural areas, and 'remote' comprises remote centres and other remote areas.

(d) 'Remote' comprises approximately 3 per cent of the 15–19 year old population in both 1999 and 2000 and, as a result, relatively small changes in the annual estimated resident population or number of completions can lead to substantial changes in the completion rates.

(e) Data may vary from the corresponding table in the 2002 National Report on Schooling in Australia, which will use the agreed MCEETYA geographic classification.

Source: DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.35

Table 3A.35 Treatment of assets by jurisdictions

	<i>Aust Govt</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>
Revaluation method (b)									
Land	na	CV	CV	market	market	deprival	market	market	..
Buildings	DRC	DRC	DRC	DRC	DRC	deprival	deprival	DRC	..
Other assets	DRC	DRC	DRC	..	..	deprival	..	DRC	..
Frequency of revaluations (years)									
Land	na	5 (rolling cycle)	5 (rolling cycle)	5	3	3	5	3	..
Buildings	na	5 (rolling cycle)	5 (rolling cycle)	5	3	3	5	3	..
Plant and equipment	na	na	na	..	na	3	..	na	..
Useful asset lives (years) (c), (d)									
Buildings	40	3–80	40	80	80	50–106	5–80	8–59	..
Plant and equipment	10	3–30	7	5–10	8	na	3–30	5–20	..
IT equipment (e)	5	3–15	3	5	4	3–7	3–30	5–20	..
Office equipment (f)	10	3–30	5	5–10	8	5–20	3–30	5–20	..
Motor vehicles	na	na	5	5–10	5	12–20	3–30	5–20	..
Threshold capitalisation levels									
Buildings	2 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	1 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	..
IT equipment	2 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	1 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	..
Other assets	2 000	5 000	1 000	5 000	1 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	..

(a) The NT reports under a cash-based accounting system.

(b) DRC = the depreciated replacement cost; CV = the current value; market value = the current (net) value, market selling price or exchange value; and deprival value may be either the DRC of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits.

(c) Estimated as (1/depreciation rate).

(d) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications.

(e) For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

(f) Office equipment includes furniture, fittings and communications equipment.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Departmental annual reports; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Students-to-staff ratios, 2002 (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>
<i>Government schools</i>									
Teaching staff (b)									
Primary schools	17.5	16.5	15.7	17.7	16.8	16.1	15.8	14.0	16.7
Secondary schools	12.5	12.4	13.1	12.4	12.5	13.4	12.0	10.9	12.6
All schools	15.1	14.5	14.7	15.4	15.0	14.8	13.9	13.0	14.8
Non-teaching school staff (c)									
Primary schools	65.6	61.2	43.8	37.9	48.0	43.5	58.5	33.0	52.2
Secondary schools	51.7	50.0	36.2	42.2	37.3	43.3	54.6	29.8	45.1
All schools	59.1	56.1	40.8	39.3	43.6	43.4	56.7	32.0	49.2
All school staff (d)									
Primary schools	13.8	13.0	11.6	12.1	12.5	11.7	12.5	9.8	12.7
Secondary schools	10.1	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.4	10.2	9.8	8.0	9.8
All schools	12.0	11.5	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.2	9.2	11.4
<i>Non-government schools</i>									
Teaching staff (b)									
Primary schools	17.7	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.5	17.4	18.7	16.8	17.3
Secondary schools	12.2	12.1	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.9	11.1	12.3
All schools	14.5	14.1	14.6	14.7	14.9	14.5	15.2	13.8	14.5
Non-teaching school staff (c)									
Primary schools	70.0	61.2	39.6	35.1	57.5	47.2	87.5	36.9	53.8
Secondary schools	43.1	33.2	31.4	31.5	33.0	33.4	38.0	25.6	35.5
All schools	53.7	43.0	35.2	33.4	44.1	39.0	52.5	31.1	43.1
All school staff (d)									
Primary schools	14.1	13.2	11.9	11.7	13.4	12.7	15.4	11.5	13.1
Secondary schools	9.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.6	7.8	9.1
All schools	11.4	10.6	10.3	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.8	9.6	10.8
<i>All schools</i>									
Teaching staff (b)									
Primary schools	17.6	16.6	16.0	17.7	17.0	16.3	16.7	14.5	16.9
Secondary schools	12.4	12.3	12.9	12.4	12.4	13.1	12.4	11.0	12.5
All schools	14.9	14.4	14.6	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.4	13.1	14.7
Non-teaching school staff (c)									
Primary schools	66.8	61.2	42.7	37.1	50.5	44.3	66.3	33.7	52.7
Secondary schools	48.2	41.7	34.3	37.6	35.7	39.9	46.1	28.4	41.0
All schools	57.3	50.8	39.0	37.3	43.7	42.2	55.0	31.8	47.1
All school staff (d)									
Primary schools	13.9	13.1	11.6	12.0	12.7	11.9	13.4	10.1	12.8
Secondary schools	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.9	9.8	7.9	9.6
All schools	11.8	11.2	10.6	10.8	11.2	10.9	11.4	9.3	11.2

(a) FTE students and FTE staff.

Table 3A.36

- (b) Teaching staff have teaching duties (that is, they are engaged to impart the school curriculum) and spend the majority of their time in contact with students, and support students, either by direct class contact or on an individual basis. Teaching staff include principals, deputy principals and senior teachers mainly involved in administrative duties, but not specialist support staff (who, although they may spend the majority of their time in contact with students, are not engaged directly to impart the school curriculum).
- (c) Non-teaching staff generally perform their duties in one or more schools/Australian educational establishments as specialist support staff; administrative and clerical staff (including teacher aides and assistants) mainly performing general administrative and clerical duties; and building operations, general maintenance and other staff (including staff providing associated technical services and janitorial staff).
- (d) School staff include all teaching staff and those non-teaching staff who spend more than half their time actively engaged in one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra.

Single jurisdiction data — NSW

Table 3A.37

New South Wales**Table 3A.37 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	763 399	763 169	759 623	755 246	753 700
Primary	no.	454 104	455 008	455 914	452 626	449 482
Secondary	no.	309 295	308 161	303 709	302 620	304 218
Staff (b)	FTE	63 066	63 608	63 869	64 213	64 682
Primary	FTE	31 393	31 838	32 148	32 338	32 565
Secondary	FTE	29 836	30 035	29 870	30 053	30 282
Not active in schools	FTE	1 837	1 735	1 852	1 822	1 836
Schools	no.	2 187	2 182	2 201	2 199	2 211
Primary	no.	1 649	1 647	1 648	1 648	1 650
Secondary	no.	390	389	393	394	393
Combined (c)	no.	65	65	64	64	64
Special	no.	83	81	96	93	104

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.38

New South Wales

Table 3A.38 **Total government expenditure on government schools, excluding user cost of capital (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	5 075 097	5 274 342	5 465 110	5 875 408
Total employee related expenditure	3 710 445	3 864 843	3 914 501	4 186 722
In-school primary	2 486 417	2 634 147	2 714 549	2 922 796
Total employee related expenditure	1 828 818	1 921 099	1 944 158	2 076 907
Teachers	1 602 004	1 677 453	1 687 666	1 804 531
Other staff (f)	226 814	243 646	256 492	272 376
Other operating expenses (g)	542 497	599 229	656 325	730 862
Depreciation	115 102	113 819	114 066	115 028
In-school secondary	2 382 154	2 404 906	2 504 416	2 693 504
Total employee related expenditure	1 756 371	1 791 155	1 819 111	1 947 669
Teachers	1 541 575	1 564 233	1 579 311	1 690 381
Other staff (f)	214 796	226 922	239 800	257 288
Other operating expenses (g)	518 348	507 731	579 125	639 684
Depreciation	107 435	106 020	106 180	106 151
Out-of-school	206 526	235 289	246 145	259 107
Total employee related expenditure	125 256	152 589	151 232	162 146
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	125 256	152 589	151 232	162 146
Other operating expenses (g)	80 616	82 079	93 978	95 491
Depreciation	654	621	935	1 470

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002.

Table 3A.39

New South Wales

Table 3A.39 **Total government expenditure on government schools, including user cost of capital (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	na	6 318 151	6 507 918	6 920 947
Total employee related expenditure	3 710 445	3 864 843	3 914 501	4 186 722
In-school primary	na	3 242 873	3 325 387	3 544 084
Total employee related expenditure	1 828 818	1 921 099	1 944 158	2 076 907
Teachers	1 602 004	1 677 453	1 687 666	1 804 531
Other staff (f)	226 814	243 646	256 492	272 376
Other operating expenses (g)	542 497	599 229	656 325	730 862
User cost of capital	na	608 726	610 838	621 287
Depreciation	115 102	113 819	114 066	115 028
In-school secondary	na	2 810 732	2 911 600	3 107 695
Total employee related expenditure	1 756 371	1 791 155	1 819 111	1 947 669
Teachers	1 541 575	1 564 233	1 579 311	1 690 381
Other staff (f)	214 796	226 922	239 800	257 288
Other operating expenses (g)	518 348	507 731	579 125	639 684
User cost of capital	na	405 826	407 184	414 191
Depreciation	107 435	106 020	106 180	106 151
Out-of-school	na	264 546	270 931	269 168
Total employee related expenditure	125 256	152 589	151 232	162 146
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	125 256	152 589	151 232	162 146
Other operating expenses (g)	80 616	82 079	93 978	95 491
User cost of capital	na	29 257	24 786	10 061
Depreciation	654	621	935	1 470

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools. User cost of capital are included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories. This has the effect of increasing the totals compared to previous years. See table 3A.38 to compare to data without user cost of capital.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne.

Table 3A.40

New South Wales**Table 3A.40 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	94.9	95.2	94.6	95.4	95.9
Indigenous students	82.4	80.3	78.9	80.5	81.6
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	64.8	64.7	64.2	65.1	67.4
Indigenous students	38.6	38.6	38.6	35.4	36.8
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.6	23.6
Indigenous students	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4
Students with disabilities (b)	2.7	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.4
Seniority profile (c)	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.6
Government students as % of all students	70.6	70.0	69.4	68.7	68.2

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.41

New South Wales**Table 3A.41 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates			
From year 7 to year 10			
All students	100.3	100.0	99.6
Indigenous students	101.8	109.2	106.4
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	81.2	80.9	82.1
Indigenous students	51.6	54.7	49.1
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	29.9	29.9
Indigenous students	0.9	0.9	0.9
Students with disabilities (b)	2.6	2.5	2.6
Seniority profile (c)	13.5	13.4	13.6
Non-government students as % of all students	30.6	31.3	31.8

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003 *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.42

New South Wales**Table 3A.42 All schools (per cent) (a)**

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	50.6	50.6	50.8	50.3	50.2
Participation age 15 years	93.0	92.6	92.3	91.3	92.2
Participation age 16 years	77.9	78.5	78.2	77.8	77.5
Participation age 17 years	64.7	65.1	65.9	66.1	66.3
Participation age 18 years	14.3	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.7
Participation age 19 years	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	96.7	97.0	96.5	97.0	97.2
Indigenous students	84.8	81.6	80.7	83.1	83.7
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	69.8	70.0	69.8	70.3	72.4
Indigenous students	39.6	39.8	39.9	37.1	38.0
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	26.1	26.1	26.1	25.6	25.6
Indigenous students	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Students with disabilities (c)	0.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8
Seniority profile (d)	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.5

(a) The estimated resident population (ERP) data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.43

New South Wales**Table 3A.43 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a) (b)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Land	3 355 095	3 366 015	3 363 568	3 371 500	3 361 142
Buildings, equipment and other	13 422 873	13 578 317	9 669 802	9 653 192	9 708 084
Total assets	16 843 321	16 985 089	13 033 370	13 024 692	13 069 226
Annual depreciation	na	176 300	220 460	221 181	222 649
Total assets less depreciation	na	16 808 789	12 812 910	12 803 511	12 846 577

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

(b) The value of capital stock is consistent with the written down value treatment of capital assets from 2000.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government.

Table 3A.44

New South Wales

Table 3A.44

**Total government expenditure per student,
government schools, excluding user cost of capital (\$
per FTE student)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	6 631	6 907	7 198	7 774
Total employee related	4 848	5 061	5 155	5 540
In-school primary	5 470	5 783	5 976	6 480
Total employee related	4 023	4 218	4 280	4 605
Teachers	3 524	3 683	3 715	4 001
Other staff (a)	499	535	565	604
Other operating expenses (b)	1 193	1 316	1 445	1 620
Depreciation	253	250	251	255
In-school secondary	7 665	7 805	8 211	8 839
Total employee related	5 651	5 813	5 964	6 392
Teachers	4 960	5 077	5 178	5 547
Other staff (a)	691	736	786	844
Other operating expenses (b)	1 668	1 648	1 899	2 099
Depreciation	346	344	348	348
Out-of-school	270	308	324	343
Total employee related	164	200	199	215
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (a)	164	200	199	215
Other operating expenses (b)	105	107	124	126
Depreciation	1	1	1	2

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Includes redundancy payments.

(b) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003,
Source: *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.45

New South Wales

Table 3A.45

**Total government expenditure per student,
government schools, including user cost of capital (\$
per FTE student) (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	na	8 274	8 571	9 158
Total employee related	na	5 062	5 156	5 540
In-school primary	na	7 120	7 320	7 857
Total employee related	na	4 218	4 280	4 605
Teachers	na	3 683	3 715	4 001
Other staff (b)	na	535	565	604
Other operating expenses (c)	na	1 316	1 445	1 620
User cost of capital	na	1 337	1 345	1 377
Depreciation	na	250	251	255
In-school secondary	na	9 122	9 546	10 199
Total employee related	na	5 813	5 964	6 392
Teachers	na	5 077	5 178	5 547
Other staff (b)	na	737	786	844
Other operating expenses (c)	na	1 648	1 899	2 099
User cost of capital	na	1 317	1 335	1 359
Depreciation	na	344	348	348
Out-of-school	na	347	357	356
Total employee related	na	200	199	215
Teachers	na	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	na	200	199	215
Other operating expenses (c)	na	108	124	126
User cost of capital	na	38	33	13
Depreciation	na	1	1	2

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories. This has the effect of increasing the totals compared to previous years. See table 3A.40 to compare to data without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003,
Source: *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.46

New South Wales**Table 3A.46 Expenditure per student by location — government schools
(\$ (a), (b), (c))**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
Excluding user cost of capital				
1997-98				
all schools	4 207	4 884	6 215	6 244
1998-99				
all schools	4 367	5 027	6 505	6 410
1999-2000				
all schools	5 229	6 012	7 658	7 601
2000-01				
all schools	5 541	6 354	8 002	7 991
2001-02				
all schools	na	na	na	na
Including user cost of capital				
1999-2000				
all schools	6 603	7 386	9 023	8 966
2000-01				
all schools	6 923	7 736	9 374	9 363
2001-02				
all schools	7 363	8 289	10 242	10 297

(a) Data from 1999-2000 are based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) 'Metro' includes students in the Sydney metropolitan districts plus districts in Newcastle and Wollongong.

(c) These unit costs: include 8 per cent notional user cost of capital consistent with the MCEETYA NSSC; are based on full time equivalent enrolments in the calendar year starting in the latter half of the financial year (that is, 2002 data for 2001-02); are based on full time equivalent enrolments sourced from the EIS and mid-year Census collection; and include full time equivalent enrolments from schools in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong regions.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government.

Table 3A.47

New South Wales**Table 3A.47 Expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage
— government schools (dollars) (a)**

<i>School type/year</i>	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most (b)</i>
Excluding user cost of capital			
1997-98			
Primary schools	na	na	5 246
Secondary schools	na	na	6 560
1998-99			
Primary schools	na	na	5 553
Secondary schools	na	na	6 849
1999-2000			
Primary schools	na	na	6 321
Secondary schools	na	na	7 714
2000-01			
Primary schools	na	na	7 278
Secondary schools	na	na	8 149
2001-02			
Primary schools	na	na	na
Secondary schools	na	na	na
Including user cost of capital (c)			
1999-2000			
Primary schools	na	na	7 355
Secondary schools	na	na	8 797
2000-01			
Primary schools	na	na	8 263
Secondary schools	na	na	9 300
2001-02			
Primary schools	na	na	8 711
Secondary schools	na	na	9 626

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Most disadvantaged are defined as those schools in the Priority Schools Funding Program (PSFP).

(c) These unit costs: include 8 per cent notional user cost of capital consistent with the MCEETYA NSSC; are based on full time equivalent enrolments in the calendar year starting in the latter half of the financial year (that is, 2002 data for 2001-02); and, are based on full time equivalent enrolments in PSFP schools sourced from the EIS and mid-year Census collection.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

Table 3A.48

New South Wales

Table 3A.48 Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools (a), (b), (c)

School type and no. of students	Teaching staff		Non-teaching staff	
	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
1997-98				
In-school primary				
All schools	18	17	89	82
In-school secondary				
All schools	13	12	65	62
1998-99				
In-school primary				
All schools	18	16	86	78
In-school secondary				
All schools	12	12	63	61
1999-2000				
In-school primary				
All schools	18	16	83	75
In-school secondary				
All schools	12	12	62	60
2000-01				
In-school primary				
All schools	18	16	80	71
In-school secondary				
All schools	12	12	61	59
2001-02				
In-school primary				
All schools	18	16	75	67
In-school secondary				
All schools	12	12	60	58

(a) Location is based on school districts. 'Metro' includes staff and students in schools in the Sydney metropolitan districts plus districts in Newcastle and Wollongong.

(b) Ratios are based on ABS full time equivalent staff and full time equivalent student data at August.

(c) Student to teaching staff ratios in this table are calculated based on the combination of the NSSC staff categories 'in-school teaching staff' and 'in-school specialist support staff'. This is different to the student-to-teaching staff ratios published in ABS Schools Australia, which are based solely on the NSSC staff category 'in-school teaching staff'. Student to non-teaching staff ratios in this table are calculated based on the combination of the NSSC categories 'in-school administration and clerical staff' and 'in-school building operations and maintenance staff'.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Training.

Single jurisdiction data — Victoria

Table 3A.49

Victoria**Table 3A.49 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	521 413	524 849	528 189	532 258	533 417
Primary	no.	307 147	310 218	313 369	314 859	316 843
Secondary	no.	214 266	214 631	214 820	217 399	216 574
Staff (b)	FTE	42 034	44 292	45 266	46 616	47 650
Primary	FTE	20 862	22 564	23 336	23 962	24 374
Secondary	FTE	20 249	20 597	20 983	21 489	21 983
Not active in schools	FTE	923	1 132	947	1 165	1 294
Schools	no.	1 644	1 631	1 629	1 625	1 623
Primary	no.	1 251	1 240	1 236	1 233	1 230
Secondary	no.	269	267	266	264	261
Combined (c)	no.	43	45	48	49	53
Special	no.	81	79	79	79	79

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.50

Victoria

Table 3A.50

Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	3 838 240	3 968 103	4 107 793	4 418 297
Total employee related expenditure	2 395 466	2 547 077	2 768 570	2 884 520
In-school primary	1 913 852	1 975 441	2 032 084	2 160 367
Total employee related expenditure	1 224 908	1 300 858	1 392 670	1 451 635
Teachers	1 060 585	1 134 906	1 177 451	1 234 017
Other staff (f)	164 323	165 952	215 219	217 618
Other operating expenses (g)	351 170	352 483	371 901	402 949
User cost of capital	232 903	236 750	190 268	234 173
Depreciation	104 871	85 350	77 245	71 610
In-school secondary	1 752 700	1 819 109	1 865 026	2 004 349
Total employee related expenditure	1 122 950	1 193 486	1 291 840	1 343 491
Teachers	990 059	1 059 438	1 121 210	1 167 456
Other staff (f)	132 891	134 048	170 630	176 035
Other operating expenses (g)	285 056	296 993	291 612	364 267
User cost of capital	237 668	241 530	194 152	215 057
Depreciation	107 026	87 100	87 422	81 534
Out of school	171 688	173 553	210 683	253 581
Total employee related expenditure	47 608	52 733	84 060	89 394
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	47 608	52 733	84 060	89 394
Other operating expenses (g)	117 334	113 727	110 846	116 275
User cost of capital	4 023	4 153	3 883	28 674
Depreciation	2 723	2 940	11 894	19 238

(a) Australian Government, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002.

Table 3A.51

Victoria**Table 3A.51 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	95.6	95.9	95.9	96.9	96.4
Indigenous students	na	78.8	83.2	78.8	77.2
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	73.7	73.5	74.4	76.8	77.5
Indigenous students	0.0	46.2	34.7	40.7	38.6
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	23.5	23.5	23.5	22.0	22.0
Indigenous students	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Students with disabilities (b)	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.9
Seniority profile (c)	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7
Government students as % of all students	66.2	66.4	65.9	65.8	65.5

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.52

Victoria**Table 3A.52 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2003
Apparent retention rates			
From year 7 to year 10			
All students	100.2	100.3	99.9
Indigenous students	na	na	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	88.3	89.6	91.5
Indigenous students	65.5	71.9	63.3
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	31.5	31.5
Indigenous students	0.2	0.2	0.2
Students with disabilities (b)	–	1.7	1.9
Seniority profile (c)	15.4	15.4	15.6
Non-government students as % of all students	34.2	34.2	34.5

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.53

Victoria**Table 3A.53 All schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	54.0	54.3	55.8	55.8	55.4
Participation age 15 years	93.5	95.0	94.8	94.4	95.3
Participation age 16 years	87.2	86.1	87.7	87.6	87.3
Participation age 17 years	73.8	74.6	75.9	76.8	76.1
Participation age 18 years	15.6	16.5	18.5	19.7	19.7
Participation age 19 years	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	96.9	97.1	97.5	98.2	97.8
Indigenous students	na	83.0	85.2	83.4	81.5
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	79.1	78.7	79.7	81.6	82.9
Indigenous students	–	46.1	37.9	44.0	40.9
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	27.3	27.3	27.3	25.3	25.3
Indigenous students	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Students with disabilities (c)	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
Seniority profile (d)	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.0

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.54

Victoria**Table 3A.54 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>
Land	1 597 110	1 758 754	1 979 655	2 153 532	2 648 324
Buildings, equipment and other	3 026 262	3 085 940	3 231 278	3 388 982	3 325 485
Total assets	5 385 176	5 722 333	6 058 996	6 465 188	5 973 809
Annual depreciation (b)	198 590	214 870	174 357	171 423	222 649
Total assets less depreciation	5 186 586	5 507 463	5 884 639	6 293 765	5 751 160

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

(b) The annual depreciation charge for the year consists of depreciation on buildings and leasehold improvements, plant and equipment.

Source: Victorian Government.

Table 3A.55

Victoria

Table 3A.55

**Total government expenditure per student,
government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2000-02
Total	6 416	6 605	6 996	8 266
Total employee related	4 569	4 826	5 207	5 396
In-school primary	5 446	5 576	5 862	6 835
Total employee related	3 968	4 172	4 432	4 593
Teachers	3 436	3 640	3 747	3 904
Other staff (b)	532	532	685	689
Other operating expenses (c)	1 138	1 131	1 184	1 275
User cost of capital	na	na	na	741
Depreciation	340	274	246	227
In-school secondary	7 032	7 306	7 683	9 174
Total employee related	5 212	5 527	5 940	6 149
Teachers	4 595	4 906	5 156	5 343
Other staff (b)	617	621	785	806
Other operating expenses (c)	1 323	1 375	1 341	1 667
User cost of capital	na	na	na	984
Depreciation	497	403	402	373
Out-of-school	320	321	389	474
Total employee related	91	100	158	167
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	91	100	158	167
Other operating expenses (c)	224	215	208	218
User cost of capital	na	na	na	54
Depreciation	5	6	22	36

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.56

Victoria

Table 3A.56

**Expenditure per student by location and school size —
government schools (\$) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1998				
1-100	4 372	4 845	8 317	13 500
101-300	3 892	3 893	7 793	7 327
301-500	3 658	3 720	5 885	5 748
501-1000	3 538	3 564	5 187	5 131
1000+	..	..	4 935	5 426
1999				
1-100	4 906	5 302	8 774	13 366
101-300	4 260	4 250	8 164	7 584
301-500	3 988	4 044	6 177	5 993
501-1000	3 840	3 929	5 367	5 355
1000+	3 718	..	5 114	5 257
2000				
1-100	5 634	5 850	10 675	14 081
101-300	4 618	4 598	8 527	8 289
301-500	4 295	4 325	6 739	6 533
501-1000	4 114	4 203	5 692	5 716
1000+	3 983	..	5 366	5 526
All schools	4 347	4 637	5 645	5 944
2001				
1-100	6 189	6 465	14 137	15 593
101-300	4 927	4 925	9 822	8 914
301-500	4 550	4 607	7 191	6 787
501-1000	4 385	4 491	6 070	6 016
1000+	4 234	..	5 648	5 785
All schools	4 626	4 967	5 958	6 267
2002				
1-100	7 249	6 609	10 837	15 459
101-300	5 237	5 042	9 095	9 045
301-500	4 698	4 777	7 339	7 122
501-1000	4 486	4 585	6 327	6 284
1000+	4 366	..	5 853	6 048
All schools	4 811	5 097	6 190	6 512

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Expenditure per student broken down by school size and location is not comparable to NSSC figures on which the jurisdiction comparisons are based. The data are the Victorian Department of Education, Training and Employment's School Global Budget expenditure for primary and secondary schools only.

Table 3A.56

(c) Metropolitan is defined as comprising those regions belonging to the Victorian Department of Education and Training (DE&T) that are located in the greater Melbourne metropolitan area. They are Western Region, Northern Region, Eastern Region and Southern Region. Non-metropolitan is defined as comprising those regions belonging to the Victorian DE&T that are outside the metropolitan area. They are Barwon South Western Region, Central Highlands Wimmera Region, Loddon Campaspe Mallee Region, Goulburn North Eastern Region and Gippsland Region.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government.

Table 3A.57

Victoria

Table 3A.57

Expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (\$) (a), (b)

School type/Year	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
1998			
Primary schools	3 657	3 798	4 079
Secondary schools	5 017	5 156	5 590
1999			
Primary schools	3 951	4 147	4 467
Secondary schools	5 192	5 431	5 826
2000			
Primary schools	4 241	4 470	4 826
Secondary schools	5 482	5 729	6 290
2001			
Primary schools	4 521	4 767	5 177
Secondary schools	5 718	6 086	6 731
2002			
Primary schools	4 628	4 889	5 270
Secondary schools	5 869	6 159	6 841

(a) The expenditure per student broken down by socioeconomic status and school type are not comparable to NSSC figures on which interstate comparisons are based. The data in this table is the Victorian Department of Education and Training's (DE&T) School Global Budget expenditure to schools, excluding ancillary and special settings. In addition, because of changes to the structure of School Global Budgets.

(b) Socioeconomic status has been defined using the Victorian DE&Ts Special Learning Needs (SLN) Index. The least, medium and most disadvantaged schools are based on the SLN Index ranking number. This ranking places the most disadvantaged schools in the top third of the highest SLN index values. Medium disadvantaged schools are placed in the middle third and least disadvantaged in the bottom third.

Source: Victorian Government.

Single jurisdiction data — Queensland

Table 3A.58

Queensland**Table 3A.58 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	421 037	425 876	430 402	435 095	440 064
Primary	no.	270 434	273 710	278 190	282 143	284 262
Secondary	no.	150 603	152 166	152 212	152 952	155 802
Staff (b)	FTE	37 702	40 769	43 391	44 170	42 826
Primary	FTE	21 110	21 063	24 440	25 200	24 605
Secondary	FTE	14 578	17 803	17 316	17 240	16 370
Not active in schools	FTE	2 014	1 903	1 635	1 731	1 851
Schools	no.	1 307	1 300	1 297	1 293	1 291
Primary	no.	995	991	985	981	976
Secondary	no.	189	184	188	187	186
Combined (c)	no.	72	75	75	76	81
Special	no.	51	50	49	49	48

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.59

Queensland

Table 3A.59

Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	3 129 769	3 368 107	3 407 374	3 784 388
Total employee related expenditure	2 042 806	2 203 046	2 360 236	2 548 121
In-school primary	1 751 834	1 875 384	1 887 822	2 102 713
Total employee related expenditure	1 122 432	1 219 359	1 308 687	1 421 585
Teachers	902 695	969 719	1 046 641	1 156 174
Other staff (f)	219 737	249 640	262 046	265 411
Other operating expenses (g)	361 275	374 083	323 380	345 381
User cost of capital (h)	198 798	203 907	191 806	285 169
Depreciation	69 329	78 035	63 949	50 578
In-school secondary	1 214 501	1 296 796	1 295 127	1 455 148
Total employee related expenditure	819 507	868 161	926 386	1 000 639
Teachers	677 502	707 545	751 347	804 719
Other staff (f)	142 005	160 616	175 039	195 920
Other operating expenses (g)	237 052	263 253	219 335	241 400
User cost of capital (h)	112 225	115 109	108 277	160 983
Depreciation	45 717	50 273	41 129	52 126
Out-of-school	163 434	195 927	224 425	226 527
Total employee related expenditure	100 867	115 526	125 163	125 897
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	100 867	115 526	125 163	125 897
Other operating expenses (g)	56 921	71 943	92 917	91 940
User cost of capital (h)	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	5 646	8 458	6 345	8 690

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically included: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

(h) User cost of capital reported up to and including 2000-01 were equal to 6 per cent of asset values. From 2001-02, user cost of capital were equal to 8 per cent of asset values.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002,

Source: Melbourne.

Table 3A.60

Queensland**Table 3A.60 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	97.7	98.4	99.9	99.5	100.3
Indigenous students	na	86.6	87.8	85.7	89.4
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	73.0	73.2	73.9	74.8	76.5
Indigenous students	–	54.9	55.5	55.7	58.9
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.0	11.0
Indigenous students	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6
Students with disabilities (b)	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.2
Seniority profile (c)	11.8	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2
Government students as % of all students	72.0	72.2	71.4	71.2	71.1

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.61

Queensland**Table 3A.61 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates			
From year 8 to year 10			
All students	100.8	101.2	100.8
Indigenous students	na	na	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	87.8	89.1	89.8
Indigenous students	72.1	75.0	65.5
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	14.6	14.6
Indigenous students	2.2	2.3	2.4
Students with disabilities (b)	1.4	1.3	1.3
Seniority profile (c)	18.3	18.2	18.2
Non-government students as % of all students	28.6	28.8	28.9

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.62

Queensland**Table 3A.62 All schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	45.9	46.2	46.9	46.2	45.9
Participation age 15 years	89.3	89.8	91.3	90.7	91.2
Participation age 16 years	79.0	79.7	82.2	82.0	82.0
Participation age 17 years	49.0	50.8	52.3	51.7	51.1
Participation age 18 years	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.9	6.1
Participation age 19 years	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Apparent retention rates					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	98.3	99.0	100.3	100.1	100.5
Indigenous students	na	88.0	92.5	91.9	93.3
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	77.7	78.3	78.7	79.7	81.1
Indigenous students	0.0	56.5	58.6	59.1	60.3
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.2	12.2
Indigenous students	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4
Students with disabilities (c)	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.6
Seniority profile (d)	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	14.0

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.63

Queensland**Table 3A.63 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>1997-98</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>
Land	na	984 159	992 909	1 164 749	1 259 538
Buildings, equipment and other	na	3 978 804	4 079 019	4 338 477	4 317 356
Total assets	5 230 000	5 234 327	5 149 416	5 582 993	5 576 894
Annual depreciation	na	156 402	138 538	113 095	111 393
Total assets less depreciation	na	5 077 925	5 010 878	5 469 898	5 465 501

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Government.

Table 3A.64

Queensland

Table 3A.64

Total government expenditure per student,
government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	6 630	7 097	7 154	8 612
Total employee related	4 805	5 128	5 434	5 799
In-school primary	5 708	6 057	6 051	7 418
Total employee related	4 125	4 419	4 669	5 015
Teachers	3 318	3 514	3 734	4 079
Other staff (b)	808	905	935	936
Other operating expenses (c)	1 328	1 356	1 154	1 219
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 006
Depreciation	255	283	228	178
In-school secondary	7 206	7 691	7 703	9 330
Total employee related	5 357	5 650	6 012	6 416
Teachers	4 429	4 605	4 876	5 160
Other staff (b)	928	1 045	1 136	1 256
Other operating expenses (c)	1 550	1 713	1 424	1 548
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 032
Depreciation	299	327	267	334
Out-of-school	384	456	517	516
Total employee related	237	269	288	287
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	237	269	288	287
Other operating expenses (c)	134	167	214	209
User cost of capital	na	na	na	–
Depreciation	13	20	15	20

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.65

Queensland

Table 3A.65

Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools (a), (b)

School type and no. of students	Teaching staff		Non-teaching staff	
	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
1998				
In-school primary				
All schools	17.9	17.0	56.4	54.9
In-school secondary				
All schools	13.9	13.3	41.6	38.6
1999				
In-school primary				
All schools	16.4	15.8	71.0	61.7
In-school secondary				
All schools	15.0	11.8	32.3	26.5
2000				
In-school primary				
1–100	13.4	14.5	19.6	15.6
101–300	15.5	14.9	29.7	29.8
301–500	16.5	15.8	38.4	33.6
501–1000	17.7	17.3	47.1	39.9
1000+	18.7	18.5	56.0	50.9
All schools	17.1	16.2	41.2	35.5
In-school secondary				
1–100	6.9	9.5	6.5	14.8
101–300	12.7	9.5	23.7	17.3
301–500	10.6	11.3	29.7	25.6
501–1000	12.8	13.0	31.5	32.0
1000+	14.5	14.2	49.4	41.2
All schools	13.4	13.1	37.9	33.5
2001				
In-school primary				
1–100	13.4	13.6	19.7	16.0
101–300	15.5	14.7	29.7	29.1
301–500	16.4	15.8	40.8	37.8
501–1000	17.7	17.1	54.6	45.8
1000+	18.1	17.6	60.9	58.4
All schools	17.0	16.1	45.4	35.5
In-school secondary				
1–100	5.3	6.6	3.7	8.6
101–300	11.9	9.3	11.7	16.2
301–500	10.7	11.1	20.4	22.4
501–1000	12.1	12.5	28.5	29.3
1000+	14.3	14.0	42.5	39.4
All schools	13.1	12.8	32.6	31.1

Table 3A.65

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2002				
In-school primary				
1–100	14.7	10.6	19.4	16.9
101–300	15.4	15.0	33.0	31.7
301–500	16.2	15.9	43.9	43.0
501–1000	17.9	17.3	59.0	54.2
1000+	18.8	18.6	79.6	70.6
All schools	17.2	15.4	50.5	37.6
In-school secondary				
1–100	7.1	..	6.6	..
101–300	9.2	9.5	17.9	16.7
301–500	11.3	11.7	27.3	26.2
501–1000	12.8	12.6	35.8	33.6
1000+	14.2	14.4	47.5	46.3
All schools	13.5	12.9	40.8	34.4

(a) All student and staff data are sourced from the annual NSSC . Student full time equivalent enrolments are used in these calculations. All staff are in-school staff. Staff are classified as teaching staff or non-teaching staff as per NSSC definitions.

(b) Changes to the Human Resource Management System have resulted in more accurate tracking of temporary teacher appointments in 1999 and have contributed to the lower student teacher ratios. (i) From 1998, the allocation of non-teaching staff to school locations has been based on actual staffing information. (ii) Prior to 1998, the allocation of non-teaching staff to school locations was based on a combination of actual staffing and entitlement staffing information. (iii) For combined primary and secondary schools, non-teaching staff data were notionally allocated to primary and secondary based on the allocation of teaching staff to primary and secondary.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government.

Table 3A.66

Queensland

Student-to-staff ratios for combined and special schools by location — government schools (a)

Table 3A.66

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2000				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	8.2	..	11.6
101–300	..	10.5	..	17.1
301–500	..	12.0	..	20.5
501–1000	..	13.2	..	26.9
1000+	14.2	..	28.8	..
All schools	14.2	11.0	28.8	18.2
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.2
101–300	6.3	..	4.9	..
All schools	4.3	3.5	4.0	3.2
2001				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	7.4	..	10.2
101–300	..	9.8	..	19.6
301–500	..	11.7	..	22.9
501–1000	..	13.4	..	31.8
1000+	10.9	14.9	23.9	43.7
All schools	10.9	10.8	23.9	21.5
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.3
101–300	5.7	4.5	5.2	3.3
301–500	..	..	..	..
501–1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.3
2002				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	5.9	8.2	7.6	11.2
101–300	11.1	10.4	24.0	20.2
301–500	..	12.1	..	25.0
501–1000	14.8	10.7	47.1	26.1
1000+	15.0	16.2	41.4	55.2
All schools	14.5	11.0	38.6	22.2

Table 3A.66

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.7
101–300	3.7	..	5.3	..
301–500	..	..	..	..
501–1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	3.3	3.4	4.6	4.7

(a) All student and staff data are sourced from the annual NSSC. Student full time equivalent enrolments are used in these calculations. All staff are in-school staff. Staff are classified as teaching staff or non-teaching staff as per NSSC definitions.

(b) There were no special schools with more than 300 students.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government.

Table 3A.67

Queensland
Table 3A.67

Student-to-staff ratios by degree of socioeconomic disadvantage

School type/year	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
In-school primary			
1999-2000			
Teaching staff	13.0	15.6	17.4
Non-teaching staff	21.3	32.5	44.1
2000-01			
Teaching staff	17.1	16.1	14.6
Non-teaching staff	51.0	36.4	26.0
2001-02			
Teaching staff	17.5	15.8	14.4
Non-teaching staff	56.6	40.7	31.4
In-school secondary			
1999-2000			
Teaching staff	8.4	12.4	12.5
Non-teaching staff	15.4	31.3	35.9
2000-01			
Teaching staff	13.4	12.7	11.2
Non-teaching staff	35.8	31.1	24.0
2001-02			
Teaching staff	13.7	13.2	11.8
Non-teaching staff	42.4	36.9	26.6

Source: Queensland Government

Single jurisdiction data — WA

Table 3A.68

Western Australia**Table 3A.68 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	226 583	227 232	225 767	224 296	233 344
Primary	no.	144 942	144 746	144 087	142 527	151 599
Secondary	no.	81 641	82 486	81 680	81 769	81 745
Staff (b)	FTE	19 712	20 568	20 761	20 845	22 387
Primary	FTE	10 468	11 058	11 379	11 246	12 540
Secondary	FTE	8 347	8 569	8 493	8 606	8 679
Not active in schools	FTE	896	941	888	993	1 168
Schools	no.	764	765	766	769	775
Primary	no.	511	512	517	516	519
Secondary	no.	97	97	95	96	96
Combined (c)	no.	94	92	88	89	90
Special	no.	62	64	66	68	70

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.69

Western Australia

Table 3A.69

Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	1 463 258	1 543 375	1 644 214	2 132 175
Total employee related expenditure	1 089 981	1 151 295	1 211 056	1 357 180
In-school primary	728 925	787 783	848 059	1 125 202
Total employee related expenditure	562 041	601 772	634 287	715 015
Teachers	469 114	495 229	521 738	570 951
Other staff (f)	92 927	106 543	112 549	144 064
Other operating expenses (g)	145 251	162 615	175 536	188 873
User cost of capital	na	na	na	182 830
Depreciation	21 633	23 396	38 236	38 484
In-school secondary	617 698	642 946	676 959	856 067
Total employee related expenditure	469 659	490 092	512 284	562 657
Teachers	392 932	408 422	425 352	465 573
Other staff (f)	76 727	81 670	86 932	97 084
Other operating expenses (g)	125 952	131 894	137 859	144 305
User cost of capital	na	na	na	119 930
Depreciation	22 087	20 960	26 816	29 175
Out-of-school	116 635	112 646	119 196	150 906
Total employee related expenditure	58 281	59 431	64 485	79 508
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	58 281	59 431	64 485	79 508
Other operating expenses (g)	56 698	51 727	53 059	69 354
User cost of capital	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	1 656	1 488	1 652	2 044

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools. User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax (WA is payroll tax exempt); and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 3A.69

Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002,
Source: Melbourne.

Table 3A.70

Western Australia**Table 3A.70 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	98.2	98.3	99.0	100.0	98.7
Indigenous students	na	85.5	84.1	84.9	85.5
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	67.6	67.8	67.3	67.0	69.7
Indigenous students	0.0	23.6	26.9	21.0	24.3
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	17.1	17.1	17.1	15.3	15.3
Indigenous students	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.9
Students with disabilities (b)	2.9	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.1
Seniority profile (c)	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.2
Government students as % of all students	72.2	72.2	71.0	70.3	69.7

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.71

Western Australia**Table 3A.71 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates			
From year 8 to year 10			
All students	101.2	102.3	102.9
Indigenous students	na	na	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	80.2	81.9	82.1
Indigenous students	34.3	60.8	54.3
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	24.1	24.1
Indigenous students	3.3	3.3	3.4
Students with disabilities (b)	1.3	1.3	1.3
Seniority profile (c)	16.7	16.9	16.3
Non-government students as % of all students	29.0	29.7	30.3

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.72

Western Australia**Table 3A.72 All schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	42.8	43.0	43.4	43.3	43.2
Participation age 15 years	90.4	90.8	90.3	90.4	90.8
Participation age 16 years	75.2	74.9	76.2	75.8	76.6
Participation age 17 years	39.2	40.4	40.9	41.3	41.6
Participation age 18 years	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Participation age 19 years	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6
Apparent retention rates					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	99.7	100.1	99.7	100.8	100.2
Indigenous students	na	86.5	85.8	89.7	89.8
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	71.8	71.5	71.6	71.9	73.9
Indigenous students	–	24.5	28.1	26.9	29.0
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	20.2	20.2	20.2	18.0	18.0
Indigenous students	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.8
Students with disabilities (c)	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2
Seniority profile (d)	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.4

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.73

Western Australia**Table 3A.73 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>1997-1998</i>	<i>1998-1999</i>	<i>1999-2000</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>
Land	na	na	861 679	855 363	856 370
Buildings, equipment and other	na	na	2 677 679	2 802 356	2 928 133
Total assets	3 434 481	3 480 954	3 584 461	3 716 457	3 784 503
Annual depreciation	na	na	50 125	67 760	69 703
Total assets less depreciation	na	na	3 534 336	3 648 697	3 714 800

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

na Not available.

Source: WA Government.

Table 3A.74

Western Australia

Table 3A.74

Total government expenditure per student, government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	6 415	6 779	7 561	9 265
Total employee related	4 779	5 057	5 647	5 898
In-school primary	5 032	5 455	6 162	7 651
Total employee related	3 880	4 167	4 670	4 862
Teachers	3 239	3 429	3 841	3 882
Other staff (b)	642	738	829	980
Other operating expenses (c)	1 003	1 126	1 225	1 284
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 243
Depreciation	149	162	267	262
In-school secondary	7 420	7 722	8 499	10 307
Total employee related	5 641	5 886	6 514	6 774
Teachers	4 720	4 905	5 409	5 605
Other staff (b)	922	981	1 105	1 169
Other operating expenses (c)	1 513	1 584	1 662	1 737
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 444
Depreciation	265	252	323	351
Out of school	511	495	543	656
Total employee related	256	261	301	346
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	256	261	301	346
Other operating expenses (c)	249	227	234	301
User cost of capital	na	na	na	–
Depreciation	7	7	7	9

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Includes estimated payroll tax. User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003,
Source: *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.75

Western Australia

Table 3A.75

Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1998				
In-school primary				
1–100	13.0	11.7	25.6	22.8
101–300	17.4	16.4	46.2	39.2
301–500	19.7	18.9	57.0	52.6
501–1000	21.2	20.8	70.0	60.7
1000+	..	..	..	..
In-school secondary				
1–100	..	7.5	..	2.6
101–300	9.2	9.5	27.3	15.5
301–500	11.0	10.7	45.4	38.9
501–1000	12.9	13.2	63.6	62.2
1000+	14.0	13.2	87.7	73.5
1999				
In-school primary				
1–100	13.2	10.6	22.6	16.5
101–300	17.2	16.1	40.8	33.5
301–500	19.4	19.3	50.5	43.0
501–1000	20.8	20.3	59.8	53.6
1000+	..	..	..	..
In-school secondary				
1–100	4.3	7.3	6.8	3.0
101–300	8.5	9.1	26.2	16.5
301–500	9.7	11.0	29.6	31.2
501–1000	13.0	13.0	55.9	57.1
1000+	14.1	13.8	76.7	66.8

Table 3A.75

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2000				
In-school primary				
1–100	12.9	11.1	20.7	16.5
101–300	17.1	15.5	39.5	29.9
301–500	19.4	18.8	48.5	39.9
501–1000	20.8	20.3	55.9	51.8
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	18.6	16.7	45.2	32.8
In-school secondary				
1–100	..	6.7	..	3.0
101–300	12.2	9.3	25.3	16.5
301–500	9.8	11.1	28.4	31.4
501–1000	13.0	13.0	55.3	53.2
1000+	14.2	13.0	76.6	61.0
All schools	13.4	12.3	62.1	38.8
2001				
In-school primary				
1–100	12.0	10.8	20.1	15.5
101–300	17.0	15.6	38.5	27.3
301–500	19.3	18.8	49.5	39.6
501–1000	20.6	19.9	59.5	50.1
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	18.4	16.5	45.2	30.9
In-school secondary				
1–100	..	7.5	..	3.3
101–300	12.7	9.6	28.6	16.3
301–500	10.0	11.6	30.5	35.0
501–1000	13.0	12.9	56.1	50.5
1000+	13.8	12.9	76.2	58.2
All schools	13.3	12.3	62.4	37.7

Table 3A.75

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2002				
In-school primary				
1–100	12.1	10.8	19.2	14.9
101–300	17.3	15.3	35.9	26.2
301–500	19.4	18.5	47.2	39.2
501–1000	20.5	20.4	54.0	46.8
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	18.6	16.3	42.1	29.7
In-school secondary				
1–100	..	7.1	..	3.2
101–300	11.8	9.4	31.4	16.3
301–500	10.3	11.0	33.2	32.2
501–1000	12.4	12.8	55.0	51.2
1000+	14.0	13.3	86.9	62.2
All schools	13.0	12.3	65.1	38.4

.. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government.

Table 3A.76

Western Australia**Student-to-staff ratios for combined and special schools
by location — government schools (a)**

Table 3A.76

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1998				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	10.1	..	32.5
101–300	..	11.0	..	26.7
301–500	14.9	13.6	50.3	47.6
501–1000	15.0	15.7	52.9	46.3
1000+	14.6	..	101.7	..
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100	5.5	6.1	5.6	6.4
101–300	..	..	..	..
1999				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	12.9	..	18.6
101–300	..	11.2	..	24.8
301–500	15.6	13.7	49.1	41.5
501–1000	15.2	15.5	43.1	44.2
1000+	14.2	..	67.8	..
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1
101–300	7.0	..	16.2	..
2000				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	..	..	..
101–300	..	10.7	..	23.6
301–500	16.2	13.3	43.9	36.3
501–1000	14.9	14.0	41.8	30.3
1000+	14.8	..	60.6	..
All schools	15.1	11.8	50.9	27.4
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100 (b)	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.4
101–300	6.8	..	16.4	..
All schools	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.4

Table 3A.76

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2001				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	7.9	..	13.8
101–300	..	10.5	..	21.4
301–500	15.9	13.1	41.9	36.8
501–1000	14.9	14.8	43.6	27.1
1000+	14.6	..	59.5	..
All schools	15.0	11.5	49.2	25.1
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100 (b)	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.5
101–300	6.9	..	14.7	..
301–500	..	..	..	..
501–1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.5
2002				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	..	7.3	..	13.4
101–300	15.3	10.8	59.5	21.1
301–500	15.9	13.0	40.6	33.4
501–1000	14.8	14.2	44.7	26.2
1000+	14.3	..	63.1	..
All schools	14.8	11.6	51.1	24.2
In-school special schools (b)				
1–100 (b)	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.5
101–300	6.8	..	11.8	..
301–500	..	..	..	..
501–1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.5

(a) Data for previous years are published in previous reports.

(b) There were no special schools with more than 300 students.

.. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government.

Single jurisdiction data — SA

Table 3A.77

South Australia**Table 3A.77 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	176 332	176 303	174 177	172 840	169 839
Primary	no.	117 708	116 647	115 387	114 264	112 111
Secondary	no.	58 624	59 656	58 790	58 576	57 728
Staff (b)	FTE	16 495	16 565	16 686	16 739	16 468
Primary	FTE	9 218	9 234	9 043	9 139	8 998
Secondary	FTE	6 460	6 461	6 682	6 636	6 530
Not active in schools	FTE	818	870	961	965	940
Schools	no.	630	628	621	611	610
Primary	no.	465	460	452	441	438
Secondary	no.	77	76	75	73	73
Combined (c)	no.	68	72	74	77	79
Special	no.	20	20	20	20	20

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.78

South Australia**Table 3A.78 Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	1 248 082	1 301 355	1 430 353	1 595 220
Total employee related expenditure	921 524	951 042	1 043 875	1 086 311
In-school primary	688 800	705 001	791 572	871 087
Total employee related expenditure	509 947	507 920	565 587	582 879
Teachers	414 455	415 319	449 669	467 075
Other staff (f)	95 492	92 601	115 918	115 804
Other operating expenses (g)	149 050	165 828	196 140	197 257
User cost of capital	–	–	–	63 923
Depreciation	29 803	31 253	29 845	27 027
In-school secondary	480 296	506 764	547 314	623 978
Total employee related expenditure	364 829	387 525	421 045	434 797
Teachers	301 445	321 755	335 118	342 581
Other staff (f)	63 384	65 770	85 927	92 216
Other operating expenses (g)	98 151	101 084	108 950	111 353
User cost of capital	–	–	–	56 550
Depreciation	17 316	18 155	17 319	21 278
Out-of-school	78 986	89 590	91 467	100 156
Total employee related expenditure	46 748	55 597	57 243	68 635
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	46 748	55 597	57 243	68 635
Other operating expenses (g)	30 196	31 742	31 389	26 723
User cost of capital	–	–	–	4 279
Depreciation	2 042	2 251	2 835	519

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools. User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 3A.78

Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002,

Source: Melbourne

Table 3A.79

South Australia**Table 3A.79 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates (a)					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	90.8	93.0	91.9	91.8	92.2
Indigenous students	63.2	71.7	72.0	77.1	77.4
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	64.2	64.8	61.9	61.7	61.9
Indigenous students	26.1	31.2	34.9	41.4	41.7
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	15.2	15.2	15.2	13.0	13.0
Indigenous students	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
Students with disabilities (c)	5.6	5.8	4.5	4.8	6.9
Seniority profile (d)	10.3	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.1
Government students as % of all students	70.7	70.7	69.8	69.3	68.7

(a) Includes full time students only.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.80

South Australia**Table 3A.80 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates (a)			
From year 8 to year 10			
All students	99.8	101.0	100.8
Indigenous students	na	na	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	84.1	85.0	86.9
Indigenous students	62.5	59.3	61.3
Student body mix			
LBOTE (b)	na	20.0	20.0
Indigenous students	0.7	0.7	0.8
Students with disabilities (c)	2.9	3.1	3.2
Seniority profile (d)	15.5	15.5	15.5
Non-government students as % of all students	30.2	30.7	31.3

(a) Includes full time students only.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.81

South Australia**Table 3A.81 All schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates (b)					
Participation (15–19)	48.8	50.0	49.5	49.4	48.8
Participation age 15 years	92.8	93.4	92.7	92.3	93.1
Participation age 16 years	81.7	83.0	82	83.0	81.9
Participation age 17 years	57.0	59.2	59.5	59.7	60.1
Participation age 18 years	7.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	9.1
Participation age 19 years	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0
Apparent retention rates (b)					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	94.1	95.3	94.5	94.8	95.0
Indigenous students	na	72.3	74.0	78.0	77.1
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	71.2	71.4	69.5	69.6	70.6
Indigenous students	na	32.1	37.2	42.8	43.3
Student body mix					
LBOTE (c)	17.9	17.9	17.9	15.2	15.2
Indigenous students	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Students with disabilities (d)	5.3	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
Seniority profile (e)	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.5

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) Includes full time students only.

(c) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(d) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(e) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.82

South Australia**Table 3A.82 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a)**

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Land	371 000	362 132	352 397	349 811	443 798
Buildings, equipment and other	2 485 000	1 136 189	1 132 054	1 082 560	1 115 603
Total assets	2 919 000	1 529 845	1 509 198	1 455 161	1 559 401
Annual depreciation (b)	31 000	48 353	51 050	49 617	48 823
Total assets less depreciation	2 888 000	1 481 492	1 458 148	1 405 544	1 510 578

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

(b) Annual depreciation for 1997-98 has been estimated by taking the differences of the values of accumulated depreciation in the reference year and previous year.

Source: SA Government.

Table 3A.83

South Australia

Table 3A.83

Total government expenditure per student, government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	6 969	7 298	8 089	9 127
Total employee related	5 146	5 333	5 903	6 215
In-school primary	5 878	6 077	6 893	7 695
Total employee related	4 352	4 378	4 925	5 149
Teachers	3 537	3 580	3 916	4 126
Other staff (b)	815	798	1 009	1 023
Other operating expenses (c)	1 272	1 429	1 708	1 742
User cost of capital	na	na	na	565
Depreciation	254	269	260	239
In-school secondary	7 759	8 135	8 828	10 134
Total employee related	5 893	6 220	6 791	7 061
Teachers	4 869	5 165	5 405	5 564
Other staff (b)	1 024	1 056	1 386	1 498
Other operating expenses (c)	1 586	1 623	1 757	1 808
User cost of capital	na	na	na	918
Depreciation	280	291	279	346
Out of school	441	502	517	573
Total employee related	261	312	324	393
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	261	312	324	393
Other operating expenses (c)	169	178	178	153
User cost of capital	na	na	na	25
Depreciation	11	13	16	3

FTE = full time equivalent.

(a) User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003, *Source: Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.84

South Australia

Table 3A.84 Expenditure per student by location and school size — government schools (\$) (a), (b), (c), (d)

Number of students	Primary		Secondary	
	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
1997-98				
1-100	4 892	5 486	..	..
101-300	4 168	4 196	2 673	7 000
301-500	3 670	4 036	6 124	5 232
501-1000	3 229	3 207	5 245	5 705
1000+	..	..	4 942	..
1998-99				
1-100	7 026	7 576	12 089	12 470
101-300	4 612	5 092	8 604	7 585
301-500	4 291	4 748	8 294	6 240
501-1000	3 958	5 235	6 516	6 031
1000+	5 383	4 729	5 726	5 471
1999-2000				
1-100	11 041	9 250	17 339	24 550
101-300	7 110	7 067	11 021	11 373
301-500	6 452	6 738	9 413	9 080
501-1000	6 164	6 243	8 321	8 221
1000+	6 961	6 799	7 634	8 966
All schools	6 749	7 280	8 287	9 359
2000-01				
1-100	12 508	9 861	17 641	26 013
101-300	7 162	7 184	13 507	11 683
301-500	6 482	6 722	9 361	9 225
501-1000	6 144	6 299	8 296	8 249
1000+	6 660	6 721	7 696	9 241
All schools	6 788	7 429	8 304	9 507
2001-02				
1-100	12 823	10 547	19 054	27 575
101-300	7 075	7 188	14 964	11 941
301-500	6 406	6 636	9 595	9 353
501-1000	5 987	6 239	8 294	8 231
1000+	6 209	6 453	7 691	9 333
All schools	6 705	7 484	8 340	9 678

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Metropolitan is defined as the ABS Adelaide Statistical Division.

(c) Area, combined and special schools include both primary and secondary students. In 1997-98 these costs were excluded as a result of difficulties with allocating costs between primary and secondary students.

(d) Changes between 1998-1999 and 1999-2000 result from the introduction of global budgets and improvements in the methodology for the allocation of costs between primary and secondary students. From 1999-2000 figures include all costs (including capital and corporate) and accruals are consistent with relevant accounting standards.

.. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government.

Table 3A.85

South Australia**Table 3A.85 Expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (\$) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>School type/year</i>	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
1997-98			
Primary schools	3 551	3 913	4 607
Secondary schools	5 046	5 449	5 200
1998-99			
Primary schools	4 125	4 693	5 630
Secondary schools	5 498	6 506	8 447
1999-2000			
Primary schools	6 389	6 716	7 554
Secondary schools	8 006	8 731	9 344
2000-01			
Primary schools	6 447	6 846	7 753
Secondary schools	8 085	8 973	9 863
2001-02			
Primary schools	6 376	6 897	7 872
Secondary schools	8 157	8 814	10 312

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Based on proportion of students in the school who are in receipt of a school card. Thirty-three per cent of schools with highest percentages classed as most disadvantaged, next 33 per cent as medium and so on.

(c) Area, combined and special schools include both primary and secondary students. In 1997-98 these costs were excluded as a result of difficulties with allocating costs between primary and secondary students.

(d) Changes between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 result from the introduction of global budgets and improvements in the method for the allocation of costs between primary and secondary students. From 1999-2000 figures include all costs (including capital and corporate) and accruals consistent with relevant accounting standards.

Source: SA Government.

Table 3A.86

South Australia

Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools (a), (b)

Table 3A.86

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1997-98				
In-school primary				
1-100	14.9	14.4	42.2	34.4
101-300	16.9	17.4	64.5	57.2
301-500	18.9	18.9	85.0	72.2
501-1000	20.5	20.7	104.3	70.8
1000+	..	..	..	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	3.7	9.7	22.8	31.3
301-500	10.0	12.0	40.0	49.4
501-1000	12.6	12.9	61.8	58.9
1000+	13.5	..	71.6	..
1998-99				
In-school primary				
1-100	15.8	14.2	43.8	32.3
101-300	16.9	17.2	61.2	54.5
301-500	18.7	18.8	75.6	67.0
501-1000	20.4	20.7	101.5	72.1
1000+	..	..	..	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	2.0	..	7.5	..
101-300	9.0	9.7	30.9	28.1
301-500	9.6	12.2	44.0	47.0
501-1000	12.6	12.7	57.5	53.1
1000+	13.6	..	71.3	..

Table 3A.86

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1999-2000				
In-school primary				
1-100	13.5	13.5	38.8	28.9
101-300	17.2	17.4	60.8	54.3
301-500	19.0	18.8	76.7	64.9
501-1000	20.2	20.5	95.9	66.6
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	18.3	17.1	70.7	49.6
In-school secondary				
1-100	1.7	..	6.6	..
101-300	6.3	9.9	26.5	30.2
301-500	10.0	12.1	39.7	50.3
501-1000	12.5	12.8	56.7	51.1
1000+	13.7	..	67.5	..
all schools	12.1	12.2	54.8	47.1
2000-01				
In-school primary				
1-100	11.4	13.4	28.9	29.7
101-300	17.3	17.3	59.7	48.7
301-500	18.9	19.0	74.1	62.0
501-1000	20.1	20.7	88.6	56.8
1000+	-	-	-	-
All schools	18.3	17.1	68.2	46.6
In-school secondary				
1-100	2.0	6.9	6.7	14.5
101-300	5.7	10.3	22.7	33.6
301-500	9.9	12.3	36.8	46.0
501-1000	12.6	12.6	56.3	51.6
1000+	13.6	-	64.8	-
All schools	12.2	12.1	53.9	46.5

Table 3A.86

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2001-02				
In-school primary				
1-100	15.1	13.3	35.7	27.9
101-300	17.1	17.2	59.0	49.6
301-500	18.9	18.4	71.3	59.7
501-1000	20.3	20.9	87.3	65.4
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	18.2	16.9	66.5	46.8
In-school secondary				
1-100	2.3	6.3	8.9	13.4
101-300	5.8	10.5	20.6	34.2
301-500	8.9	11.9	33.8	44.5
501-1000	12.6	12.4	55.4	50.8
1000+	13.6	..	66.2	..
All schools	12.4	12.0	52.7	45.1

(a) Non-metropolitan areas are defined as those areas that are outside metropolitan Adelaide.

(b) Although data for teaching and non-teaching staff were based on the NSSC definitions, counselling staff were returned to the teaching category for the calculations.

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

Source: SA Government.

Table 3A.87

South Australia

Student-to-staff ratios for combined and special schools by location — government schools (a), (b)

Table 3A.87

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1999-2000				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	7.3	7.8	11.7	23.0
101–300	..	11.8	..	33.7
301–500	5.7	13.3	15.9	42.0
501–1000	10.9	14.3	43.8	50.8
1000+	15.0	15.8	68.5	47.7
All schools	11.3	12.2	41.9	36.9
In-school special schools (c)				
1–100	4.4	4.8	7.2	6.3
101–300	5.6	..	26.5	..
All schools	4.6	4.8	8.2	6.3
2000-01				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	7.8	8.2	13.5	19.3
101–300	..	11.8	..	33.5
301–500	12.4	13.1	44.3	43.1
501–1000	9.4	12.8	34.5	50.3
1000+	15.2	15.9	66.2	50.9
All schools	11.8	12.1	45.4	36.3
In-school special schools (c)				
1–100	5.0	4.8	7.7	5.1
101–300	5.8	..	37.6	..
301–500	..	..	..	..
501–1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	5.1	4.8	8.7	5.1
2001-02				
In-school combined schools				
1–100	7.7	7.7	11.2	16.1
101–300	..	11.5	..	32.6
301–500	11.9	12.8	40.6	41.2
501–1000	10.3	14.9	37.3	46.0
1000+	15.9	15.4	74.6	50.1
All schools	11.9	11.8	45.0	33.2

Table 3A.87

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
In-school special schools (c)				
1–100	4.2	5.9	8.5	5.0
101–300	6.3	..	9.1	..
301–500	..	..	..	..
501–1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	5.0	5.9	8.8	5.0

(a) Non-metropolitan areas are defined as those areas that are outside metropolitan Adelaide.

(b) Although data for teaching and non-teaching staff were based on NSSC definitions, counselling staff were returned to the teaching category for the calculations.

(c) There were no special schools with more than 300 students.

.. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government.

Table 3A.88

South Australia**Table 3A.88 Student-to-staff ratio by socioeconomic disadvantage
— government schools (a)**

<i>School type/year</i>	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
In-school primary			
1997-98			
Teaching staff	19.3	17.8	14.7
Non-teaching staff	82.4	66.9	48.1
1998-99			
Teaching staff	19.3	17.2	14.3
Non-teaching staff	77.3	58.7	43.0
1999-2000			
Teaching staff	19.2	17.2	14.6
Non-teaching staff	76.6	55.4	41.9
2000-01			
Teaching staff	19.1	16.8	14.0
Non-teaching staff	73.1	50.5	34.9
2001-02			
Teaching staff	18.9	17.3	15.0
Non-teaching staff	71.0	54.7	38.0
In-school secondary			
1997-98			
Teaching staff	13.1	11.7	7.6
Non-teaching staff	65.3	53.3	30.9
1998-99			
Teaching staff	13.1	11.8	5.6
Non-teaching staff	61.8	49.0	21.4
1999-2000			
Teaching staff	13.2	11.8	5.7
Non-teaching staff	60.3	48.2	23.8
2000-01			
Teaching staff	13.0	11.7	4.9
Non-teaching staff	58.5	45.5	18.1
2001-02			
Teaching staff	13.2	12.1	6.2
Non-teaching staff	59.1	46.2	23.6

(a) Based on proportion of students in the school who are in receipt of a school card: 33 per cent of schools with highest percentages are classed as most disadvantaged, while next 33 per cent are classified as having medium disadvantage, and so on.

Source: SA Government.

Single jurisdiction data — Tasmania

Table 3A.89

Tasmania**Table 3A.89 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	62 978	62 954	62 803	61 976	61 508
Primary	no.	35 661	36 318	36 770	36 405	36 300
Secondary	no.	27 317	26 636	26 033	25 571	25 208
Staff (b)	FTE	5 814	5 950	5 997	6 015	6 053
Primary	FTE	2 881	3 040	3 097	3 069	3 095
Secondary	FTE	2 655	2 596	2 594	2 606	2 607
Not active in schools	FTE	278	314	306	340	351
Schools	no.	220	216	215	214	214
Primary	no.	143	140	142	141	141
Secondary	no.	41	40	39	39	39
Combined (c)	no.	26	27	26	26	26
Special	no.	10	9	8	8	8

FTE Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.90

Tasmania

Table 3A.90

Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	459 690	478 041	497 743	574 033
Total employee related expenditure	325 643	338 968	357 196	373 421
In-school primary	226 801	240 558	249 232	282 240
Total employee related expenditure	162 854	172 230	181 212	189 438
Teachers	137 320	145 387	151 719	156 403
Other staff (f)	25 534	26 843	29 493	33 035
Other operating expenses (g)	56 423	60 561	61 525	63 188
User cost of capital	–	–	–	23 285
Depreciation	7 524	7 767	6 495	6 329
In-school secondary	208 736	209 487	219 049	255 015
Total employee related expenditure	146 331	147 331	155 009	162 610
Teachers	126 916	127 432	133 539	138 729
Other staff (f)	19 415	19 899	21 470	23 881
Other operating expenses (g)	56 332	56 223	56 400	55 852
User cost of capital	–	–	–	28 884
Depreciation	6 073	5 933	7 640	7 669
Out-of-school	24 153	27 996	29 462	36 778
Total employee related expenditure	16 458	19 407	20 975	21 373
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	16 458	19 407	20 975	21 373
Other operating expenses (g)	6 969	7 908	7 980	14 432
User cost of capital	–	–	–	159
Depreciation	726	681	507	814

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools. User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 3A.90

Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002,
Source: Melbourne.

Table 3A.91

Tasmania**Table 3A.91 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	97.6	97.2	96.8	97.5	99.4
Indigenous students	na	117.1	98.8	106.8	106.3
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	62.3	67.5	71.6	70.5	75.3
Indigenous students	–	40.8	40.9	41.6	55.9
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.7	4.7
Indigenous students	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0
Students with disabilities (b)	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7
Seniority profile (c)	11.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.4
Government students as % of all students	74.9	74.9	75.2	74.9	75.0

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.92

Tasmania**Table 3A.92 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates			
From year 7 to year 10			
All students	97.0	99.6	101.8
Indigenous students	na	na	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	71.6	70.5	74.1
Indigenous students	43.2	39.1	100.0
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	9.1	9.1
Indigenous students	2.4	2.4	2.5
Students with disabilities (b)	1.3	1.5	1.5
Seniority profile (c)	14.2	14.1	14.2
Non-government students as % of all students	24.8	25.1	25.0

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003 *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.93

Tasmania**Table 3A.93 All schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000(a)	2001(a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	51.0	52.5	54.0	53.1	53.3
Participation age 15 years	97.0	97.7	98.8	96.7	98.5
Participation age 16 years	76.9	77.6	81.6	79.9	81.0
Participation age 17 years	58.5	61.8	63.4	63.6	63.1
Participation age 18 years	12.1	14.7	15.7	16.1	15.6
Participation age 19 years	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.5
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	97.2	97.4	96.9	98.1	100.1
Indigenous students	na	115.3	95.3	105.1	108.3
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	64.2	68.9	71.6	70.5	75.0
Indigenous students	–	41.0	41.2	41.2	59.7
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	7.2	7.2	7.2	5.9	5.9
Indigenous students	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9
Students with disabilities (c)	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Seniority profile (d)	11.8	12.6	12.9	13.0	12.8

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.94

Tasmania**Table 3A.94 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Land	48 818	48 818	51 250	50 718	50 716
Buildings, equipment and other	714 047	697 627	684 796	620 720	603 389
Total assets	762 865	746 445	736 046	671 438	654 105
Annual depreciation	14 624	15 075	14 404	14 642	14 812
Total assets less depreciation	748 241	731 370	721 642	656 796	639 293

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

(b) Since 1999 assets have been valued at market value under an accrual accounting policy. These figures are not comparable with previous years.

Source: Tasmanian Government.

Table 3A.95

Tasmania

Table 3A.95

Total government expenditure per student, government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	7 156	7 415	7 775	9 081
Total employee related	5 070	5 258	5 579	5 908
In-school primary	6 302	6 583	6 811	7 763
Total employee related	4 525	4 713	4 952	5 210
Teachers	3 816	3 978	4 146	4 302
Other staff (b)	709	735	806	909
Other operating expenses (c)	1 568	1 657	1 681	1 738
User cost of capital	na	na	na	640
Depreciation	209	213	177	174
In-school secondary	7 392	7 501	7 986	9 497
Total employee related	5 182	5 275	5 651	6 056
Teachers	4 494	4 563	4 868	5 167
Other staff (b)	688	713	783	889
Other operating expenses (c)	1 995	2 013	2 056	2 080
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 076
Depreciation	215	212	279	286
Out-of-school	376	434	460	582
Total employee related	256	301	328	338
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	256	301	328	338
Other operating expenses (c)	108	123	125	228
User cost of capital	na	na	na	3
Depreciation	11	11	8	13

FTE = full time equivalent.

(a) User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out of school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003,
Source: *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.96

Tasmania

Table 3A.96

**Expenditure per student by location and school size —
government schools (\$) (a), (b)**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1997-98				
1-100 (c)	9 591	6 915	22 040	18 131
101-300	4 884	4 850	8 747	6 858
301-500	4 754	4 850	6 159	6 088
501-1000	4 200	4 871	6 069	5 853
1000+	..	..	5 519	6 515
1998-99				
1-100 (c)	6 987	7 127	24 722	18 757
101-300	5 317	5 595	8 474	7 427
301-500	5 220	5 423	6 500	6 623
501-1000	4 789	5 195	6 316	6 410
1000+	..	..	6 852	7 229
1999-2000				
1-100	10 016	9 252	25 651	17 552
101-300	7 086	7 313	9 089	9 519
301-500	6 663	7 187	9 675	8 210
501-1000	6 791	6 190	7 577	8 088
1000+	..	..	7 652	7 507
all schools	na	na	na	na
2000-01				
1-100	9 636	9 561	30 438	21 851
101-300	7 403	7 638	10 384	9 602
301-500	7 175	7 439	8 858	8 566
501-1000	6 848	6 571	8 222	8 702
1000+	..	..	8 186	8 221
all schools	7 289	7 575	8 481	8 786
2001-02				
1-100	10 268	10 233	34 540	20 621
101-300	7 724	7 856	9 888	9 723
301-500	7 283	7 460	9 164	8 855
501-1000	7 390	7 107	8 263	8 778
1000+	na	na	8 941	9 178
all schools	7 558	7 789	8 919	9 063

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Metropolitan is defined as greater Hobart, while non-metropolitan is the balance of Tasmania.

(c) The only secondary schools in the 1-100 category in 1997-98 and 1998-99 were special schools, which incur considerably higher expenditure per student.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government.

Table 3A.97

Tasmania

Table 3A.97

**Expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage —
government schools (\$) (a), (b)**

<i>School type/year</i>	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
1997-98			
Primary schools	4 470	5 031	5 470
Secondary schools	5 921	6 112	7 138
1998-99			
Primary schools	5 088	5 482	5 967
Secondary schools	6 377	6 621	7 732
1999-2000			
Primary schools	6 717	7 079	7 982
Secondary schools	7 338	8 168	8 845
2000-01			
Primary schools	7 139	7 386	8 170
Secondary schools	8 171	8 559	9 397
2001-02			
Primary schools	7 241	7 642	8 572
Secondary schools	8 058	8 975	10 053

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) Socioeconomic status has been determined using the Department of Education's Educational Needs Index (ENI). Schools have been ranked in order of their ENI with the lowest 25 per cent defined as 'least', the middle 50 per cent defined as 'medium' and the top 25 per cent defined as 'most' disadvantaged.

Source: Tasmanian Government.

Table 3A.98

Tasmania

Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools (a)

Table 3A.98

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1997-98				
In-school primary				
1-100	11.1	12.5	10.2	25.3
101-300	16.3	16.3	47.1	49.8
301-500	17.3	16.4	58.2	58.6
501-1000	18.1	17.9	72.6	77.9
1000+	..	..	..	..
all schools				
In-school secondary				
1-100	5.7	5.4	4.3	5.9
101-300	9.1	11.4	28.5	34.5
301-500	13.2	13.2	48.0	50.1
501-1000	13.1	13.6	54.9	55.6
1000+	15.5	11.3	71.3	55.5
1998-99				
In-school primary				
1-100	15.5	12.3	21.6	29.3
101-300	16.0	15.5	46.8	46.8
301-500	16.4	15.7	59.6	53.8
501-1000	17.3	16.8	70.7	62.8
1000+	..	..	..	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	5.9	6.0	3.9	6.3
101-300	9.3	12.3	30.1	37.8
301-500	13.1	13.3	46.4	46.7
501-1000	13.7	13.3	54.6	52.2
1000+	13.3	11.2	57.4	61.3

Table 3A.98

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1999-2000				
In-school primary				
1-100	10.8	12.3	14.0	25.8
101-300	15.9	15.8	44.8	47.8
301-500	16.7	15.5	54.6	52.8
501-1000	16.3	17.2	61.4	69.9
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	16.1	15.5	48.4	48.1
In-school secondary				
1-100	4.4	6.2	3.7	7.5
101-300	10.8	12.3	29.9	40.8
301-500	13.9	13.4	42.4	45.0
501-1000	14.1	13.1	50.2	50.1
1000+	12.5	10.6	55.7	58.5
All schools	13.1	12.7	46.4	45.5
2000-01				
In-school primary				
1-100	14.0	12.7	17.9	22.9
101-300	16.1	15.8	41.4	43.5
301-500	17.0	16.2	50.6	50.6
501-1000	16.8	16.8	59.6	63.7
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	16.5	15.8	45.0	45.5
In-school secondary				
1-100	4.5	6.3	3.9	5.9
101-300	11.1	11.0	29.4	37.6
301-500	13.3	13.0	41.3	44.5
501-1000	13.7	13.3	50.5	48.5
1000+	12.4	9.5	51.3	45.2
All schools	12.9	12.4	45.4	43.2

Table 3A.98

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2001-02				
In-school primary				
1-100	12.7	12.7	15.7	23.7
101-300	16.5	15.8	41.3	43.1
301-500	16.5	16.3	48.2	47.6
501-1000	16.5	17.1	51.7	59.8
1000+	–	–	–	–
All schools	16.4	15.8	43.4	43.6
In-school secondary				
1-100	4.8	6.6	3.4	6.7
101-300	12.6	13.0	31.7	37.9
301-500	13.3	13.8	40.3	43.1
501-1000	14.1	13.5	52.3	46.1
1000+	13.3	13.2	51.3	47.7
All schools	13.4	13.4	45.2	42.0

(a) The only secondary schools in the 1-100 category since 1997-98 have been special schools, which require considerably lower student to staff ratios.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government.

Table 3A.99

Tasmania

Table 3A.99

**Student-to-staff ratios by degree of socioeconomic disadvantage
— government schools (a)**

School type/year	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
In-school primary			
1997-98			
Teaching staff	17.5	16.4	14.8
Non-teaching staff	60.9	53.4	36.3
1998-99			
Teaching staff	16.4	15.8	14.7
Non-teaching staff	57.1	52.7	37.8
1999-2000			
Teaching staff	16.6	15.8	14.4
Non-teaching staff	55.2	50.9	36.0
2000-01			
Teaching staff	16.8	16.2	14.7
Non-teaching staff	52.7	48.6	33.2
2001-02			
Teaching staff	16.9	16.0	14.9
Non-teaching staff	49.9	45.4	33.5
In-school secondary			
1997-98			
Teaching staff	13.3	13.1	11.6
Non-teaching staff	60.7	50.7	31.1
1998-99			
Teaching staff	13.5	13.1	12.0
Non-teaching staff	57.3	50.0	30.5
1999-2000			
Teaching staff	15.4	12.7	12.3
Non-teaching staff	51.8	48.2	34.0
2000-01			
Teaching staff	14.4	12.7	11.7
Non-teaching staff	49.7	47.0	31.6
2001-02			
Teaching staff	14.7	13.3	12.4
Non-teaching staff	55.8	45.4	30.0

(a) Socioeconomic status has been determined using the Department of Education's ENI. Schools have been ranked in order of their ENI with the lowest 25 per cent defined as 'least', the middle 50 per cent defined as 'medium' and the top 25 per cent defined as 'most' disadvantaged.

Source: Tasmanian Government.

Single jurisdiction data — ACT

Table 3A.100

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.100 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	No.	39 089	38 804	38 401	37 970	37 259
Primary	No.	21 742	21 606	21 409	21 439	20 904
Secondary	No.	17 347	17 198	16 992	16 531	16 355
Staff (b)	FTE	3 520	3 544	3 507	3 602	3 607
Primary	FTE	1 566	1 607	1 617	1 669	1 680
Secondary	FTE	1 692	1 699	1 651	1 660	1 662
Not active in schools	FTE	262	239	239	273	266
Schools	No.	97	97	96	95	95
Primary	No.	68	68	67	66	66
Secondary	No.	23	23	22	22	22
Combined (c)	No.	2	2	3	3	3
Special	No.	4	4	4	4	4

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.101

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.101 Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	295 068	298 557	336 660	361 823
Total employee related expenditure	212 750	216 665	218 184	242 398
In-school primary	129 306	133 792	150 998	160 011
Total employee related expenditure	94 283	97 940	100 359	113 991
Teachers	79 703	82 272	83 460	95 148
Other staff (f)	14 580	15 668	16 899	18 843
Other operating expenses (g)	21 074	22 503	21 247	17 224
User cost of capital	5 443	5 313	21 495	20 242
Depreciation	8 506	8 036	7 897	8 554
In-school secondary	144 484	145 070	168 730	177 203
Total employee related expenditure	102 476	105 322	106 897	115 242
Teachers	91 288	93 652	94 538	101 854
Other staff (f)	11 188	11 670	12 359	13 388
Other operating expenses (g)	23 950	21 507	23 131	22 028
User cost of capital	6 788	6 628	26 808	27 839
Depreciation	11 270	11 613	11 894	12 094
Out of school	21 278	19 695	16 932	24 609
Total employee related expenditure	15 991	13 403	10 928	13 165
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	15 991	13 403	10 928	13 165
Other operating expenses (g)	5 285	6 291	6 004	11 442
User cost of capital	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	2	1	–	2

(a) Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax (ACT is payroll tax exempt); and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002.

Table 3A.102

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.102 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	99.8	96.0	97.8	100.0	99.7
Indigenous students	na	77.6	84.9	79.4	122.2
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	110.0	107.1	105.0	112.1	101.0
Indigenous students	–	83.9	80.0	50.0	75.6
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	21.9	21.9	21.9	20.5	20.5
Indigenous students	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
Students with disabilities (b)	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8
Seniority profile (c)	16.1	16.9	16.6	16.0	16.0
Government students as % of all students	64.3	64.2	63.5	62.6	61.5

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.103

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.103 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates			
From year 7 to year 10			
All students	98.5	98.5	76.7
Indigenous students	na	100.0	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	65.2	68.7	75.2
Indigenous students	46.7	64.3	100.0
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	21.4	21.4
Indigenous students	0.7	0.9	0.8
Students with disabilities (b)	1.2	1.1	1.1
Seniority profile (c)	12.6	13.5	14.0
Non-government students as % of all students	36.5	37.4	38.5

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003 *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.104

Australian Capital Territory
Table 3A.104 All schools (per cent)

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	62.9	63.0	63.2	61.5	61.4
Participation age 15 years	105.3	104.3	104.0	104.1	105.9
Participation age 16 years	101.5	100.9	99.5	99.1	102.4
Participation age 17 years	88.7	91.9	89.9	89.5	88.9
Participation age 18 years	29.3	28.7	29.3	27.0	25.2
Participation age 19 years	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	2.2
Apparent retention rates					
From year 7 to year 10					
All students	98.1	95.7	98.1	99.3	100.1
Indigenous students	na	88.1	88.1	84.1	118.3
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	92.5	92.5	88.7	93.3	89.8
Indigenous students	–	80.6	70.0	53.8	78.8
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	22.4	22.4	22.4	20.9	20.9
Indigenous students	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Students with disabilities (c)	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
Seniority profile (d)	15.0	15.5	15.1	15.1	15.3

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.105

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.105 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (b)
Land	na	91 058	90 771	90 851	68 580
Buildings, equipment and other	na	686 056	644 485	632 073	532 444
Total assets	713 141	786 505	738 928	726 884	601 024
Annual depreciation	57 019	28 334	22 704	23 810	20 650
Total assets less depreciation	656 122	758 171	716 224	703 074	580 374

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

(b) The difference between asset levels in 2001-02 and previous years is due partly to the transfer of some assets to another agency as a result of changes to Administrative Arrangements Orders. Previous years' results also included some items not directly related to government schooling such as preschools, child care centres and other assets.

na Not available.

Source: ACT Government.

Table 3A.106

Australian Capital Territory

Table 3A.106

**Total government expenditure per student,
government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	7 261	7 424	7 937	9 609
Total employee related	5 462	5 612	6 100	6 437
In-school primary	5 715	5 974	6 359	7 545
Total employee related	4 350	4 554	5 000	5 375
Teachers	3 677	3 825	4 158	4 486
Other staff (b)	673	728	842	889
Other operating expenses (c)	972	1 046	991	812
User cost of capital	na	na	na	954
Depreciation	392	374	368	403
In-school secondary	7 970	8 097	8 901	10 775
Total employee related	5 932	6 160	6 812	7 007
Teachers	5 284	5 477	6 024	6 193
Other staff (b)	648	683	788	814
Other operating expenses (c)	1 386	1 258	1 380	1 339
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 693
Depreciation	652	679	709	735
Out-of-School	546	510	463	654
Total employee related	411	347	306	350
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	411	347	306	350
Other operating expenses (c)	136	163	157	304
User cost of capital	na	na	na	–
Depreciation	–	–	–	–

FTE = full time equivalent.

(a) Includes estimated payroll tax. User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

na not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002, Melbourne; ABS 2003,
Source: *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.107

Australian Capital Territory

Table 3A.107

**Expenditure per student by location and school size —
government schools (dollars) (a), (b)**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1997-98				
1-100	17 126	..	28 218	..
101-300	6 259	..	..	..
301-500	5 624	..	8 502	..
501-1000	5 057	..	7 393	..
1000+	..	..	9 007	..
1998-99				
1-100	15 170	..	29 855	..
101-300	6 448	..	..	..
301-500	5 601	..	8 469	..
501-1000	4 999	..	7 473	..
1000+	..	..	8 151	..
1999-2000				
1-100	14 104	..	36 287	..
101-300	6 988	..	..	..
301-500	6 409	..	10 380	..
501-1000	6 269	..	8 782	..
1000+	..	..	10 053	..
All schools	6 837	..	9 375	..
2000-01				
1-100	22 894	..	43 487	..
101-300	8 903	..	..	..
301-500	7 151	..	13 407	..
501-1000	7 734	..	10 159	..
1000+	..	..	11 663	..
All schools	7 977	..	11 160	..
2001-02				
1-100	23 132	..	52 644	..
101-300	9 300	..	..	..
301-500	7 094	..	12 717	..
501-1000	6 617	..	10 726	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	8 067	..	11 394	..

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) The vast majority of schools with fewer than 100 students were special schools or introductory English centres.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government.

Table 3A.108

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.108 Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools (a)**

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1998-99				
In-school primary				
1-100	9.9	..	11.9	..
101-300	15.3	..	52.5	..
301-500	18.4	..	82.0	..
501-1000	17.1	..	81.4	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	3.3	..	5.5	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	12.1	..	53.6	..
501-1000	12.7	..	65.2	..
1000+	13.2	..	61.8	..
1999-2000				
In-school primary				
1-100	10.9	..	18.6	..
101-300	15.9	..	46.9	..
301-500	17.9	..	67.9	..
501-1000	17.3	..	77.4	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	17.1	..	59.2	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	11.8	..	57.9	..
501-1000	12.7	..	66.2	..
1000+	11.4	..	52.7	..
All schools	11.7	..	56.0	..

Table 3A.108

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2000-01				
In-school primary				
1-100	11.0	..	21.2	..
101-300	15.9	..	49.7	..
301-500	17.2	..	70.4	..
501-1000	17.8	..	78.2	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	16.7	..	61.1	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	11.6	..	48.8	..
501-1000	12.5	..	64.0	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	12.3	..	61.5	..
2001-02				
In-school primary				
1-100	10.9	..	19.0	..
101-300	15.4	..	48.9	..
301-500	16.7	..	71.7	..
501-1000	16.1	..	76.6	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	16.1	..	60.4	..
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	9.8	..	45.7	..
301-500	11.9	..	42.8	..
501-1000	12.4	..	63.7	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	12.2	..	59.6	..

(a) The ACT does not have schools in non-metropolitan areas.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government.

Table 3A.109

Australian Capital Territory**Table 3A.109 Student to staff ratios for combined and special schools by location — government schools (a)**

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Non-metro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Non-metro</i>
1999-2000				
In-school combined schools				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	..	..	..	..
501-1000	14.8	..	62.0	..
1000+	16.3	..	81.6	..
All schools	15.3	..	68.2	..
In-school special schools (b)				
1-100	4.5	..	8.8	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
All schools	4.5	..	8.8	..
2000-01				
In-school combined schools				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	..	..	..	..
501-1000	14.6	..	76.4	..
1000+	14.4	..	96.3	..
All schools	14.4	..	89.7	..
In-school special schools (b)				
1-100	4.1	..	4.4	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	..	..	..	..
501-1000	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	4.1	..	4.4	..
2001-02				
In-school combined schools				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
301-500	..	..	..	..
501-1000	14.0	..	63.0	..
1000+	15.0	..	84.6	..
All schools	14.7	..	77.6	..
In-school special schools (b)				
1-100	4.1	..	4.3	..
101-300	..	..	..	..
All schools	4.1	..	4.3	..

(a) The ACT does not have schools in non-metropolitan areas.

(b) There were no special schools with more than 100 students.

Table 3A.109

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government.

Single jurisdiction data — NT

Table 3A.110

Northern Territory**Table 3A.110 Students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002</i>
Students (a)	no.	28 544	28 487	28 925	28 538	28 206
Primary	no.	20 692	20 626	20 947	20 603	20 249
Secondary	no.	7 852	7 861	7 978	7 935	7 957
Staff (b)	FTE	3 232	3 365	3 410	3 319	3 491
Primary	FTE	1 840	1 978	2 031	1 952	2 058
Secondary	FTE	945	1 004	1 011	996	1 049
Not active in schools	FTE	447	383	368	371	383
Schools	no.	149	151	150	149	150
Primary	no.	95	91	91	94	89
Secondary	no.	11	12	12	10	11
Combined (c)	no.	38	43	42	40	45
Special	no.	5	5	5	5	5

FTE Full time equivalent.

(a) Full time students.

(b) FTE staff.

(c) Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0.

Table 3A.111

Northern Territory

Table 3A.111

Total government expenditure on government schools, (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total expenditure	327 316	360 236	361 898	448 583
Total employee related expenditure	224 328	239 295	243 481	265 343
In-school primary	179 577	203 974	207 240	255 162
Total employee related expenditure	119 751	135 330	139 297	147 656
Teachers	93 745	101 679	106 658	106 171
Other staff (f)	26 006	33 651	32 639	41 485
Other operating expenses (g)	49 240	56 277	56 670	63 157
User cost of capital	–	–	–	30 248
Depreciation	10 586	12 367	11 273	14 102
In-school secondary	109 727	113 866	114 711	148 915
Total employee related expenditure	72 056	73 572	73 731	83 100
Teachers	54 797	52 416	53 909	57 282
Other staff (f)	17 259	21 156	19 822	25 818
Other operating expenses (g)	31 408	32 949	33 951	37 419
User cost of capital	–	–	–	19 349
Depreciation	6 263	7 345	7 029	9 047
Out-of-school	38 012	42 396	39 947	44 505
Total employee related expenditure	32 521	30 393	30 453	34 587
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (f)	32 521	30 393	30 453	34 587
Other operating expenses (g)	4 899	11 463	8 848	9 831
User cost of capital	–	–	–	19
Depreciation	592	540	646	68

(a) Australian Government, State and Territory government expenditure on government schools. User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Accrual accounting figures used. Accounting treatments for some items differ between jurisdictions as outlined in tables 3.5 and 3A.32.

(c) Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

(d) Expenditure specifically excludes: Australian Government payments to students; expenses on sessional preschools and TAFE; private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); and the provision of staff accommodation.

(e) Expenditure specifically includes: Australian Government grants for education; expenditure by other State and Territory government agencies on behalf of education departments; expenditure for Australian Government joint programs apportioned to government schools; payroll tax; and staff allowances for accommodation.

(f) Includes redundancy payments.

(g) Includes grants and subsidies.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from MCEETYA 2003 (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002.

Table 3A.112

Northern Territory**Table 3A.112 Government schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	84.2	84.4	86.3	87.7	79.3
Indigenous students	na	54.2	62.6	73.6	73.4
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	62.4	70.0	69.9	70.6	73.1
Indigenous students	–	62.8	52.9	47.4	37.7
Student body mix					
LBOTE (a)	32.8	32.8	32.8	33.1	33.1
Indigenous students	37.4	37.3	38.1	38.3	38.5
Students with disabilities (b)	11.7	13.2	14.9	16.0	15.8
Seniority profile (c)	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.8
Government students as % of all students	77.8	77.7	77.4	77.2	77.1

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.113

Northern Territory**Table 3A.113 Non-government schools (per cent)**

	2000	2001	2002
Apparent retention rates			
From year 8 to year 10			
All students	68.4	71.5	76.7
Indigenous students	na	na	na
From year 10 to year 12			
All students	43.9	52.1	49.8
Indigenous students	18.6	35.5	50.0
Student body mix			
LBOTE (a)	na	27.5	27.5
Indigenous students	28.4	26.7	26.6
Students with disabilities (b)	2.8	2.3	2.5
Seniority profile (c)	8.1	8.0	7.5
Non-government students as % of all students	22.6	22.8	22.9

(a) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003 *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.114

Northern Territory**Table 3A.114 All schools (per cent)**

	1998	1999	2000 (a)	2001 (a)	2002
Participation rates					
Participation (15–19)	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.0	40.9
Participation age 15 years	82.5	80.0	80.8	80.7	76.7
Participation age 16 years	63.3	65.7	65.9	62.8	67.6
Participation age 17 years	42.0	39.6	45.7	42.1	43.9
Participation age 18 years	11.6	10.8	11.2	15.9	12.5
Participation age 19 years	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.6	3.1
Apparent retention rates					
From year 8 to year 10					
All students	79.8	78.4	80.1	81.9	78.4
Indigenous students	na	43.4	48.6	57.7	61.3
From year 10 to year 12					
All students	60.4	64.7	62.2	64.9	66.2
Indigenous students	–	47.3	35.7	42.9	41.1
Student body mix					
LBOTE (b)	33.0	33.0	33.0	31.8	31.8
Indigenous students	35.2	35.4	35.9	35.7	35.8
Students with disabilities (c)	9.7	11.0	12.4	13.2	13.0
Seniority profile (d)	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.5

(a) The ERP data from which the 2000 and 2001 rates are derived are primarily based on population estimates from the five yearly population Censuses. The 2001 Census data have been incorporated into the ERP time series resulting in revisions to that series. The participation rates for 2000 and 2001 have been amended in March 2003 to reflect those revisions.

(b) The information was obtained from the ABS 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

(c) The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to an Australian Government definition of students with disabilities. To be an eligible student with disabilities, the student must (among other things) satisfy the criteria for enrolment in special education services or special education programs provided by the government of the State or Territory in which the student resides.

(d) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Schools Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEST (unpublished).

Table 3A.115

Northern Territory**Table 3A.115 Value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Land	na	na	na	40 595	28 021
Buildings, equipment and other	860 768	964 000	na	583 795	592 182
Total assets	na	na	na	625 386	620 203
Annual depreciation	na	na	na	21 031	23 217
Total assets less depreciation	na	na	na	604 355	596 986

(a) Table 3A.32 contains information on the treatment of assets.

(b) Prior to 2000, the value for buildings included the value of equipment.

na Not available.

Source: NT Government.

Table 3A.116

Northern Territory

Table 3A.116

Total government expenditure per student, government schools (\$ per FTE student) (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Total	11 290	12 346	12 407	15 573
Total employee related	7 738	8 201	8 347	9 211
In-school primary	8 692	9 813	9 975	12 492
Total employee related	5 797	6 510	6 705	7 229
Teachers	4 538	4 892	5 134	5 198
Other staff (b)	1 259	1 619	1 571	2 031
Other operating expenses (c)	2 383	2 707	2 728	3 092
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1 481
Depreciation	512	595	543	690
In-school secondary	13 170	13 568	13 667	17 770
Total employee related	8 648	8 767	8 784	9 917
Teachers	6 577	6 246	6 423	6 836
Other staff (b)	2 071	2 521	2 362	3 081
Other operating expenses (c)	3 770	3 926	4 045	4 465
User cost of capital	na	na	na	2 309
Depreciation	752	875	837	1 080
Out-of-School	1 311	1 453	1 370	1 545
Total employee related	1 122	1 042	1 044	1 201
Teachers	–	–	–	–
Other staff (b)	1 122	1 042	1 044	1 201
Other operating expenses (c)	169	393	303	341
User cost of capital	na	na	na	1
Depreciation	20	19	22	2

(a) User cost of capital is included and disaggregated into in-school primary, in-school secondary and out-of-school categories for the first time in 2001-02. This has the effect of increasing the total for 2001-02 compared to previous years. See table 3A.7 for a comparison of totals with and without user cost of capital.

(b) Includes redundancy payments.

(c) Includes grants and subsidies.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: MCEETYA (unpublished), National Schools Statistics Collection 2002.

Table 3A.117

Northern Territory

Table 3A.117 Expenditure per student by location and school size — government schools (\$) (a), (b)

Number of students	Primary		Secondary	
	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
1997-98				
1-100	..	9 126	..	11 129
101-300	..	8 558	..	12 914
301-500	..	6 853	..	11 279
501-1000	..	5 715	..	10 066
1000+	..	na	..	8 867
1998-99				
1-100	..	9 637	..	15 280
101-300	..	9 503	..	11 937
301-500	..	7 747	..	9 828
501-1000	..	6 811	..	8 391
1000+	..	..	..	7 692
1999-2000				
1-100	..	9 054	..	20 626
101-300	..	8 737	..	11 171
301-500	..	7 523	..	9 962
501-1000	..	6 272	..	8 681
1000+	..	..	..	8 916
All schools	na	na	na	na
2000-01				
1-100	..	12 000	..	24 636
101-300	..	10 959	..	12 827
301-500	..	8 347	..	12 438
501-1000	..	8 199	..	11 087
1000+	..	..	..	9 691
All schools	na	na	na	na
2001-02				
1-100	na	12 742	na	24 743
101-300	na	10 853	na	13 564
301-500	na	7 620	na	13 170
501-1000	na	6 536	na	11 657
1000+	na	..	na	9 701
All schools	na	9 356	na	12 388

(a) Data from 1999-2000 based on accrual accounting and are not comparable with earlier years.

(b) The expenditure per student broken down by school size, location and school type are not comparable to the NSSC figures on which interstate comparisons are based.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government.

Table 3A.118

Northern Territory**Table 3A.118 Expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (dollars) (a)**

<i>Year/school type</i>	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
1997-98			
Primary schools	7 602	7 520	8 508
Secondary schools	9 691	10 702	10 579
1998-99			
Primary schools	7 416	10 619	8 708
Secondary schools	8 945	12 535	8 713
1999-2000			
Primary schools	7 066	7 611	8 523
Secondary schools	9 939	11 940	8 305
2000-01			
Primary schools	8 953	9 202	10 977
Secondary schools	11 518	12 403	12 537
2001-02			
Primary schools	7 995	9 894	11 540
Secondary schools	11 875	13 266	13 277

(a) Based on geographic location only. Darwin, Palmerston and Alice Springs schools are classed as 'least', other NT centres are classified as 'medium', and those schools not classified to a town centre are classed as 'most' disadvantaged.

Source: NT Government.

Table 3A.119

Northern Territory**Student-to-staff ratios for primary and secondary schools by location — government schools (a)**

Table 3A.119

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1997-98				
In-school primary				
1-100	..	13.1	..	33.2
101-300	..	14.6	..	55.7
301-500	..	17.7	..	63.7
501-1000	..	18.5	..	70.4
1000+
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	14.0	..	59.0
101-300	..	10.6	..	27.0
301-500	..	12.2	..	35.4
501-1000	..	12.2	..	34.3
1000+	..	12.9	..	51.7
1998-99				
In-school primary				
1-100	..	12.4	..	38.1
101-300	..	14.1	..	48.3
301-500	..	17.0	..	51.6
501-1000	..	16.4	..	61.3
1000+
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	13.2	..	59.3
101-300	..	10.4	..	27.0
301-500	..	12.0	..	37.0
501-1000	..	11.8	..	38.8
1000+	..	13.0	..	49.0

Table 3A.119

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1999-2000				
In-school primary				
1-100	..	12.4	..	32.9
101-300	..	13.9	..	44.9
301-500	..	17.1	..	51.3
501-1000	..	18.0	..	62.3
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	na	na	na	na
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	12.4	..	56.4
101-300	..	9.4	..	23.4
301-500	..	13.6	..	29.4
501-1000	..	12.2	..	43.3
1000+	..	13.1	..	47.8
All schools	na	na	na	na
2000-01				
In-school primary				
1-100	..	9.9	..	37.9
101-300	..	12.6	..	36.7
301-500	..	16.4	..	39.7
501-1000	..	15.0	..	43.2
1000+	..	..	..	..
All schools	..	13.9	..	38.8
In-school secondary				
1-100	..	7.0	..	10.0
101-300	..	10.6	..	27.4
301-500	..	10.3	..	30.3
501-1000	..	12.6	..	41.4
1000+	..	13.1	..	52.2
All schools	..	11.4	..	33.4

Table 3A.119

<i>School type and no. of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Non-teaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
2001-02 (b)				
In-school primary				
1-100	na	10.6	na	27.3
101-300	na	12.8	na	32.0
301-500	na	16.2	na	37.8
501-1000	na	17.8	na	43.0
1000+	na	na	na	na
All schools	na	14.0	na	34.2
In-school secondary				
1-100	na	6.1	na	15.7
101-300	na	8.3	na	25.4
301-500	na	11.2	na	23.9
501-1000	na	11.9	na	38.1
1000+	na	13.3	na	52.6
All schools	na	10.7	na	32.6

(a) The NT does not have schools in metropolitan areas.

(b) Ratios are calculated on FTE of teaching and non-teaching staff and FTE of students as per August 2002 Census. Teaching and non-teaching classification is determined by NSSC rules. Excludes preschool staff and students.

na Not available.

Source: NT Government.

4 Vocational education and training

This chapter focuses on the education and training system that delivers employment related skills. The vocational education and training (VET) system provides Australians with the skills to enter or re-enter the labour force, retrain for a new job or upgrade skills for an existing job. It includes publicly and privately funded VET delivered by a wide range of training institutions and enterprises through a number of delivery methods.

This chapter reports on the VET services delivered by providers receiving public funding allocations for VET. These services include the provision of vocational programs of study (see definitions in section 4.7) in publicly owned technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, other government and community institutions, and publicly funded activity by private registered training organisations. The scope of this chapter does not extend to university education or VET services provided in schools (which fall within the scope of chapter 3).

A profile of VET is presented in section 4.1, followed by a brief discussion of recent policy developments in section 4.2. A framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 4.3 and the data for these indicators are discussed in section 4.4. Most of the data for these performance indicators are derived from volume 3 of the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) *Annual National Report 2002* (ANTA 2003). Future directions in performance reporting are presented and discussed in section 4.5. The chapter concludes with jurisdictions' comments in section 4.6. A list of definitions is provided in section 4.7.

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for chapter 4 are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report. The files are provided in Microsoft Excel 97 format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach4A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach4A.pdf.

Supporting tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 4A.3 is table 3 in the electronic files). These files can be found on the Review web page (<http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html>). Users

without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

4.1 Profile of vocational education and training

Service overview

The VET system involves the interaction of employers, the Australian, State, Territory and local governments (as both purchasers and providers) and an increasing number of specialist private registered training organisations. The system provides a diverse range of programs and qualification levels, with course durations varying from a module (a stand-alone course component or subject) of a few hours, to full courses of up to four years (box 4.1).

Box 4.1 Diversity of the VET system

The levels of training range from a single module or unit of competency (which can involve fewer than 10 contact hours) to advanced diplomas (which can involve up to four years of full time study). All training levels in the VET system need to be assessed because many students complete modules or units of competency (which do not provide a course award) without intending to complete a course.

The types of training range from formal classroom learning to workplace-based learning and may include flexible, self-paced learning and/or online training. The availability of distance education has increased with off campus options, such as correspondence, Internet study and interactive teleconferencing.

The types of training institution range from institutions specialising in VET delivery (such as publicly owned TAFE institutes and agricultural colleges, private registered training organisations, and adult community education providers) to secondary schools and universities. Schools and universities have started to provide dual award courses that combine traditional studies with VET, with an award from both the VET provider and the secondary school or university. In addition to specialist institutions, secondary schools and universities, employers in the workplace deliver much informal on-the-job training that does not lead to a qualification.

The general roles of the system, and the main reasons that students participate in VET programs, are to:

- develop skills, including general education skills such as literacy and numeracy, that enhance the student's ability to enter the labour force
- retrain or update labour force skills

-
- provide a pathway to further tertiary education, including entrance to higher education.

Funding

Government recurrent expenditure on VET in 2002 totalled \$3.7 billion — a real increase of 4.2 per cent from the 2001 level (table 4A.1). Government recurrent expenditure per person aged 15–64 years ranged from \$551.0 in the NT to \$251.5 in Queensland in 2002. Expenditure per person in NSW, WA, the ACT and the NT was higher than the national average of \$280.3 (table 4A.2).

Size and scope

Approximately 1.65 million¹ people were participating in publicly funded and/or provided VET programs in 2002 (an increase of 0.5 per cent from the number in 2001). Of the target population for VET (15–64 year olds), 11.8 per cent (approximately 1.56 million people) participated in VET in 2002 (table 4A.7). The VET programs were delivered in 85 public training institutions and associated major campuses, 894 training centres run by community education providers and in 5402 training locations run by other registered providers (that is, all other registered training providers, including private providers, that receive government funding for VET delivery) (NCVER 2003a).

The majority of VET students in 2002 (78.2 per cent) were enrolled in TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions (compared with 76.8 per cent in 2001). Community education providers accounted for 12.4 per cent of the total student enrolments, and private registered training organisations serviced the remaining 9.4 per cent of students (NCVER 2003b).

Over 359.5 million hours of VET programs were publicly funded or delivered on a fee-for-service basis by public providers in 2002 — down 4.8 per cent from the 2001 total. Across jurisdictions, this number ranged from 126.8 million hours in NSW to 4.4 million hours in the NT. The number of annual hours delivered per student ranged from 331 in the ACT to 190 in SA. The national average was 218 hours per student, compared to 230 hours in 2001 (table 4A.3).

In 2002, 87.7 per cent of all VET hours were delivered through TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions (compared with about 86.7 per cent in 2001). Private registered training organisations provided 8.9 per cent of VET hours, while

¹ VET student numbers exclude schools collections and have been adjusted for recognition of prior learning, credit transfer and students that enrolled but did not participate.

the remaining 3.5 per cent were delivered by adult and other community education providers (NCVER 2003b).

The infrastructure (noncurrent physical assets) of government owned TAFE institutes and TAFE divisions of universities was valued at \$6.2 billion at 31 December 2002, of which 92.9 per cent comprised the value of land and buildings (NCVER 2003c). The value of net assets of these institutes was \$466.8 per person aged 15–64 years. The value per person varied across jurisdictions, ranging from \$1017.0 in the NT to \$357.0 in Queensland (table 4A.4).

Roles and responsibilities

The national VET system is a cooperative arrangement between the Australian, State and Territory governments, industry, equity groups and service providers (figure 4.1). The ANTA Ministerial Council of Australian, State and Territory government ministers leads the system, providing direction on national policy, strategy, priorities, goals and objectives. The Australian Government established ANTA to provide a national focus for VET. ANTA has an industry-based board which advises the ANTA Ministerial Council. ANTA and State and Territory governments have arrangements under which industry provides advice about skill needs, training requirements and other training issues (figure 4.1).

State industry training advisory arrangements

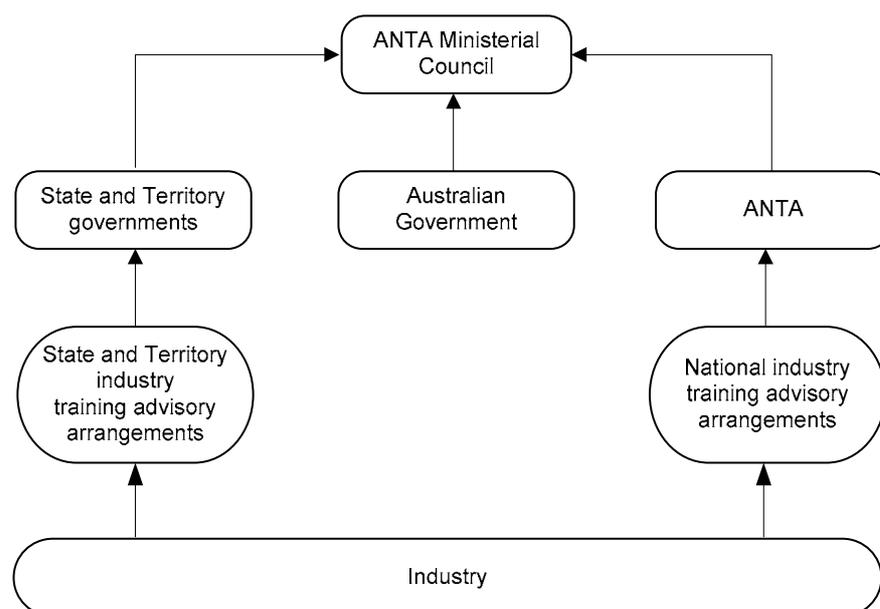
In the past, Industry Training Advisory Bodies (ITABs) have been the key conduits for advice and information between the VET system and industry. Following a decision by the Australian Government to cease its contribution to State and Territory ITABS in 2002, State and Territory governments have reviewed their industry advisory arrangements. Most jurisdictions have maintained ITABs either on an interim basis or with a changed role. Tasmania replaced ITABs with new arrangements overseen by a high level strategic advisory group. The ACT established the ACT Industry Training Advisory Association Inc. to provide industry training advisory services.

National industry training advisory arrangements

In 2003, the ANTA board decided to take a new approach to exchanging advice and information with industry, whereby 10 new industry skills councils will be created to progressively replace the 23 existing ITABs and six recognised bodies. The councils will be responsible for providing accurate industry intelligence to the VET sector about current and future skills needs and training requirements, and

supporting the development, implementation and continual improvement of quality nationally recognised training products and services (including Training Packages). In addition to the skills councils, a high level national industry skills forum involving key industry stakeholders will be held twice per year. The first forum was held in September 2003.

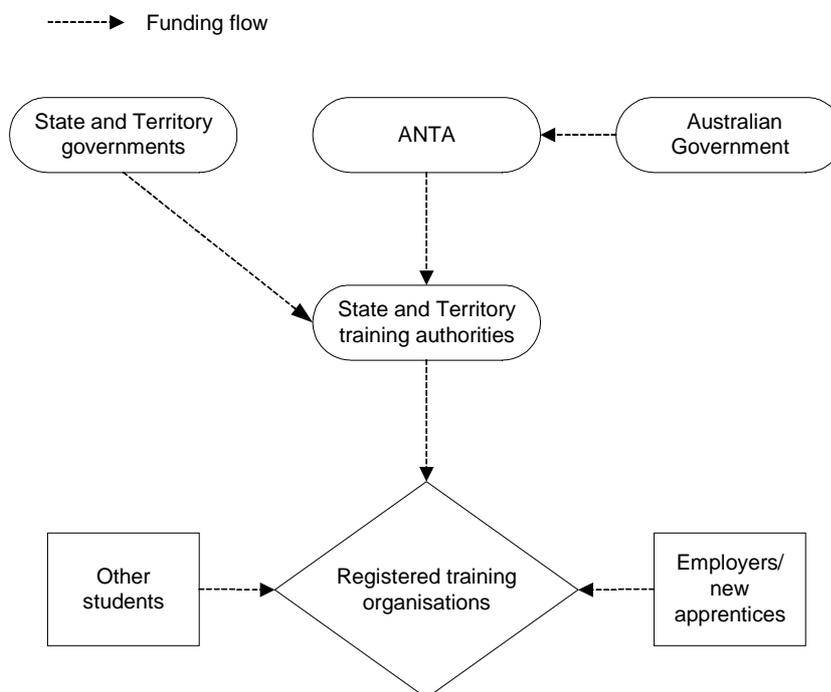
Figure 4.1 Policy advice and decision making within the VET system



VET funding flows

State and Territory governments provide funding for VET services through the State and Territory training authorities. They provided 73.3 per cent of government recurrent funding in 2002 (compared to 73.5 per cent in 2001), while the Australian government provided the remainder (NCVER 2003c). Australian Government funding of VET services is administered and allocated to the State and Territory training authorities by ANTA. Registered training organisations also receive revenue from fees recovered from individuals and organisations for fee-for-service programs, ancillary trading revenue, other operating revenue and revenue from Australian Government specific purpose funds (figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2 Funding flows within the VET system



Allocation of VET funding

The majority of government VET funds are allocated to major public providers based on the planned activity of State and Territory training authorities (which plan the amount of annual curriculum hours to be delivered in each field of study). Funding of non-TAFE providers for VET delivery was \$311 million in 2002 — a 4.9 per cent decrease in real terms from the 2001 level. This decrease was due mainly to a \$30 million decrease for NSW due to many payments programmed for the 2001-02 financial year being made in the 2001 calendar year (table 4A.5). The proportion of total government recurrent funding allocated for payments to non-TAFE providers for VET delivery varied across jurisdictions in 2002 — from 12.1 per cent in Queensland to 3.0 per cent in NSW.

The allocation of VET funding on a competitive basis was introduced in the early 1990s to allocate additional Australian Government funds to public and private registered training organisations (HRSCEET 1998). Processes used to allocate funds on a competitive basis include:

- *competitive tendering*, whereby public and private registered training organisations compete for funding contracts from State and Territory training authorities in response to government offers (tenders)

-
- *user choice*, whereby the employer and apprentice/trainee choose a registered training provider and negotiate key aspects of their training, and then public funds flow to that provider
 - *preferred supplier arrangements* (an extension of competitive tendering) whereby a contract is awarded to providers (chosen by the tender process) to provide training on a longer term basis.

Competitive tendering mechanisms for allocating funds to VET providers are designed to expose the sector to greater competition by facilitating the entry of new providers and the expansion of existing providers. Competitive tendering may also affect other dimensions of VET service provision, including quality and access by equity target groups.

An estimated \$714.1 million of public VET funding was allocated on a competitive basis in 2002 (including user choice arrangements) — 9.4 per cent less in real terms than in 2001 (table 4A.6). The degree of competition in the tendering process varies across jurisdictions. Some funds are potentially available to both public and private registered training organisations (open competitive tendering), while some tendering is restricted to either public or private registered training organisations (limited competitive tendering). Similarly, the potential for competition, in terms of the size of the market of potential providers, varies across jurisdictions. Both TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions may be subject to factors that affect their ability to compete effectively for funding allocated by competitive tendering (box 4.2).

Box 4.2 TAFE institutes and competitive tendering

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training (HRSCEET) found that the following factors impede the competitive position of TAFE institutes:

- Many publicly owned TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions cannot retain revenue earned from fee-for-service activity.
- Governments set concessional fees but do not necessarily compensate TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions for the revenue lost in meeting this community service obligation.
- Governments set mainstream course fees that may not reflect course costs.
- Governments require publicly owned TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions to operate in higher cost regional and remote areas.

Nevertheless, TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions have some competitive advantages over other VET providers. HRSCEET noted that a main advantage is the size and value of the public infrastructure to which they have access.

Source: HRSCEET (1998).

4.2 Policy developments in vocational education and training

As part of the planning and accountability arrangements for the national VET system, ministers agreed in May 2002 to the following seven annual national priorities for 2003. The intent of the annual national priorities is to focus action in specific areas. At the same time work will continue on achieving the broader objectives of expanding VET (including New Apprenticeships) and improving the quality and efficiency of the system.

- *Strengthen and promote the image and role of VET in Australia* in relation to employment and the role of VET in supporting innovation in business and industry.
- *Improve pathways between the VET sector and the schools and higher education sectors.* This improvement will be achieved by implementing a new VET in Schools Framework and allowing more students the opportunity to benefit from credit transfer and articulation arrangements between VET and higher education.
- *Enhance the capability of VET professionals to provide quality learning experiences for clients and to facilitate innovative partnerships between training organisations, enterprises and communities.* This priority involves a stronger focus on teaching and learning methods, including the application of technology and high quality assessment practices at the provider level. Educational leadership skills within registered training organisations will be further developed to support the implementation of training packages in response to local needs.
- *Achieve the agreed outcomes from Bridging Pathways (the national strategy for increasing opportunities for people with a disability in VET), and Partners in a Learning Culture (the national strategy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in VET).* This priority involves improving participation in, and the outcomes from, VET for people with a disability, and the improvement of employment outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who complete their VET studies.
- *Achieve improved training outcomes for older workers.*
- *Improve the client focus of VET, particularly for individuals and small business.* This priority involves improving accessibility to VET information and the reduction of complexities within the VET system.
- *Improve the quality, flexibility and implementation of training packages* to better meet client needs, particularly for individuals and small businesses.

4.3 Framework of performance indicators

For the 2004 Report, the framework has been revised to provide information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and to distinguish the outputs and outcomes of government services for the VET sector. This approach is consistent with the revised general performance indicator framework and service process diagram in chapter 1 (figures 1.2 and 1.3) that have been agreed by the Steering Committee.

The framework of performance indicators for VET (figure 4.3) is built around a set of shared VET objectives established under the National Strategy for 1998–2003 (box 4.3). The performance indicators reflect the national VET objectives — for example, participation by target groups is a measure of equitable access to VET; vocational outcomes are a measure of the effect of VET on equipping Australians for the world of work; and recurrent expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour is an indicator of the extent to which the value of public VET expenditure is maximised.

Box 4.3 Objectives for VET

The ANTA Ministerial Council agreed in 1997 on four objectives for the VET system for the period 1998–2003:

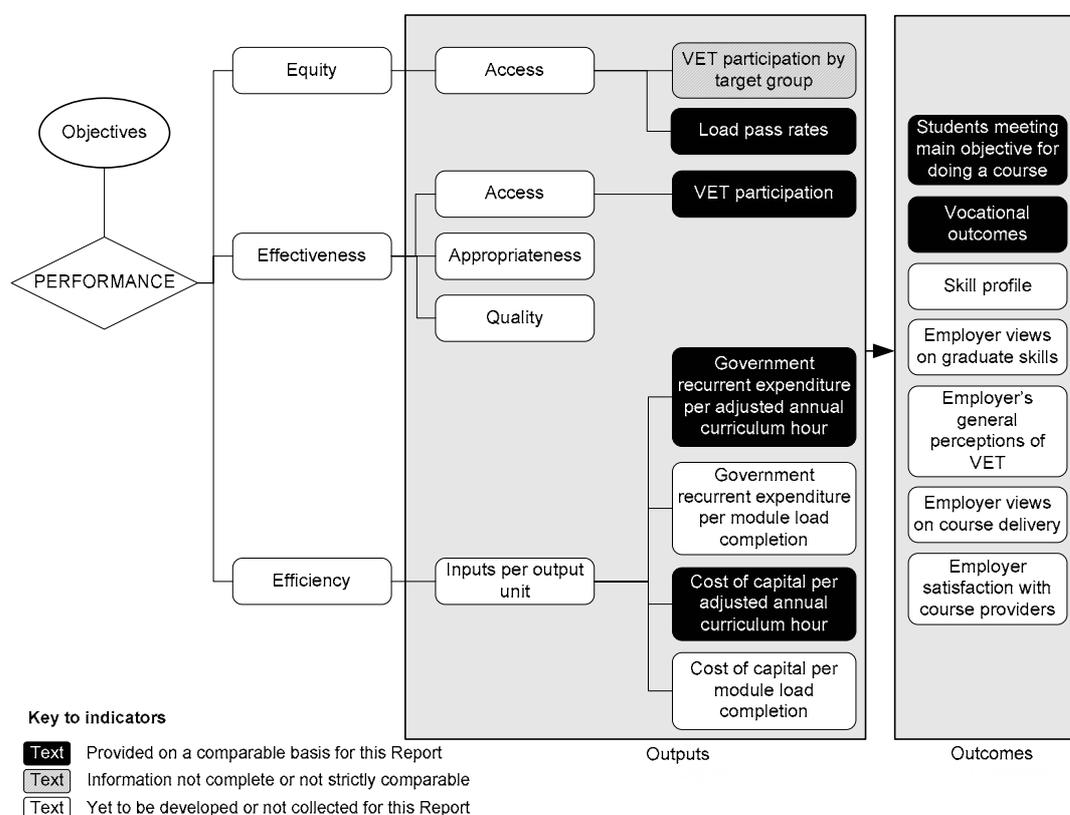
- to achieve equitable outcomes in VET
- to enhance mobility in the labour market
- to equip Australians for the world of work
- to maximise the value of public VET expenditure.

A fifth objective — to increase investment in training — was added in early 1998.

Source: ANTA (1998).

The performance indicator framework (figure 4.3) shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report. For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report wide perspective.

Figure 4.3 Performance indicators for VET services



4.4 Key performance indicator results

The equity, effectiveness and efficiency of VET services may be affected by different delivery environments, locations and types of client. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may help in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Outputs

Equity

A key national goal of the VET system is to increase opportunities and outcomes for disadvantaged groups. The ANTA designated equity target groups are women, Indigenous people, people with a disability, residents of rural and remote communities, and people from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB). This section includes indicators of access to VET by these equity groups.

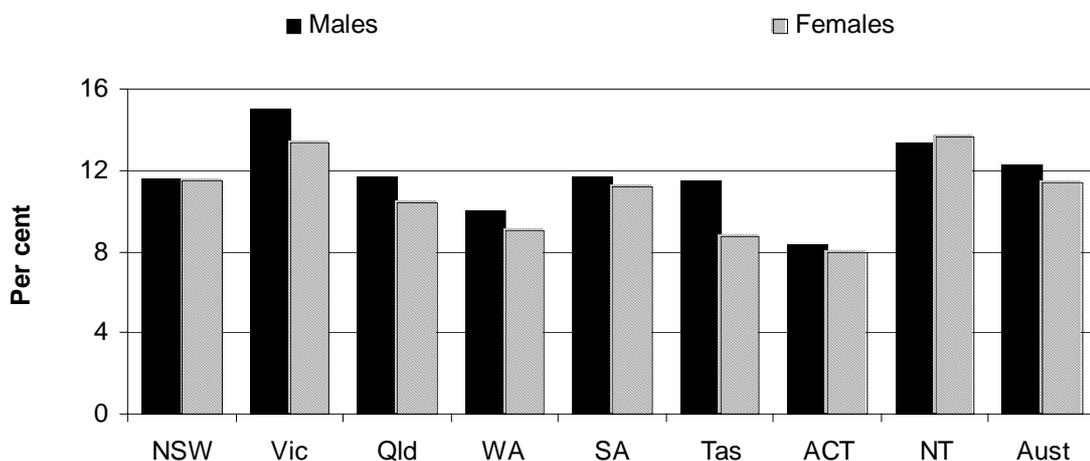
VET participation by target equity groups

The VET participation of target equity groups, compared with their representation in the general population, may reflect the effectiveness of current strategies to increase access to VET for disadvantaged groups. Care needs to be taken in interpreting the participation rates presented for Indigenous people, people with a disability and NESB people because (1) the data depend on self-identification at the time of enrolment, and (2) the number of nonresponses (that is, students who did not indicate whether they belong to these groups) varied across jurisdictions.

Females

Traditionally, males have had a higher VET participation rate than that of females. Nationally, this pattern continued in 2002, with 12.2 per cent of 15–64 year old males participating in VET, compared with 11.4 per cent of females in the same age group. However, in the NT, the female participation rate was higher than the male rate (figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 **VET participation rates for people aged 15–64 years, by gender, 2002**



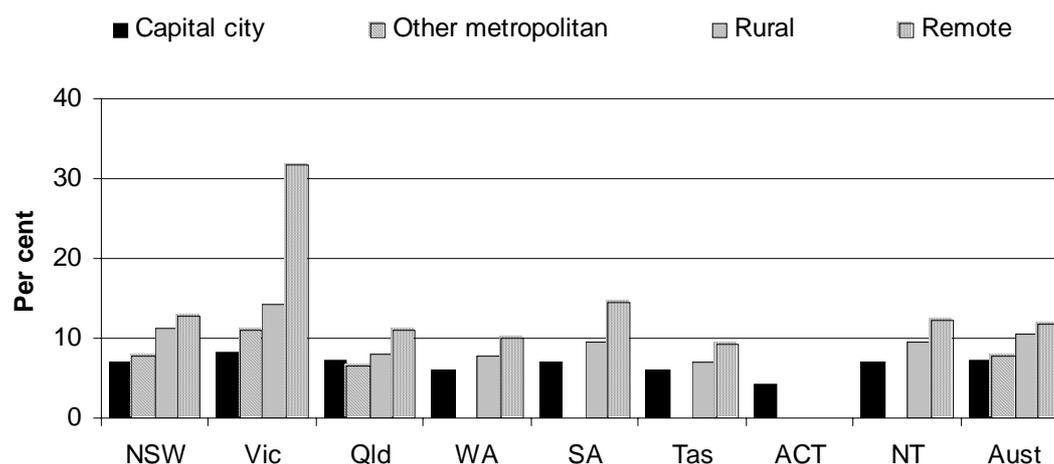
Source: NCVET (unpublished); table 4A.8.

People from rural and remote areas

Nationally, the participation rate was higher for people from rural (10.6 per cent) and remote (11.7 per cent) areas than for those from other geographic regions (7.2 per cent for capital cities and 7.7 per cent for other metropolitan). The participation rate for rural areas was highest in Victoria (14.1 per cent) and lowest

in Tasmania (7.1 per cent). The participation rate for remote areas was also highest in Victoria (31.7 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (9.2 per cent) (figure 4.5). Employment opportunities and the availability of other education services in rural and remote areas may affect the level of VET participation in these areas.

Figure 4.5 VET participation rates, by region, 2002^{a, b}



^a For WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT the number of students from other metropolitan areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates. ^b For the ACT, the number of students from other metropolitan and rural areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates. There are no remote areas in the ACT.

Source: NCVET (unpublished); table 4A.9.

Indigenous people

In 2002, the proportion of VET students who identified as Indigenous ranged from 44.8 per cent in the NT to 0.9 per cent in Victoria (table 4.1).

Table 4.1 VET participation, by Indigenous status, 2002 (per cent)

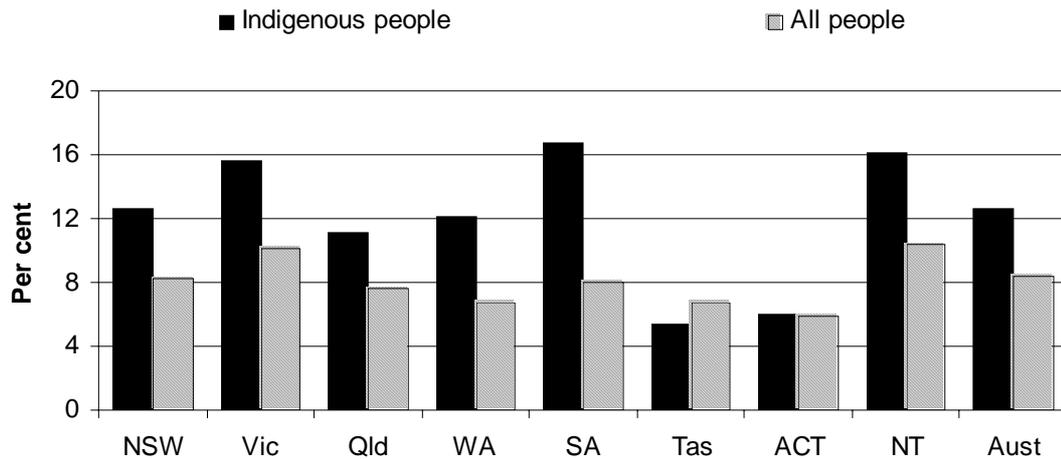
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Students reported as Indigenous	3.1	0.9	4.9	6.1	3.5	2.9	1.2	44.8	3.5
Students reported as non-Indigenous	75.2	77.4	81.5	60.6	80.8	91.0	96.8	51.6	76.5
Indigenous status not reported	21.6	21.7	13.6	33.2	15.7	6.0	2.0	3.6	20.0
Proportion of the Australian population reported as Indigenous ^a	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.5	1.7	3.7	1.2	28.8	2.4

^a The proportion of the Australian population who reported as Indigenous differs from the data in ANTA (2003) because the figures reported here are calculated using Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimated resident Indigenous population data (table A.7).

Source: ANTA (2003); ABS (unpublished); tables A.2, A.7 and 4A.10.

The all ages VET participation rate was higher for Indigenous people than that for all people in all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the ACT in 2002 (figure 4.6). Nationally, the participation rate for Indigenous people was 12.7 per cent compared with 8.4 per cent for all people.

Figure 4.6 **VET participation rates for all ages, by Indigenous status, 2002^{a, b}**



^a The Indigenous participation rate is the number of students who reported being Indigenous as a percentage of the total Indigenous population. ^b Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data as the Indigenous population data has a lower age profile than the non-Indigenous population. Participation rates for all ages are likely to differ from participation rates for working age populations.

Source: ANTA (2003); ABS (unpublished); tables A.2, A.7 and 4A.10.

People with a disability

Nationally, 4.9 per cent of VET students identified themselves as having a 'permanent or significant disability'. Tasmania had the highest percentage of students reporting a disability (7.0 per cent) and WA had the lowest (3.9 per cent) (table 4.2). No comparable data are available on the proportion of the population with a disability.

Table 4.2 **VET participation, by disability status, 2002 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Students who reported having a disability	5.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.9
Students who reported not having a disability	72.1	88.2	81.2	61.4	83.4	86.9	93.4	90.1	79.3
Not reported	21.9	7.3	14.5	34.7	12.5	6.1	2.2	5.9	15.9

^a Disabilities include visual/sight/seeing, hearing, physical, intellectual, chronic illness, and other disabilities.

Source: ANTA (2003); table 4A.11.

People from non-English speaking backgrounds

The percentage of VET students speaking a language other than English at home ranged from 29.7 per cent in the NT to 3.5 per cent in Tasmania. The percentage of VET students that identified themselves as speaking a language other than English at home was below the percentage for this group in the general population for all jurisdictions except the NT (table 4.3).

Table 4.3 VET participation, by language spoken at home, 2002 (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>
Students speaking a language other than English at home	15.8	12.3	4.9	8.4	9.3	3.5	8.6	29.7	11.7
Speaking English at home	63.1	70.9	87.0	58.8	73.6	91.5	83.6	61.6	70.7
Language spoken at home not reported	21.1	16.8	8.0	32.8	17.2	5.0	7.8	8.7	17.6
Proportion of Australian population reported as speaking a language other than English at home ^a	19.0	20.0	7.1	11.3	11.8	3.1	13.6	22.8	15.2

^a The proportion of the population reported as speaking a language other than English at home is calculated using ABS 2001 Census data.

Source: ANTA (2003); tables A.5 and 4A.12.

Load pass rates

Load pass rates report the extent to which students pass assessment in an assessable module or unit of competency. Care needs to be taken in comparing data because average module durations and competency standards achieved by students vary across jurisdictions. Load pass rates (the ratio of hours attributed to students who passed assessment in an assessable module or unit of competency to all students who were assessed and either passed, failed or withdrew) are provided in this section for equity groups and all students. The calculation is based on the nominal hours supervised for each assessable module or unit of competency.

The load pass rates for equity groups, relative to those for the general student population are a measure of the effectiveness of strategies to improve outcomes for disadvantaged groups. Nationally, the load pass rates for students from remote areas (75.6 per cent), Indigenous students (63.8 per cent), students reporting a disability (68.2 per cent) and students speaking a language other than English at home (71.7 per cent) were below the national average (77.3 per cent) in 2002. The load pass rates achieved by female students (77.8 per cent) and students from rural areas (78.6 per cent) were above the national average (table 4.4).

In 2002, load pass rates were higher for female students than for all students in all jurisdictions except the NT, although the differences were relatively small. Rural and remote students generally performed at levels close to those for all students. The gap between load pass rates for Indigenous students and those for all students was highest in WA (22.6 percentage points) and lowest in the ACT (3.6 percentage points).

Load pass rates were consistently lower for students with a disability than for all students, with the greatest gap being in Queensland (11.0 percentage points) and the lowest being in the ACT (4.8 percentage points). The gap between load pass rates for NESB students and all students was greatest in the NT (12.4 percentage points) and lowest in Tasmania (0.6 percentage points). Care needs to be taken in making jurisdictional comparisons of load pass rates for Indigenous students, students with a disability and NESB students, given the high non-identification rates for these groups.

Table 4.4 Load pass rates, by target groups, 2002 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^c</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All people	76.4	77.1	77.8	72.7	87.7	77.5	80.2	71.4	77.3
Target groups									
Female students	76.5	78.0	78.7	72.9	88.6	79.2	82.7	70.0	77.8
Rural area students	75.9	78.5	80.5	74.7	91.7	77.0	na	74.5	78.6
Remote area students	74.7	81.3	82.6	69.3	93.0	78.0	..	69.5	75.6
Students who reported being Indigenous	61.5	64.4	71.9	50.1	74.5	70.7	76.6	62.4	63.8
Students who reported having a disability ^b	68.3	67.5	66.8	62.8	81.9	68.2	75.4	66.0	68.2
Students who reported speaking a language other than English at home	73.3	70.9	67.1	64.9	81.4	76.9	73.2	59.0	71.7

^a For Victoria in 2002, nominal hours supervised have not been recorded for all units of competency; instead, scheduled hours have been used to calculate load pass rates. ^b Disabilities include visual/sight/seeing, hearing, physical, intellectual, chronic illness and other disabilities. ^c For the ACT, the number of students from rural areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates. There are no remote areas in the ACT. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: ANTA (2003); tables 4A.13–4A.17.

Effectiveness

VET participation

The extent of VET participation indicates access to the VET system. The number of people participating in VET nationally in 2002 was approximately 1.65 million (8.4 per cent of the general population). Within the working age population (15–64

year olds), approximately 1.56 million (11.8 per cent) participated in VET. Participation rates for 15–64 year olds were highest in Victoria (14.2 per cent) and lowest in the ACT (8.2 per cent). Young people (15–24 year olds) comprised 37.3 per cent of all VET students. This age group had the highest VET participation rate (22.6 per cent) (table 4A.7).

Efficiency

Over the period of the ANTA agreement (2001–03), current at the time of publication, States and Territories reaffirmed their commitment to maximising the value of public expenditure on VET and agreed to achieve improved efficiency levels (ANTA 2003). An indicator of efficiency is the level of government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). The unit cost indicator reported here is recurrent cost per annual curriculum hour. Recurrent cost per government funded successful module load completion has been reported as an efficiency indicator in past reports, but is not reported this year due to data collection issues.

The factors that have the greatest impact on efficiency include:

- training related factors, such as class sizes, teaching salaries, teaching hours per full time equivalent staff member and differences in the length of training programs of similar types
- differences between States and Territories, including sociodemographic composition, administrative scale, course mix and dispersion, and scale of service delivery
- the industry mix in a jurisdiction and its effect on the nature of courses required
- VET policies and practices, including the level of fees and charges paid by students.

The Steering Committee decided in 1998 that a user cost of capital should be included, where possible, as part of the costs for each government service reported. The user cost of capital is calculated by applying a jurisdiction cost of capital rate to the value of government assets. The cost of capital is included in estimates of the cost of government services because it reflects the opportunity cost of government assets that could otherwise be used to provide other services or to retire debt. Not reporting the user cost of capital underestimates the cost to government of service provision (box 4.4). The Steering Committee has adopted a nominal user cost of capital rate of 8 per cent, although the actual rate may vary across jurisdictions. The basis for the 8 per cent capital charge is discussed in chapter 2.

Box 4.4 **Comparability of cost estimates**

It is an objective of the Review to report comparable estimates of costs. Ideally, the full range of costs to government is counted on a comparable basis. Where the full costs cannot be counted, costs should be estimated on a consistent basis.

The Steering Committee has identified the following four areas that could diminish the comparability of costs across government and private providers:

- Superannuation costs are included in cost estimates for VET. It is recommended that superannuation be costed on an accrued actuarial basis (SCRCSSP 1998).
- Depreciation costs are included in cost estimates for all VET services.
- The user cost of capital is not included in estimates of recurrent expenditure, although it is reported separately (as the cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hour). The user cost of capital represents the opportunity cost to government of the funds tied up in VET assets. Excluding the user cost of capital from accrued costs lowers the costs per annual curriculum hour. Comparability can be improved by adding the reported user cost of capital to accrued costs if debt servicing costs and State and Territory based capital asset charges are deducted from accrual costs.
- Payroll tax is payable by all jurisdictions (except the ACT) for VET. A payroll tax estimate has been included in cost estimates for the ACT. It is recommended that payroll tax be costed to unit cost estimates to achieve comparability across government and private providers, and across jurisdictions (SCRCSSP 1999).

Source: SCRCSSP (1998, 1999).

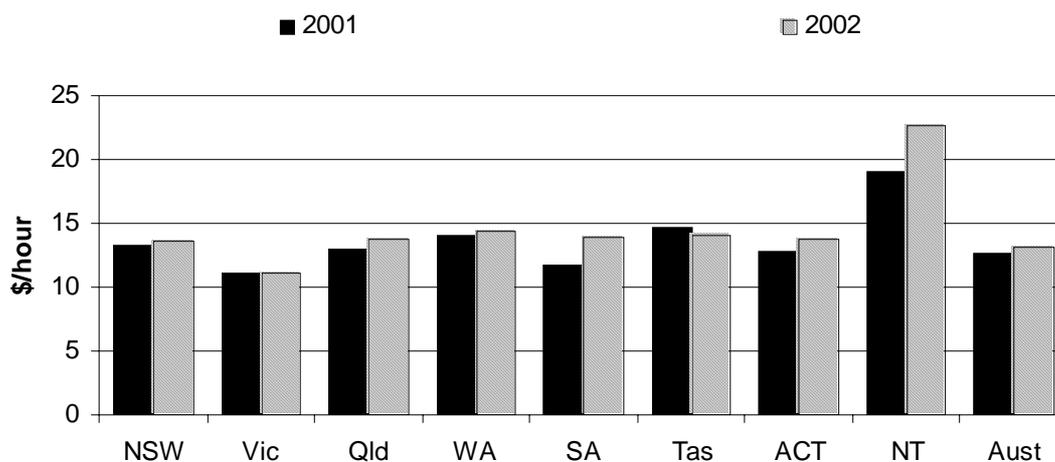
Unit cost — government expenditure per hour of delivery

Unit costs are reported in terms of total government recurrent expenditure per annual curriculum hour, adjusted to account for invalid enrolments, recognition of prior learning and course mix differences across jurisdictions.² Financial and activity data from States and Territories are reported within an agreed scope to ensure unit costs accurately reflect the relative efficiency of government service provision across jurisdictions. Data used in the calculation of unit cost are derived from data sets that comply with the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard. Both activity (nominal hours — supervised) and financial data are audited under arrangements with the States and Territories.

² Other unaccounted external influences on the unit cost of VET provision include the population density and the provision of VET for disadvantaged groups (see appendix A).

Recurrent expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour of government funded VET programs in 2002 ranged from \$22.59 in the NT to \$11.16 in Victoria. Nationally, real recurrent expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour increased between 2001 and 2002, with Tasmania being the only jurisdiction to report a real decrease in this period (figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7 **Government real recurrent expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour (2002 dollars)^a**



^a The ACT is the only jurisdiction not to levy payroll tax on its VET employees. A payroll tax estimate based on the ACT payroll tax rate has been included in the expenditure data. The payroll tax estimate increased government real recurrent VET expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour in the ACT by \$0.50 in 2001 and by \$0.53 in 2002.

Source: ANTA (2003); NCVET (2003c); table 4A.18.

The full cost of VET service delivery includes both the cost of capital and recurrent costs. The Steering Committee acknowledges the potential for differences in some input costs (for example, land values) to affect reported costs across jurisdictions without necessarily reflecting the efficiency of service delivery. The cost of capital for land is presented separately from the cost for other assets, to allow users assessing the results to consider any differences in land values among jurisdictions (table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hour, 2002^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>
Cost of capital for noncurrent physical assets										
Land	\$m	25.0	28.5	9.2	6.9	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	74.5
Buildings	\$m	126.9	94.7	61.0	32.8	27.4	9.6	8.8	10.2	371.4
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	\$m	6.2	10.4	3.9	3.1	3.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	29.0
Other	\$m	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	–	–	5.3
Total	\$m	158.4	134.8	74.5	43.3	36.5	11.6	9.6	11.3	480.2
Adjusted annual curriculum hours										
	million	98.3	78.2	45.0	25.1	20.0	5.7	5.4	3.7	281.3
Cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hour ^b										
	\$/hour	1.65	1.70	1.64	1.67	1.82	1.99	1.82	3.34	1.71

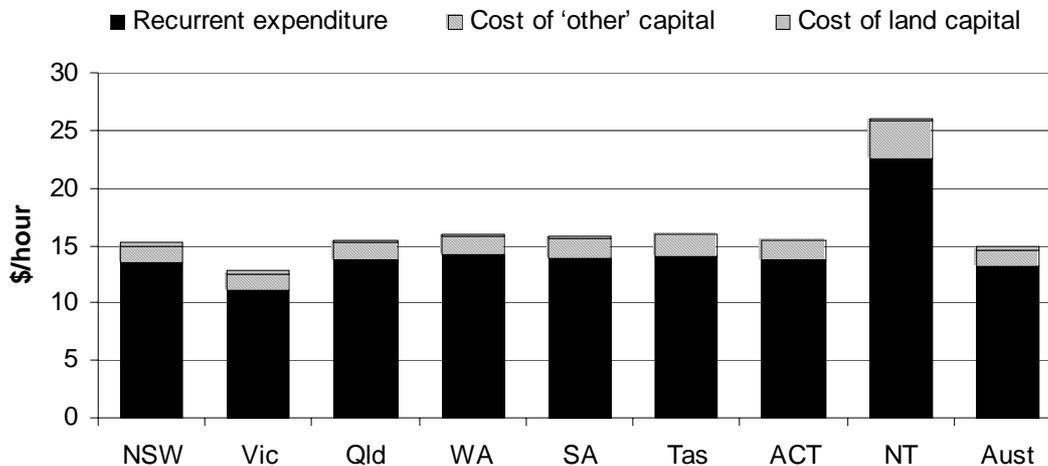
^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Adjusted for course mix weight. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANTA (2003); NCVET (2003c); table 4A.19.

The total cost of government owned capital per adjusted annual curriculum hour varied across jurisdictions in 2002, ranging from \$3.34 in the NT to \$1.64 in Queensland (table 4.5). Excluding land assets, the government cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hour in 2002 ranged from \$3.19 in the NT to \$1.34 in Victoria (table 4A.19).

The national full cost to government of funding VET per adjusted annual curriculum hour in 2002 was \$14.85 (recurrent cost of \$13.14, plus cost of land of \$0.26 and cost of ‘other’ capital of \$1.44). Across jurisdictions, this cost ranged from \$25.93 in the NT to \$12.86 in Victoria (figure 4.8). Care needs to be taken in interpreting these results because the asset data used to calculate cost of capital are not as reliable as the recurrent cost data.

Figure 4.8 **Total government VET costs per adjusted annual curriculum hour, 2002^{a, b}**



^a The ACT is the only jurisdiction not to levy payroll tax on its VET employees. A payroll tax estimate based on the ACT payroll tax rate has been included in the expenditure data presented. The payroll tax estimate increased government recurrent VET expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour in the ACT by \$0.53 in 2002. ^b 'Other' capital includes buildings, plant, equipment, motor vehicles and other capital.

Source: ANTA (2003); NCVER (2003c); table 4A.20.

Outcomes

The objectives for VET services are to achieve a range of outcomes for students and employers (box 4.3). A range of indicators relating to student and employer outcomes are reported below.

Student outcomes

In 2002, ANTA commissioned the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) to undertake the Student Outcomes Survey to ascertain training outcomes for students who completed at least one module of VET at TAFE institutes or universities in Australia in 2001. The survey targeted students who had graduated with a qualification from a course (graduates) and students who had successfully completed some training below the level of full qualification and who were no longer engaged in training when the survey was undertaken (module completers). The data collected about TAFE graduates and TAFE module completers describes their general characteristics, fields of study, employment outcomes, occupations, industries of employment, satisfaction with their course of study, and further study outcomes.

Data collection for the 2002 survey involved the mailing of questionnaires to a randomly selected sample of graduates and module completers. The sample was stratified by TAFE institute, field of study, gender and age. Responses were received from around 42 000 graduates and 8000 module completers, representing national response rates of 52 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. Responses were weighted to population benchmarks to minimise nonresponse bias.

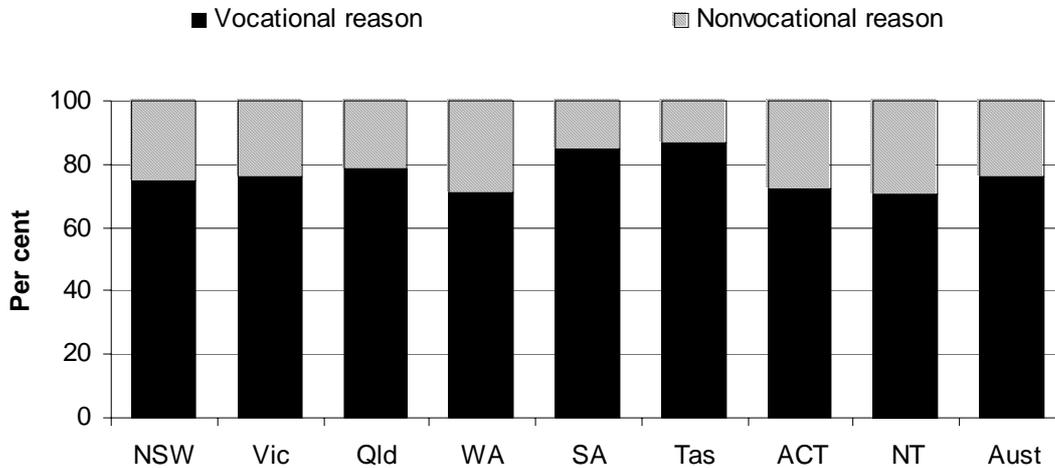
Given that the Student Outcomes Survey collects the opinions of a sample of students, the results are only estimates of the opinions of the total student population. The precision of survey estimates depends on the survey sample size and the distribution of sample responses. Consequently, jurisdictional comparisons need to be made with care. The 95 per cent confidence intervals for the estimates are provided in the tables presenting the survey data. These confidence intervals can be used to test whether the estimates are statistically different across jurisdictions. When comparing the estimates, if the confidence intervals for the jurisdictions overlap, then no statistical difference is detected between the estimates (at the 95 per cent confidence level).

Care needs to be taken when comparing State and Territory information, because each jurisdiction has different economic, demographic and social profiles that are likely to have an effect on a range of training related outcomes. In particular, the indicators of employment outcomes for VET graduates may be affected by economic parameters that are beyond the control of the TAFE system.

Main reason for undertaking VET course

The 2002 Student Outcomes Survey (NCVER 2002) asked TAFE institute students who had graduated in 2001 to nominate their main reason for having undertaken a VET course. Nationally, 75.9 per cent of surveyed graduates indicated that they had enrolled for vocational reasons (for example, to obtain a job or promotion). This proportion ranged from 86.8 per cent in Tasmania to 70.2 per cent in the NT (figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9 TAFE graduates' main reason for having undertaken a VET course, 2002^a



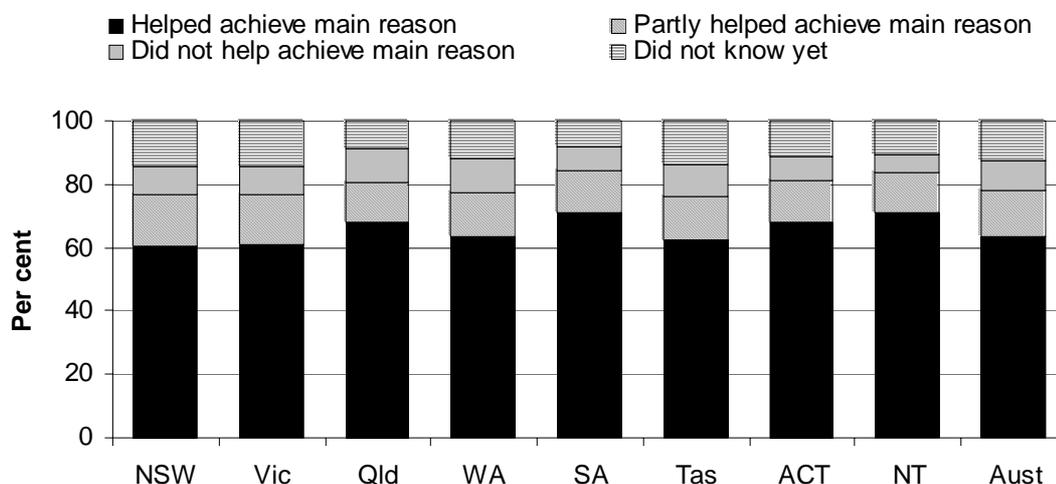
^a The 95 per cent confidence intervals for these estimates can be found at table 4A.21.

Source: NCVET (unpublished); table 4A.21.

Meeting the main objectives of doing a VET course

Nationally, 78.2 per cent of graduates indicated that the VET course helped or partly helped them achieve their main reason for doing the course. Across jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 84.2 per cent in SA to 76.3 per cent in Tasmania (figure 4.10). Of graduates from ANTA designated equity target groups, those from remote areas were more likely to indicate that the course helped or partly helped them achieve their main reason for doing the course (85.6 per cent), while graduates reporting a disability were the least likely to do so (67.9 per cent) (table 4A.22).

Figure 4.10 **Whether VET course helped TAFE institute graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course, 2002^a**



^a The 95 per cent confidence intervals for these estimates can be found at table 4A.23.

Source: NCVET (unpublished); table 4A.23.

Vocational outcomes of VET graduates

Of the surveyed TAFE institute graduates who were unemployed before the course and took the course for vocational reasons, 45.3 per cent indicated that they were employed after the course (table 4.6). Of those graduates employed before the course who undertook the course for vocational reasons, 90.0 per cent were still employed after the course (table 4.7). Jurisdictional comparisons of employment outcomes need to be made with care because high standard errors are associated with these survey estimates. Any comparisons also need to take into account the general economic conditions in each jurisdiction (appendix A).

Table 4.8 Labour force status after the course of graduates who were unemployed before the course and took the course for vocational reasons, 2002 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^b</i>	<i>NT^{b,c}</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Employed	40.5 (2.8)	44.9 (3.3)	50.1 (2.8)	49.3 (4.2)	61.6 (6.1)	51.5 (6.4)	59.3 (13.5)	53.9 (21.3)	45.3 (1.5)
Unemployed	42.0 (2.8)	38.6 (3.2)	33.3 (2.7)	36.3 (4.1)	26.8 (5.6)	34.1 (6.1)	27.8 (12.3)	29.8 (19.5)	38.2 (1.4)
Not in labour force	16.0 (2.1)	14.5 (2.3)	15.6 (2.1)	13.9 (2.9)	11.3 (4.0)	14.1 (4.5)	13.0 (9.2)	na	15.3 (1.1)

^a The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the percentage estimates are reported in parentheses below the estimate. ^b The estimates for graduates not in the labour force in the ACT and for graduates unemployed in the NT have relative standard errors of 25–50 per cent and need to be used with caution. ^c The estimate for graduates not in the labour force in the NT has a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use. **na** Not available.

Source: NCVET (unpublished); table 4A.24.

Table 4.9 Labour force status after the course of graduates who were employed before the course and took the course for vocational reasons, 2002 (per cent)^a

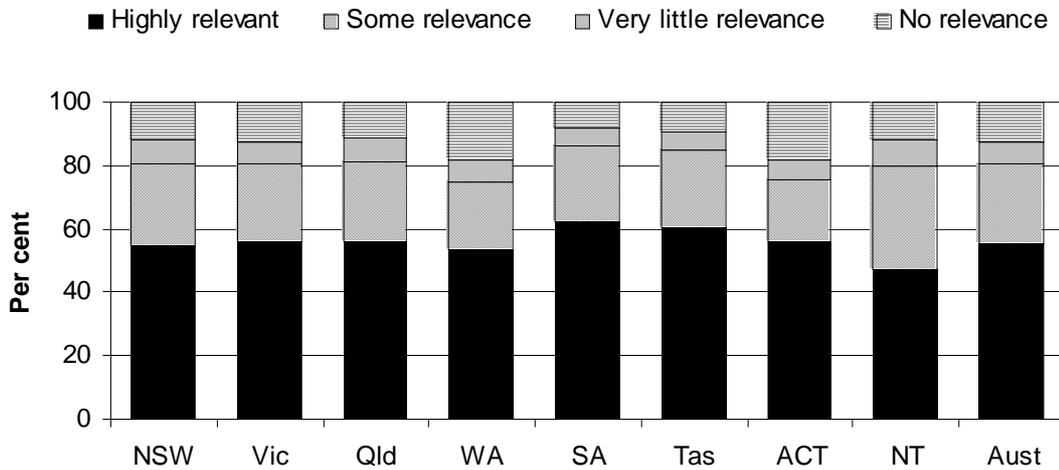
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^{b,c}</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Employed	90.2 (0.8)	89.4 (1.0)	89.2 (0.9)	88.6 (1.2)	93.6 (1.2)	89.7 (2.1)	92.2 (2.5)	93.3 (3.4)	90.0 (0.4)
Unemployed	5.6 (0.6)	5.6 (0.7)	5.9 (0.7)	6.0 (0.9)	3.7 (0.9)	6.8 (1.8)	4.0 (1.8)	na	5.6 (0.3)
Not in labour force	3.9 (0.5)	4.7 (0.7)	4.6 (0.6)	5.1 (0.8)	2.6 (0.7)	3.3 (1.3)	3.5 (1.7)	5.6 (3.1)	4.2 (0.3)

^a The relative standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the percentage estimates are reported in parentheses below the estimate. ^b The estimate for graduates not in the labour force in the NT has a relative standard error of 25–50 per cent and needs to be used with caution. ^c The estimate for graduates unemployed in the NT has a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use. **na** Not available.

Source: NCVET (unpublished); table 4A.25.

Of the employed TAFE institute graduates who undertook the course for vocational reasons, 80.4 per cent reported that the course was highly relevant or of some relevance to their main job. This proportion ranged from 86.1 per cent in SA to 74.7 per cent in WA (figure 4.11). Nationally, 70.6 per cent of graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons reported at least one work related benefit from completing the TAFE course (noting that graduates were able to report more than one benefit). The benefits reported by graduates include ‘obtained a job’ (28.9 per cent), ‘increase in earnings’ (26.9 per cent), ‘promotion’ (25.1 per cent), ‘change of job’ (18.0 per cent) and ‘ability to start a business’ (5.1 per cent) (table 4A.27). The proportion of graduates citing at least one benefit was greatest in SA (74.6 per cent) (figure 4.12).

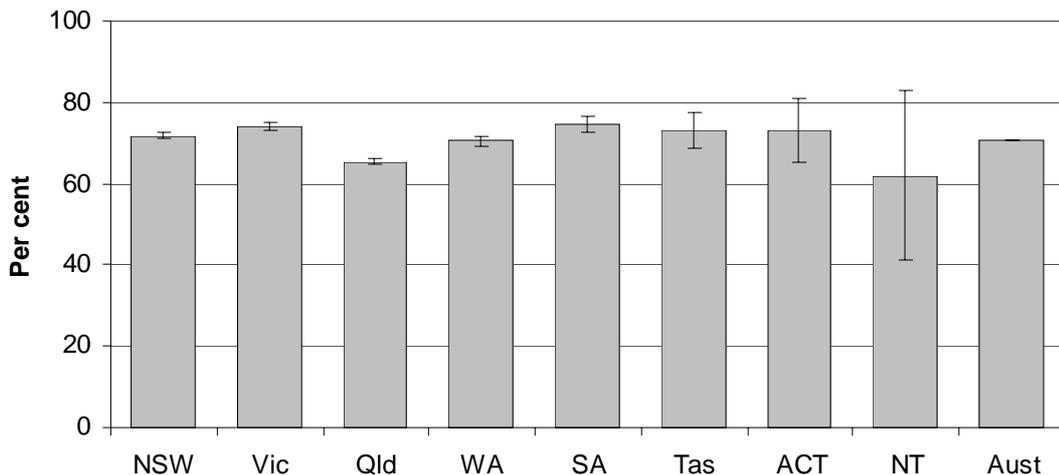
Figure 4.11 Employed TAFE institute graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons, by relevance of course to main job, 2002^a



^a The 95 per cent confidence intervals for these estimates can be found at table 4A.26.

Source: NCVER (unpublished); table 4A.26.

Figure 4.12 TAFE institute graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons who received at least one work related benefit from completing the course, 2002^a



^a The error bars in the chart represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: NCVER (unpublished); table 4A.27.

Employer outcomes

No new data are available for the employer outcome indicators, and readers can refer to the 2003 Report for data from the NCVET 2001 Survey of Employer Views on Vocational Education and Training. The 2003 survey was not available for inclusion in this Report, but the data will be included in the 2005 Report.

4.5 Future directions in performance reporting

National VET Strategy

In June 2003, Australian, State, and Territory ministers responsible for VET agreed in principle to a new national VET strategy for 2004–10. The strategy outlines the following four key objectives for VET for this period.

- Industry will have a highly skilled workforce to support strong performance in the global economy.
- Employers and individuals will be at the centre of vocational education and training.
- Communities and regions will be strengthened economically and socially through learning and employment.
- Indigenous Australians will have skills for viable jobs and their learning culture will be shared.

In light of these new objectives, the existing key performance measures will be reviewed for their continued relevance and appropriateness.

Indicator development

In the past, the NCVET undertook pilot studies that assessed the outcomes for students who participated in training outside of the publicly owned TAFE institutes. The results from these pilot surveys are not sufficiently robust to be reported. An approach to capturing outcomes from the private provider sector is to be considered in the near future. In addition, work is continuing on the development of performance measures and benchmarks for the Infrastructure Program.

4.6 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A 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 (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).

New South Wales Government comments

“

NSW continues to deliver high quality Vocational Education and Training (VET) to meet the skill needs of industry and the people of NSW. In 2002, 126.8 million hours of training were delivered throughout the state.

The average cost of VET delivery in NSW was \$13.58 in 2002, the second lowest compared to the other states and territories. Between 1998 and 2002 NSW achieved real efficiency gains with VET unit costs decreasing by some 18 per cent.

Meeting the lifelong learning and skill needs of people who may experience disadvantage, including Indigenous Australians and people with a disability, is a high priority for the NSW VET system. In 2002, NSW continued to provide a range of specialist programs and support services to meet the specific needs of these groups and improve their employment and further education and training outcomes.

Improving the participation and employment outcomes for young people is also a key priority for NSW. In 2002, over a quarter of the NSW population aged 15–19 were participating in vocational education and training. Over the next four years, the NSW Government has committed more than \$19 million to improve access to VET for students at risk of leaving school early and to increase participation through TAFE scholarships.

TAFE NSW continues to focus on improving its quality management systems and processes while maintaining the highest standards in training services and delivery. By the end of 2002, 11 of the 12 Institutes in TAFE NSW had achieved certification against the international quality standard ISO 9001, a year ahead of schedule.

NSW, together with other states and territories, continues to work on developing key indicators that will provide accurate and timely information on the performance of the national VET system. While it is pleasing that the quality of data on VET continues to improve there are still many differences between the states and territories that limit the degree to which comparisons can be made. Concerns about the validity of data and how it is interpreted also remain, particularly in relation to unit costs and the outcomes data derived from the survey-based measures of employer satisfaction and graduate destinations.

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Victorian Government comments

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In 2002, Victorian registered training organisations provided approximately 514 000 students with over 108 million student contact hours of vocational education and training. This was an increase of 4 per cent on 2001 delivery.

Of this total delivery, government-funded delivery accounted for over 82.8 million student contact hours, an increase of 3.2 per cent on 2001. TAFE institutions delivered over 65 million government-funded hours, an increase of 2.6 per cent on 2001. The remaining 17.8 million government-funded hours were delivered by ACE and private registered training organisations.

There was further strong growth in apprenticeships and traineeships in Victoria in 2002. The number of apprentices or trainees in training increased by over 27 per cent to 142 800 at 31 December 2002. Total completions increased by 9 per cent to 27 200.

Substantial work was undertaken to implement the *Ministerial Statement on Knowledge and Skills for the Innovation Economy: Future Directions for the Victorian Vocational Education and Training System*, which was released in June 2002. Ministerial Statement initiatives implemented in 2002-03 included:

- The establishment of a new framework for assessing demand and establishing priorities for public expenditure on VET in Victoria.
- The establishment of 15 TAFE-based Specialist Centres to enhance specialist training delivery to industry, as well as a new Centre of Excellence in Digital Design.
- Initiatives to support TAFE Institutes to manage and develop their workforce and ensure they can attract and maintain staff with the necessary capabilities, including work to establish a TAFE Development Centre.
- The trial of new initiatives in innovative teaching and learning and emerging skills and industries.
- The passing of legislation to allow TAFE Institute Councils to apply to deliver higher education qualifications in specialist vocational areas on a fee-for-service basis.
- The expansion of the new Victorian Certificate of Applied Learning (an alternative to the Victorian Certificate of Education) to all TAFE Institutes, and provision of increased support for School-Based New Apprenticeships.

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Queensland Government comments

“ Queensland, the Smart State, is committed to developing infrastructure, innovation, education and jobs to ensure Queensland continues to prosper and develop as a place of opportunities. Vocational education and training is integral to this commitment.

Throughout 2002, Queensland focussed on education, training and employment opportunities for young people, both at state and national levels. At a state level, Queensland introduced the Education and Training Reforms for the Future, with the aim of improving education and employment outcomes for all young Queenslanders. To support the reforms, extensive vocational education and training options have been made available to Queensland's school students, including school-based apprenticeships and traineeships, programs in which Queensland is the forerunner of the nation. At a national level, Queensland played a lead role in the development of the national Ministerial Declaration, Stepping Forward: improving pathways for all young people, a commitment by education, employment, training, youth affairs and community services Ministers to the young people of Australia.

The Queensland government is working with local industry and community groups to ensure that the training and employment services meet the specific needs of its regions. The Cape York Training and Employment Strategy demonstrates Queensland's ongoing commitment to improving education, training and employment outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. In 2002, the participation and load pass rates for Indigenous Queenslanders in vocational education and training were well above the national average at 4.9 per cent and 71.9 per cent respectively. Through The Central Queensland Training and Employment Strategy, Queensland government is working to achieve economic sustainability for the Central Queensland region. Training and employment opportunities have been developed in partnership with the local manufacturing industry. Similarly, Queensland devoted particular attention to developing training that meets the needs of the arts, creative and cultural industries, which offer significant opportunity for economic benefit through employment creation and export earnings. In 2002 Queensland's training investment in creative industries such as animation, film, video and television, leisure software, music, advertising, design and fashion increased by 11.8 per cent.

Queensland is again the jurisdiction that has opened the most public funds for non-TAFE providers, at 12.1 per cent of the total 2002 state recurrent VET expenditure. This commitment remains the highest even when not including the public Agricultural Colleges, at \$71.4 million or just over 10 per cent of the state recurrent VET expenditure. As a further testament to Queensland's commitment, this sum represents a 25.3 per cent increase since 2001. ”

Western Australian Government comments

“

The Western Australia Training System underwent a major change during 2003 with the creation of the Department of Education and Training following the amalgamation of the Department of Education with the Department of Training.

The priorities for VET within the new education and training arrangements focus on developing a high quality system of lifelong learning which encourages and facilitates the ongoing engagement of individuals, communities and industry.

The merger of education and training into one department has significantly strengthened the capacity of the system to meet the goals of:

- a 90 percent retention rate to Year 12 or equivalent and successful transitions for young people into further education, training and employment;
- enhanced opportunities for Western Australians of all ages to engage in lifelong learning; and
- a highly skilled workforce equipped with the knowledge and attributes needed to enter and maintain employment and take advantage of emerging jobs.

Against this backdrop, the report shows that Western Australia was able to post a number of notable improvements during the year including:

- increasing participation rates in both regional and remote areas, and for people from an indigenous background and people with disabilities;
- an improvement in the load pass rate;
- a small improvement in the proportion of graduates who achieved or partly achieved their main reason for study; and
- an improvement in the proportion of graduates unemployed before their course (and undertook the course for vocational reasons) who were employed after completing their course.

”

South Australian Government comments

“ The Vocational Education and Training (VET) system in South Australia continues to provide high quality training with excellent employment outcomes for students. The report highlights the following achievements during 2002:

- Maintaining the highest load pass rate in the country (87.7 per cent), 10.4 percentage points higher than the national average (77.3 per cent);
- Reporting 91.3 per cent of recent TAFE graduates were employed or in further study after their training compared to 87.4 per cent nationally;
- The best employment outcomes in the country for recent TAFE graduates who were unemployed prior to the course and took the course for vocational reasons (61.6 per cent in SA compared to 45.3 per cent nationally);
- Reporting 84.2 per cent of recent TAFE graduates indicated that their VET course helped or partly helped them achieve their main reason for doing the course, which is higher than any other State or Territory.

In July 2003, a ten point plan for action to facilitate skills formation in the State was outlined in a Ministerial statement – New Times, New Ways and New Skills.

The key strategies of the Government’s ten point plan, include:

- Establishment of a Workforce Development Fund to promote high performing work places and to encourage organisations to introduce workforce development initiatives to develop higher level skills;
 - Development of a Workforce Development Strategy which will identify likely future skills shortages, promote life long learning, encourage shared responsibility for skill formation between Government, industry and individuals and provide access to training for specific groups who have been disadvantaged or under-represented in the labour market;
 - A comprehensive review of all TAFE SA programs to ensure the changing needs of learners, enterprises and industries are met;
 - Repositioning Adult Community Education (ACE) by broadening the range of programs for disadvantaged learners and allowing movement between ACE and TAFE;
 - Creating stronger pathways between employment, TAFE, ACE and the VET sector for young people;
 - The Training and Skills Development Act was passed in 2003 which provides the legal framework for the VET sector and underpins the apprenticeship and traineeship system supporting life long learning through community education;
 - A Training Advocate was appointed in 2003 to assist trainees, apprentices and small businesses in navigating the VET system as well to investigate and resolve problems and improve the quality and responsiveness of the training system.
- ”

Tasmanian Government comments



This Report shows that Tasmania is maintaining good performance outcomes as the State continues its commitment to lifelong learning combined with a strong focus on integrating quality vocational education and training with state industry planning mechanisms, and meeting the needs of new industries and emerging technologies.

The Report highlights the progress made in the delivery of VET in Tasmania despite constraints specific to the State. The broad industrial base, with predominantly small businesses highly dispersed throughout the State and the small, widely dispersed population, require provision of a wide range of services to small groups of students in regional areas.

The State is meeting the challenge of the complexity and cost of maintaining high quality regional services and despite these and fiscal constraints, has increased participation and cost effectiveness, and demonstrated responsiveness to client needs. This Report shows:

- Tasmania's participation rate in VET continued to rise in 2002. The proportion of Tasmanians aged 15–64 participating in VET has risen consistently and at a greater rate than the national average.
- While the need to maintain the quality of the system and to service the diverse community militates against continued reduction in unit cost, the efficiency improvement achieved in the State's VET system is demonstrated by the unit cost (recurrent) of Tasmanian VET activity, which has reduced from \$17.26 per annual hour curriculum in 1999 to \$14.00 in 2002.
- There have been good employment outcomes for Tasmanian graduates with 50 per cent of graduates who were unemployed prior to training employed following the course, compared with 42 per cent nationally.
- 87 per cent of graduates in Tasmania cited vocational reasons as the main reason for undertaking their course compared with 76 per cent nationally.

The Tasmanian Government is laying foundations for continuing strong performance through development of a post-compulsory education and training strategy to enable an integrated approach across education and training sectors and State Budget initiatives that support business development and wider access to VET.



Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“

The ACT is strongly committed to increasing participation in vocational education and training as a means of business growth, employment development and diversification to enhance social and economic opportunities for its residents.

The unique economy and labour market of the ACT impact on the uptake of VET qualifications, and on the range and level of qualification undertaken. The major employers in the ACT – government and defence – have 25 per cent (4.7 per cent nationally) of the industry share while agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining and manufacturing comprise only 3 per cent in the ACT compared with 17 per cent nationally. Together these factors result in:

- a smaller percentage of uptake of VET qualifications, especially at lower qualification levels;
- an emphasis on qualifications at diploma/advanced diploma level;
- a high number of VET higher education qualifications, especially graduate certificate and graduate diplomas; and
- a lower proportion of the Indigenous population attending TAFE, but a much higher proportion attending university.

The ACT has one public provider of technical and further education – the Canberra Institute of Technology. Of the other 105 registered training organisations, 17 are government and non-government secondary colleges, 17 are government providers, including Commonwealth agencies and the four arms of the Australian Defence Force and 71 are private training organisations. In 2002, 91 Registered Training Organisations were in receipt of government training funds.

Some of the key achievements in 2002 have been:

- A higher than the reported national average load pass rate for all VET participants. This reflects a higher than the national average load pass rate in the equity areas of female students, students who reported being Indigenous, students who reported having a disability, and students who reported speaking a language other than English at home.
- A higher percentage of graduates who took their course for vocational reasons were employed after graduation, regardless of their employment status at commencement.
- Continued increase in the uptake of school-based new apprenticeships from 180 in 2001 to 286 in 2002 (an increase of 58 per cent). The ACT accounts for 1.2 per cent of all Australian public VET students but 2.2 per cent of all VET in schools students.

”

Northern Territory Government comments

“ With 1 per cent of Australia’s population spread over the third largest state/territory in area after Western Australia and Queensland, the NT faces unique challenges in the provision of vocational education and training (VET) to Territorians. Out of all States and Territories in Australia, the NT recorded the second highest participation rate for people aged 15–64 year olds in VET activities (13.5 per cent). The NT was also the only State or Territory where the female participation rate was higher than the male rate.

Indigenous people represent over 29 per cent of the NT’s population, which accounts for the NT having the highest incidence of VET students (approximately one in three) who speak a language other than English at home.

Due to its size and remoteness, the cost of delivering VET in the NT (\$551.0 per person aged 15-64 years) is higher than the Australian average (\$280.1 per person). Over half (57 per cent) of the VET students in the NT live in remote areas.

Access to VET for all Territorians, whether they live in an urban, regional or remote area of the NT, is a major objective of the department. The NT is striving to achieve this objective by:

- Commissioning training advisory councils to conduct research and develop strategies to reduce the attrition rate of apprentices and trainees in their industries.
 - Developing the Workforce NT Employment and Training Strategy. This report will consist of detailed information about the labour market in the Northern Territory, and will be developed in consultation with key industry and community groups.
 - Contracting the South Australian Centre for Economic Studies to develop an innovative labour market analysis model. The model is near completion. Peak industry and community groups will be consulted during the analysis of the data provided by the model. The analysis will be published in 2004 as the Workforce NT Report.
 - Implementing the Training for Remote Youth (TRY) Program, which provides Certificate I and II courses for young Territorians aged 14-19 who live in rural and remote areas outside the Darwin and Alice Springs urban areas. At the end of 2002, 669 people from 27 communities had participated in 64 individual programs. Previously only eight community schools offered VET.
 - Consultation with all RTOs to develop and implement a communication strategy. Activities under the strategy included information sessions and workshops in five major centres on evidence requirements for compliance, and an analysis of the gaps between the new and the old registration requirements.
- ”

4.7 Definitions

Table 4.8 Terms

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Annual curriculum hours	The anticipated hours of supervised learning or training deemed necessary to adequately present the education material. These hours are generally specified in the curriculum documentation and exclude hours associated with field work or work experience. Changed in 1999 to nominal hours — supervised.
Adjusted annual curriculum hours	Annual curriculum hours that are adjusted to account for module enrolments reported with an outcome of recognition of prior learning and invalid module enrolments.
Adjusted module load completion rate	Module load completions that are adjusted to account for module enrolments reported with an outcome of recognition of prior learning and invalid module enrolments.
AVETMISS	Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard. This is a specification of information standards for recording and reporting VET inputs (resource module) and activity and outputs (business module). This standard was observed in the collection and preparation of data for this Report.
Community education providers	Community education training organisations that provided information to the NCVET data collection.
Completions	Fulfilment of all of the requirements of a course enrolment or module enrolment.
Contract of training	A contractual agreement between an employer and employee (apprentice or trainee) specifying the competencies to be developed over the period of the contract and the rights and obligations of each party.
Cost per curriculum hour (average)	Total government recurrent expenditure per total adjusted annual curriculum hours.
Course	A structured sequence of vocational education and training that leads to the acquisition of identified competencies and includes assessment leading to a qualification or statement of attainment.
Enrolment	The registration of a student with a training provider for the purpose of doing a course or module. The enrolment is considered valid only if all fee obligations have been met and the student has attended at least one lesson or submitted at least one piece of work.
Fee-for-service activity	Activity that is funded by fees received from individuals and organisations (other than regulatory student fees), including specifically funded Australian and State government programs (such as labour market programs and Adult Migrant English Services).

(Continued on next page)

Table 4.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Geographic region	<p>A geographic classification (based on statistical local areas) devised by the former Department of Primary Industry and Energy and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Remote</i>: regions that contain urban centres with a population of less than 5000 and that are more than 150 kilometres from an urban centre with a population of 10 000 or more. • <i>Rural</i>: regions that consist of statistical local areas associated with urban centres that have a population of 5000 to 100 000 and that are not classified as 'remote'.
Government cost of capital per hour of successful publicly funded module load completions	Cost to the government of using capital (physical noncurrent assets) per adjusted publicly funded successful module load completions.
Government costs of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hours	Cost to the government of using capital (physical noncurrent assets) for delivering VET services.
Government funding to private and adult and community providers	Government recurrent expenditure to private and Adult and Community Education (ACE) providers for the delivery of VET services. Expenditure includes payments to secondary schools, other government providers, enterprises, private registered training organisations, ACE providers, industry and local government providers.
Government recurrent VET expenditure per person aged 15–64 years	Total Australian, State and Territory governments' recurrent expenditure — based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure per person aged 15–64 years.
Graduate	A person who has completed a vocational program.
Hours delivered per campus	The ratio of unadjusted VET hours delivered to the number of campuses in each jurisdiction.
Load pass rate	The ratio of students who pass assessment in an assessable module or unit of competency to all students who are assessed and pass, fail or withdraw. The calculation is based on the nominal hours supervised for each assessable module or unit of competency.
Module	A unit of training in which a student can enrol and be assessed.
Module completers	Students who have successfully completed at least one module in a vocational program of study.
Net assets of public VET providers per person aged 15–64 years	Net assets (total assets less liabilities) of publicly owned VET providers per person aged 15–64 years.

(Continued on next page)

Table 4.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Nominal hours — supervised	The anticipated hours of learning or training deemed necessary to adequately present the educational material associated with the delivery of a training program when delivered in standard classroom delivery mode. These hours are generally specified in the curriculum documentation and exclude hours associated with work experience, industry placement or field placement. See also <i>annual curriculum hours</i> .
Non-English speaking background (NESB) (language spoken at home)	Language other than English spoken at home
Nonresponse rate	Proportion of VET students who did not respond to the relevant question.
Nonvocational program of study	Recreation, leisure and personal enrichment courses directed towards the encouragement and development of creative, social and personal pursuits and skills that enable people to make more effective use of leisure time.
Number of campuses	The number of locations at which VET providers delivered VET programs or modules.
Occupational group	Occupations that are linked to particular ABS Standard Occupational Classification (ASCO) groups. Category A courses have a direct link to an individual ASCO, category B have multiple links to ASCOs and category C courses potentially link across all ASCO areas.
Occupational level	Classified as 'general/unspecified', 'operative/clerical', 'trades/skilled' and 'para-professional/professional'. These are also linked to the ABS ASCO group.
Overall employer satisfaction with VET providers	Employer satisfaction with VET training providers (including both TAFE and non-TAFE). It is rated on a scale from 1 to 10, with 1 being 'very dissatisfied' and 10 being 'very satisfied'.
Private provider	A commercial organisation that provides training to individuals and industry.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Adjustments are made using the non-farm GDP price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recurrent funding	Funding provided by the Australian, State and Territory governments to cover operating costs, salaries and rent.
State VET plan	An annual publication by the State training authorities, which outlines the planned training in terms of annual hours, by occupational groupings, for the year ahead (with indicative estimates for the next two years). It also outlines initiatives to meet State and national strategies.
Students per campus	The ratio of the number of students who undertook vocational programs to the number of campuses in each jurisdiction.

(Continued on next page)

Table 4.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Students studying in remote areas	The ratio of the number of students who studied in campuses located in remote areas to the total number of VET students.
Students studying in rural areas	The ratio of the number of students who studied in campuses located in rural areas to the total number of VET students.
TAFE	Technical and further education colleges and institutes, which are the primary providers of publicly funded VET.
TAFE institute graduates' main reason for undertaking a VET course	Either vocational reasons (to get a job, to try for a different career, to meet job requirements, to get extra job skills) or nonvocational reasons (to get into another course, for personal interest, for other reasons).
Training packages	The basic building blocks for vocational education and training programs under the National Training Framework. They are developed by industry and create national standards, programs, qualifications and learning resources.
VET costs per adjusted annual curriculum hours	Government recurrent expenditure per adjusted publicly funded annual curriculum hours.
VET participation by Indigenous people	The proportion of VET students reported as indigenous compared to the proportion of Indigenous people in the Australian population.
VET participation by NESB people	The proportion of NESB VET students compared with the proportion of people in the Australian population who speak English at home.
VET participation rate for people aged 15–64 years	The ratio of the number of people who undertake a VET program or module to the number of people in Australia (or each jurisdiction) aged 15–64 years.
VET participation rate for people of all ages by region	The ratio of the number of people who undertake VET programs or modules in specified geographic areas (that is, capital cities, rural areas, remote areas and other metropolitan areas) to the total population of people in those geographic areas.
VET program	A course or module offered by a training organisation in which clients may enrol.
Vocational program of study	A program of study that is intended to develop competency in skills relevant to the workplace or entry to further education. Includes initial vocational courses and courses subsequent to initial vocational courses. These are typically associated with preparatory, operative, trades/skilled and para-professional education and training.
Whether the VET course helped graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course	Whether 'the course helped', 'the course partly helped', 'the course did not help' or the graduates 'cannot say'.

4.8 References

ANTA (Australian National Training Authority) 1998, *A Bridge to the Future — Australia's National Strategy for Vocational Education and Training 1998–2003*, Brisbane.

— 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance*, volume 3, Brisbane.

HRSCEET (House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training) 1998, *Today's Training, Tomorrow's Skills*, AGPS, Canberra.

NCVER (National Centre for Vocational Education Research) 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics Student Outcomes Survey 2002: National Report*, Adelaide.

— 2003a, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: In Detail*, Adelaide.

— 2003b, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: At a Glance*, Adelaide.

— 2003c, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information*, Adelaide.

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 1998, *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

— 1999, *Payroll Tax in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

4A Vocational education and training — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 4.7. Data in this Report are examined by the Vocational Education and Training Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Vocational Education and Training Working Group in the development of the data definitions.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

When adjustments have been made for inflation in the following tables the gross non-farm product deflator has been used.

4A.1 Information on sample data

The results reported in tables 4A.21–4A.27 were estimated by conducting surveys of samples of the group or population in question. These results are subject to sampling error. The data obtained from a sample may differ from the ‘true’ data that would have been obtained from the entire group or population. Consequently, care needs to be taken when using survey results (see section A.12, appendix A for further details).

Most of the tables containing survey data also report standard errors for each sample estimate. Using these standard errors, it is possible to calculate (with 95 per cent confidence) the interval within which the true value of an estimate lies.

Table 4A.1

Table 4A.1 **Government recurrent expenditure (\$ million) (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>
Nominal									
1998	1233.4	696.5	525.4	307.8	232.3	75.1	77.9	62.0	3210.2
1999	1227.8	683.0	532.7	327.0	242.1	77.2	70.1	60.5	3220.4
2000	1216.5	706.5	583.0	332.6	239.0	76.5	66.0	70.1	3290.3
2001	1246.0	820.2	580.5	354.6	241.5	81.0	67.3	71.2	3462.3
2002	1303.0	887.1	626.5	371.0	278.8	81.7	72.4	76.8	3697.2
Real (2002 dollars)									
1998	1353.1	764.1	576.3	337.6	254.8	82.3	85.5	68.0	3521.8
1999	1336.8	743.7	579.9	356.1	263.6	84.0	76.3	65.9	3506.3
2000	1300.5	755.3	623.3	355.6	255.6	81.8	70.6	74.9	3517.5
2001	1277.1	840.7	595.0	363.5	247.6	83.1	69.0	73.0	3548.9
2002	1303.0	887.1	626.5	371.0	278.8	81.7	72.4	76.8	3697.2

(a) The ACT is the only jurisdiction not to levy payroll tax on its VET employees. A payroll tax estimate based on the ACT payroll tax rate is included in the expenditure data presented. The payroll tax estimate has increased recurrent government VET expenditure by \$3.1 million in 1998 (\$3.4 million real), \$2.8 million in 1999 (\$3.0 million real), \$2.6 million in 2000 (\$2.8 million real) and \$2.6 million (\$2.7 million real) in 2001 and \$2.8 million in 2002.

Source: Derived from Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.2

Table 4A.2 **Government recurrent expenditure per person aged 15–64 years (2002 dollars) (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>
1998	321.9	246.7	249.5	273.9	260.1	267.6	389.5	510.5	282.1
1999	314.1	237.5	247.0	284.3	267.2	273.5	345.1	485.5	277.4
2000	301.7	238.1	260.8	279.8	257.3	265.7	315.9	543.7	274.6
2001	292.1	261.2	244.4	281.7	247.8	269.8	304.6	524.3	273.2
2002	294.3	270.9	251.5	282.7	277.0	264.4	316.7	551.0	280.3

(a) The ACT is the only jurisdiction not to levy payroll tax on its VET employees. A payroll tax estimate based on the ACT payroll tax rate has been included in the expenditure data presented. The ACT payroll tax estimate has increased Australian real recurrent government VET expenditure per person aged 15–64 years by \$0.27 in 1998, \$0.24 in 1999, \$0.21 in 2000, \$0.21 in 2001 and \$0.21 in 2002.

Source: Derived from ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane; Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)(unpublished), *Estimated Residential Population, by Age*, Cat. no. 3201.0 (see table A.2).

Table 4A.3

Table 4A.3 Size and scope of publicly funded and/or delivered VET, 2002 (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>
Students	'000	547.3	494.3	283.6	130.6	121.7	32.0	18.9	20.5	1 648.8
TAFE and other government provider locations	no.	138	252	594	166	48	24	9	230	1461
Community Education and other registered provider training locations (b) (c)	no.	1 051	2 253	1 546	366	351	239	142	348	6 296
Annual hours	million	126.8	103.9	55.4	32.3	23.2	7.4	6.3	4.4	359.5
Annual hours per student	no.	231.6	210.2	195.1	247.7	190.3	231.3	331.4	213.9	218.1

(a) Includes publicly funded vocational programs of study delivered in TAFE institutes, other government providers, community providers and private registered training organisations and programs delivered on a fee-for-service basis by public providers.

(b) For Victoria, the figure of 780 community providers is based on the number of provider locations rather than the number of providers.

(c) Numbers of registered providers of VET in Schools include 676 (NSW), 481 (Vic), 372 (Qld), 202 (WA), 179 (SA), 45 (Tasmania), 24 (NT) and 17 (ACT).

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane; National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Students and courses — In detail (Appendix C)*, Adelaide; NCVER 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Students and courses — At a glance*, Adelaide.

Table 4A.4

Table 4A.4 **Net assets of public VET providers per person aged 15–64 years (2002 dollars)**

	<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>
1998	556.4	466.7	396.1	408.3	407.0	508.7	623.4	1 142.7	489.1
1999	527.1	491.5	391.0	421.2	455.3	503.4	545.3	1 139.8	487.7
2000	515.9	516.0	379.3	419.2	460.4	476.9	555.9	1 105.9	483.6
2001	483.1	531.5	354.4	427.8	447.5	456.2	537.8	997.0	469.3
2002	455.5	563.1	357.0	417.3	446.1	461.5	521.2	1 017.0	466.8

Source: NCVER 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information*, Adelaide; ABS (unpublished), *Estimated Residential Population, by Age*, Cat. no. 3201.0 (see table A.2).

Table 4A.5

Table 4A.5		Government funding to non-TAFE providers for VET delivery, 2002 (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>
2002 government funding	\$m	46.0	104.8	86.3	22.4	30.7	6.0	8.2	6.4	310.8
As a proportion of total State recurrent VET expenditure	%	3.0	8.5	12.1	5.1	8.7	6.0	9.3	6.9	6.7
Real change in payments between 2001 and 2002	%	-40.8	1.0	15.3	-1.1	5.1	24.5	12.7	0.7	-4.9

(a) Payments to non-TAFE providers of VET delivery include payments to secondary schools, other government providers, enterprises, private providers, community providers, industry and local government providers.

Source: NCVET 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information*, Adelaide.

Table 4A.6

Table 4A.6 Allocation of government funds for VET

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2002</i>										
Amounts allocated										
Open competitive tendering (a)	2002\$m	31.8	14.5	17.4	11.7	6.8	1.7	3.3	–	87.2
Limited competitive tendering (b)	2002\$m	–	10.5	1.6	–	1.1	–	0.3	–	13.5
User choice	2002\$m	229.1	176.0	105.7	33.2	36.7	14.5	9.7	8.5	613.4
Total	2002\$m	260.9	201.0	124.7	44.9	44.6	16.2	13.3	8.5	714.1
Proportion of government recurrent funding										
Open competitive tendering (a)	%	3.1	1.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.2	5.3	–	2.7
Limited competitive tendering (b)	%	–	1.4	0.3	–	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.4
User choice	%	22.4	22.7	17.8	9.3	15.8	19.1	15.7	14.4	19.3
Government recurrent funding (c)	2002\$m	1 020.7	775.7	594.3	357.9	232.8	75.7	61.7	58.9	3 177.8
<i>2001</i>										
Amounts allocated										
Open competitive tendering (a)	2002\$m	40.2	14.9	31.7	15.0	6.5	1.5	3.4	–	113.1
Limited competitive tendering (b)	2002\$m	–	6.7	2.1	–	1.2	–	–	–	9.9
User choice	2002\$m	199.0	170.4	196.8	31.3	38.1	14.7	7.5	7.3	665.0
Total	2002\$m	239.1	191.9	230.5	46.2	45.8	16.2	10.9	7.3	788.0
Proportion of government recurrent funding										
Open competitive tendering (a)	%	3.9	1.9	5.7	4.7	2.9	2.1	5.6	–	3.6
Limited competitive tendering (b)	%	–	0.9	0.4	–	0.5	–	–	–	0.3
User choice	%	19.2	22.1	35.5	9.9	17.2	20.1	12.3	10.9	21.5
Government recurrent funding (c)	2002\$m	1 034.3	771.5	554.6	316.1	222.2	73.1	60.8	67.2	3 099.8

Table 4A.6

Table 4A.6 Allocation of government funds for VET

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2000										
Amounts allocated										
Open competitive tendering (a)	2002\$m	35.4	19.8	38.6	20.9	8.3	1.3	3.5	1.8	129.5
Limited competitive tendering (b)	2002\$m	–	–	2.0	–	1.3	–	–	1.5	4.8
User choice	2002\$m	222.1	135.5	183.7	31.7	40.9	13.6	7.8	7.5	642.6
Total	2002\$m	257.5	155.2	224.2	52.6	50.4	14.9	11.3	10.8	776.9
Proportion of government recurrent funding										
Open competitive tendering (a)	%	3.2	2.7	7.2	7.7	3.8	1.8	5.7	2.7	4.2
Limited competitive tendering (b)	%	–	–	0.4	–	0.6	–	–	2.2	0.2
User choice	%	20.2	18.5	34.1	11.7	18.5	19.2	12.7	11.2	21.0
Government recurrent funding (c)	2002\$m	1 099.8	731.9	538.3	271.6	220.3	70.9	61.3	66.6	3 060.6
1999										
Amounts allocated										
Open competitive tendering (a)	2002\$m	38.8	46.5	34.3	20.8	8.7	1.3	3.2	1.4	154.9
Limited competitive tendering (b)	2002\$m	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
User choice	2002\$m	204.3	97.2	56.3	37.1	40.8	12.3	6.0	3.7	457.8
Total	2002\$m	243.1	143.7	90.6	57.9	49.5	13.6	9.1	5.1	612.7
Proportion of government recurrent funding										
Open competitive tendering (a)	%	3.6	6.8	6.2	6.8	3.9	1.7	4.6	2.5	5.0
Limited competitive tendering (b)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
User choice	%	18.8	14.3	10.2	12.1	18.4	15.7	8.7	6.5	14.9
Government recurrent funding (c)	2002\$m	1 088.7	679.4	550.9	306.0	222.4	78.6	69.1	56.9	3 080.9

Table 4A.6

Table 4A.6 **Allocation of government funds for VET**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The tendering process is open to both public and private providers, except where otherwise noted.									
(b)	The tendering process is restricted to community groups that deliver Adult Community Education (ACE) VET programs.									
(c)	Recurrent funding was sourced from note seven of Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information (NCVER 2003) (which includes State recurrent funding and Australian Government general purpose recurrent funding).									
(d)	For 2000, the user choice data include an estimate of \$163 million for TAFE apprenticeships.									
(e)	Victorian TAFE institutes and ACE organisations are not eligible to apply for open competitive tendering.									
(f)	The amounts for 2001 open competitive tendering and limited competitive tendering are for contracts awarded in 2001. The contracts awarded for user choice in 2000 cover delivery between July 2000 and June 2002.									
(g)	For 2000 and 2001, user choice data include user choice funding paid to TAFE colleges.									
(h)	For 2000, open competitive tendering data include ACE.									

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: States and Territories (unpublished); NCVER 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information*, Adelaide.

Table 4A.7

Table 4A.7 **VET participation, 2002 (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>
Number of students										
Total	'000	547.3	494.3	283.6	130.6	121.7	32.0	18.9	20.5	1 648.8
15–64 year olds	'000	509.3	464.3	275.0	125.1	114.9	31.1	18.7	18.8	1 557.1
15–24 year olds	'000	201.0	181.8	109.7	56.2	39.8	11.4	8.8	6.7	615.4
Participation rate										
Total population	%	8.2	10.1	7.7	6.8	8.0	6.8	5.9	10.3	8.4
15–64 year olds	%	11.5	14.2	11.0	9.5	11.4	10.1	8.2	13.5	11.8
15–24 year olds	%	22.3	27.0	20.9	20.2	19.7	18.2	16.8	22.0	22.6

(a) Exclude schools collections; adjusted for recognition of prior learning, credit transfer and student enrolment no participation.

Source: NCVET 2003, unpublished.

Table 4A.8

Table 4A.8 **VET participation for people aged 15–64 years, by gender, 2002 (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>
Male students	11.5	15.0	11.7	10.0	11.7	11.4	8.4	13.3	12.2
Female students	11.4	13.4	10.4	9.0	11.1	8.7	8.0	13.7	11.4
All students	11.5	14.2	11.0	9.5	11.4	10.1	8.2	13.5	11.8

Source: NCVET 2003, unpublished.

Table 4A.9

Table 4A.9 VET participation by region, 2002 (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>
Number of students										
Capital city	'000	293.4	288.9	121.5	84.6	79.2	12.0	13.6	6.5	899.8
Other metropolitan	'000	64.1	18.0	33.8	–	0.2	–	0.2	–	116.4
Rural	'000	175.7	163.1	103.7	25.4	34.5	19.0	0.9	1.1	523.3
Remote	'000	5.5	3.9	18.6	17.9	4.8	0.5	–	11.6	62.8
Total	'000	547.3	494.3	283.6	130.6	121.7	32.0	18.9	20.5	1 648.8
Participation rate										
Capital city	%	7.0	8.3	7.3	6.0	7.1	6.0	4.2	7.0	7.2
Other metropolitan	%	7.8	10.9	6.5	–	–	–	–	–	7.7
Rural	%	11.3	14.1	8.1	7.7	9.4	7.1	–	9.6	10.6
Remote	%	12.7	31.7	10.9	10.1	14.5	9.2	..	12.2	11.7

(a) For WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT, the number of students from other metropolitan areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates.

(b) For the ACT, the number of students from other metropolitan and rural areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates. There are no remote areas in the ACT.

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

Source: NCVET 2003, unpublished.

Table 4A.10

Table 4A.10 **VET participation by Indigenous status, 2002 (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>
Number									
Reported as Indigenous	3.1	0.9	4.9	6.1	3.5	2.9	1.2	44.8	3.5
Adjusted for not reported	4.0	1.1	5.7	9.2	4.2	3.1	1.3	46.5	4.4
Reported as non-Indigenous	75.2	77.4	81.5	60.6	80.8	91.0	96.8	51.6	76.5
Client group not reported	21.6	21.7	13.6	33.2	15.7	6.0	2.0	3.6	20.0
All students	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of total population reported as Indigenous (a)	2.1	0.6	3.5	3.5	1.7	3.7	1.2	28.8	2.4
Participation rate									
Indigenous (b) (c)	12.7	15.6	11.1	12.1	16.8	5.4	6.0	16.1	12.7
All people	8.2	10.1	7.7	6.8	8.0	6.8	5.9	10.3	8.4

(a) The proportion of the Australian population who reported as Indigenous differs from the data in ANTA (2002) because the figures reported here are calculated using 2001 ABS estimated resident indigenous population data (table A.7).

(b) Indigenous participation rate is the number of students reported as being Indigenous as a percentage of the total Indigenous population.

(c) Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data as the Indigenous population data has a lower age profile than the non-Indigenous population. Participation rates for all ages are likely to differ from participation rates for working age populations

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0 (see table A.2); ABS (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0 (see table A.7).

Table 4A.11

Table 4A.11 **Participation in VET, by people reporting a disability, 2002 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of VET students									
Reported as having a disability	5.9	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.1	7.0	4.4	4.0	4.9
Adjusted for not reported	7.6	4.8	5.1	6.0	4.7	7.4	4.5	4.2	5.8
Reported as not having a disability	72.1	88.2	81.2	61.4	83.4	86.9	93.4	90.1	79.3
Disability status not reported	21.9	7.3	14.5	34.7	12.5	6.1	2.2	5.9	15.9
All students	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Disabilities include visual/sight/seeing, hearing, physical, intellectual, chronic illness and other disabilities.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.12

Table 4A.12 **Participation in VET, by language spoken at home, 2002 (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>
Proportion of VET students									
Speaking a language other than English at home	15.8	12.3	4.9	8.4	9.3	3.5	8.6	29.7	11.7
Adjusted for not reported	20.0	14.8	5.4	12.5	11.2	3.7	9.3	32.6	14.2
Speaking English at home	63.1	70.9	87.0	58.8	73.6	91.5	83.6	61.6	70.7
Language spoken at home not reported	21.1	16.8	8.0	32.8	17.2	5.0	7.8	8.7	17.6
All students	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Proportion of total population speaking a language other than English at home (a)	19.0	20.0	7.1	11.3	11.8	3.1	13.6	22.8	15.2

(a) The proportion of the population reported as speaking a language other than English at home is calculated using ABS 2001 Census data.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane; ABS (unpublished) *Census of Population and Housing: Basic Community Profiles, Australia*, Cat. no. 2002.0 (table A.5).

Table 4A.13

Table 4A.13 Load pass rates by gender, 2002 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Females	76.5	78.0	78.7	72.9	88.6	79.2	82.7	70.0	77.8
Males	76.2	76.3	77.1	72.4	86.8	76.1	77.8	72.4	76.7
All persons	76.4	77.1	77.8	72.7	87.7	77.5	80.2	71.4	77.3

(a) For Victoria in 2002, nominal hours supervised have not been recorded for all units of competency and instead, scheduled hours have been used to calculate load pass rates.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.14

Table 4A.14 **Load pass rates by region, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Capital city	76.2	75.6	75.0	72.2	86.0	77.8	79.5	72.1	76.3
Other metropolitan	76.9	78.2	79.1	–	–	–	–	–	77.8
Rural	75.9	78.5	80.5	74.7	91.7	77.0	–	74.5	78.6
Remote	74.7	81.3	82.6	69.3	93.0	78.0	..	69.5	75.6
All students	76.4	77.1	77.8	72.7	87.7	77.5	80.2	71.4	77.3

- (a) For Victoria in 2002, nominal hours supervised have not been recorded for all units of competency and instead, scheduled hours have been used to calculate load pass rates.
- (b) For WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT, the number of students from other metropolitan areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates.
- (c) For the ACT, the number of students from other metropolitan and rural areas is too small to calculate meaningful rates. There are no people in remote areas in the ACT.

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

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.15

Table 4A.15 **Load pass rates by Indigenous status, 2002 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Reported as Indigenous	61.5	64.4	71.9	50.1	74.5	70.7	76.6	62.4	63.8
Reported as non-Indigenous	76.4	77.3	78.3	74.1	88.2	77.4	80.0	76.8	77.7
Not reported	79.7	76.9	76.5	74.4	89.2	86.0	93.8	79.3	78.2
All students	76.4	77.1	77.8	72.7	87.7	77.5	80.2	71.4	77.3

(a) For Victoria in 2002, nominal hours supervised have not been recorded for all units of competency; instead, scheduled hours have been used to calculate load pass rates.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.16

Table 4A.16 **Load pass rates by disability status, 2002 (per cent) (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>
Reported as having a disability	68.3	67.5	66.8	62.8	81.9	68.2	75.4	66.0	68.2
Reported as not having a disability	76.5	77.5	78.4	73.5	87.8	77.9	80.2	71.3	77.7
Not reported	79.5	80.3	78.5	72.1	88.7	88.7	92.1	78.7	78.8
All students	76.4	77.1	77.8	72.7	87.7	77.5	80.2	71.4	77.3

(a) For Victoria in 2002, nominal hours supervised have not been recorded for all units of competency and instead, scheduled hours have been used to calculate load pass rates.

(b) Disabilities include visual/sight/seeing, hearing, physical, intellectual, chronic illness and other disabilities.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.17

Table 4A.17 **Load pass rates by language spoken at home, 2002 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Language other than English	73.3	70.9	67.1	64.9	81.4	76.9	73.2	59.0	71.7
English	76.8	78.7	78.7	73.6	88.4	77.5	80.5	76.5	78.4
Not reported	79.4	78.2	75.6	73.3	88.2	77.9	86.6	73.4	78.5
All students	76.4	77.1	77.8	72.7	87.7	77.5	80.2	71.4	77.3

(a) For Victoria in 2002, nominal hours supervised have not been recorded for all units of competency; instead, scheduled hours have been used to calculate load pass rates.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane.

Table 4A.18

Table 4A.18 Government real recurrent expenditure per adjusted annual hours of curriculum (2002 dollars) (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>
1998	16.65	11.33	13.37	14.58	14.78	18.06	19.40	30.20	14.47
1999	15.83	10.13	14.41	14.19	12.81	17.25	17.15	21.37	13.70
2000	14.64	10.18	14.95	13.73	13.04	16.32	14.58	22.10	13.36
2001	13.35	11.02	12.96	14.07	11.65	14.67	12.77	19.12	12.68
2002	13.57	11.16	13.77	14.31	13.89	14.00	13.69	22.59	13.14

(a) The ACT is the only jurisdiction not to levy payroll tax on its VET employees. A payroll tax estimate based on the ACT payroll tax rate has been included in the expenditure data presented. The payroll tax estimate has increased real recurrent government VET expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour in the ACT by \$0.77 in 1998, \$0.68 in 1999, \$0.57 in 2000, \$0.50 in 2001 and \$0.53 in 2002.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane; NCVET 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information*, Adelaide.

Table 4A.19

Table 4A.19 **Cost of capital, 2002**

	<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>
Physical noncurrent assets										
Land	\$m	312.7	355.9	114.7	85.9	40.1	8.8	7.2	6.4	931.7
Buildings	\$m	1 586.8	1 183.2	762.9	410.0	342.4	120.4	109.6	127.1	4 642.4
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	\$m	77.1	130.3	49.4	38.9	40.8	14.0	3.2	8.0	362.5
Other	\$m	3.9	16.0	4.4	6.1	33.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	65.8
Total	\$m	1980.5	1685.5	931.4	540.8	456.3	145.0	120.3	141.7	6002.4
Capital charge	%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Cost of capital										
Land	\$m	25.0	28.5	9.2	6.9	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	74.5
Buildings	\$m	126.9	94.7	61.0	32.8	27.4	9.6	8.8	10.2	371.4
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	\$m	6.2	10.4	3.9	3.1	3.3	1.1	0.3	0.6	29.0
Other	\$m	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	–	–	5.3
Total	\$m	158.4	134.8	74.5	43.3	36.5	11.6	9.6	11.3	480.2
Adjusted AHC (a)	million	98.3	78.2	45.0	25.1	20.0	5.7	5.4	3.7	281.3
Course mix weight		0.977	1.017	1.010	1.033	1.003	1.031	0.982	0.916	1.000
Cost of capital per adjusted AHC (b)										
Land	\$	0.26	0.36	0.20	0.26	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.26
Buildings	\$	1.32	1.19	1.34	1.26	1.36	1.65	1.66	2.99	1.32
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	\$	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.10
Other	\$	–	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.03	–	–	0.02
Total	\$	1.65	1.70	1.64	1.67	1.82	1.99	1.82	3.34	1.71

AHC = annual hour of curriculum.

(a) Adjusted for invalid enrolments.

(b) Adjusted for course mix weight.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 4A.20

Table 4A.20 **Total VET costs per adjusted annual curriculum hour, 2002 (dollars) (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>
Recurrent expenditure	13.57	11.16	13.77	14.31	13.89	14.00	13.69	22.59	13.14
Cost of capital									
Land	0.26	0.36	0.20	0.26	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.26
Buildings	1.32	1.19	1.34	1.26	1.36	1.65	1.66	2.99	1.32
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.12	0.16	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.10
Other	–	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.13	0.03	–	–	0.02
Total	1.65	1.70	1.64	1.67	1.82	1.99	1.82	3.34	1.71
Total VET cost	15.22	12.86	15.41	15.97	15.71	16.00	15.51	25.93	14.85

(a) The ACT is the only jurisdiction not to levy payroll tax on its VET employees. A payroll tax estimate, based on the ACT payroll tax rate, has been included in the expenditure data presented. The payroll tax estimate has increased real recurrent government VET expenditure per adjusted annual curriculum hour in the ACT by \$0.53 in 2002.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ANTA 2003, *Annual National Report 2002: Vocational Education and Training Performance, Volume 3*, Brisbane; NCVET 2003, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002: Financial Information*, Adelaide.

Table 4A.21

Table 4A.21 **TAFE graduates' main reason for undertaking a VET course, 2002 (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>
Sample size	no.	11 040	8 531	10 252	6 213	2 937	1 537	890	407	41 807
Vocational	%	74.6	76.3	78.6	71.1	84.9	86.8	72.1	70.2	75.9
Two standard errors	%	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.5	0.4
Nonvocational	%	25.4	23.7	21.4	28.9	15.1	13.2	27.9	29.8	24.1
Two standard errors	%	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	3.0	4.5	0.4

(a) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

Source: NCVET 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

Table 4A.22

Table 4A.22 **Whether VET course helped graduates from defined equity groups achieve their main reason for doing the course, 2002 (a), (b)**

	<i>Helped achieve</i>	<i>Partly helped achieve</i>	<i>Did not help achieve</i>	<i>Do not know yet</i>	<i>Sample size</i>
	%	%	%	%	no.
Female graduates	62.0	16.2	9.4	12.4	24 648
Two standard errors	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Graduates from rural areas	67.0	13.2	8.8	11.0	13 416
Two standard errors	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Graduates from remote areas	75.7	9.9	6.2	8.3	1 220
Two standard errors	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	
Indigenous graduates	66.9	13.9	7.3	12.0	990
Two standard errors	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	
Graduates reporting a disability	51.3	16.6	14.3	17.8	2 138
Two standard errors	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	
Graduates speaking a language other than English at home	53.3	19.0	11.0	16.7	7 499
Two standard errors	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	
All graduates	63.2	15.0	9.1	12.7	41 807
Two standard errors	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	

(a) Percentages may not add to 100 as a result of rounding.

(b) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

Source: NCVET 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

Table 4A.23

Table 4A.23 **Whether VET course helped TAFE Institute graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course, 2002 (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 (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size	no.	11 040	8 531	10 252	6 213	2 937	1 537	890	407	41 807
Helped achieve main reason	%	60.6	61.3	67.7	63.5	71.1	62.4	67.8	70.8	63.2
Two standard errors	%	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.1	4.5	0.5
Partly helped achieve main reason	%	16.4	15.4	12.8	13.9	13.1	13.9	13.1	12.6	15.0
Two standard errors	%	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.3	0.4
Did not help achieve main reason	%	8.5	8.8	10.4	10.7	7.4	9.8	7.5	6.1	9.1
Two standard errors	%	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.4	0.3
Did not know yet	%	14.5	14.5	9.1	11.9	8.4	13.9	11.6	10.5	12.7
Two standard errors	%	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.2	3.0	0.3

(a) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

(b) The relative standard errors associated with the estimates for 'partly helped achieve main reason', 'did not help achieve main reason' and 'do not know yet' are between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. These estimates need to be used with caution.

Source: NCVET 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

Table 4A.24

Table 4A.24 **Labour force status after the course of graduates who were unemployed prior to the course and took the course for vocational reasons, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (d)	<i>NT</i> (d)(e)	<i>Aust</i>
Employed	40.5	44.9	50.1	49.3	61.6	51.5	59.3	53.9	45.3
Two standard errors	2.8	3.3	2.8	4.2	6.1	6.4	13.5	21.3	1.5
Unemployed	42.0	38.6	33.3	36.3	26.8	34.1	27.8	29.8	38.2
Two standard errors	2.8	3.2	2.7	4.1	5.6	6.1	12.3	19.5	1.4
Not in the labour force	16.0	14.5	15.6	13.9	11.3	14.1	13.0	na	15.3
Two standard errors	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.9	4.0	4.5	9.2	na	1.1

(a) At 31 May.

(b) 'Not employed' represented the balance of responses in each jurisdiction.

(c) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

(d) The estimates for graduates not in the labour force for the ACT and for graduates unemployed for the NT have relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(e) Data for graduates not in the labour force for the NT are not published due to the high standard errors associated with the estimates.

na Not available.

Source: NCVET 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

Table 4A.25

Table 4A.25 Labour force status after the course of graduates who were employed prior to the course and took the course for vocational reasons, 2002 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT(d)(e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Employed	90.2	89.4	89.2	88.6	93.6	89.7	92.2	93.3	90.0
Two standard errors	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.5	3.4	0.4
Unemployed	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	3.7	6.8	4.0	na	5.6
Two standard errors	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.8	na	0.3
Not in the labour force	3.9	4.7	4.6	5.1	2.6	3.3	3.5	5.6	4.2
Two standard errors	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	3.1	0.3

(a) At 31 May.

(b) 'Not employed' represented the balance of responses in each jurisdiction.

(c) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

(d) The estimate for graduates not in the labour force in the NT has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

(e) The estimate for graduates unemployed in the NT has a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.

na Not available.

Source: NCVER 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

Table 4A.26

Table 4A.26 Employed TAFE institute graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons, relevance of course to main job, 2002 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT (b), (c)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Highly relevant	54.8	55.9	55.9	53.3	62.1	60.1	56.1	47.1	55.5
Two standard errors	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	3.2	4.4	6.6	0.7
Some relevance	25.7	24.6	25.3	21.4	24.0	24.8	19.6	32.8	24.9
Two standard errors	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.5	6.2	0.6
Very little relevance	7.9	6.8	7.3	7.2	5.7	5.7	6.0	7.9	7.3
Two standard errors	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.6	0.4
Not relevant at all	11.7	12.7	11.4	18.1	8.2	9.4	18.3	12.2	12.3
Two standard errors	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.9	3.4	4.4	0.4

(a) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

Source: NCVET 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

Table 4A.27

Table 4A.27 **TAFE institute graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons, vocational benefits of course, 2002 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Obtained a job	25.5	30.7	29.4	38.9	30.2	33.1	31.2	14.2	28.9
Two standard errors	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.6	2.1	4.8	8.6	10.8	0.2
An increase in earnings	27.0	29.3	23.6	29.1	29.0	30.9	30.5	19.9	26.9
Two standard errors	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.1	4.6	8.5	14.0	0.2
A promotion (or increased status at work)	26.6	24.0	22.9	22.2	29.4	24.5	25.9	31.8	25.1
Two standard errors	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.1	4.0	7.7	19.1	0.2
Change of job or new job	18.8	18.1	15.3	19.7	19.1	14.0	24.9	18.6	18.0
Two standard errors	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.6	7.5	13.3	0.1
Ability to start own business	5.7	4.9	3.5	7.7	3.5	1.8	6.3	2.2	5.1
Two standard errors	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.0	0.3
At least one benefit	71.8	73.9	65.4	70.4	74.6	72.9	73.1	61.9	70.6
Two standard errors	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	4.3	7.9	20.8	0.2

(a) The standard errors corresponding to a 95 per cent confidence interval for the estimate are reported below the estimate.

(b) The estimate for graduates who cited 'a change of job or a new job' as a benefit of the course has a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: NCVET 2002, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics 2002 Student Outcomes Survey: National Report*, Adelaide, unpublished.

PART C

JUSTICE

C Justice preface

Governments provide justice services to ensure a safe society by enhancing public order and security, and upholding the rule of law. This provision involves crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. The focus of this Report is on the justice services provided by police, court administration and adult corrective services. The Report covers:

- the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government and the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police (AFP)
- the court administration of the State and Territory supreme courts, district/county courts, magistrates' (including electronic and children's) courts, coroners' courts and probate registries, as well as the court administration of the Federal Court of Australia, the Federal Magistrates Court, the Family Court of Australia and the Family Court of WA
- the operations of corrective services within each State and Territory, including prison custody (and periodic detention), and a range of community correctional orders and programs for adult prisoners and offenders (including both public and privately operated facilities).

While the Report covers an extensive range of justice service activities within police, court administration and corrective services, it does not cover everything that occurs within the justice system. Some government services not included in this Report also contribute to civil and criminal justice outcomes, such as:

- legal aid services, which provide access to both criminal and civil aspects of the justice system
- alternative dispute resolution services, such as conciliation and mediation
- offices of fair trading or consumer affairs, which operate to minimise incidences of unlawful trade practices
- crimes compensation services and victim support services, which assist victims' recovery from crime

-
- prosecution services, which bring actions on behalf of the community in criminal actions
 - various social services and community organisations which help prisoners released from prison to re-integrate into society, support families of prisoners during their incarceration, and assist people who have contact with the criminal justice system
 - the Australian Crime Commission and the federal functions of the AFP
 - the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries), and judicial outcomes
 - corrective services for juveniles (see the Community services preface).

Profile of the justice system

Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources)

Total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) by the parts of the justice system covered in this Report was nearly \$7.2 billion in 2002-03 (table C.1). Expenditure data reported in this preface exclude payroll tax so data reported in previous reports will not match the data reported here. Total reported recurrent expenditure on justice represented approximately 9.3 per cent of all recurrent expenditure on services covered in the 2004 Report.

Expenditure in 2002-03 included approximately \$4.9 billion on police services, about \$1.5 billion on corrective services and \$413.7 million on criminal courts administration. Expenditure on civil justice (including the Federal Court, the Federal Magistrates Court and the family courts) was approximately \$403.9 million (table C.1).

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) between 1999-2000 and 2002-03 grew fastest in real terms for corrective services (at an annual average rate of 5.7 per cent). It decreased for civil courts administration (at an annual average rate of 7.2 per cent) (table C.1) although, this decrease needs to be viewed with caution because it may reflect changes in expenditure reporting for courts administration from 2000-01 and further changes in 2002-03. Changes in counting rules and collection scope for each service area over this period mean that care also needs to be taken in interpreting the rate of change of expenditure.

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice by all Australian governments (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}

	1999-2000 ^c	2000-01	2001-02 ^d	2002-03 ^d	Annual average growth ^{c, d}
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Police services	4 461.6	4 440.3	4 573.5	4 875.7	3.0
Court admin. — criminal ^e	452.4	413.7	410.4	413.7	-2.9
Court admin. — civil ^f	505.0	357.1	381.6	403.9	-7.2
Corrective services	1 266.7	1 298.0	1 402.3	1 494.5	5.7
Total justice system	6 685.8	6 509.1	6 767.8	7 187.9	2.4
	%	%	%	%	
Police services	66.7	68.2	67.6	67.8	..
Court admin. — criminal	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.8	..
Court admin. — civil	7.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	..
Corrective services	18.9	19.9	20.7	20.8	..
Total justice system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes payroll tax. ^c In 1999-2000, court administration net recurrent expenditure included only a small portion of total revenue collected by courts. This has been rectified from 2000-01 and accounts for the large drop experienced in net recurrent expenditure in the following years (particularly in the civil courts). Care needs to be taken in comparing court expenditure in 1999-2000 with future years. ^d The data for court administration (criminal) include a large amount of income from electronic courts not previously reported. ^e Includes the cost of magistrates' (including electronic and children's), district/county, supreme and coroners' courts. ^f Includes magistrates' (including children's), district/county and supreme courts, the Family Court, the Federal Court of Australia and Family Court of WA. The Federal Magistrates Court was included for the first time in 2001-02. The data exclude the cost of probate hearings for all years. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables A2, 5A.11, 6A.12, 6A.13, 7A.7 and 7A.10.

Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person

A number of factors contribute to the marked differences in expenditure across jurisdictions. These include factors beyond the control of jurisdictions (such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors), as well as differences in justice policies and/or the scope of services that justice agencies deliver. Police agencies in some jurisdictions provide, for example, event management and emergency response services, while others do not.

Expenditure per person on civil and criminal justice in 2002-03 was highest in the NT (\$858) and lowest in Victoria (\$298) (table C.2). Expenditure per person on police services was highest in the NT (\$556) and lowest in Tasmania (\$228). In criminal courts administration, the highest expenditure per person was in the NT (\$51) and the lowest was in Victoria (\$10). In civil courts administration, the highest expenditure per person was in the NT (\$38) and the lowest was in

Queensland (\$6). The NT also had the highest expenditure per person on corrective services (\$213), while Victoria had the lowest (\$47) (table C.2).

Table C.2 Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice, per person, 2002-03^{a, b, c}

	<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>
Police services	\$	250	234	234	276	246	228	252	556	248
Court admin.— criminal	\$	26	10	19	28	23	21	25	51	21
Court admin.— civil ^{d,e,f}	\$	11	7	6	24	15	7	15	38	20
Corrective services	\$	84	47	80	102	74	59	77	213	76
Total justice system	\$	371	298	340	430	357	314	370	858	364
Police services	%	67.4	78.4	69.2	64.3	68.8	72.5	68.3	64.8	67.9
Court admin. — criminal	%	7.1	3.5	5.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.8	5.9	5.7
Court admin. — civil	%	3.0	2.3	1.9	5.5	4.2	2.2	4.2	4.4	5.6
Corrective services	%	22.6	15.8	23.6	23.8	20.6	18.9	20.8	24.8	20.7
Total justice system	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Expenditure excludes payroll tax. ^b Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^c Population is estimated at 31 December 2002. ^d Australian total includes Australian Government expenditure on the Family Court of Australia, the Federal Court, and the Federal Magistrates Court, which are not attributed to jurisdiction expenditure. The civil expenditure on these Australian Government courts was \$9 per person (based on the Australian population). ^e WA civil court administration data include the cost of the Family Court of WA, so are not comparable with data for other jurisdictions. ^f Excludes cost of probate hearings.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables A2, 5A.11, 6A.12, 6A.13, 7A.7 and 7A.10.

Policy developments in the justice system

The provision of services is continually evolving. Recent policy initiatives within the areas of courts, police and corrective services are outlined in chapters 5, 6 and 7 respectively. In addition to these developments, initiatives are occurring across police, courts and corrective services that have implications for the system as a whole. These are outlined as follows.

Crime prevention

Crime prevention initiatives can have positive effects on policing, courts and corrective services. All jurisdictions have endeavoured, where practical, to develop mechanisms aimed at enhancing crime prevention. A common theme has been the

involvement of police in the community. Some of the initiatives undertaken by jurisdictions are outlined below.

The NSW Premier's Council on Crime Prevention was established in 1995 to take proactive steps to prevent crime and the preconditions that foster it. This body was recently reconstituted as the NSW Crime Prevention Council. The Crime Prevention Division of the Attorney-General's Department provides advice on crime prevention policy and programs, and assists local government and non-government agencies to address crime prevention issues. Crime prevention programs and initiatives in the State are broad-based whole-of-Government approaches, involving non-government organisations and the general community working in close partnership with local councils. Programs offered include Safer Community Development, Families First, Schools as Community Centres, Beat Graffiti, Drug Diversion, Violence against Women, and Police Accountability Community Teams. The NSW approach to crime prevention is based on the understanding that strong and effective law enforcement, combined with firm but fair penalties for breaking the law, need to be supported by policies and programs that work to prevent people from becoming involved in crime in the first place.

The Victorian Government agency Crime Prevention Victoria develops effective strategies for reducing crime and violence, particularly through its *Safer Streets and Homes Strategy 2002–2005*. Victoria Police is also actively involved in community safety and crime prevention strategies targeted at different sections of the community (including women, young people and older Victorians) and the establishment of multicultural liaison units.

The Queensland Government's commitment to crime prevention is outlined in its crime prevention strategy *Building Safer Communities*. The strategy, launched in 1999, provides for a comprehensive package of initiatives to reduce the causes of crime and the harms resulting from crime. This approach has continued to evolve with further legislative and community-based initiatives. Crime Prevention Queensland (in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet) co-ordinates this whole-of-Government approach. Programs under Queensland's strategy range from those aimed at effecting change in entire communities — such as the Community Renewal program, which operates in 15 areas throughout the State, incorporating more than 500 projects to reduce disadvantage, to situation-based programs, such as the Security Improvement Program, which can assist councils with target hardening measures of specific sites.

Other initiatives delivered across the State target key areas of risk for criminal activity. The nexus between drugs and crime is being addressed through the Government's *Drug Strategic Framework: Beyond a Quick Fix* and its subsequent action plans, in a comprehensive whole-of-Government approach to combat drug

abuse and reduce drug related crime. The establishment of drug courts, for example, will offer offenders the opportunity to beat their drug addiction and will be expanded following positive evaluations by the Australian Institute of Criminology. Alcohol service management practices, and safety within public spaces, will continue to be addressed through alcohol management plans, drink spiking prevention campaigns, schoolies and ‘party safe’ programs, anti-identity fraud initiatives, localised safety action plans and the promotion of responsible drinking practices.

The Queensland Government’s commitment to progressing *Meeting Challenges, Making Choices* — a strategy to improve the quality of life in Indigenous communities — continued with reforms targeting eight priority areas, including alcohol and substance abuse, and crime and justice. In 2002-03 a strong emphasis on community safety programs saw the rollout of community safety initiatives. *The Strategic Framework for Community Crime Prevention* funded regional crime prevention resource officers in eight regions throughout Queensland, who assist communities to develop Building Safer Community Action Teams. These teams provide a co-ordinated response to address crime problems at the local level. The Community Safety Project targeted Neighbourhood Watch communities to incorporate a broader focus on community safety, particularly in the home. There will be a further rollout of community safety initiatives across Government to build on initiatives already developed and implemented.

In addition to these activities, a range of legislative reforms have been enacted in Queensland. These restrict access to concealable weapons; provide increased protection against domestic and family violence to family members, older people, people with disabilities and people in dating relationships; and provide the means to continue the imprisonment of dangerous sex offenders who continue to pose a threat to the community.

The WA Government’s strategic direction statement *Making Our Community Safer* outlines the Government’s policy commitments to crime prevention. The focus is on the development of a whole-of-Government crime prevention strategy, which requires closer partnerships among agencies, local governments and communities. A key element of the strategy is the establishment of an Office of Crime Prevention that is directly responsible to the Premier.

The SA Government maintains a Crime Prevention Unit (CPU) in the Attorney General’s Department to work with other agencies and sectors to prevent crime. Aside from its work with the Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Ministerial Forum, the CPU undertakes community based crime prevention projects and programs within SA. The SA Police *Future Directions Strategy 2003–2006* Policing Model features a crime reduction strategy. SA Police (SAPOL) place great

importance on crime reduction in all SA communities, working with local communities to identify particular needs and co-ordinate State-wide crime reduction/prevention and community-based policing programs. Crime management is an integral part of SAPOL's Crime Reduction Strategy, using problem solving techniques such as enhanced intelligence systems and the targeting of persistent offenders to reduce crime and the fear of crime.

The Tasmanian Government has identified community safety as a key priority within the *Tasmania Together* goal of 'having a community where people feel safe and are safe in all aspects of their lives'. The Police Department has a major role as co-ordinator of a range of cross-agency projects focusing on poverty, and of early intervention strategies for young people and families at risk. Projects that the police support include: protocols for co-operation and information sharing across Government; involvement with local community partnerships comprising local government, government agencies and community organisations; a new pro-interventionist legislative framework for dealing with family violence; a therapeutic wilderness course with integrated ongoing support for 'at risk' young people; and U-Turn, which is a diversionary program targeting young motor vehicle thieves.

In the ACT, a four year Criminal Justice Strategic Plan is being implemented by co-operative cross-agency action towards four core aims: (1) preventing and reducing crime and its impacts; (2) bringing offenders to justice; (3) administering justice fairly; and (4) administering sentence outcomes efficiently and effectively.

In February 2000, the NT Government established the Office of Crime Prevention in the newly formed Department of Justice. The office develops and co-ordinates the implementation of whole-of-Government crime prevention strategies with wide community involvement, administers a community grants scheme, evaluates the success or failure of crime prevention strategies, provides policy advice about crime reduction initiatives and independently compiles, analyses and publishes crime and justice statistics.

Alternative sentencing mechanisms

While there has been a sustained growth in prisoner populations over recent years, jurisdictions have also considered and, in some cases, implemented various alternative sentencing mechanisms. This action stems from both the rise in prisoner populations and the development of alternative methods to ensure offender integration back into the community and to limit the prospect of re-offending. Alternative sentencing options (such as intensive supervision orders, home detention and electronic surveillance) are likely to continue to be considered as

more sophisticated technology becomes available. The following are some of the alternative sentencing mechanisms being implemented or considered by jurisdictions.

New South Wales has developed a model to conduct a ‘trial of circle sentencing’, to improve the effectiveness of sentencing for Indigenous people and their communities. The initiation of a series of community forums helped to improve recognition of Indigenous customary law. NSW and the ACT are also the only jurisdictions that operate periodic detention programs (under which an order of confinement requires that a person be held in a prison or periodic detention facility for two consecutive days within a one week period).

The WA Government is committed to the notion that reducing re-offending is more effectively carried out in the community, reserving imprisonment for those from whom the community requires most protection. To support this approach, the Government is developing legislative reforms, including proscribing on sentences of six months or less, providing a full range of sentencing options for traffic offences, and providing courts with the capacity to impose conditions on suspended imprisonment.

South Australia’s Police Drug Diversion Initiative, implemented in 2001, diverts some offenders away from the justice system into the health environment, in conjunction with the Pilot Drug Court, where illicit drug users gain access to education and treatment/rehabilitation programs before sentencing. SAPOL also administers diversionary juvenile justice programs that contain an educative component aimed at reducing offending.

A major review of sentencing in Victoria was completed during 2001-02, which will lead to refinement of the sentencing options available in that jurisdiction.

Framework of the justice system

The criminal justice system is broad and complex, and has many interrelated objectives. An overarching aim is to ensure community access to a fair system of justice that protects the rights of individuals and is responsive to community needs (box C.1).

Box C.1 Objectives of the criminal justice system

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to provide protection for the rights and freedoms of all people through:

- the operation of police services that enhance community safety by preventing, detecting and investigating crime
- the administration of criminal justice that determines guilt and applies appropriate, consistent and fair sanctions to offenders
- the provision of a safe, secure and humane adult correctional system that incorporates the elements of safe custody, rehabilitation and restorative justice to the community.

These objectives are pursued in a manner that is accessible, equitable, timely and efficient.

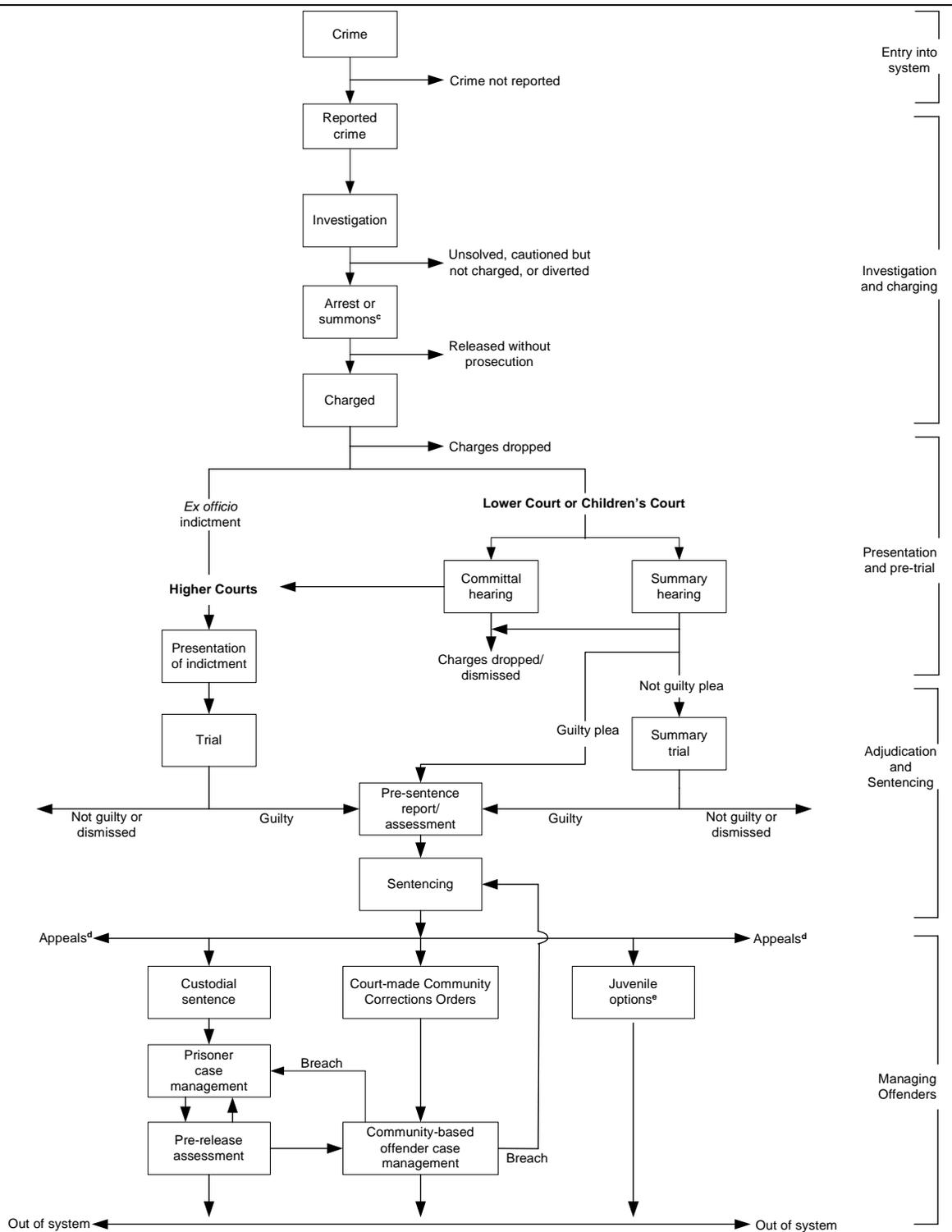
A model of the criminal justice system

The performance of the criminal justice system is measured in this Report against the objectives of effectiveness (how well agencies meet the outcomes of access and timeliness), equity (how well agencies treat special needs groups) and efficiency (how well inputs are used to deliver a range of outputs). Within the criminal justice system, the areas of policing, courts and corrective services interact with each other, as illustrated by:

- the police service's direct influence on the judicial system through policing strategies such as police cautions and other diversionary strategies
- the judicial system's direct influence on the correctional system through sentencing practices
- the correctional system's direct influence on the police service through offences committed inside prison, and its input to the judicial system through advisory services provided to courts.

Figure C.1 illustrates the possible stages involved in the processing of cases as they move through the criminal justice system, showing some of the links among police, courts and corrective services. This depiction is broadly indicative and for purposes of brevity and clarity does not seek to capture all the complexities of the criminal justice system or variations across jurisdictions.

Figure C.1 Flows through the criminal justice system^{a, b}



^a Does not account for all variations across jurisdictions. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not seek to include all the complexities of the justice system. ^c Includes voluntary agreement to attend court in some jurisdictions. ^d Appeals are referred to the higher courts. Lower court sentencing is upheld for unsuccessful appeals. ^e Juvenile justice is covered in the Community services preface.

Source: Adapted from Criminal Justice Commission (1991).

Key indicators of the criminal justice system

The following discussion links into the stated policy objectives of the criminal justice system (box C.1), and follows the process by which the criminal justice system operates (figure C.1). The discussion draws on a number of performance indicators used in this Report. It also identifies other areas that are not covered in this analysis, but that may also be relevant in providing a more complete picture of the operations of, and service delivery options available to, police, courts and corrective services agencies.

Crime prevention and detection

Effectiveness

The Report includes measures of community perceptions of safety, and rates of reported crime and victimisation. Measures of public perceptions of safety indicate the success of the system in ensuring the public feels safe both personally and in regard to their property. Public perceptions of safety are reported in detail in chapter 5 and include measures of perceived safety in the home, in public places and on public transport.

The recorded rate of crime is an indicator of the success of crime prevention and law enforcement. Given that a number of factors can influence recorded rates of crime, including the general willingness of the public to report crimes to police, additional information is also provided. A survey of the community's experience with crime, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Crime and Safety Survey, helps to clarify the relationship between reported and unreported crimes. Recorded rates of crime and information from crime victimisation surveys are reported in chapter 5.

Efficiency

The cost per person of the service delivery area 'community safety and support' is used for measuring the efficiency of agencies in delivering these services. These data are contained in chapter 5.

Crime investigation

Effectiveness

Information on the outcomes of criminal investigations provides a measure of the success of the police in responding to criminal incidents. Chapter 5 reports on outcomes of investigations. The data include the total number of investigations for a range of crimes, the investigations finalised as a proportion of total investigations, and the investigations that resulted in proceedings against the offending person as a proportion of investigations that were finalised. Chapter 5 also identifies the proportion of investigations that resulted in the offending person being cautioned or diverted from the criminal justice system, as well as the proportion of investigations that were not resolved.

Efficiency

The efficiency measure for crime investigation is the cost per person of delivering the service to the community. These data are contained in chapter 5.

Presentation and pre-trial

Effectiveness

Measures relating to the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea indicate the effectiveness of work undertaken by police and prosecuting services. Chapter 5 provides data for police in this area. Data on the timeliness of hearings provide important information on the ability of the justice system to meet community demands for accused persons to be dealt with in a timely manner, and also on the courts' ability to manage their caseload effectively. The timeliness with which criminal committal matters were finalised is reported in chapter 6.

Efficiency

The cost per person of the service delivery area 'services to the judicial process' is used to measure the efficiency of delivering police prosecution services. It is reported in chapter 5. The cost per case in lower criminal courts is used as a measure of the efficiency of case management by court administrators. It is reported in chapter 6.

Adjudication and sentencing

Effectiveness

Data on the timeliness of hearings provide further important information on the ability of the justice system to meet community demands for accused persons to be dealt with in a timely manner, and on the courts' ability to manage their caseload effectively. Measures relating to the proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty finding are contained in chapter 5. Case completion times are reported in chapter 6.

Custodial corrections

Effectiveness

Key effectiveness measures of custodial care — prisoner assault, death and escape rates — are reported in chapter 7. These measures are supported by descriptive indicators, such as imprisonment rates (disaggregated by gender and Indigenous status).

Efficiency

Recurrent and capital costs per prisoner per day are key indicators of efficiency, reported in chapter 7. These include costs associated with offender programs, reparation, prisoner custody and transport.

Community corrections

Effectiveness

In community corrections, a key effectiveness measure is the proportion of orders successfully completed. This measure is supported by descriptive indicators, such as offender rates (disaggregated by gender and Indigenous status). Chapter 7 contains these data.

Efficiency

The cost per offender per day is used to measure the efficiency of providing community corrections. It is included in chapter 7.

Offender programs and reparation

Effectiveness

Information on the number of prisoners and offenders undertaking approved education, training and personal development courses provides a measure of the effectiveness of corrective services in providing programs that increase the chances of successful re-integration into the community. The programs offered are reported in chapter 7.

Reparation may include prisoners undertaking work in the community on environmental and other work projects. Offenders serving community corrections orders provide reparation by undertaking unpaid community work. The level and distribution of this reparation is detailed in chapter 7.

Not covered in this Report, but under development, is the delivery of structured, targeted, offence focused programs to prisoners and offenders such as sex offence treatment programs and violent offence treatment programs.

Efficiency

The costs associated with offender programs and reparation are not separately identified. These data are incorporated into the cost per prisoner/offender indicator (chapter 7).

Overall performance

Effectiveness

Recidivism — the extent to which persons convicted by the criminal justice system re-offend — is a partial measure of the performance of the system in improving public safety by reducing the incidence of crime. An indicator of recidivism presented in this Report measures the return to corrective services of persons released from custody or community correction orders. This measure:

- does not include arrests
- does not include convictions for re-offending that lead to outcomes that are not administered by corrective services (for example, fines)
- does not include a corrections sanction for a repeat offender who has previously been sentenced to only non-corrections sanctions (such as fines)

- is not weighted in any way to account for the nature of the re-offence (for example, a return to prison for a traffic offence is counted in the same manner as a return for a more serious offence such as armed robbery).

Two indicators of recidivism are reported. The first is the percentage of prisoners returning to prison within two years of release and the second is the percentage of prisoners returning to corrective services (either prisons or community corrections). Both indicators are based on the outcomes for prisoners released from custody during the two years before the year in which the indicator is reported. Data for this Report thus relate to prisoners released during 2000-01.

Recidivism among offenders under community correction orders is also assessed by two indicators: the percentage of offenders returning to community corrections and the percentage returning to corrective services (either prisons or community corrections). Return to corrective services is the preferred indicator in both cases, however, not all jurisdictions can report this measure.

In 2002-03, NSW reported the highest rate of return to prison by prisoners (45.4 per cent) and SA reported the lowest (25.5 per cent). WA reported the highest rate of prisoner return to corrections as a whole (51.4 per cent) and the NT reported the lowest (39.4 per cent). The ACT did not report on either indicator in 2002-03 (table C.3).

Western Australia reported the highest rate of return to community corrections by offenders following completion of community orders in 2002-03 (32.7 per cent) and Queensland reported the lowest (10.6 per cent). WA also reported the highest rate of return by offenders to corrections as a whole (39.6 per cent) and Queensland reported the lowest (16.4 per cent). NSW and the ACT did not report on either indicator in 2002-03 (table C.3).

Table C.3 Prisoners and offenders released or completing order in 2000-01 who returned with a correctional sanction within two years (per cent)

	<i>NSW^a</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 returning									
– to prison	45.4	31.3	32.0	42.1	25.5	35.4	na	33.1	37.2
– to corrective services	51.2	39.6	49.3	51.4	45.7	45.3	na	39.4	47.0
Offenders returning									
– to community corrections	na	21.1	10.6	32.7	16.9	15.7	na	16.4	19.9
– to corrective services	na	25.5	16.4	39.6	24.0	24.2	na	31.9	25.8

^a NSW rates are affected by the inclusion of breaches of drug court orders. This sentencing option has a significantly higher recidivism rate than that for other orders. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Efficiency

The efficiency of the criminal justice system is reflected in the level of resources used to deliver justice services. Unit cost indicators for individual justice services are presented in the relevant chapters, but some outcomes result from interactions among the individual services. One indicator of efficiency is annual government recurrent expenditure per person on the criminal justice system (table C.4). However, comparisons of unit costs need to account for conflicting objectives and tradeoffs between cost, quality and timeliness, so need to be viewed in the context of the suite of effectiveness indicators in each chapter.

Over the period 1999-2000 to 2002-03, the highest annual rate of growth in real expenditure per person on criminal justice was experienced in the ACT (3.6 per cent). Real expenditure fell slightly over this period in Victoria (a fall of 0.2 per cent) (table C.4). Given improvements in counting rules and collection scope for each service area over this period, the annual growth rate of expenditure needs to be viewed with caution.

Table C.4 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the criminal justice system (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Real annual growth rate
	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
NSW	330	337	333	359	2.9
Victoria	293	268	282	291	-0.2
Queensland	308	303	324	333	2.7
WA	403	392	399	406	0.3
SA	311	311	322	342	3.3
Tasmania	284	282	303	303	2.6
ACT	318	343	327	358	3.6
NT	798	770	811	820	0.9
Australia	326	320	328	344	1.9

^a Improvements in counting rules and collection scope for each service area over this period mean that the annual growth rate of expenditure needs to be viewed with caution. ^b Excludes payroll tax. ^c Population estimates at 31 December. ^d Excludes costs of civil court administration and probate hearings.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables A2, 5A.11, 6A.12, 6A.13, 7A.7 and 7A.10.

Future directions in performance reporting

Each chapter (police, courts and corrective services) contains its own service specific section on future directions. The aim of this section is to provide an insight into directions in performance reporting for the whole justice sector.

Juvenile justice

The Community services preface contains information on juvenile justice. It contains descriptive data on the number and detention rates of juveniles (including Indigenous juveniles) in correctional facilities. In future years, it is anticipated that the Report will expand to include performance reporting on juvenile justice.

Crime and justice statistical framework

In July 2001, the ABS released the National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework (NCJSF). The development of the framework arose from the need to develop comprehensive and integrated national criminal justice data. The NCJSF discusses the connections between the main sectors of the criminal justice system and identifies some key counting units (such as ‘person’ and ‘criminal incident’) and data variables that are needed to characterise its main aspects.

The NCJSF has strategic objectives that include integrating criminal justice data across the different interconnecting sectors of the criminal justice system and the States and Territories. It achieves this objective by promoting the comparability of data, both within and across jurisdictions, and by using common definitions and standards across services areas and jurisdictions. A common interpretation of language is created that facilitates a shared understanding of the criminal justice system and the populations that flow through it.

The NCJSF’s promotion of a common unit of measurement ensures consistent reporting across jurisdictions and criminal justice agencies, and allows for an examination of the flow of aggregate populations through the criminal justice system. The ABS reports both person data (for example, demographic information on defendants and prisoners) and non-person data (for example, the number of cases handled by the courts), and is working to expand its police statistics collection to include information on those alleged to have committed a crime.

National Information Development Plan

The ABS is also committed to facilitating the development of National Information Development Plans (NIDPs) for a range of sectors including crime and justice. Such plans are already in place for the health and community services sectors. An NIDP aims to articulate a sector’s demand for statistical information and the current supply of information and, by deduction, identify the information gaps. It articulates the relative priority of information needs and how they are to be met.

An NIDP is a strategic document that needs to be developed in conjunction with the key stakeholders in a field and thus requires substantial consultation. Throughout 2003, the ABS held bilateral meetings with chief executive officers from crime and justice agencies — along with their senior staff, policy advisers and administrators — to discuss the strategic information needs of each agency. Broader workshops with other agency staff, as well as with researchers, academics and other stakeholders in the field, were also conducted in each State and Territory. The NIDP will be published in late 2004.

Indigenous issues

The available information on the interaction of Indigenous people with specific parts of the criminal justice system is of varying quality. The most important reason for the poor quality of Indigenous data is the reluctance of some justice agencies to ask explicitly for a person's Indigenous status. A number of agencies, however, have recently moved to rectify this situation.

New South Wales and WA continue to collect Indigenous status data based on the ABS standard Indigenous questions. The Queensland Government has been collecting statistics on the level of Indigenous representation in the criminal justice system (based on the ABS standard Indigenous questions) from July 2003, as has the NT. The standard Indigenous questions are the ABS's preferred method of identifying Indigenous clients. They endeavour to facilitate self-identification of Indigenous status. An ABS outposted officer is working with police in Tasmania to develop the capacity to collect this type of data early in 2004.

Western Australian courts, with the introduction of the 'ebrief' system now routinely collect Indigenous status data direct from the police service, resulting in Indigenous data being captured in approximately 80 per cent of all police initiated cases.

The data on the deaths of Indigenous people in police custody and custody related operations (for example, most sieges and most cases in which officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits) (see chapter 5), Indigenous representation in prisons and community corrections (see chapter 7), and Indigenous deaths in prison custody (see chapter 7) are of a high quality and are published in the Report.

Another source of Indigenous data is the Australian Institute of Criminology, which produces statistical and analytical reports on the involvement of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system, particularly in relation to deaths in police and corrective services custody.

Reference

Criminal Justice Commission 1991, *Crime and Justice in Queensland*, Brisbane.

5 Police services

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government and the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police under the *Arrangement between the Minister for Justice and Customs of the Commonwealth and the Australian Capital Territory for the provision of police services to the Australian Capital Territory*. The national policing function of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other national non police law enforcement bodies such as the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) are not included in the Report.

A profile of the police sector appears in section 5.1, followed by a brief discussion of recent policy developments in section 5.2. The general approach to performance measurement for police services is outlined in section 5.3. The overarching indicators of police performance are contained in section 5.4, and the specific performance measurement frameworks and data for each service delivery area are discussed in sections 5.5–5.9. Section 5.10 contains information on capital costs in police services and section 5.11 covers future directions in performance reporting. The chapter concludes with jurisdictions' comments (section 5.12), information on sample data (section 5.13) and definitions (section 5.14).

Changes for the 2004 Report

For the 2004 Report payroll tax has been omitted from all expenditure data; therefore, data are not comparable with previous reports. For comparative purposes, however, historical data contained in the 2004 Report have been revised to reflect this change.

Terminology

It should be noted that the use of the term 'offender' in this chapter refers to a person committing an offence and is not the same as the definition used in the corrective services chapter (chapter 7), where the term 'offender' refers to a person who is undertaking a community corrections sentence.

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for chapter 5 are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report. The files are provided in Microsoft Excel 97 format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach5A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach5A.pdf.

Supporting tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 5A.3 is table 3 in the electronic files). These files can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

5.1 Profile of police services

Service overview

The police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of a safe and secure environment for the community, the investigation of offences, the provision of services to the judicial process, and the provision of road safety and traffic management. Police are involved in a diverse range of activities aimed at reducing the incidence and effects of criminal activity. They also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, assisting emergency services, mediating family and neighbourhood disputes, delivering messages regarding death or serious illness, and advising on general policing and crime issues (CJC 1996).

Roles and responsibilities

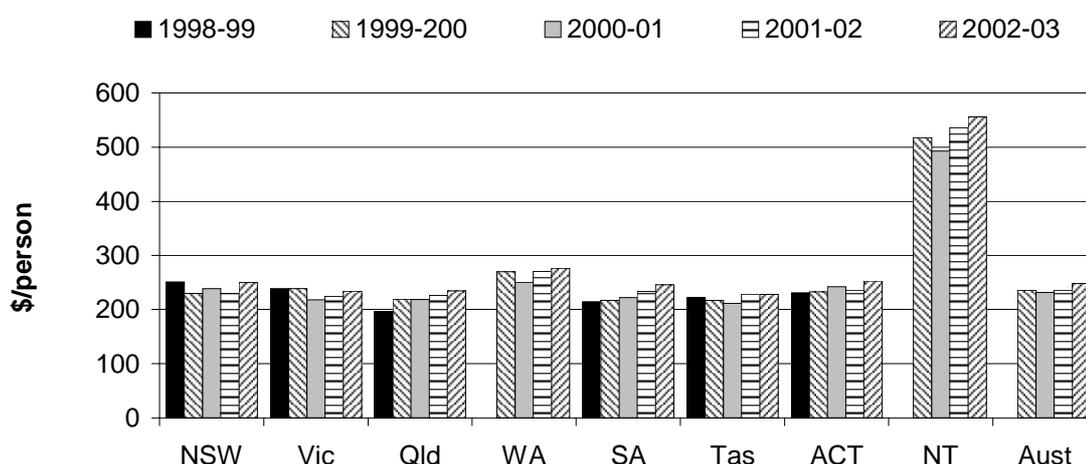
Policing services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory government agencies. The Australian Federal Police (AFP) provides a community policing service in the ACT through a strategic partnership with the ACT Government, underpinned by a detailed purchaser/provider agreement. The Australian Government is responsible for the AFP.

While each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, there is significant cooperation across jurisdictions under the auspices of the Australasian Police Ministers' Council. There are also bilateral arrangements and common national police services, such as the National Institute of Forensic Sciences and the Australasian Centre for Policing Research (ACPR).

Expenditure

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory government budgets, with some limited specific purpose Australian Government grants. Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services across Australia was approximately \$4.9 billion (or \$248 per person) in 2002-03 (table 5A.11). All jurisdictions, with the exception of Tasmania, increased their expenditure over the past 12 months, with expenditure varying from \$556 per person in the NT to \$228 per person in Tasmania (figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Real recurrent expenditure per person (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}



^a Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, revenue from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences. ^b Excludes the user cost of capital. ^c As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation of staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data relating to staffing and expenditure from 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable to data prior to 2000-01. ^d Real expenditure based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics Gross Domestic Product (ABS GDP) price deflator 2002-03 = 100 (table A.26).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.11.

Variations in policies, socioeconomic factors and geographic/demographic characteristics have an impact on expenditure for police services in each jurisdiction. The scope of activities undertaken by police services also varies across jurisdictions. Tables 5A.1–5A.8 contain a breakdown of the expenditure and revenue from own sources (as well as staffing levels and asset values) of each jurisdiction's police service for 1998-99 to 2002-03.

Expenditure breakdown by key service delivery area

In this chapter, police outputs/programs are disaggregated into four Service Delivery Areas (SDAs). A fifth area ('other services') has been identified to account for expenditure by jurisdictions on unique functions that are not included in the SDAs. For this Report, all jurisdictions except Tasmania were able to provide expenditure by SDA.

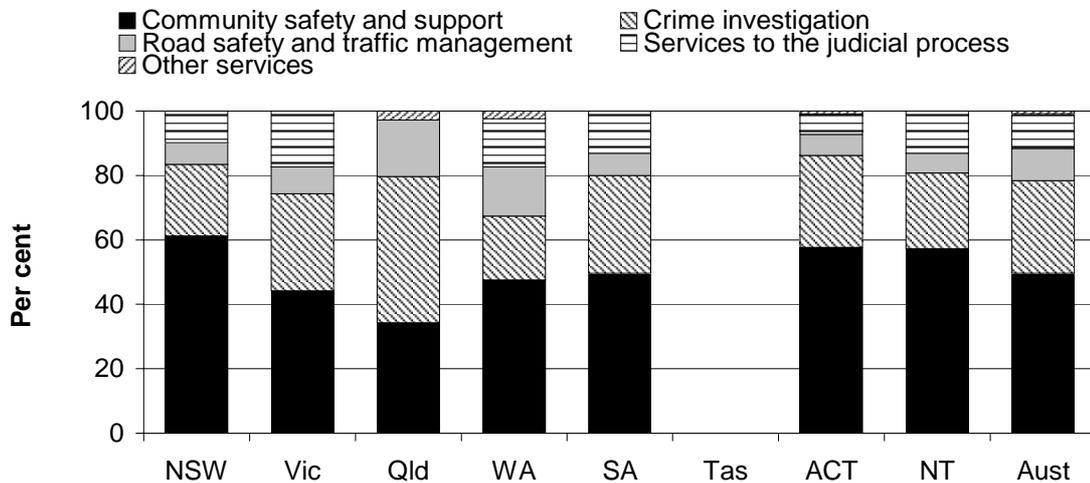
Care needs to be taken when comparing results across jurisdictions, because expenditure data on each SDA are not fully comparable. (Further information is included in section 5.3 and the outputs/programs undertaken within each SDA are listed in table 5A.10 by jurisdiction.) Differences in counting rules exist across jurisdictions, reflecting the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. As well, the activity survey data that provide the relative breakdown of expenditure rely on snapshot data for most jurisdictions, and may not accurately reflect the peaks and troughs in expenditure throughout the year. The reliability and representativeness of survey data will continue to improve as more surveys are conducted.

Community safety and support accounted for the largest component of expenditure on police services in 2002-03, accounting for 49.6 per cent of expenditure for those jurisdictions that provided data. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of expenditure on community safety and support was highest in NSW (61.3 per cent) and lowest in Queensland (34.3 per cent) (figure 5.2).

Expenditure on crime investigation accounted for the second largest component of expenditure in 2002-03, accounting for 28.8 per cent of expenditure nationally. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of total expenditure accounted for by crime investigation was highest in Queensland (45.4 per cent) and lowest in WA (19.9 per cent) (figure 5.2).

More detail on expenditure by SDA is provided in tables 5A.12–5A15.

Figure 5.2 **Recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services, by service delivery area, 2002-03^{a, b, c}**



^a Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. ^b Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these SDAs on a pro rata basis. ^c Expenditure data for Tasmania could not be disaggregated by SDA.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.15.

Size and scope of sector

Client groups

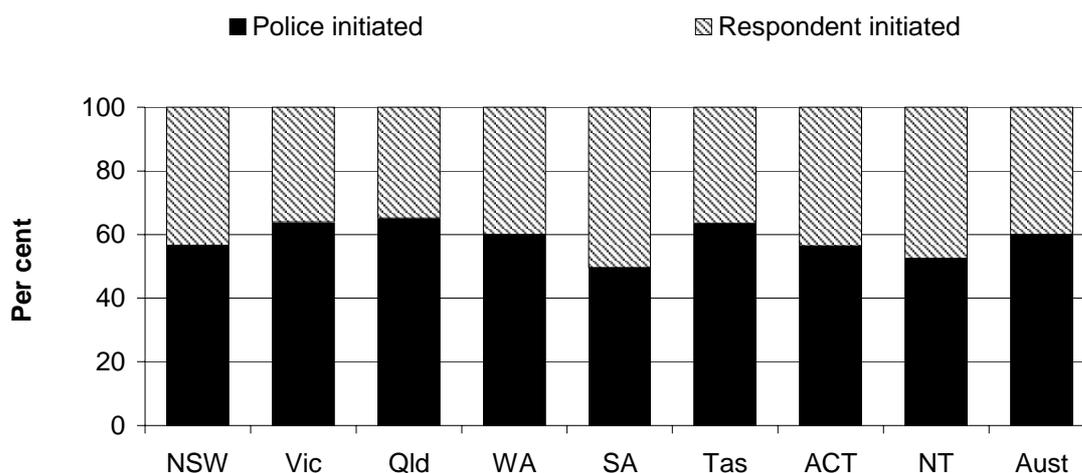
Broadly, the whole community is a ‘client’ of the police. All individuals are provided with protection, help and reassurance, and everyone is required to comply with the law. Some members of the community have more direct dealings with the police and can be considered a specific client group, for example:

- victims of crime
- those suspected of committing offences
- those reporting criminal incidents
- those involved in traffic related incidents
- third parties (such as witnesses to crime and people reporting accidents)
- those requiring police services for non crime related matters.

The ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (NSCSP) indicated that in 2002-03, 47.8 per cent of respondents nationally had had some

form of contact with police in the previous 12 months (table 5A.26). Police had initiated the most recent contact in 60.1 per cent of cases (ranging from 65.2 per cent in Queensland to 49.6 per cent in SA) and the respondent had initiated contact in 39.9 per cent of cases (ranging from 50.4 per cent in SA to 34.8 per cent in Queensland) (figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Most recent police contact by initiation, 2002-03^a

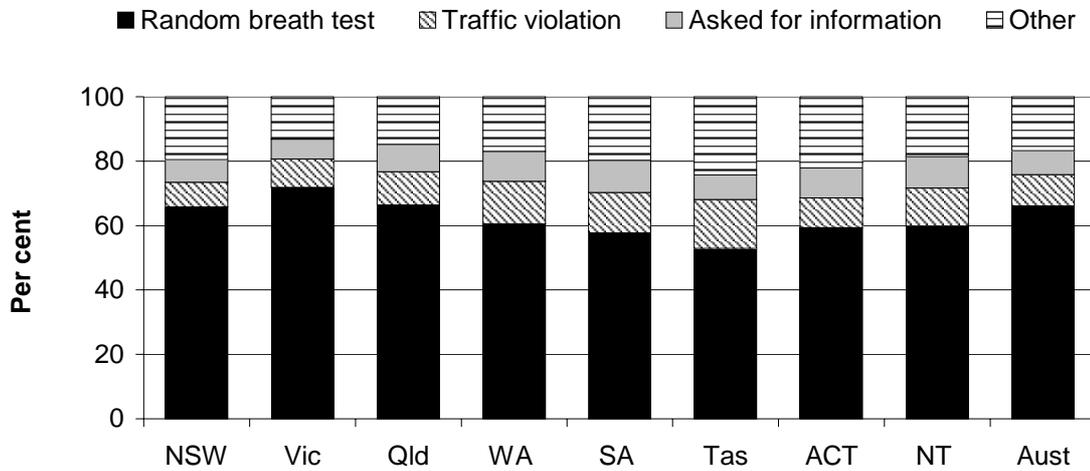


Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.26.

The main reasons for police initiated contact were to undertake random breath testing (66.1 per cent of contacts), pursue traffic violations (9.7 per cent) or ask for information (7.5 per cent) (figure 5.4).

Nationally, the respondent had initiated the most recent contact with police in 39.9 per cent of contacts (table 5A.26). Respondent initiated contacts were mainly to report a crime (40.5 per cent), to report a suspicion (13.1 per cent), get assistance (10.4 per cent) or report a traffic accident (9.0 per cent) (figure 5.5).

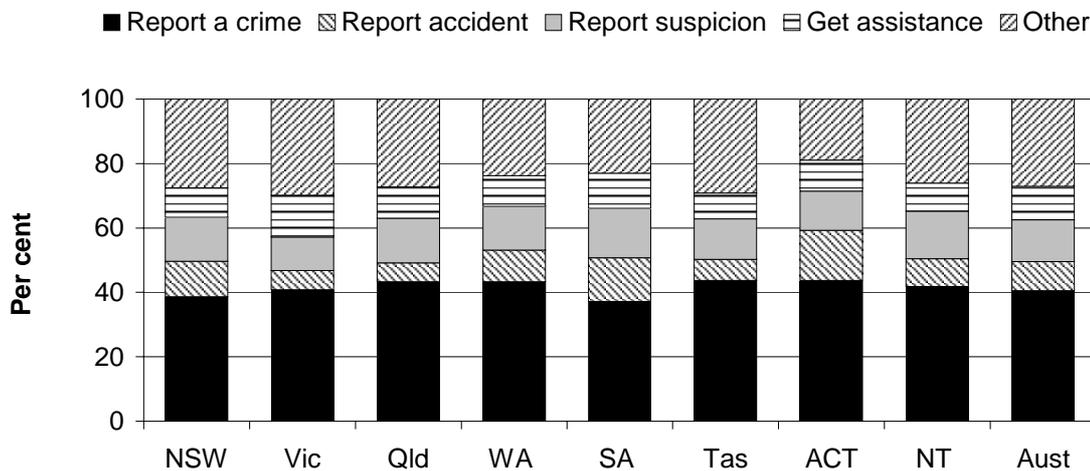
Figure 5.4 The most frequent reasons for police contacting respondent in most recent contact, 2002-03^a



^a 'Other' includes traffic accident, noise/disturbance, arrested, informal contact, no response (refused), and other (not specified).

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.29.

Figure 5.5 The most frequent reasons for respondent contacting police in most recent contact, 2002-03^a



^a 'Other' includes give other information, neighbourhood watch, lost/found property, no response (refused), and other (not specified).

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.28.

Recorded crime in Australia

Data on crimes against people and property understate the true level of crime in Australia because of the behaviour of victims and the limitations of the data itself. Data relate to recorded crimes but not all offences are reported to, or become known by, police. The victim's confidence in the judicial process, the nature of the offence and the relationship between the victim and perpetrator are among the key factors that influence the propensity to report an offence.

Obtaining an indication of the true level of crime in Australia also depends on the scope of offences across jurisdictions. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) compiles comparable data on recorded victims of crimes against people and property:

- Crimes against people include murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, kidnapping/abduction, robbery and blackmail/extortion.
- Crimes against property include unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft.

The ABS data focuses on offences that are common across jurisdictions. Certain offences for which it is more difficult to develop comparable data (for example, fraud offences) (box 5.1) are excluded. Section 5.5 contains further information on crime rates and victims of specific offences.

Box 5.1 **Victims of crime**

Recorded crime statistics

Since 1993, the ABS has produced a series of publications providing crime statistics on victims of crime for a selected group of offence types, recorded by State and Territory police services in Australia. Victims can be people, organisations, premises or motor vehicles, depending on the type of offence. Some victims of attempted offences are included that is, attempted assault is counted as part of assault. However, attempted motor vehicle thefts are excluded. The ABS publication *Recorded Crime — Victims 2002, Australia*, (ABS 2003a) is the latest in this series.

Comparing recorded crime statistics across jurisdictions

Recorded crime statistics are based on national standards and classifications, but care needs to be taken when directly comparing these statistics across States and Territories because:

- data are based on recorded crimes only
- reporting procedures, crime recording systems and legislation differ across States and Territories.

Comparing recorded crime statistics with jurisdiction specific data

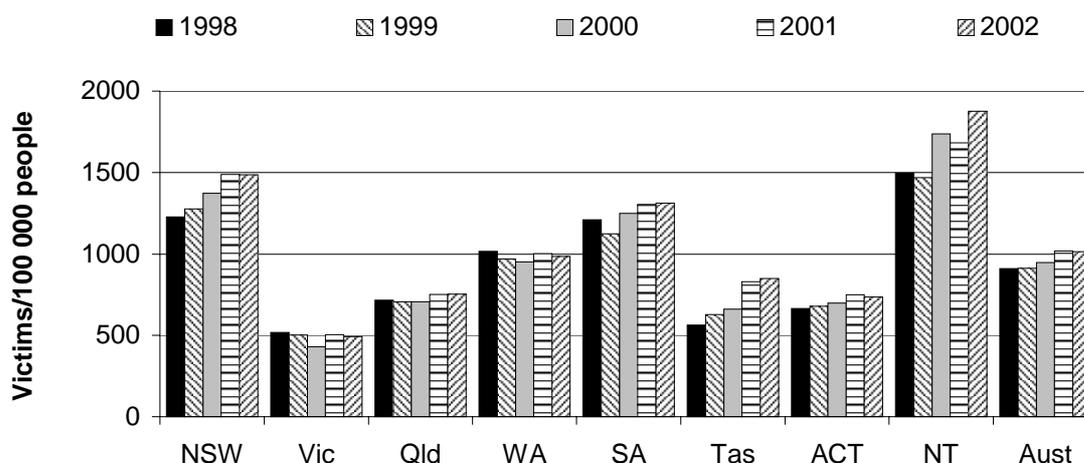
Care needs to be taken if attempting to compare ABS recorded crime statistics with data reported by some jurisdictions. The former are *victim based* (that is, based on the number of victims per selected offence category), whereas State and Territory data are commonly *offence or incident based* (that is, based on the total number of offences or incidents recorded). To illustrate the difference, multiple offences of the same national offence category committed against the same victim are included as only one count in the national crime statistics, but the information systems in each jurisdiction may separately count each offence committed against the same victim.

Crime and safety statistics

Another valuable measure of crime is the *ABS Crime and Safety, Australia*. The last published national survey was conducted in April 2002, and data from this survey were released in June 2003 (ABS 2003b). This survey provides information on the levels of both reported and unreported victimisation in the Australian community for selected offences.

There were 200 158 victims of crime against people recorded by police in Australia during 2002, up from 197 699 in 2001 (table 5A.16). Expressed as a proportion, there were 1016 victims of crime against the person per 100 000 people. The number of crimes per 100 000 people in 2002 varied across jurisdictions, from 1877 in the NT to 493 in Victoria. When compared with the previous 12 months, the number of victims per 100 000 people increased in Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT, and declined in NSW, Victoria, WA and the ACT (figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 **Victims of recorded crimes against people^{a, b, c, d}**

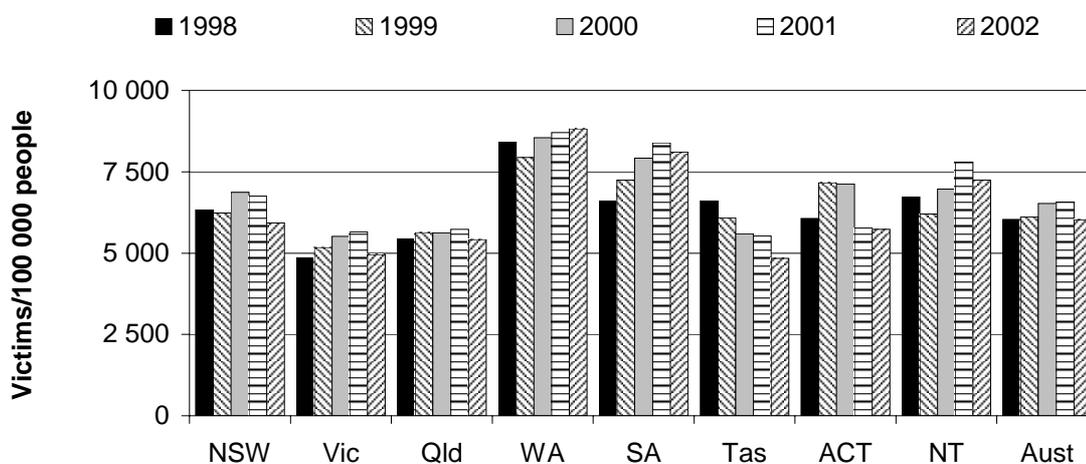


^a Excludes offences against Australian Government laws processed under Australian Government jurisdiction; conspiracy offences; aiding, abetting and accessory offences; and other offence types, such as drug and prostitution offences. ^b Includes murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; assault; sexual assault; kidnapping/abduction; armed robbery; unarmed robbery; and blackmail/extortion. Data are based on crimes reported to police. Includes a small proportion of non person victims (such as organisations) of armed/unarmed robbery and blackmail/extortion. ^c For person offences, the victim may be the victim of multiple person offences within a single criminal incident (for example, a person could be the victim of both assault and robbery which would result in the victim being counted more than once). Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times. ^d The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.16

There were 1 187 223 victims of crimes against property (or 6025 per 100 000 people) in Australia in 2002, down from 1 275 785 in 2001 (table 5A.16). Across jurisdictions, the number per 100 000 people ranged from 8823 in WA to 4842 in Tasmania. When compared with the previous 12 months, The number of victims per 100 000 declined in all jurisdictions except WA (figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7 Victims of recorded crimes against property^{a, b, c, d}



^a Excludes offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction; conspiracy offences; aiding, abetting and accessory offences; and other offence types, such as drug and prostitution offences. ^b Includes unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. Data are based on crimes reported to police. Includes a small proportion of person victims of other theft. ^c For property offences, the victim counts may relate to multiple offences within a single criminal incident (for example, motor vehicle theft and other theft which would result in the multiple victim counts). Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times. ^d The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.16.

Staffing

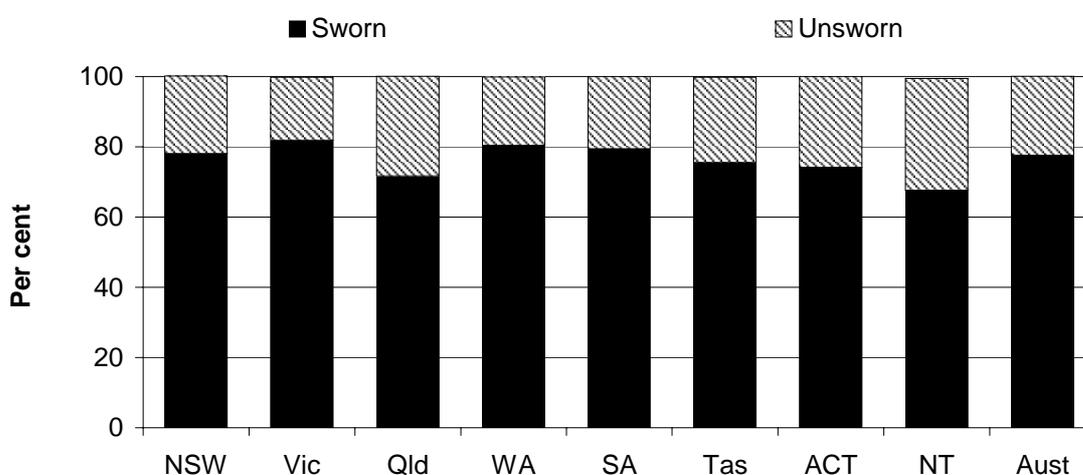
Most people directly involved in delivering police services are sworn police officers. These officers exercise police powers, including the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. A trend has developed in recent years to increase the participation of unsworn officers (or contracted external providers) in some activities. ‘Civilianisation’ of police services has three key objectives:

- to reduce costs
- to more effectively manage the increasing need for specialist skills
- to reduce the involvement of sworn staff in duties that do not require police powers (for example, administrative work, crime scene analysis and intelligence analysis).

Total police staffing in Australia was 56 081 (or 285 staff per 100 000 people) in 2002-03 (table 5A.17). Nationally, staffing comprised 221 sworn police officers and 64 unsworn employees per 100 000 people in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, total staffing ranged from 585 staff per 100 000 people in the NT to 248 staff per

100 000 people in the ACT. Between 1998-99 and 2002-03 overall staff levels increased in all jurisdictions except WA. Over the five year period, the national levels of sworn and unsworn police staff each rose by four staff members per 100 000 people (table 5A.17). Nationally in 2002-03, the proportion of total sworn staff was 77.6 per cent (ranging from 81.9 per cent in Victoria to 67.7 per cent in the NT) and the proportion of unsworn staff was 22.4 per cent (ranging from 17.9 per cent in Victoria to 32.3 per cent in the NT) (figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8 **Police staff by sworn/unsworn status, 2002-03^{a, b, c}**



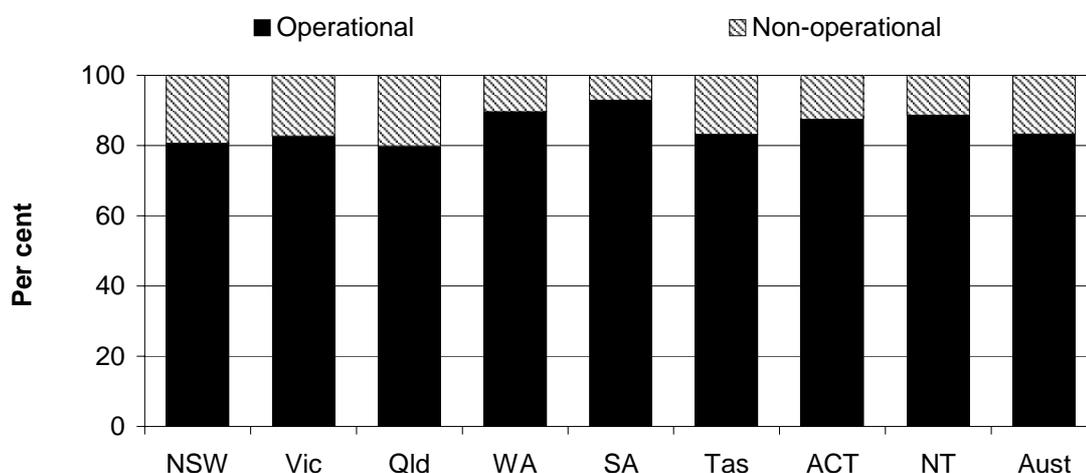
^a Comprises all full time equivalent (FTE) staff. ^b NSW data for 2002-03 are based on a headcount at 30 June 2002 and are not FTE data. ^c For the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.17.

A non-operational staff member is any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff, such as finance staff and personnel services staff. Approximately 83.3 per cent of staff were operational in Australia in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 92.9 per cent in SA to 80.0 per cent in Queensland (figure 5.9).

Care needs to be taken when interpreting these results within and across jurisdictions, because the data for earlier years may not be strictly comparable as a result of changes in definitions or methods used to compile the data.

Figure 5.9 Police staff by operational status, 2002-03^{a, b, c}



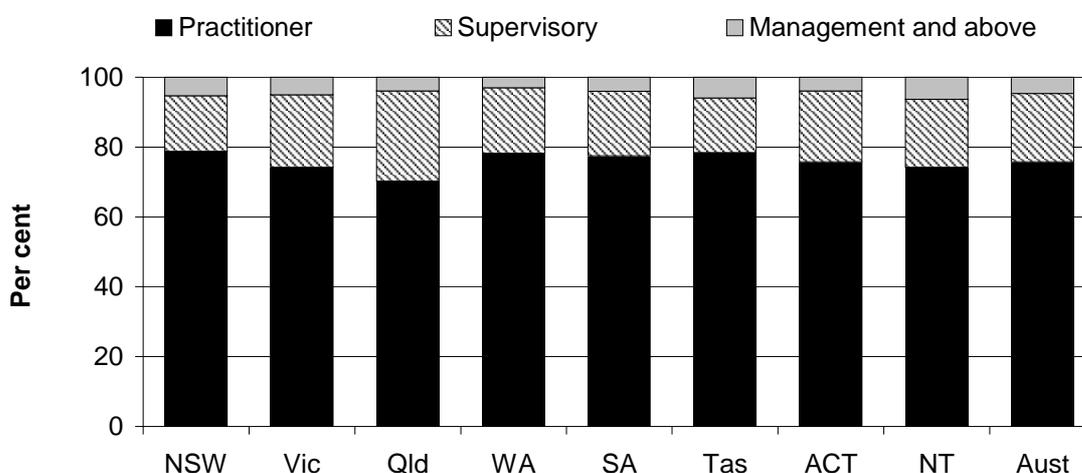
^a Comprises FTE staff. ^b NSW data for 2002-03 are based on a headcount at 30 June 2002 and are not FTE data. ^c For the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.18.

Police staff can also be categorised according to their classification level. Nationally, in 2002-03, the majority of police staff (75.8 per cent) were concentrated at the practitioner level (comprising sworn staff from constable to senior constable, and their unsworn equivalents). Across jurisdictions this proportion ranged from 78.8 per cent in NSW to 70.3 per cent in Queensland (table 5A.23).

Queensland had a higher proportion of supervisory level staff than anywhere else. The NT had the highest proportion of staff at management level or above (including executive or senior executive level staff). The lowest proportion of staff at management level or above was in WA (figure 5.10). Further details are contained in tables 5A.19–5A.23.

Figure 5.10 Police staff by classification, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Comprises FTE staff except for NSW, which uses a headcount at 30 June 2003. ^b The practitioner category comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable). ^c The supervisory category comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant). ^d The management and above category comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian senior executive service and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top senior executive service and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives). ^e For WA, the data exclude recruits in training. ^f In the NT, small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.23.

5.2 Policy developments in policing

One of the policy challenges currently facing policing organisations across Australia is the need to maintain core community policing services while responding to the increased threat of politically motivated violence. The heightened threat environment in Australia following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in New York and the Bali bombings on 12 October 2002 has required some shift in policing methods, with a renewed focus on traditional command and control techniques.

Policing agencies are increasingly playing a role in the prevention, detection and investigation of potential terrorist threats. Traditional measures of police effectiveness, such as response times and participation in community programs, are now being expanded to monitor operational readiness to deal with major terrorist incidents. This has required agencies to assess the policy issues inherent in ensuring the development and maintenance of specialist response capabilities and associated infrastructure to deal with and prevent critical incidents while maintaining the broad range of traditional response, investigation and prevention services.

This shift in the political environment in which policing agencies are operating has influenced service delivery in a number of key areas. One example has been the need for police to develop and streamline operational procedures for dealing with a broad range of chemical and biological hazards. Before 11 September 2001, police were rarely called on to deal with incidents of this nature, other than responses to traffic or industrial accidents involving legitimate chemical hazards. Threats posed by planned and targeted release of bio-agents were extremely limited. Since 11 September 2001, the community has become very alert to this issue, leading to a sudden and extended increase in the number of reported incidents of suspect packages being received in the mail and suspect agents being identified in workplaces and a range of public facilities.

The role of police in dealing with these incidents is vital in terms of ensuring both public safety and confidence in the ability of government to protect the community and its assets. Accordingly, police agencies from across Australia have worked cooperatively with emergency services personnel and health professionals to ensure that the response to such incidents is rapid, effective and efficient. Officers have been trained to analyse effectively the risks present at individual incidents, and to activate responses in accordance with the identified threat. This has helped to ensure that policing services can continue to deploy resources to other key service delivery areas. For a further discussion on counter terrorism, see chapter 2.

5.3 General approach to performance measurement for police services

Performance can be defined in terms of how well a service meets its objectives, given its operating environment. Performance indicators need to focus on outcomes and/or outputs aimed at meeting common, agreed objectives.

The Review identified four objectives (and associated SDAs) for the purposes of this Report (box 5.2). The individual outputs/programs that are linked to the SDAs are contained in table 5A.11. For some jurisdictions, one output/program may be relevant for more than one SDA, so those jurisdictions may choose to disaggregate that output/program according to the data relevant to each SDA.

Box 5.2 Objectives for police services

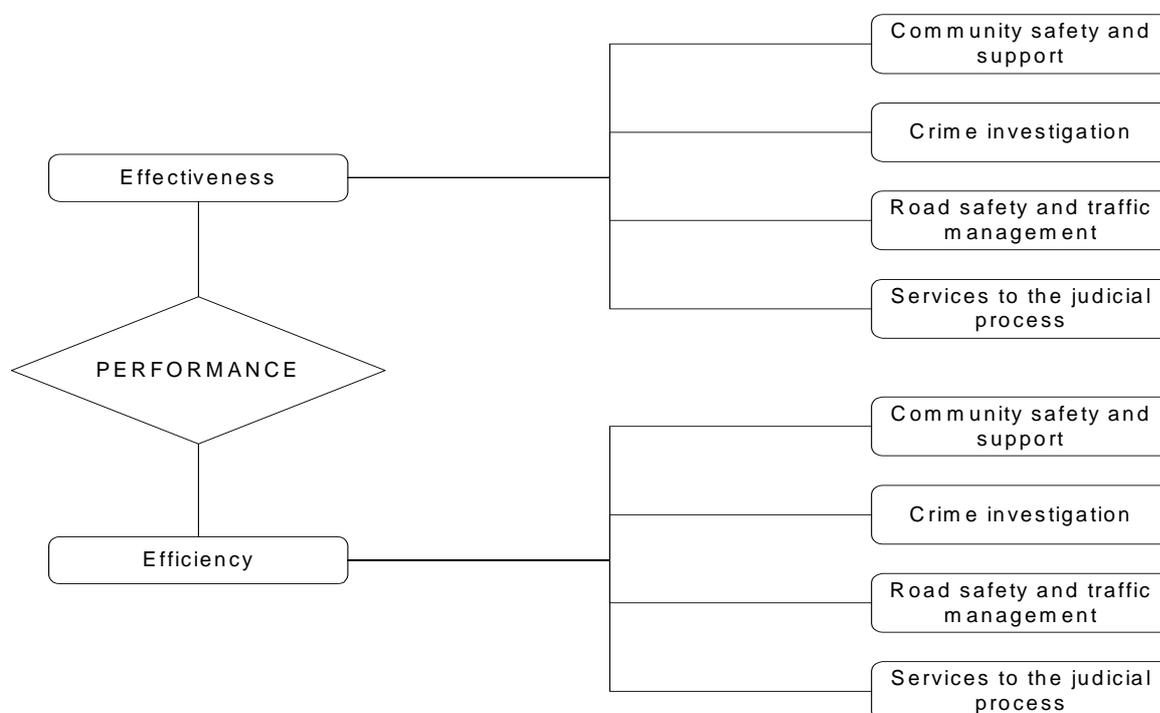
The key objectives for police services (and associated SDAs) are:

- to allow people to undertake their lawful pursuits confidently and safely (through activities associated with *community safety and support*)
- to bring to justice those people responsible for committing an offence (through activities associated with *crime investigation*)
- to promote safer behaviour on roads (through activities associated with *road safety and traffic management*)
- to support the judicial process to achieve efficient and effective court case management and judicial processing, while providing safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensuring fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders (through activities associated with *services to the judicial process*).

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

Figure 5.11 shows the general framework of performance indicators. A new framework will be implemented in the 2005 Report consistent with the new Review framework (see chapter 1).

Figure 5.11 General performance framework for the police services sector^a



^a The Review will implement the new outcome oriented performance indicator framework in the 2005 Report.

The reported results need to be considered in conjunction with the data on demographic and geographic differences (see appendix A) and with other available information on jurisdiction specific characteristics.

National Survey of Community Satisfaction with policing

The 2004 Report uses data from the NSCSP. For the 2003 Report, the NSCSP replaced the ABS Population Survey Monitor (PSM) as the primary source of nationally comparable data on public attitudes towards, and satisfaction with, police and police services. PSM data were published in reports up to and including the 2003 Report. As NSCSP time series data are now available, however, PSM data are no longer reported.

The NSCSP collects information on community perceptions of police in terms of services provided and personal experiences of contact with the police. It also elicits public perceptions of personal safety, and problems in the community and neighbourhood.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting any survey data. The statistical reliability of survey data is highly dependent on the key elements of the survey method, including the survey instrument, the collection method and the sample size and design. Attitudinal data in particular may be influenced in the short term by rare, but significantly adverse or highly publicised events (such as a mass murder or a police corruption incident). Point-in-time responses may thus vary from people's true underlying (or longer term) satisfaction with police and perceptions of safety and crime levels.

Direct comparison of 2001-02 and 2002-03 survey data needs to recognise that:

- the 2001-02 survey data are based on a sample with a minimum age of 18 years, whereas, the 2002-03 survey data are based on a sample with a minimum age of 15 years
- the 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

5.4 Indicators relevant to all service delivery areas

The four SDAs of the performance indicator framework identify the core areas of police work. Within this context, certain indicators of police performance are not specific to any one particular SDA, but are relevant for all. These indicators include satisfaction with police services, the integrity and professionalism with which police deliver their services, and access and equity considerations. This section provides

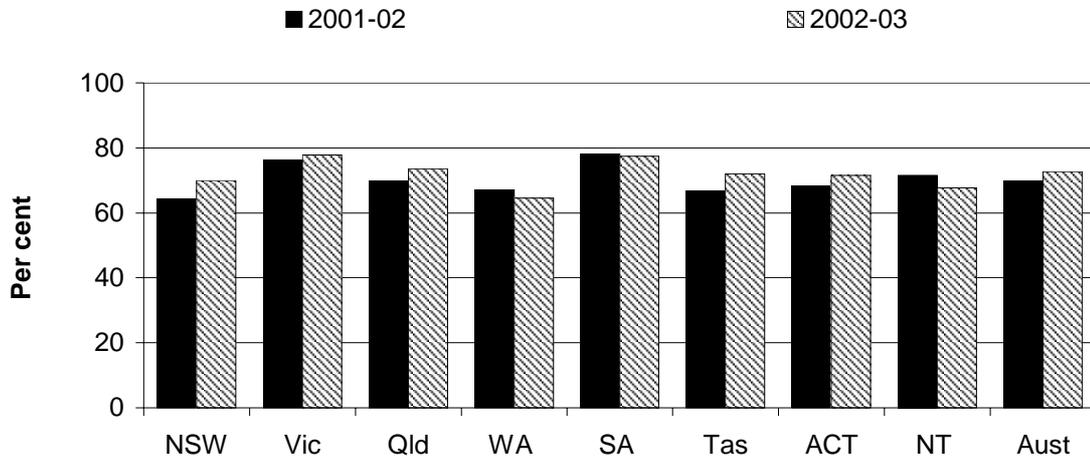
information from the NSCSP and the State and Territory governments on these overarching indicators of police performance.

Satisfaction with police services

Nationally, the majority (72.7 per cent) of people surveyed were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the services provided by police in 2002-03 (up from 69.9 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, this proportion varied from 77.8 per cent in Victoria to 64.5 per cent in WA (figure 5.12). Satisfaction levels increased in all jurisdictions over the past 12 months except in WA, SA and the NT, which experienced declining satisfaction.

The Likert Summation Index (LSI) — which provides a statistical measure of centrality for assessing the general (or 'average') community perceptions — is also used for comparative purposes. The method and limitations of the LSI are discussed in box 5.3. Across Australia, the LSI for the responses to the question 'how satisfied are you in general with the services provided by the police?' was 3.90 in 2002-03 (up from 3.80 in 2001-02) on a scale of 1.00 to 5.00 (table 5A.24). An LSI of 5.00 would indicate that all respondents were 'very satisfied', while an LSI of 1.00 would indicate that all respondents were 'very dissatisfied'. An LSI of 3.90 indicates that respondents were 'satisfied' on average. Across jurisdictions, the LSI in 2002-03 varied from 4.02 in Victoria to 3.73 in WA (figure 5.13).

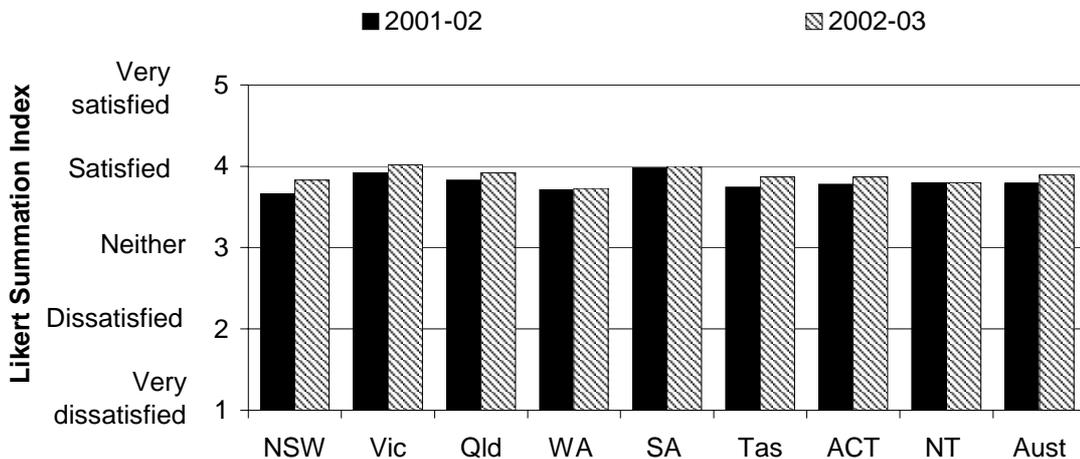
Figure 5.12 People who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.24.

Figure 5.13 General satisfaction with police services^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.24.

Box 5.3 Likert Summation Index

The LSI is a method for aggregating responses to obtain one measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents to Likert-type survey questions.

Example — General satisfaction with police services

On the following scale, how satisfied are you with services provided by the police?

Very satisfied = 5; Satisfied = 4; Neither = 3; Dissatisfied = 2; Very dissatisfied = 1

The responses are summarised below:

Category	Responses		
	Weight (A)	Actual (B)	Weighted (A×B)
Very Satisfied	5	950	4 750
Satisfied	4	2 500	10 000
Neither	3	1 250	3 750
Dissatisfied	2	400	800
Very Dissatisfied	1	250	250
Total		5 350	19 550

Each response category is allocated a weight between 1 and 5 (A). The actual responses (B) are multiplied by this weight to provide weighted responses (A×B). For example, five times 950 equals 4750. The sum of the weighted responses is divided by the sum of the actual responses:

$$L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i R_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n R_i} = \frac{(5 \times 950) + (4 \times 2500) + (3 \times 1250) + (2 \times 400) + (1 \times 250)}{950 + 2500 + 1250 + 400 + 250} = \frac{19\,550}{5\,350} = 3.65$$

where: L = Likert Summation Index
R_i = the responses for answer category i
w_i = the score for answer category i
n = the number of response categories

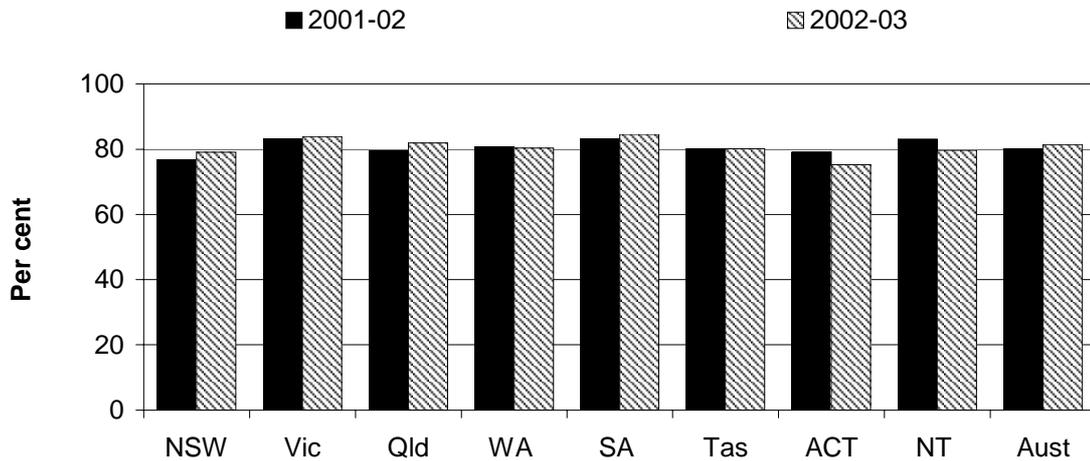
Care needs to be taken in interpreting the LSI because although it provides a useful tool for making inferences about aggregate population attitudes/perceptions, it is based on a number of simplifying assumptions. Likert scale questions such as that used in the above example provide ordinal data. The LSI method assumes that the underlying data are inherently 'interval' in nature. This assumption — which is not universally accepted in the literature — is closely linked to the design and implementation of the survey instrument.

Further, the LSI is a measure of centrality and does not explicitly highlight outliers — for example, those very dissatisfied with police services — who may be an important focus of police policy. For these reasons, the LSI should be interpreted in conjunction with related frequency data.

Nationally, of those respondents who had contact with police in 2002-03, 81.5 per cent were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received

during their most recent contact (up from 80.2 per cent in 2001-02). This proportion ranged from 84.6 per cent in SA to 75.3 per cent in the ACT (figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 **People who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police in their most recent contact^{a, b}**



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); table 5A.30.

The national LSI in 2002-03 for the responses to the question 'how satisfied were you with the service you received during your most recent contact with police?' was 4.16 on a scale of 1.00 to 5.00 (up from 4.08 in 2001-02) (table 5A.30). An LSI of 4.16 indicates that, on average, respondents were 'satisfied'. Across jurisdictions, the LSI varied from 4.27 in SA to 4.02 in the ACT (figure 5.15).

Nationally, the most common reasons in 2002-03 for satisfaction with their most recent police contact (table 5A.31) were that police:

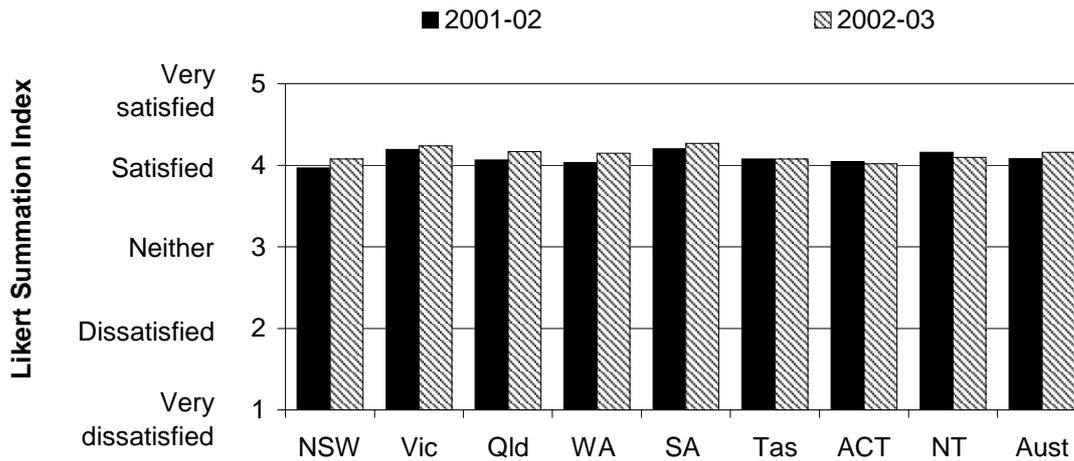
- 'were prompt', 'handled the matter well', 'took appropriate action' and 'were efficient' (32.7 per cent of people who had contact with police)
- 'were approachable/friendly', 'were helpful' and 'were courteous' (28.5 per cent of people who had contact with police)
- 'were professional/fair' (11.7 per cent of people who had contact with police).

Nationally, the most common reasons in 2002-03 for dissatisfaction with their most recent police contact (table 5A.31) were that police:

- 'took no action', 'did not keep the respondent informed', 'made a false accusation', 'communicated poorly' or 'showed no interest' (5.1 per cent of people who had contact with police)

- ‘left respondent waiting’, ‘were unfriendly/impolite’, or ‘were unhelpful’ (2.8 per cent of people who had contact with police)
- ‘were unprofessional/unfair’ (0.9 per cent of people who had contact with police).

Figure 5.15 **General satisfaction with police in most recent contact^{a, b}**



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

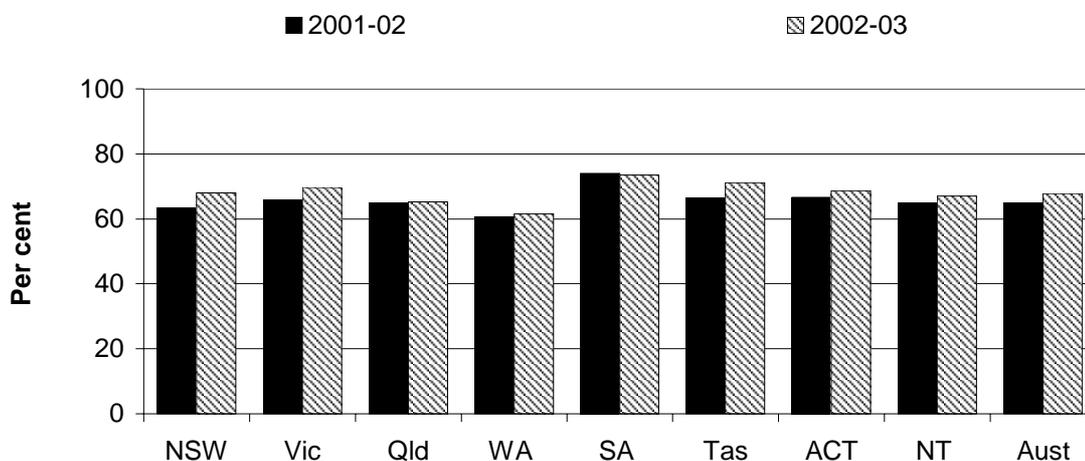
Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); table 5A.30.

Perceptions of police integrity

Nationally in 2002-03, 67.8 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ that police treat people ‘fairly and equally’ (up from 65.0 per cent in 2001-02). This proportion ranged from 73.6 per cent in SA to 61.5 per cent in WA. Compared with 2001-02, the proportion rose in all jurisdictions except SA, which recorded a slight decline (figure 5.16).

Nationally, 81.2 per cent of people ‘agreed’ or ‘strongly agreed’ in 2002-03 that police perform the job ‘professionally’ (up from 77.6 per cent in 2001-02). The proportion ranged from 87.4 per cent in SA to 74.9 per cent in WA. Compared with 2001-02, this proportion rose in all jurisdictions except WA and the NT, which recorded slight declines and SA, which showed no change (figure 5.17).

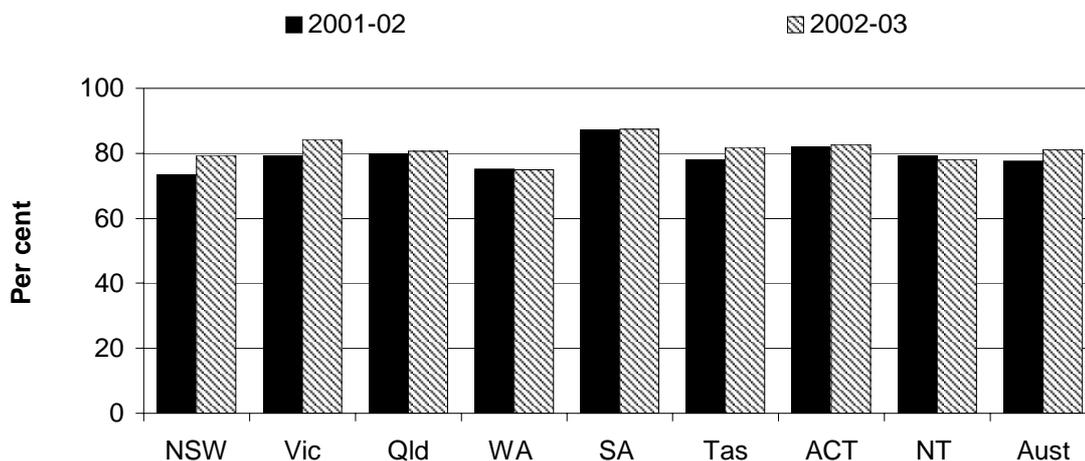
Figure 5.16 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.33.

Figure 5.17 People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job professionally^{a, b}



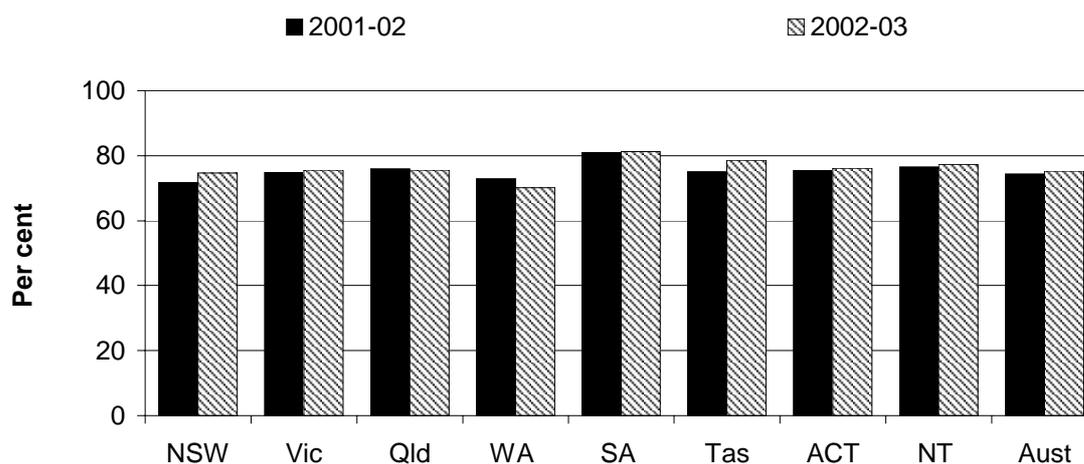
^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.32.

Police integrity is another important influence on police services' performance. This can be judged to some extent by the public perception of police honesty. Nationally, 75.3 per cent of people 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' in 2002-03 that most police are

'honest' (up from 74.4 in 2001-02). The proportion ranged from 81.3 per cent in SA to 70.2 per cent in WA. Compared with 2001-02, the proportion rose in all jurisdictions except Queensland and WA, which recorded declines (figure 5.18).

Figure 5.18 **People who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that most police are honest^{a, b}**



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.34.

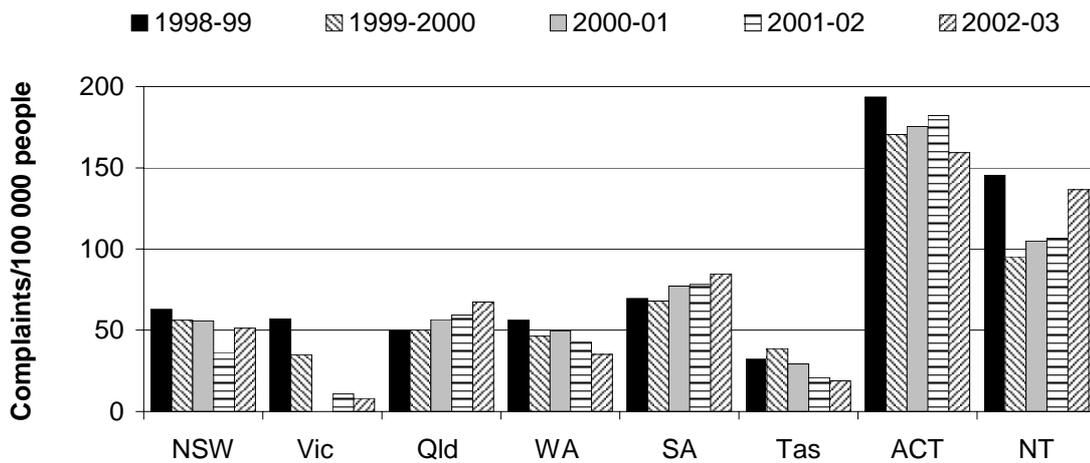
Complaints

Police services across Australia continue to encourage and foster a code of customer service that provides for openness and accountability. Complaints made against police increasingly reflect a range of issues relating to service delivery. Complaints of a more serious nature are also oversighted by the relevant external review bodies, such as the Ombudsman, the Director of Public Prosecutions or integrity boards in each jurisdiction.

Complaints data are not fully comparable across jurisdictions due to different counting rules. ACT and NT data, for example, include verbal complaints, which are not counted in other jurisdictions. Complaint data presented in figures 5.19 and 5.20 provide a picture of trends over time for each jurisdiction.

Although there were fluctuations across the years in some jurisdictions, the number of complaints against the police per 100 000 people was on a general downward trend in NSW, Victoria, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT over the period 1998-99 to 2002-03. Queensland and SA experienced a rise in complaints per 100 000 population over the five years (figure 5.19).

Figure 5.19 **Complaints per 100 000 people^{a, b, c, d}**

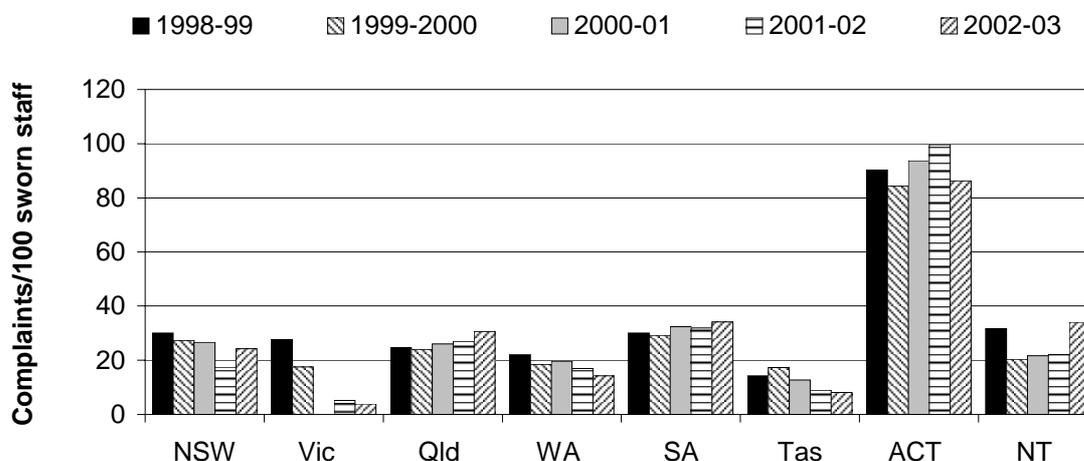


^a Data are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. ^b Data include verbal complaints in the NT and the ACT. ^c For the NT, a significant proportion of complaints in 1998-99 arose from the Jabiluka Uranium Mine protests in Kakadu National Park. ^d For NSW, a new complaints management system (ca@ts.i) was implemented in 2001-02; figures for 2001-02 include only matters entered into the former Complaints Information System (CIS) and are therefore incomplete.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.36.

Another way of interpreting the complaints data is to consider the number of complaints per 100 sworn police officers in each jurisdiction (figure 5.20). The general trends within jurisdictions over the period 1998-99 to 2002-03 are broadly similar to those discussed in complaints per 100 000 people.

Figure 5.20 Complaints per 100 sworn police staff^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data can be used only to view trends over time within jurisdictions. ^b Data include verbal complaints in the NT and the ACT. ^c For the NT, a significant proportion of complaints in 1998-99 arose from the Jabiluka Uranium Mine protests in Kakadu National Park. ^d For NSW, a new complaints management system (ca@ts.i) was implemented in 2001-02; figures for 2001-02 include only matters entered into the former CIS and are therefore incomplete.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.36.

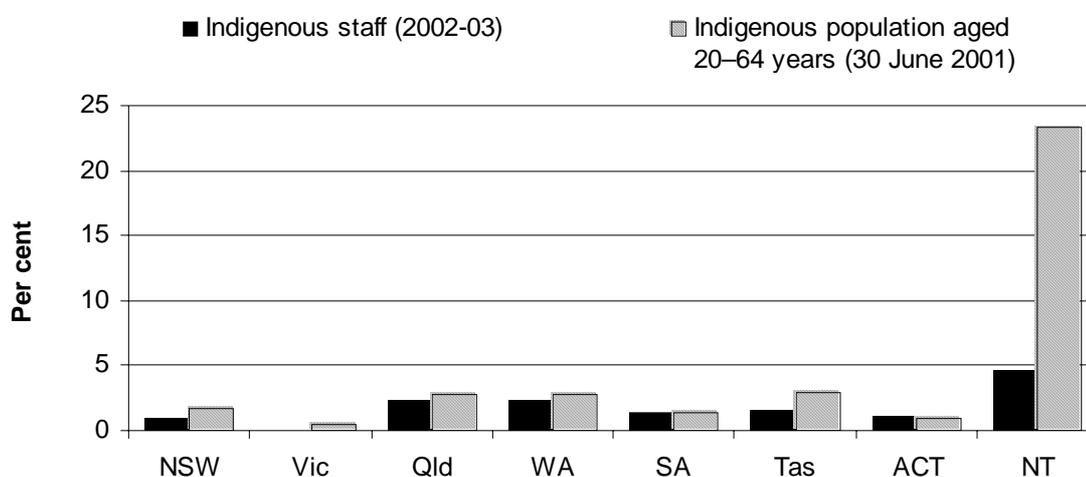
Access and equity — Indigenous staffing

This section focuses on the performance of mainstream services in relation to Indigenous Australians. The process of identifying Indigenous staff members and clients poses challenges, particularly when relying on self-identification. Where Indigenous people are required to identify themselves, then the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time. For the purposes of this chapter, an Indigenous person is one who self-identifies as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. All jurisdictions except Victoria could provide information on Indigenous staffing for 2002-03.

A proxy for assessing the level of Indigenous staff representation in police services is to measure Indigenous staff levels as a proportion of the estimated Indigenous working age population (that is, those old enough to be eligible for police employment). This is important, because a significantly larger proportion of the Indigenous population falls within the younger non working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. Readily available ABS population estimates for people aged 20–64 years in 30 June 2001 provide a close proxy for the estimated working population.

Of the jurisdictions that provided data in 2002-03, the NT had the highest proportion of Indigenous police staff (4.7 per cent), while NSW had the lowest proportion (0.9 per cent) (table 5A.37). In most jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous police staff was broadly in line with the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years. The exception was the NT, where the representation of Indigenous people in police staff (4.7 per cent) was significantly lower than their representation in the 20–64 year-old population (23.3 per cent) (figure 5.21).

Figure 5.21 **Proportion of Indigenous staff (sworn and unsworn) and Indigenous population aged 20–64 years^{a, b, c}**



^a Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. ^b Information on Indigenous status is only collected at time of recruitment. ^c Victoria is unable to separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff.

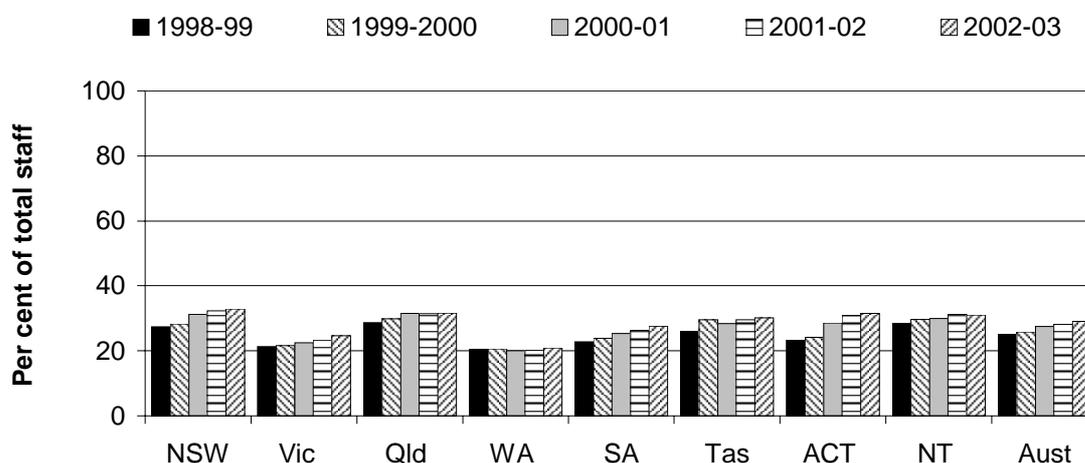
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished); table 5A.37.

Access and equity — staffing by gender

Another measure of access and equity is the level of (sworn and unsworn) police staff by gender. Nationally, 29.0 per cent of police staff were female in 2002-03. This proportion ranged from 32.9 per cent in NSW to 20.9 per cent in WA (figure 5.22). Nationally, the proportion of female police staff has increased by four percentage points from 1998-99 to 2002-03 (from 25.0 per cent to 29.0 per cent of staff). All jurisdictions increased their proportion of female police staff over this period. The greatest increase occurred in the ACT (from 23.4 per cent to 31.5 per cent of staff), while the smallest increase was in WA (from 20.5 per cent to 20.9 per cent of staff) (table 5A.38). The change in the ACT needs to be viewed with care, due to the introduction of a revised method of collecting data that better

identifies those personnel within the AFP involved in providing enabling services (overheads/support services) to ACT policing.

Figure 5.22 Female police staff (sworn and unsworn)^{a, b, c}



^a Comprises FTE staff, apart from NSW data which is based on a headcount at 30 June from 2000-01 onwards ^b For WA, excludes recruits in training. ^c In 2000-01, as a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs (overhead/support service costs) applicable to ACT policing, the formula previously applied to the calculation of staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data relating to staffing and expenditure from 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable to data prior to 2000-01.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.38.

5.5 Community safety and support

This SDA captures the role of police in preserving public order and promoting a safer community through a range of activities, including:

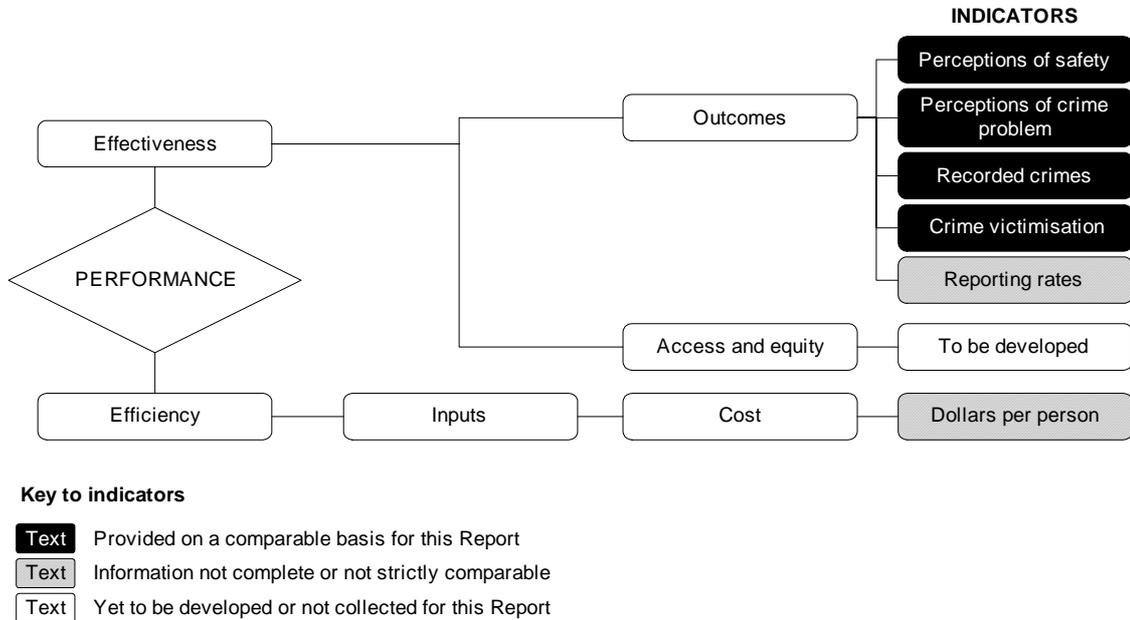
- responding to calls for assistance
- responding to, managing and coordinating major incidents and emergencies
- undertaking crime prevention activities and community support programs.

Framework of performance indicators

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that incorporates information on recorded crime levels and community perceptions data. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable across jurisdictions in the 2004 Report (figure 5.23). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting

commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Figure 5.23 Performance indicators for community safety and support



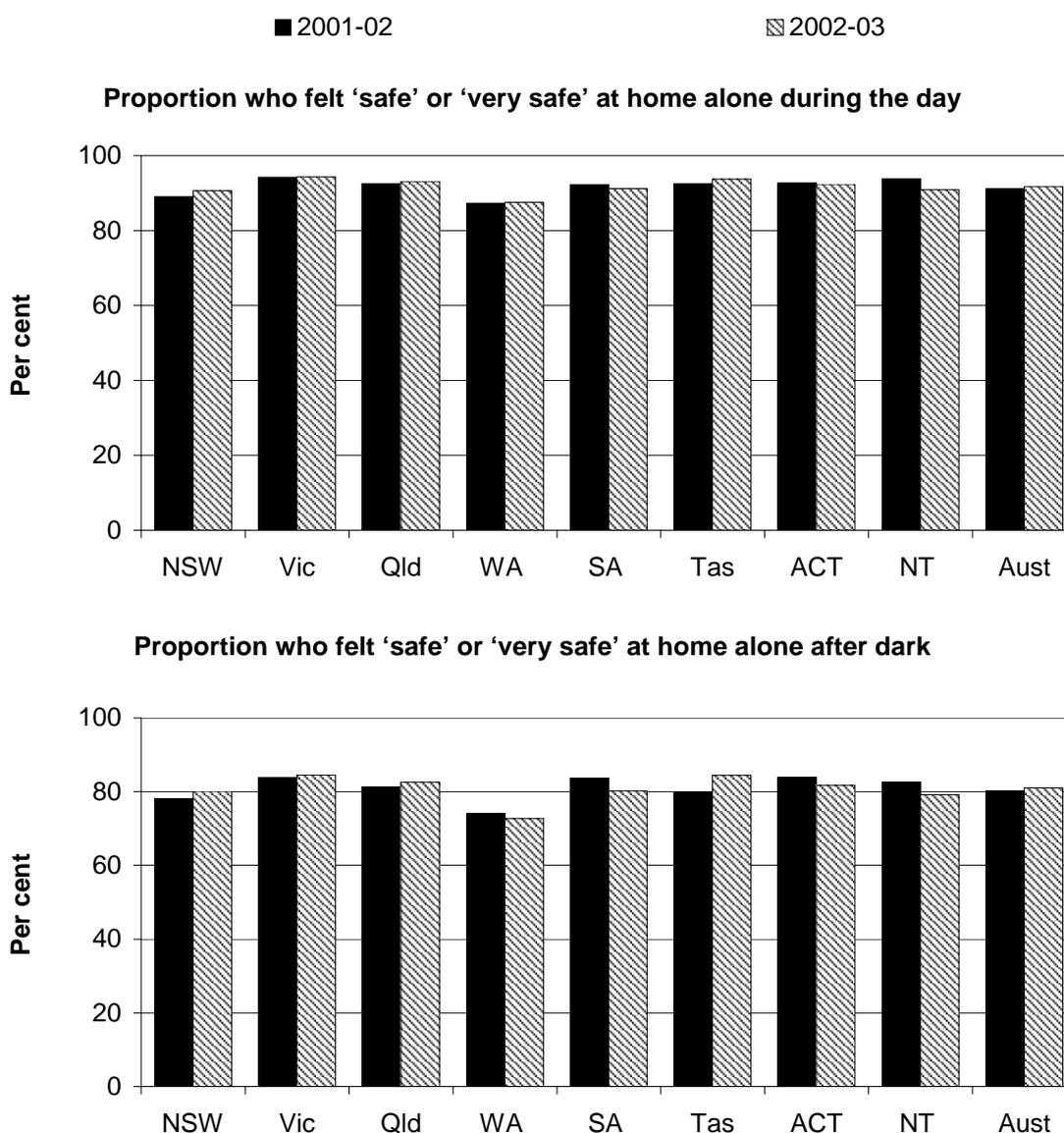
Key community safety and support performance indicator results

Perceptions of safety

An important objective of police services is to ‘reassure the public’ by ensuring the community feels safe (within themselves and regarding their property) in public and private. Perceptions of safety are reported here, although these perceptions may not reflect reported crime for many reasons — for example, reported crime may understate actual crime, under reporting may vary across jurisdictions, and many factors (including media reporting) may affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety.

Nationally, 91.8 per cent of people surveyed felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the day in 2002-03 (up from 91.3 per cent in 2001-02). This proportion ranged from 94.4 per cent in Victoria to 87.6 per cent in WA. Nationally, 81.0 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone after dark in 2002-03 (up from 80.4 per cent in 2001-02). This proportion ranged from 84.5 per cent in Victoria to 72.7 per cent in WA (figure 5.24).

Figure 5.24 Perception of safety at home^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

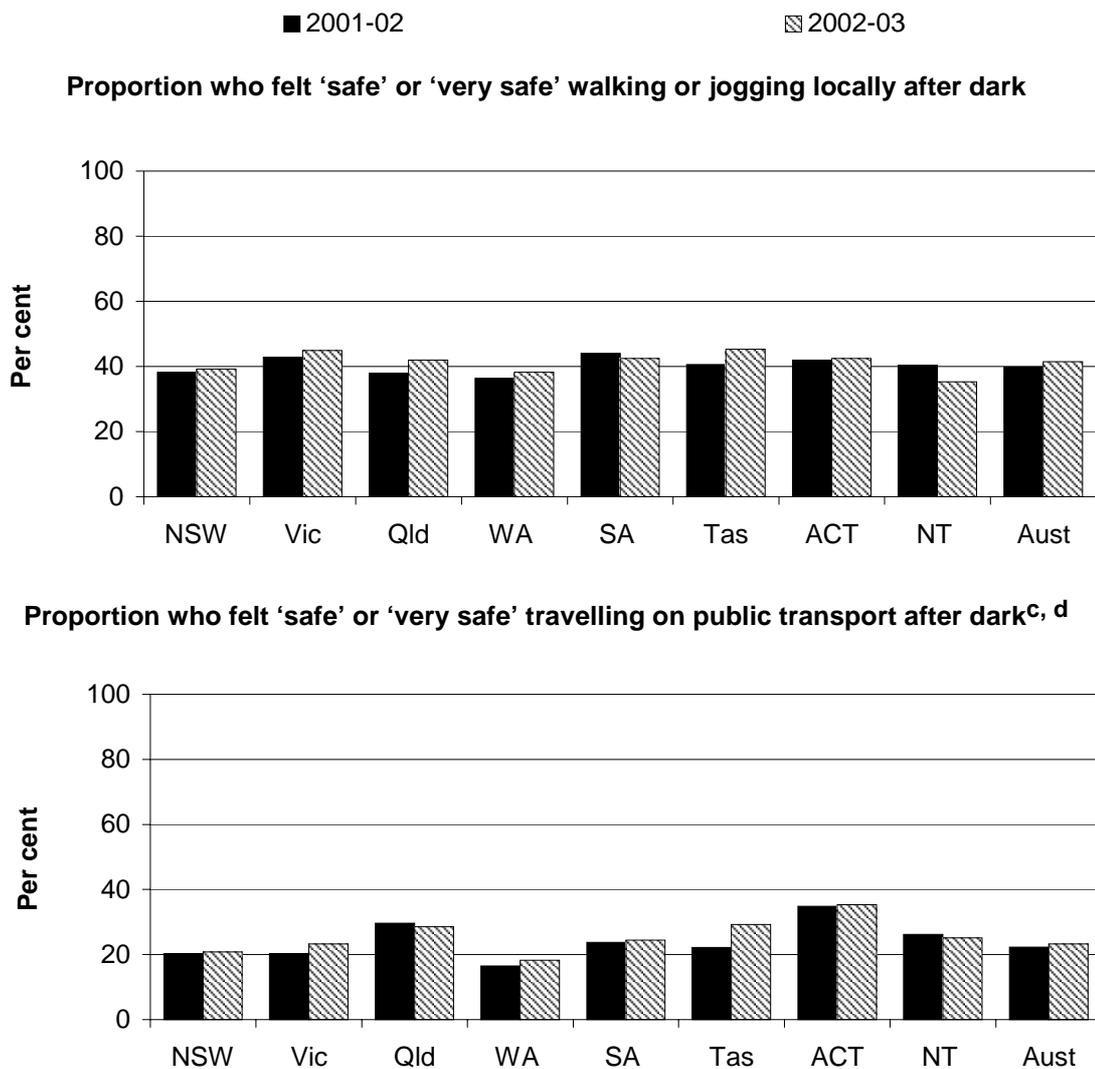
Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); table 5A.39.

Nationally, 41.5 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally after dark in 2002-03 (up from 39.8 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 45.3 per cent in Tasmania to 35.3 per cent in the NT (figure 5.25).

Nationally, 23.4 per cent of people surveyed felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport after dark in 2002-03 (up from 22.3 per cent in 2001-02). This perception of safety ranged from 35.3 per cent in the ACT to

18.3 per cent in WA (figure 5.25). The ACT and the NT, however, do not operate a suburban train network. Further the results will also be influenced by the mix (that is, trains, buses and trams) of public transport in each jurisdiction.

Figure 5.25 Perception of safety in public places ^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors. ^c For this survey question, the response 'not applicable' was very large and varied significantly across jurisdictions in line with the availability of public transport (tables 5A.40 and 5A.41). ^d Unlike other jurisdictions, the ACT and the NT do not operate a suburban train network and rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); tables 5A.40 and 5A.41.

Nationally in 2002-03, 87.2 per cent of respondents felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the day (down from 87.6 per cent in 2001-02) and 63.8 per cent of respondents felt 'safe' or 'very safe' on public transport during the

day (up from 60.2 per cent in 2001-02). A jurisdiction breakdown of these results is presented in tables 5A.40 and 5A.41.

Perceptions of crime problem

Nationally, in 2002-03, when people were asked about crime problems in their State/Territory, the proportion of people who perceived a particular crime as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' was: 91.1 per cent for housebreaking; 90.7 per cent for illegal drugs; 88.8 per cent for vehicle theft; 88.0 per cent for poor driver behaviour (speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving); 85.8 per cent for physical assault; 84.4 per cent for graffiti and other vandalism; 81.7 per cent for sexual assault; 81.1 per cent for louts and gangs; 77.7 per cent for drunken and disorderly behaviour and 76.2 per cent for family violence. When compared with 2001-02, national perceptions of crime fell in all categories except drunken and disorderly behaviour, which rose slightly, and sexual assault, which remained constant (tables 5A.45–5A.47).

When people were asked about crime problems in their local area, they identified the following major areas of concern:

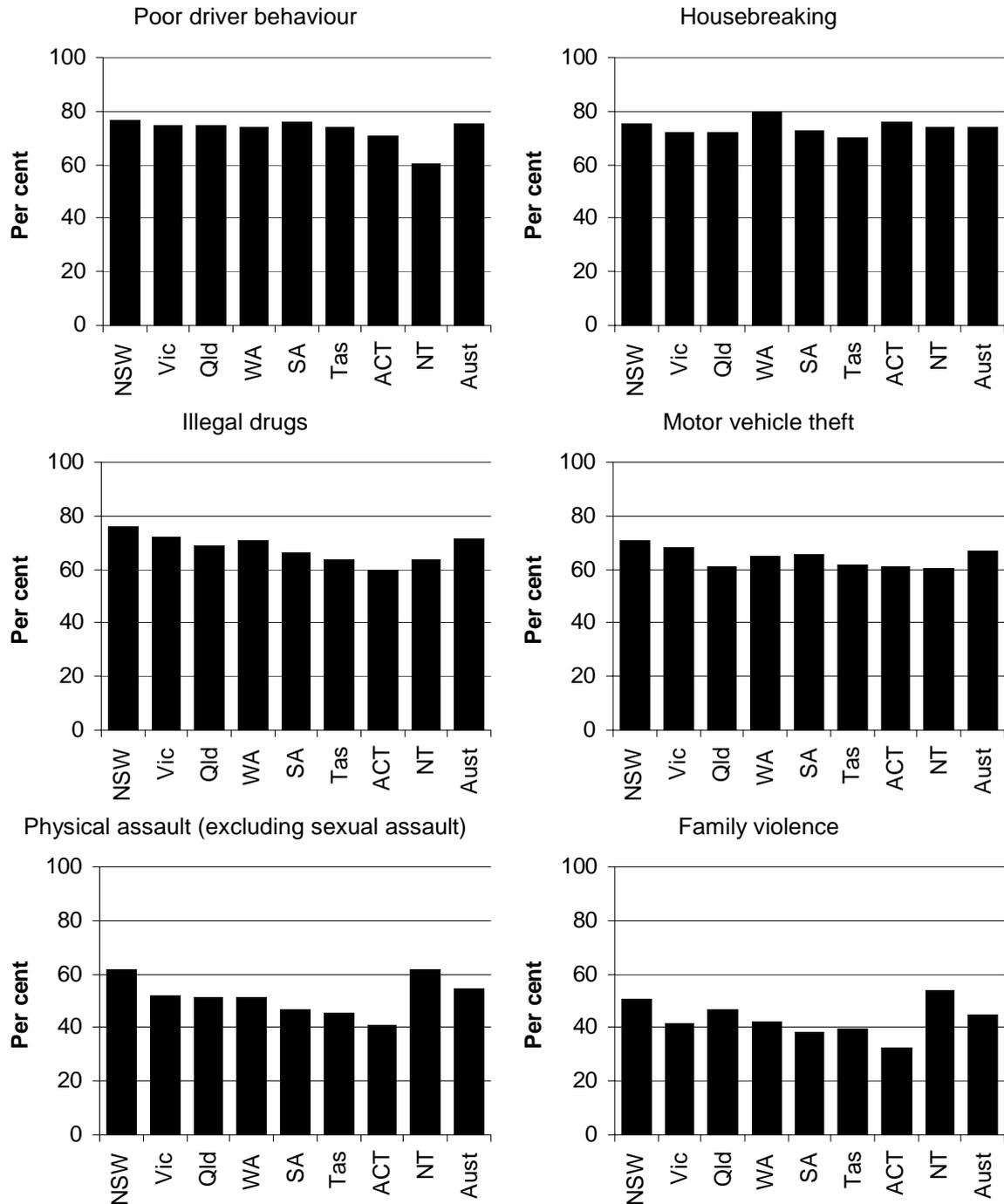
- *Poor driver behaviour* — nationally, 75.3 per cent of people believed poor driver behaviour to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their local area in 2002-03 (up from 74.7 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the prevalence of this response ranged from 76.7 per cent in the NSW to 60.3 per cent in the NT (figure 5.26).
- *Housebreaking* — nationally, 73.8 per cent of people believed housebreaking to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their local area in 2002-03 (down from 77.0 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the prevalence of this response ranged from 79.7 per cent in the WA to 69.9 per cent in Tasmania (figure 5.26).
- *Illegal drugs* — nationally, 71.7 per cent of people believed illegal drugs to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their local area in 2002-03 (down from 73.9 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the prevalence of this response ranged from 75.8 per cent in the NSW to 59.6 per cent in the ACT (figure 5.26).
- *Motor vehicle theft* — nationally, 66.9 per cent of people believed motor vehicle theft to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in their local area in 2002-03 (down from 69.2 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the prevalence of this response ranged from 70.6 per cent in the NSW to 60.1 per cent in the NT (figure 5.26).

-
- *Physical assault (excluding sexual assault)* — nationally, 54.4 per cent of people believed physical assault to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in their local area in 2002-03 (similar to 54.5 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the prevalence of this response ranged from 62.0 per cent in the NT to 41.0 per cent in the ACT (figure 5.26).
 - *Family violence* — nationally, 45.1 per cent of people believed family violence to be a ‘major problem’ or ‘somewhat a problem’ in their local area in 2002-03 (up from 44.7 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, the prevalence of this response ranged from 53.7 per cent in the NT to 32.5 per cent in the ACT (figure 5.26).

Care needs to be taken in interpreting data on perceptions of crime. The perceptions of a problem and the actual incidence of these offences may differ significantly across jurisdictions. Reducing people’s concerns about crime and reducing the actual level of crime are two separate, but related challenges for police.

Comparisons between perceptions of crime problems and the level of crime raise questions about the factors that affect perceptions. More generally, such comparisons highlight the importance of considering the full suite of performance indicators rather than assessing performance on the basis of specific measures in isolation. The NSCSP indicates that perceptions of crime fall as the respondent focuses on the local neighbourhood rather than the State or Territory where they live.

Figure 5.26 Proportion of people who consider the identified issues to be either a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their local area, 2002-03

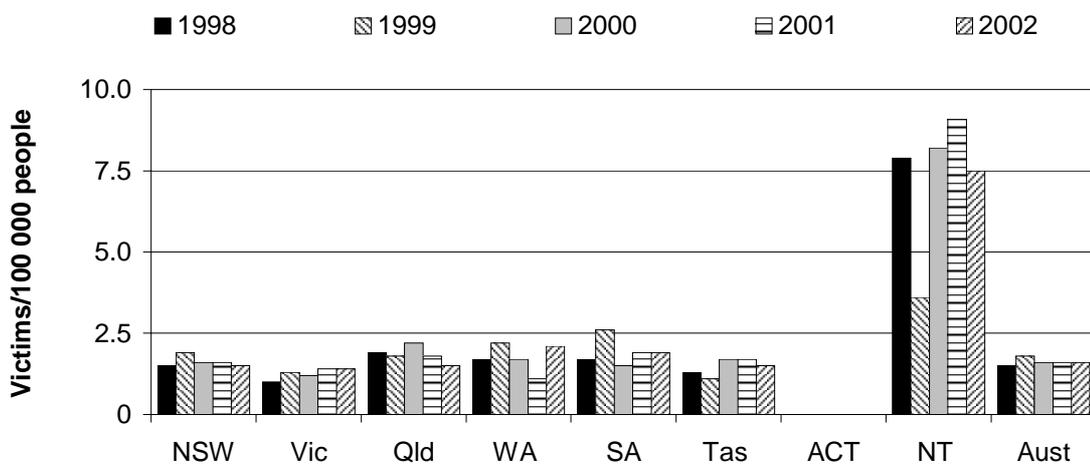


Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); tables 5A.42–5A.44.

Recorded crimes and crime victimisation — recorded crimes against the person

Nationally, there were 1.6 recorded victims of murder per 100 000 people in 2002 (the same as for 2001). Across jurisdictions, the number of murder victims per 100 000 people ranged from 7.5 in the NT to 1.4 in Victoria. Between 2001 and 2002, the murder rate rose in WA, remained constant in Victoria and SA, and fell in other jurisdictions. No data were published for the ACT (figure 5.27).

Figure 5.27 Recorded victims of murder^{a, b}

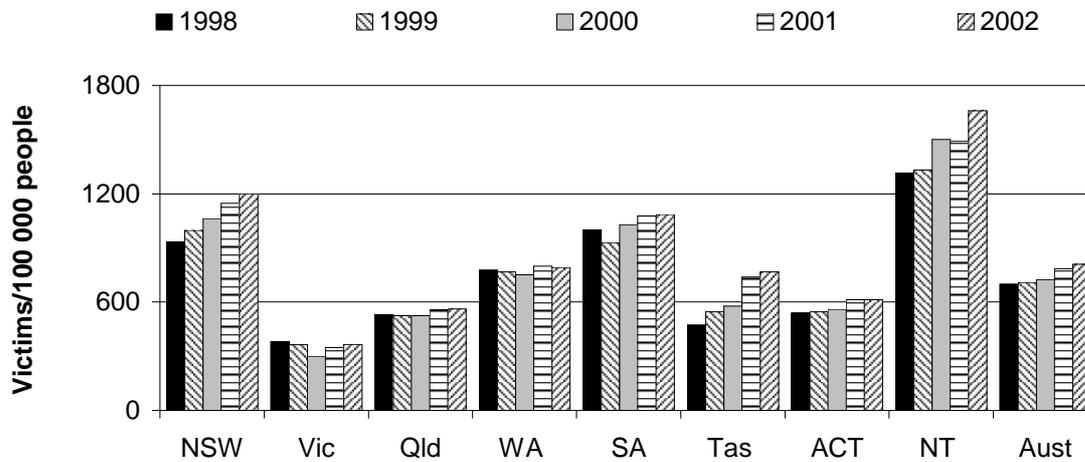


^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.49.

Nationally, there were 810 victims of assault per 100 000 people in 2002 (up from 785 per 100 000 people in 2001). Across jurisdictions, this rate ranged from 1660 per 100 000 people in the NT to 366 per 100 000 people in Victoria. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of victims of assaults per 100 000 rose in all jurisdictions except WA, which recorded a small decline (figure 5.28).

Figure 5.28 Recorded victims of assault^{a, b}

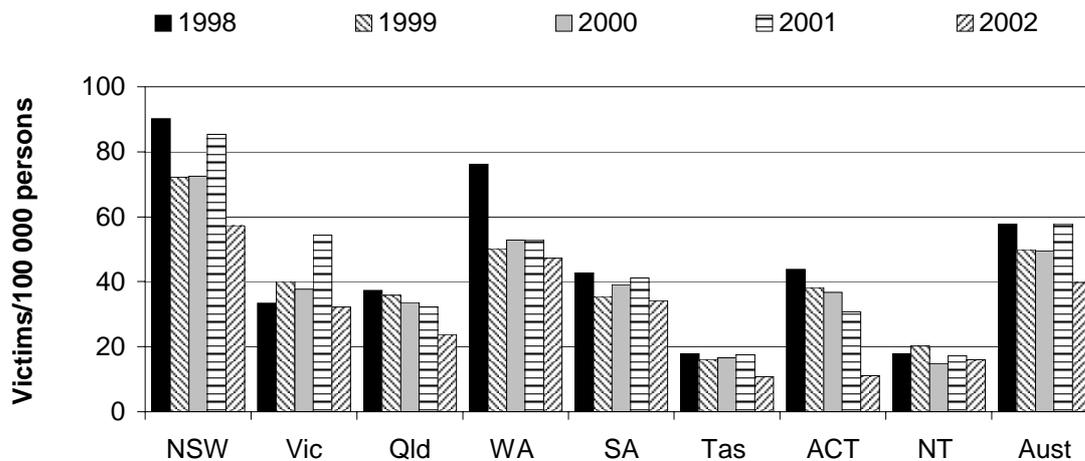


^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.49.

Nationally, there were 40 victims of armed robbery per 100 000 people in 2002 (down from 58 victims per 100 000 in 2001). Across jurisdictions, this rate ranged from 57 per 100 000 people in NSW to 11 per 100 000 people in both Tasmania and the ACT. Between 2001 and 2002, the rate of armed robbery fell in all jurisdictions (figure 5.29).

Figure 5.29 Recorded victims of armed robbery^{a, b, c}



^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Victims include people and organisations. ^c The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

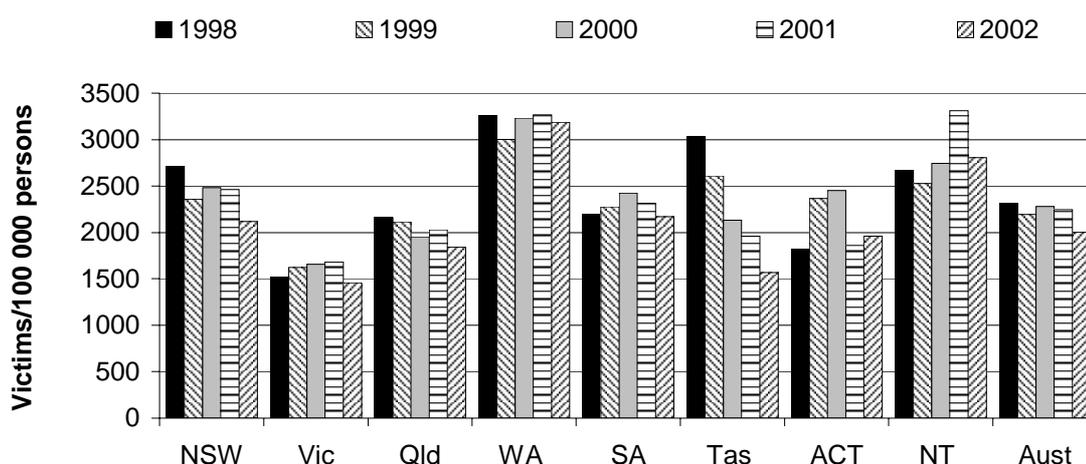
Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.49.

Nationally, per 100 000 people in 2002, there were: 0.2 victims of manslaughter; 1.7 victims of blackmail/extortion; 1.0 victim of driving causing death; 2.0 victims of attempted murder; 3.5 victims of kidnapping/abduction; 67 victims of unarmed robbery; and 91 victims of sexual assault. Data on recorded crime for each of these offences are available across jurisdictions for the period 1998–2002 (table 5A.49).

Recorded crimes and crime victimisation — recorded property crimes

Nationally, there were 2001 victims of unlawful entry with intent per 100 000 people in 2002 (down from 2245 victims per 100 000 in 2001). The incidence varied from 3186 per 100 000 people in WA to 1455 per 100 000 people in Victoria. Between 2001 and 2002, the number of unlawful entries with intent per 100 000 people fell in all jurisdictions except the ACT, which recorded an increase (figure 5.30).

Figure 5.30 Recorded victims of unlawful entry with intent^{a, b, c}

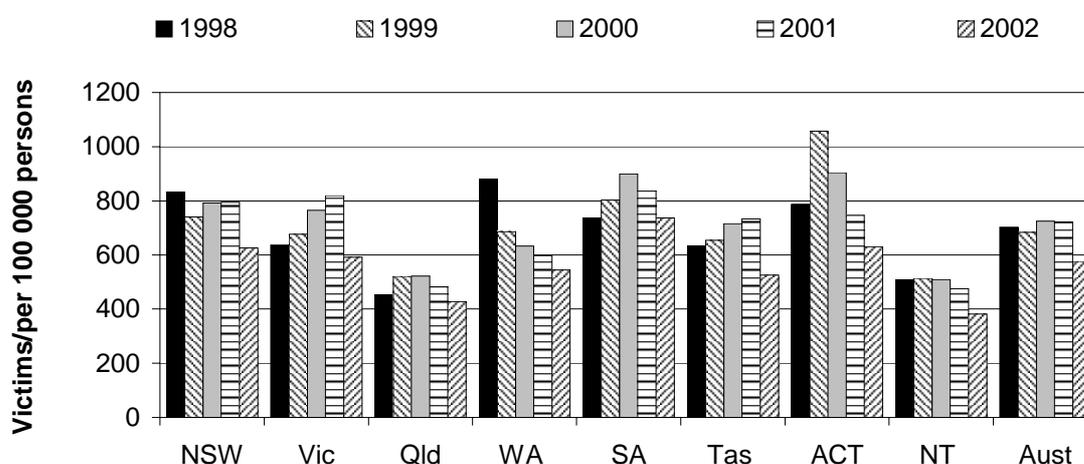


^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b 'Victims' refers to places/premises. ^c The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years) table 5A.50.

Nationally, 575 motor vehicles were stolen per 100 000 people in 2002 (down from 721 per 100 000 people 2001). The rate ranged from 737 per 100 000 people in SA to 381 per 100 000 people in the NT. Between 2001 and 2002, the rate of motor vehicle theft fell in all jurisdictions (figure 5.31). It should be noted that data for the NT are not comparable with previous years or other jurisdictions prior to 2002.

Figure 5.31 Recorded victims of motor vehicle theft^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data are based on crimes recorded by police. ^b Victims are based on the number of motor vehicles. ^c For the NT, data prior to 2002 are not comparable with previous years or other jurisdictions data because they include the theft of motor vehicle parts and contents. ^d The variation in the rate of recorded victims across jurisdictions may be influenced by different reporting rates in jurisdictions.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.50.

Nationally, there were 3448 victims of other theft per 100 000 people in 2002, (down from 3607 victims per 100 000 in 2001). This rate ranged from 5202 per 100 000 people in SA to 2752 per 100 000 in Tasmania. Between 2001 and 2002 the rate for other theft decreased in all jurisdictions except WA and the NT, which recorded increases (table 5A.50).

ABS National Crime and Safety Survey

At four year intervals the ABS undertakes a National Crime and Safety Survey, the latest of which was carried out in 2002. Information is collected from individuals and households, and focuses on those categories of more serious crime that affect the largest number of people. The survey results used in this Report include reporting rate estimates for selected major offences and estimates of total victims of crime (both reported and unreported) for crimes against the person and property. The survey also provides information on victimisation rates for selected crimes relating to capital city and non capital city residents. On a national basis, the survey indicates little difference in victimisation rates for robbery, assault and sexual assault between capital city residents and non capital city residents. Details of the survey and additional annual surveys undertaken in some jurisdictions can be found in tables 5A.51–5A.53.

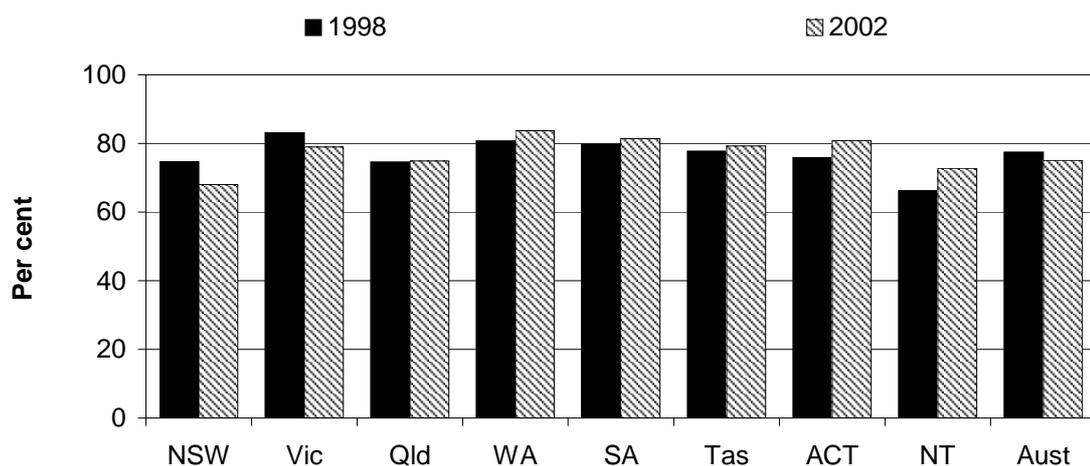
Reporting rates

The ABS defines a reporting rate as the total number of the most recent incidents of an offence that were reported to police, expressed as a percentage of the total victims of that offence.

Break and enter

Nationally, the reporting rate for break and enter offences was 75.1 per cent in 2002 (compared with 77.5 per cent in 1998). It rose in all jurisdictions, except NSW and Victoria, over the four year period. In 2002, the reporting rate varied from 83.7 per cent in WA to 68.0 per cent in NSW (figure 5.32).

Figure 5.32 Reporting rates for break and enter (per cent)^a



^a Break and enter estimates for 2002 for the ACT and the NT have a relative standard error between 25 and 50 per cent and need to be used with caution.

Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.51

Attempted break and enter

The reporting rate nationally in 2002 for attempted break and enter offences was 31.1 per cent (similar to that in 1998). Estimates for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have relative standard errors of greater than 50 per cent and are considered unreliable for general use. For the remaining jurisdictions, the reporting rate rose in NSW, Queensland and SA, remained constant in WA and fell in Victoria over the four year period (table 5A.51).

Motor vehicle theft

In 2002, the national reporting rate for motor vehicle theft was 95.0 per cent, which was similar to the 1998 rate of 95.1 per cent. Estimates for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have relative standard errors of greater than 50 per cent and are considered unreliable for general use. In the remaining jurisdictions, the reporting rate rose in NSW, WA and SA and declined in Victoria and Queensland over the four year period (table 5A.51).

Robbery

Nationally in 2002, the reporting rate for robbery was up slightly to 50.2 per cent compared with 49.8 per cent in 1998. For 2002, estimates for SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have relative standard errors above 50 per cent and are considered unreliable for general use. Of the remaining jurisdictions, reporting rates rose in NSW and declined in Victoria, Queensland and WA over the period (table 5A.51).

Assault

Nationally in 2002, the reporting rate for assault was 30.8 per cent (compared with 27.7 per cent in 1998). Estimates for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have relative standard errors above 50 per cent and are considered unreliable for general use. Reporting rates rose in all of the remaining jurisdictions over the four year period (table 5A.51).

Sexual assault

Nationally in 2002, the reporting rate for sexual assault was 19.8 per cent, which is markedly lower than the 1998 rate of 33.0 per cent. Reporting rates for jurisdictions are considered too unreliable for general use due to the level of sampling standard errors (table 5A.51).

Estimated total victims of crimes

Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) for crimes against the person and property are included in tables 5A.52 and 5A.53.

Access and equity

The Review has identified this as an area for development with the aim of future reporting.

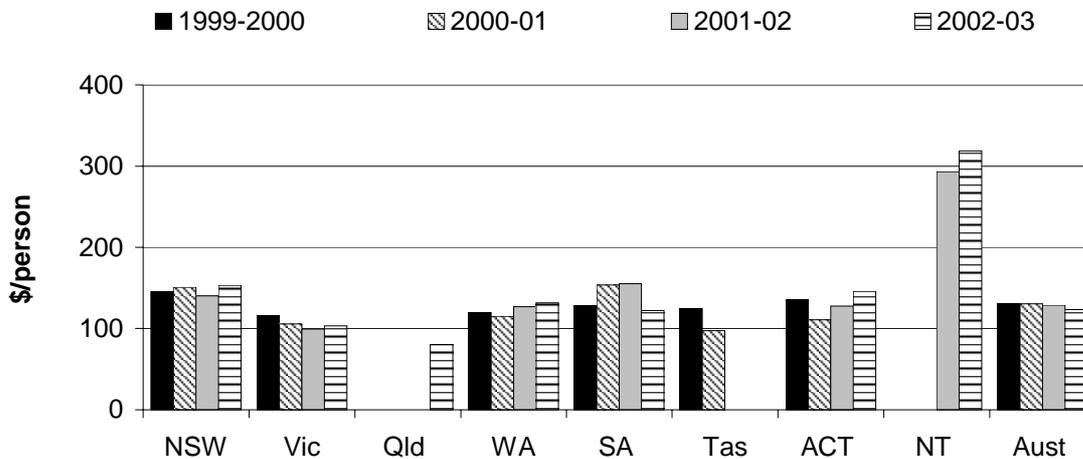
Efficiency

The reporting of expenditure data has been adjusted for the 2004 Report to exclude payroll tax from all expenditure data. Historical data have been revised accordingly, to allow for comparisons within jurisdictions.

Tasmania did not provide expenditure data by SDA for 2002-03. Nationally, on average for the jurisdictions that could provide data, expenditure on community safety and support was \$123 per person. It ranged from \$319 per person in the NT to \$80 per person in Queensland (figure 5.33). Expenditure on community safety and support made up about half of all police expenditure nationally (49.6 per cent). As a proportion of each jurisdiction's total police expenditure, it ranged from 61.3 per cent in NSW to 34.3 per cent in Queensland (table 5A.15).

While comparisons can be made with last year's data, care needs to be taken, because the methods employed have changed. For those jurisdictions that provided data, the largest increase in real expenditure over the past year occurred in the NT, where real expenditure on community safety and support rose by \$26 per person (from \$293 to \$319) (table 5A.54). The largest decrease in real expenditure over the past year occurred in SA, where real expenditure fell by \$33 per person (from \$155 to \$122). Nationally, real expenditure on community safety and support fell by \$5 per person over the past year (from \$128 to \$123) (table 5A.54).

Figure 5.33 Real expenditure per person (less payroll tax) on community safety and support (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}



^a Data have not been subjected to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. ^b For 2002-03, SA has replaced the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure and data for 2002-03 are based on SAPOL's 2002-03 Program Statement. Although there is no material variance in the allocation of resources between Program and Output structures, material variances exist between SDA's because a proportion of Crime Investigation costs/revenues in previous years were apportioned to Community Safety & Support and to Road Safety and Traffic Management.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.54.

5.6 Crime investigation

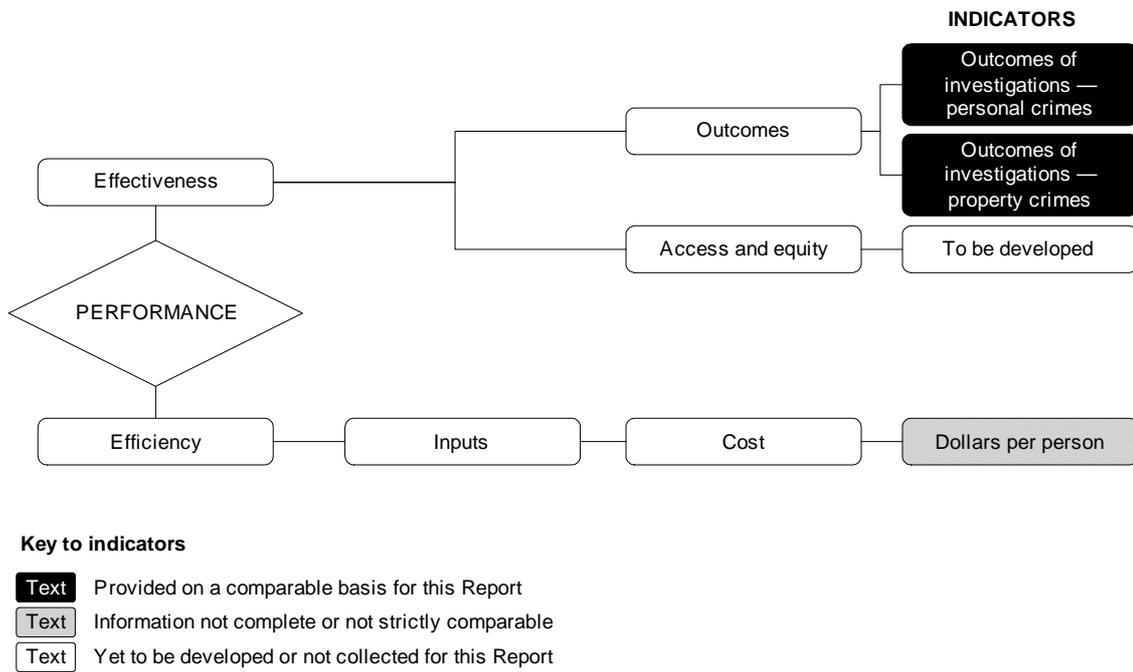
This SDA captures the role of police in investigating crime and identifying and apprehending suspects. Activities include:

- gathering intelligence on suspects and locations to assist with investigations; and
- collecting and securing evidence in relation to both the offence and the suspect.

Framework of performance indicators

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that includes outcomes of investigations. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable across jurisdictions in the 2004 Report (figure 5.34). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Figure 5.34 Performance indicators for crime investigation



Key performance indicator results

The ABS collects data on the 30 day status of investigations — that is, the stage that a police investigation has reached 30 days after the recording of the incident by police.

Outcomes of investigations — personal crimes

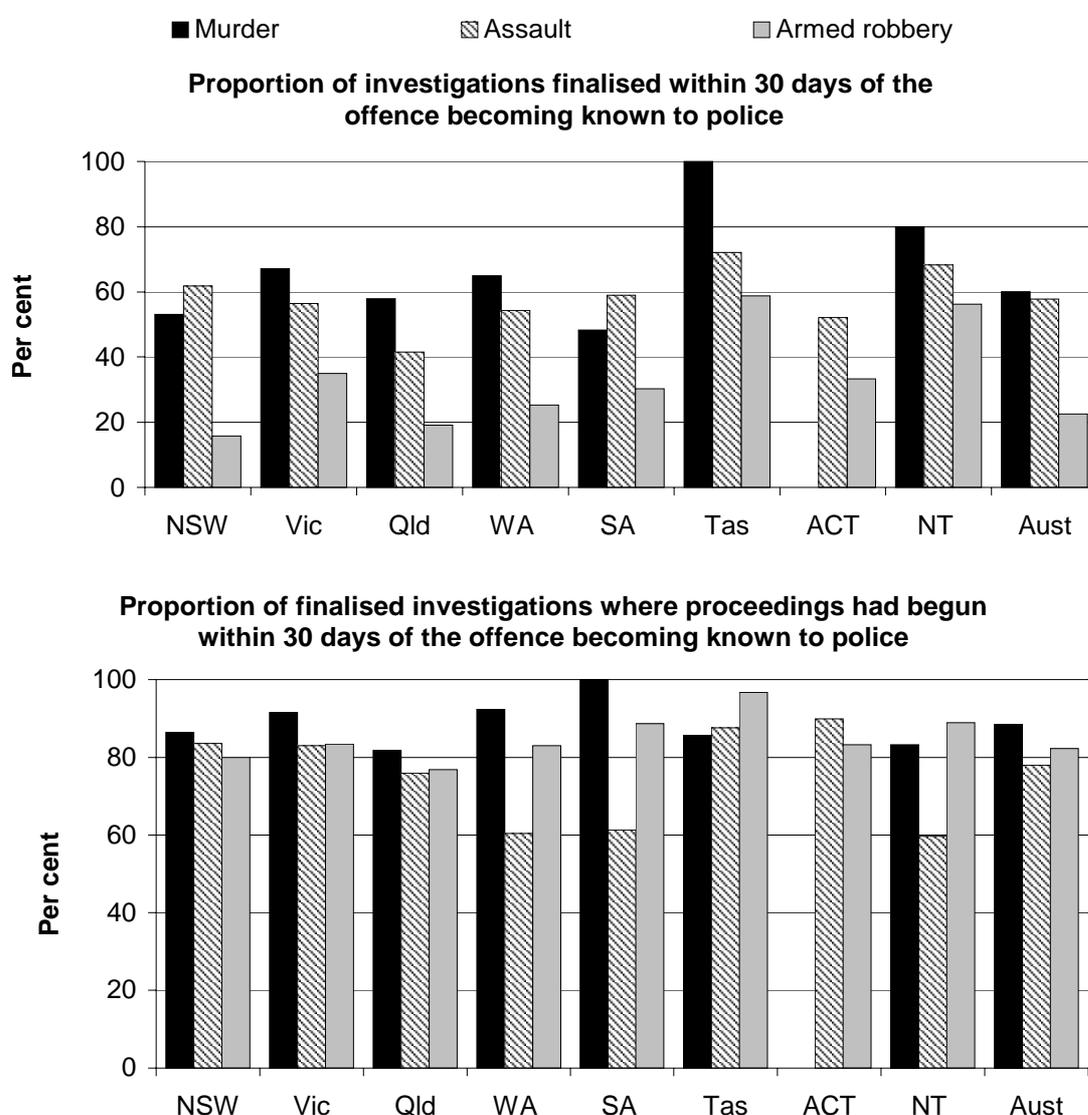
Across jurisdictions in 2002, the proportion of recorded murder investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, varied from 100.0 per cent in Tasmania (based on seven investigations) to zero per cent in the ACT (based on two investigations) (figure 5.35). For these finalised murder investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against the alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 100.0 per cent in SA to 81.8 per cent in Queensland in 2002 (figure 5.35).

The proportion of recorded assault investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 72.1 per cent in Tasmania (based on 3633 investigations) to 41.5 per cent in Queensland (based on 20 865 investigations). For these finalised assault investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the

offence becoming known to police, ranged from 89.9 per cent in the ACT to 59.7 per cent in the NT (figure 5.35).

The proportion of recorded armed robbery investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 58.8 per cent in Tasmania (based on 51 investigations) to 15.8 per cent in NSW (based on 3815 investigations). For these finalised armed robbery investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 96.7 per cent in Tasmania to 76.8 per cent in Queensland (figure 5.35).

Figure 5.35 Victims of crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2002



Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.55.

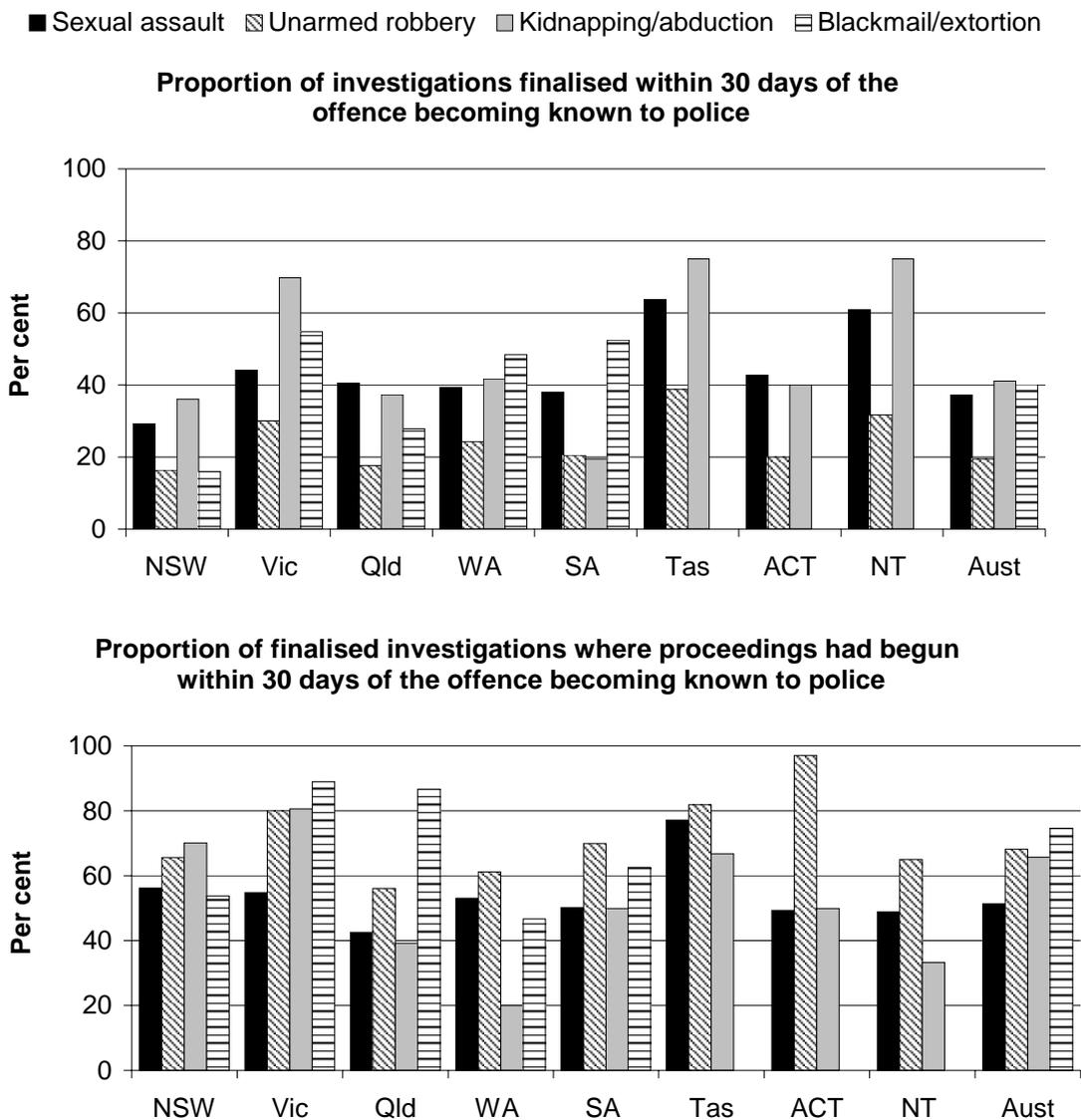
The proportion of recorded sexual assault investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, ranged from 63.8 per cent in Tasmania (based on 240 investigations) to 29.2 per cent in NSW (based on 6480 investigations). For these finalised sexual assault investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 77.1 per cent in Tasmania to 42.6 per cent in Queensland (figure 5.36).

The proportion of recorded unarmed robbery investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 38.8 per cent in Tasmania (based on 85 investigations) to 16.3 per cent in NSW (based on 7889 investigations). For these finalised unarmed robbery investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, ranged from 97.1 per cent in the ACT to 56.1 per cent in Queensland (figure 5.36).

The proportion of recorded kidnapping/abduction investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 75.0 per cent in Tasmania and the NT (based on eight and four investigations respectively) to 19.4 per cent in SA (based on 31 investigations). For these finalised kidnapping/abduction investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, ranged from 80.6 per cent in Victoria to 20.0 per cent in the WA (figure 5.36).

The proportion of recorded blackmail/extortion investigations that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, ranged from 54.8 per cent in Victoria (based on 115 investigations) to 15.9 per cent in NSW (based on 82 investigations). For these finalised blackmail/extortion investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, ranged across jurisdictions from 88.9 per cent in Victoria to 46.7 per cent in WA (figure 5.36).

Figure 5.36 Victims of crimes against the person: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2002



Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.55.

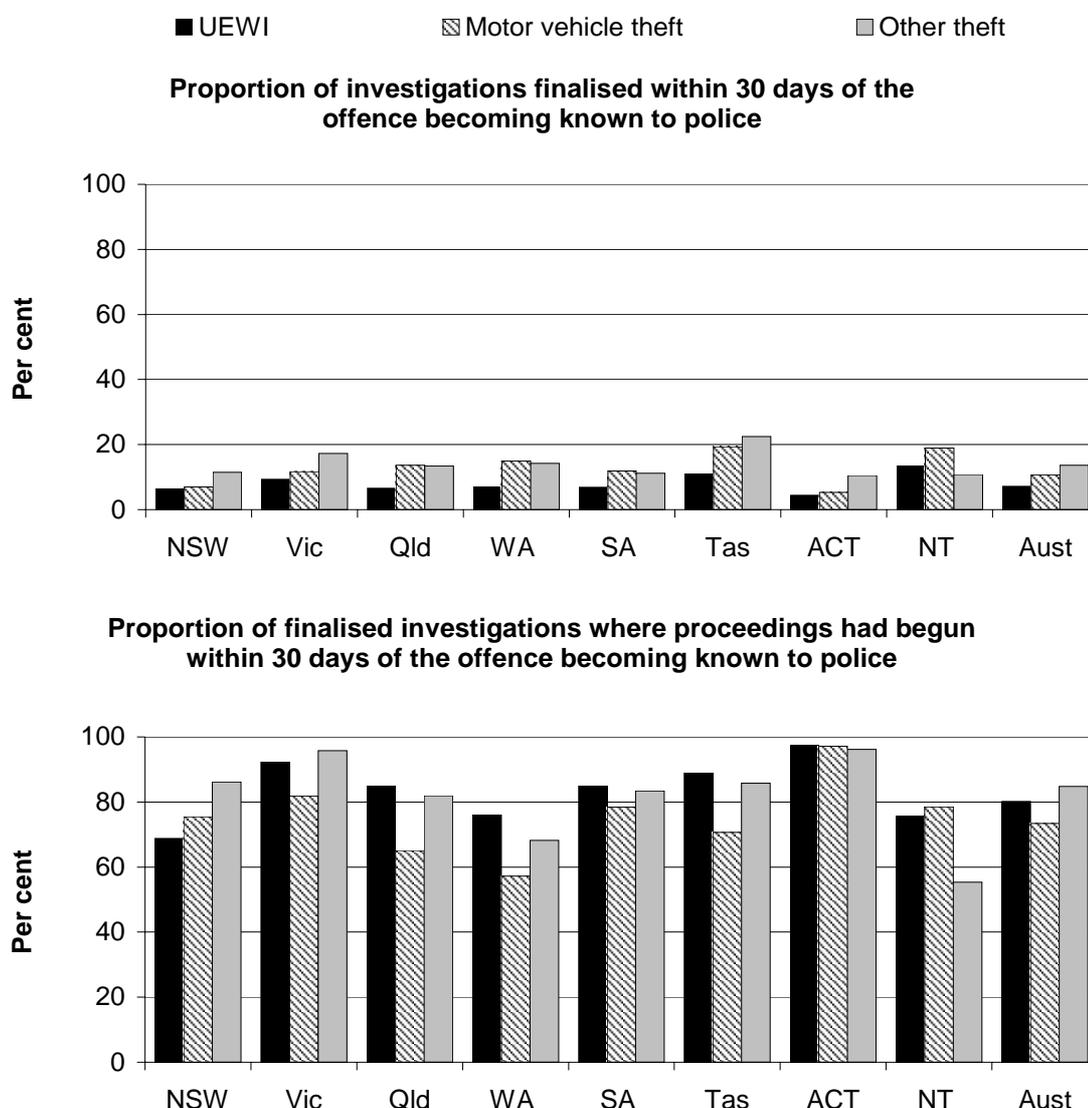
Outcomes of investigations — property crimes

The proportion of investigations into recorded unlawful entry with intent (UEWI), that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police, ranged from 13.3 per cent in the NT to 4.4 per cent in the ACT. For these finalised investigations of unlawful entry with intent, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known

to police ranged from 97.5 per cent in the ACT to 68.8 per cent in NSW (figure 5.37).

The proportion of investigations into recorded motor vehicle theft that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 19.3 per cent in Tasmania to 5.3 per cent in the ACT. For these finalised motor vehicle theft investigations, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged across jurisdictions from 97.2 per cent in the ACT to 57.2 per cent in WA (figure 5.37).

Figure 5.37 Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2002



Source: ABS *Recorded Crime – Victims Australia*, (various years), Cat. no. 4510.0 (various years); table 5A.56.

The proportion of investigations into recorded other theft that were finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 22.5 per cent in Tasmania to 10.5 per cent in the ACT. For these finalised investigations of other theft, the proportion of proceedings that had started against an alleged offender within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police ranged from 96.2 per cent in the ACT to 55.3 per cent in the NT (figure 5.37).

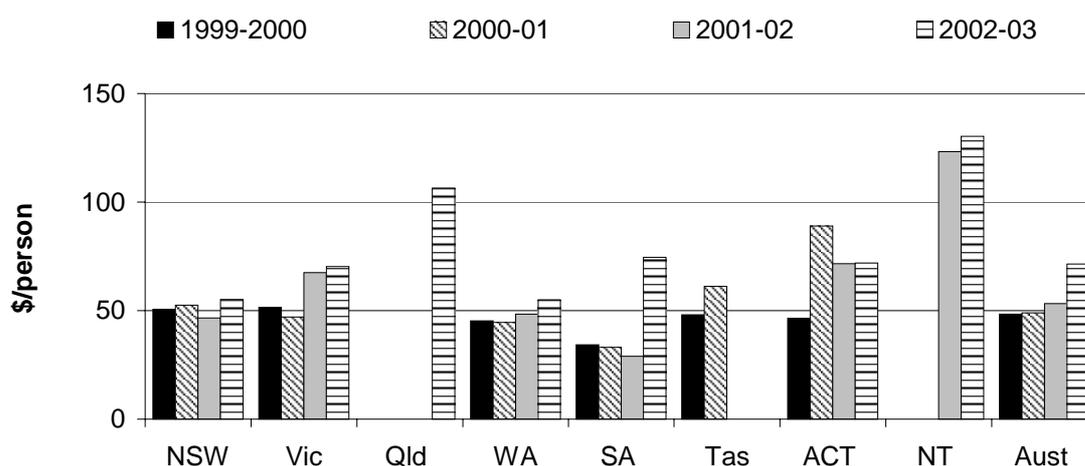
Access and equity

The Review has identified this as an area for development with the aim of future reporting.

Efficiency

The reporting of expenditure data has been adjusted for the 2004 Report to exclude payroll tax from all expenditure data. Historical data have been revised accordingly to allow for jurisdictional comparisons. Nationally, of the jurisdictions that could provide data in 2002-03, expenditure on crime investigations was \$72 per person. It ranged from \$130 per person in the NT to \$55 per person in NSW and WA (figure 5.38).

Figure 5.38 **Real expenditure per person (less payroll tax) on crime investigation, (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Data have not been subjected to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. ^b For 2002-03, SA has replaced the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure and data for 2002-03 are based on SAPOL's 2002-03 Program Statement. Although there is no material variance in the allocation of resources between Program and Output structures, material variances exist between SDA's because a proportion of Crime Investigation costs/revenues in previous years were apportioned to Community Safety and Support and to Road Safety and Traffic Management.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.57.

Expenditure on crime investigations as a proportion of total police expenditure nationally was 28.8 per cent in 2002-03. As a proportion of each jurisdiction's total police expenditure, it ranged from 45.4 per cent in Queensland to 19.9 per cent in WA (table 5A.15).

While comparisons can be made with last year's data, care needs to be taken, because the methods employed have changed. All jurisdictions that provided data increased their real expenditure per person on crime investigations over the past year, with the largest increase being in SA, where real expenditure on crime investigation rose by \$46 per person (from \$29 to \$75). Nationally, real expenditure on crime investigations rose by \$19 per person over the past year (table 5A.57).

5.7 Road safety and traffic management

This SDA captures the role of police in maximising road safety through targeted operations to reduce the incidence of traffic offences and through attendance at, and investigation of, road traffic accidents and incidents.

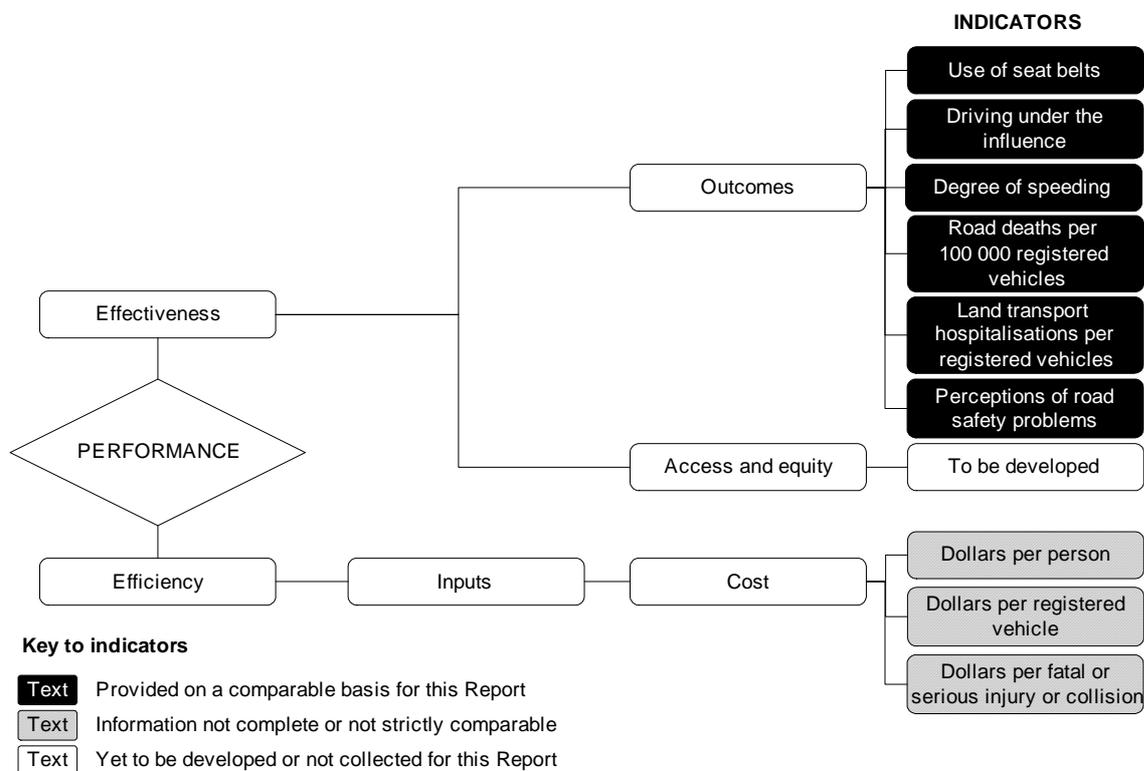
Activities typically include:

- monitoring road user behaviour, including speed and alcohol related traffic operations
- undertaking general traffic management functions
- attending and investigating road traffic accidents and incidents
- improving public education and awareness of traffic and road safety issues.

Framework of performance indicators

Police performance in undertaking road safety and traffic management activities is measured using a suite of indicators that includes people's behaviour on the roads and the number of land transport hospitalisations and road fatalities. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 5.39). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Figure 5.39 Performance indicators for road safety and traffic management



Key performance indicator results

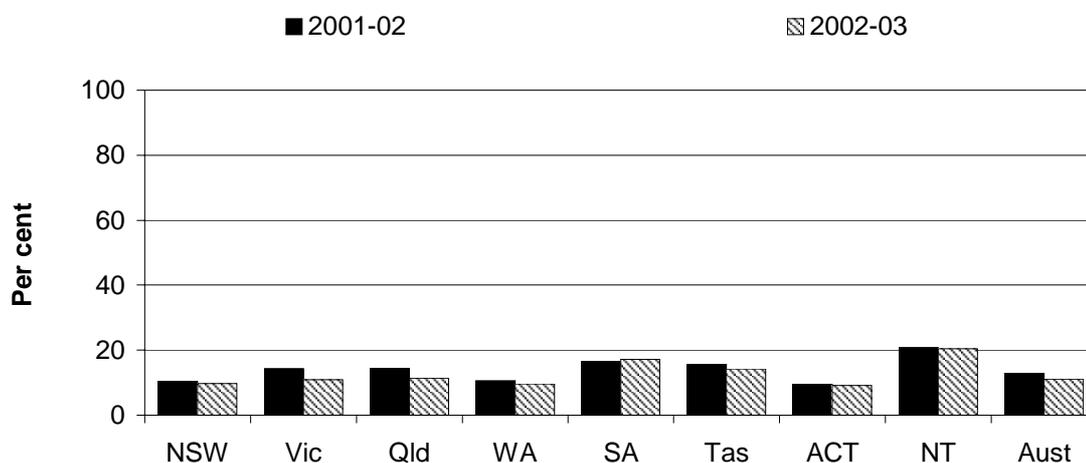
For contextual purposes, 88.2 per cent of NSCSP respondents in 2002-03 stated that they had driven a motor vehicle in the past 12 months, while 11.8 per cent stated they had not (table 5A.58).

An aim of police road safety programs is to influence road user behaviour so as to reduce the incidence of road crashes and the severity of road trauma. These programs target drink-driving, excessive speed and the non-wearing of seat belts.

Use of seat belts

Nationally in 2002-03, 11.1 per cent of people who had driven in the last 12 months said they 'sometimes' or more often ('half the time', 'most of the time' or 'always'), travelled in a car without wearing a seat belt (compared with 13.0 in 2001-02). This proportion ranged from 20.4 per cent in the NT to 9.1 per cent in the ACT. Compared with 2001-02, the use of seat belts was higher in all jurisdictions except SA, which recorded a slight decline in seat belt use (figure 5.40).

Figure 5.40 **People who had driven in the last 12 months and ‘sometimes’ or more often (‘half the time’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’) travelled in a car without wearing a seat belt^{a, b}**



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); table 5A.59.

Degree of speeding

Nationally in 2002-03, 61.7 per cent of people surveyed who had driven in the last 12 months reported travelling more than 10 kilometres per hour above the speed limit ‘sometimes’ or more often (‘half the time’, ‘most of the time’ or ‘always’). This compares with 66.5 per cent in 2001-02. Across jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 68.2 per cent in the ACT to 57.3 per cent in Tasmania. Compared with 2001-02, all jurisdictions experienced declines in speeding, except SA and the ACT, which recorded small increases (figure 5.41).

Figure 5.41 People who indicated that they had driven in the last 12 months more than 10km/h above the speed limit 'sometimes' or more often ('half the time', 'most of the time' or 'always')^{a, b}



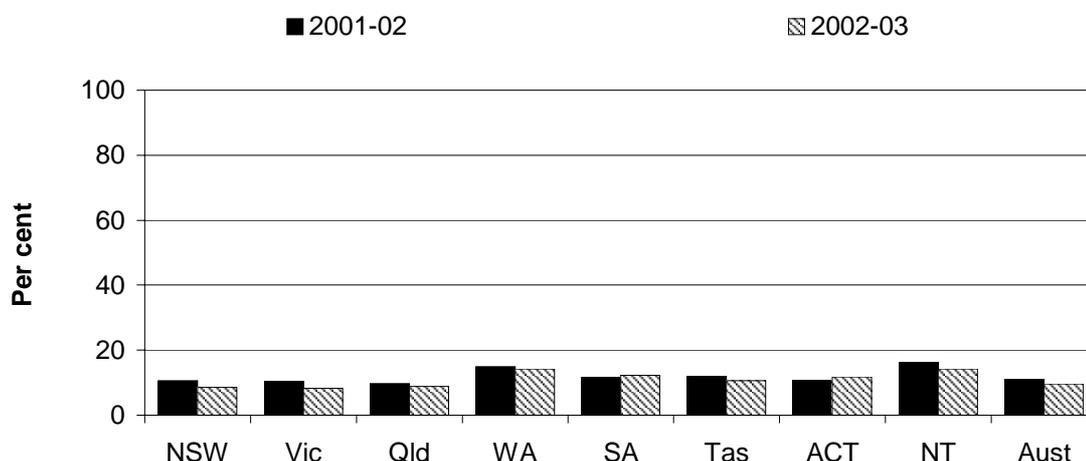
^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.60.

Driving under the influence

Nationally in 2002-03, 9.6 per cent of people surveyed who had driven in the last 12 months indicated that they had 'sometimes' or more often ('half the time', 'most of the time' or 'always') driven when possibly over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit (compared with 11.0 per cent in 2001-02). This proportion ranged from 14.3 per cent in the NT to 8.2 per cent in Victoria. Compared with 2001-02, all jurisdictions recorded a fall in the level of drink driving, except SA and the ACT, which experienced small increases (figure 5.42).

Figure 5.42 People who indicated that they had driven in the last 12 months when possibly over the 0.05 alcohol limit 'sometimes' or more often ('half the time', 'most of the time' or 'always')^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.61.

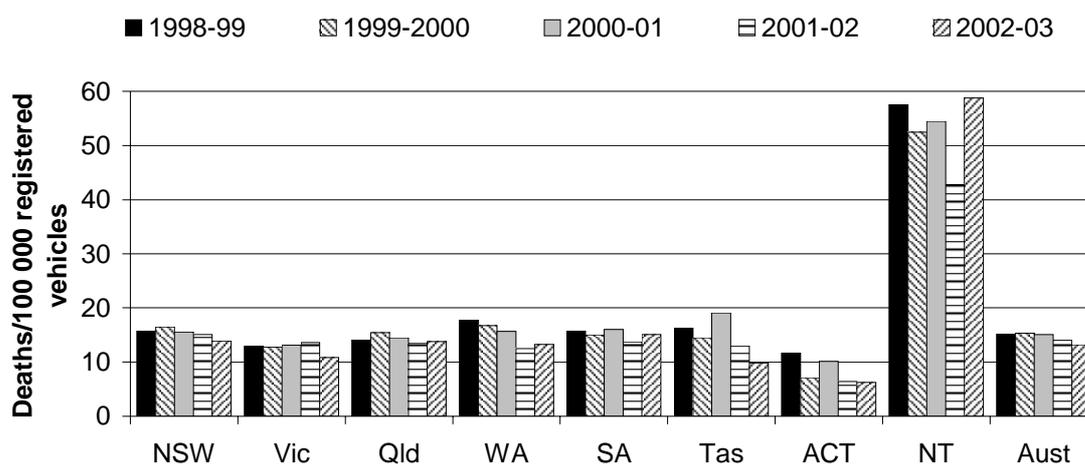
Road deaths

One aim of policing is to contribute to a reduction in road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations. The performance of the police in helping to minimise deaths and crashes that require a person to be admitted to hospital can affect the demand for many other government services (for example, hospital services). Nationally, there were 1693 road deaths in 2002-03, representing a fall of 57 fatalities from 2001-02. Across jurisdictions, road fatalities ranged from 534 in NSW to 13 in the ACT. Road fatalities between 2001-02 and 2002-03 fell in Tasmania by 23.3 per cent, Victoria by 18.2 per cent and NSW by 5.5 per cent. The NT, SA, WA and Queensland, however, experienced increases of 38.6 per cent, 11.1 per cent, 8.8 per cent and 5.6 per cent respectively over the same period. The number of road fatalities in the ACT remained stable. From 1998-99 to 2002-03, NSW, Victoria, WA, Tasmania and the ACT all recorded falls in road fatalities, whilst Queensland, SA and the NT experienced slight increases (table 5A.62).

There were 13 road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2002-03, ranging from 59 in the NT to six in the ACT. The largest fall in deaths over the past 12 months occurred in Victoria and Tasmania, which both recorded three fewer deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles. The largest increase in deaths over the past 12 months occurred in the NT, where deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles increased by 16. From 1998-99 to 2002-03, however, all jurisdictions recorded a fall

in the number of deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles, with the exception of the NT, which recorded a slight increase and Queensland, which remained constant (figure 5.43).

Figure 5.43 Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB), *Fatal Road Crash Database* (accessed on 29 September 2003); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, Cat. no. 9309.0 (unpublished); table 5A.62.

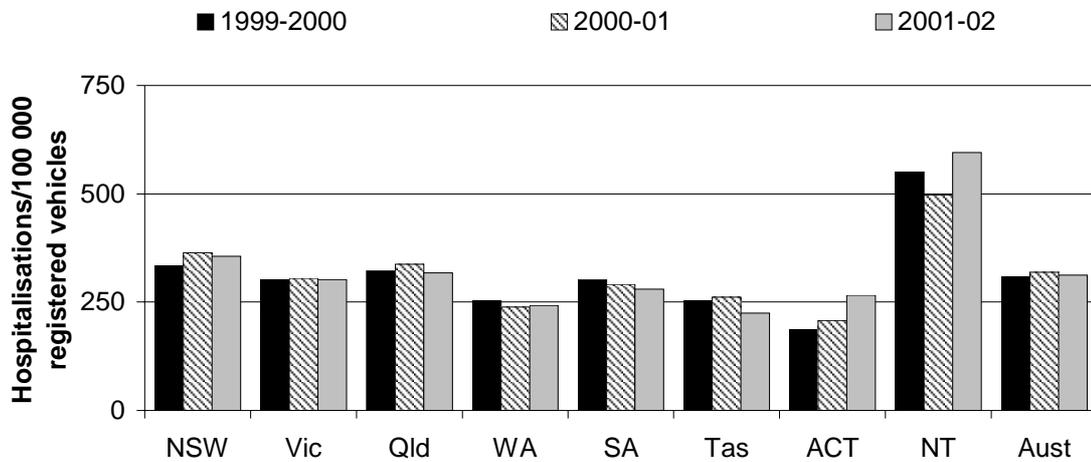
Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle

There were 312 land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 2001-02, ranging from 595 in the NT to 224 in Tasmania (figure 5.44). Tasmania was the only jurisdiction to experience a fall in both road deaths and land transport hospitalisations between 2000-01 and 2001-02 (tables 5A.62 and 5A.63).

Cost of SDA/number of fatal or serious injuries or collisions

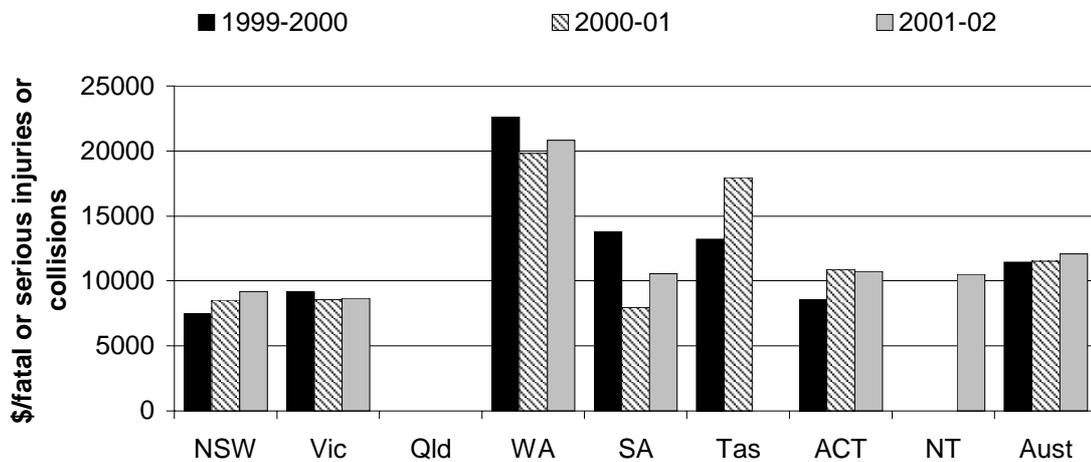
The number of fatal or serious injuries or collisions is defined as the number of road deaths plus the number of land transport hospitalisations. Nationally in 2001-02, the cost of road safety and traffic management per fatal or serious injury or collision was \$12 065. Across jurisdictions that provided data, this ranged from \$20 840 in WA to \$8669 in Victoria (figure 5.45).

Figure 5.44 Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles



Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (unpublished); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* Cat. no. 9309.0 (unpublished); table 5A.63.

Figure 5.45 Cost of SDA/number of fatal or serious injuries or collisions (2002-03 dollars)



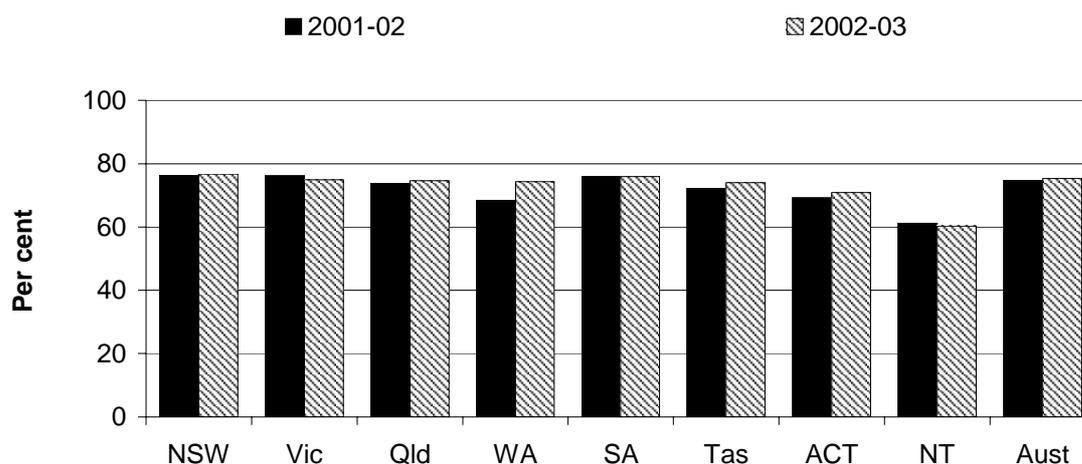
Source: AIHW (unpublished); ATSB *Fatal Road Crash Database* (accessed on 29 September 2003); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.63.

Perceptions of road safety problems

Nationally in 2002-03, 75.3 per cent of people surveyed believed speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' within their local area (compared with 74.7 per cent in 2001-02). Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 76.7 per cent in NSW to 60.3 per cent in

the NT (figure 5.46). Compared with 2001-02, all jurisdictions recorded increases in the perception of problems associated with local driving behaviour, except Victoria, SA and the NT, which experienced small decreases (table 5A.44).

Figure 5.46 Proportion of people who felt that speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem' in their local area^{a, b}



^a Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over. ^b The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished); table 5A.44.

Access and equity

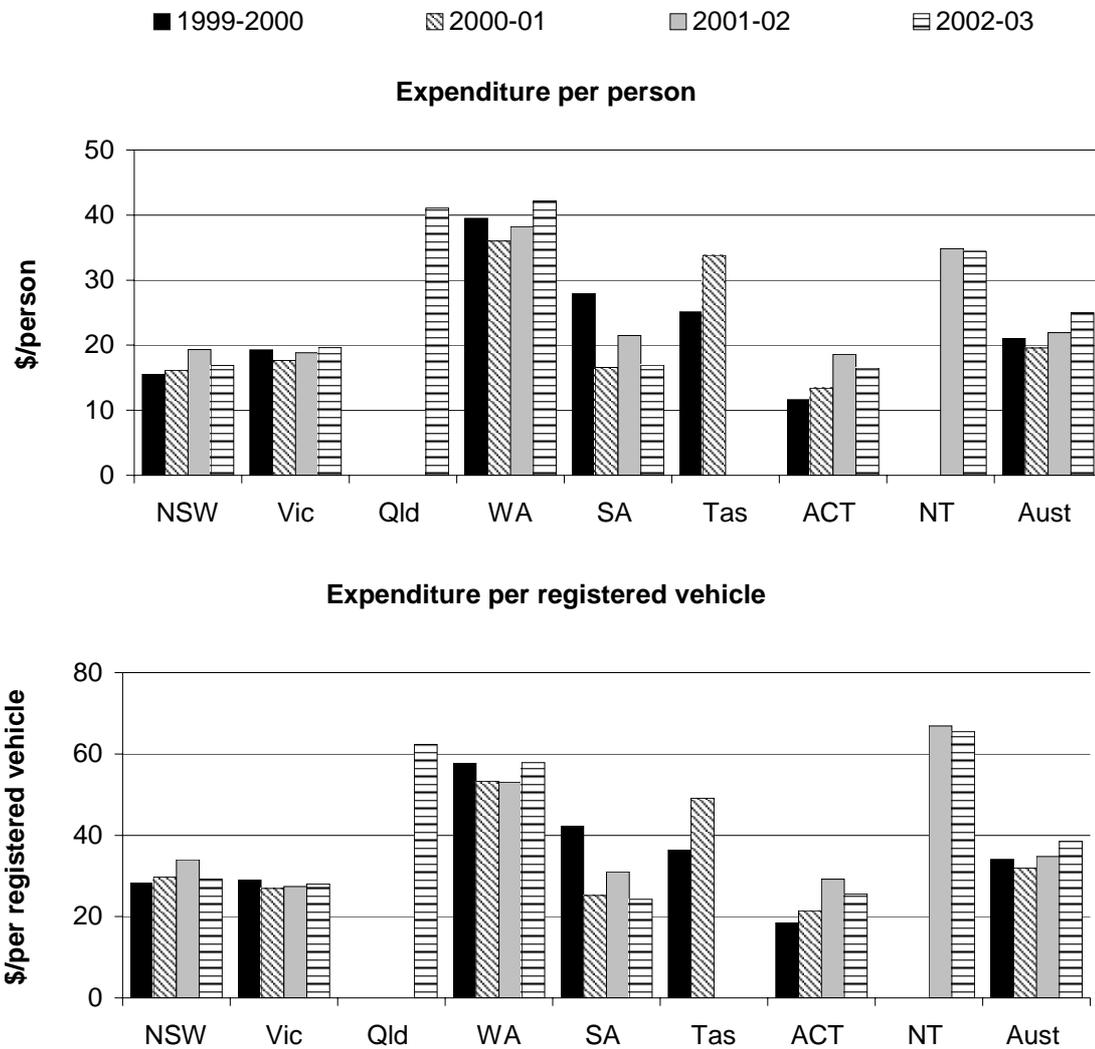
The Review has identified this as an area for development with the aim of future reporting.

Efficiency

The reporting of expenditure data has been adjusted for the 2004 Report to exclude payroll tax from all expenditure data. Historical data have been revised accordingly to allow for comparisons within jurisdictions over time.

For jurisdictions that could provide data in 2002-03, real expenditure on road safety and traffic management nationally was \$25 per person. It ranged from \$42 per person in WA to \$16 per person in the ACT. Real expenditure on road safety and traffic management per registered vehicle also varied across jurisdictions in 2002-03, from \$65 in the NT to \$24 in SA. Nationally, it was \$38 (figure 5.47).

Figure 5.47 **Real expenditure (less payroll tax) on road safety and traffic management, (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Data have not been subjected to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. ^b For 2002-03, SA has replaced the previous output based performance structure with a program-based performance structure and data for 2002-03 are based on SAPOL's 2002-03 Program Statement. Although there is no material variance in the allocation of resources between Program and Output structures, material variances exist between SDAs because a proportion of Crime Investigation costs/revenues in previous years were apportioned to Community Safety and Support and to Road Safety and Traffic Management.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.64.

Nationally in 2002-03, expenditure on road safety and traffic management as a proportion of total police expenditure per person was 10.1 per cent. As a proportion of each jurisdiction's total police expenditure per person, it ranged from 17.5 per cent in Queensland to 6.2 per cent in the NT (table 5A.15).

While comparisons can be made with last year's data, care needs to be taken, because the methods employed have changed. The largest increase in real expenditure per person on road safety and traffic management from 2001-02 to 2002-03 occurred in WA (a rise of \$4 per person from \$38 to \$42). The largest decrease in real expenditure was in SA (a fall of \$5 per person from \$22 to \$17). Nationally, real expenditure on road safety and traffic management rose by \$3 per person (from \$22 to \$25) over the past 12 months (table 5A.64).

5.8 Services to the judicial process

This SDA captures the role of police in providing effective and efficient support to the judicial process, including the provision of safe custody for alleged offenders and fair and equitable treatment of both victims and alleged offenders.

Activities typically include:

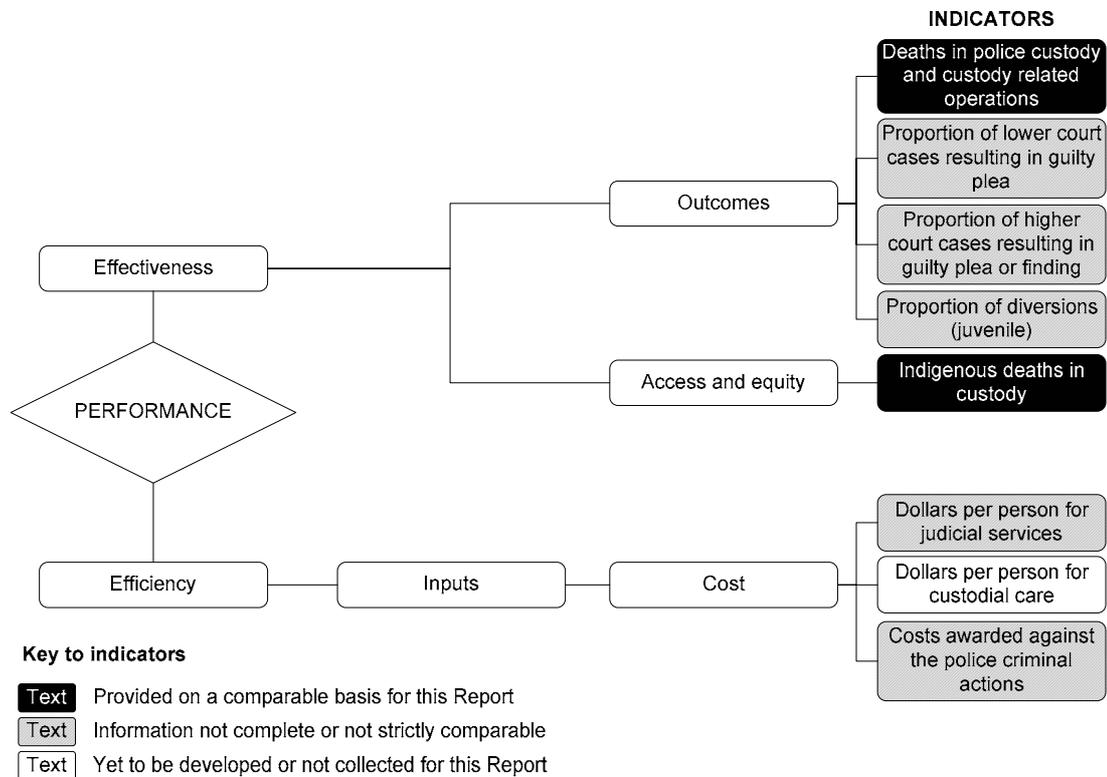
- preparing briefs
- presenting evidence at court
- conducting court and prisoner security.

The role of police services in conducting court and prisoner security differs across jurisdictions.

Framework of performance indicators

Police performance in undertaking these activities is measured using a suite of indicators that includes the number of court cases resulting in guilty pleas or guilty findings, and the effectiveness of police in diverting offenders from the criminal justice system. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 5.48). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Figure 5.48 Performance indicators for services to the judicial process



Key performance indicator results

Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations

Nationally, there were 19 deaths in police custody and custody related operations in 2002 (down from 31 in 2001). This total comprised 13 non-Indigenous deaths and six Indigenous deaths. Across jurisdictions, the number of non-Indigenous deaths ranged from six deaths in NSW to no deaths in SA, the ACT and the NT (table 5.1). Three jurisdictions recorded Indigenous deaths in 2002 — NSW (three deaths), the NT (two deaths) and WA (one death). Nationally, the death rate per 100 000 people over the period 1998–2002 was 0.66. This ranged from 4.62 in the NT to 0.21 in Tasmania (with the ACT recording no deaths over the period) (table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths									
1998	9	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	19
1999	4	4	3	2	2	–	–	4	19
2000	12	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	20
2001	15	5	4	1	1	–	–	–	26
2002	6	1	3	2	–	1	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths									
1998	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	6
1999	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	6
2000	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5
2001	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	5
2002	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	6
Total deaths									
1998	11	7	3	2	–	–	–	2	25
1999	5	4	4	5	2	–	–	5	26
2000	14	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	25
2001	15	5	4	3	4	–	–	–	31
2002	9	1	3	3	–	1	–	2	19
Total 1998-2002	54	18	17	15	11	1	–	9	126
Rate per 100 000 people (1998-2002) ^c	0.83	0.38	0.48	0.80	0.73	0.21	–	4.62	0.66

^a Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers are attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). ^b Includes one AFP death in custody in 1999. ^c Rate calculated by using the average population between 1998-2002. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC), *Deaths in Custody, Australia* (various years); table 5A.65.

Outcomes of court cases

The police assist the judicial process in a variety of ways, including collecting evidence and providing testimony in court. Police work in this area can be measured to some extent by the success of the police in achieving a guilty plea or conviction.

Two sources are used to provide data on the outcomes of court cases for the 2004 Report:

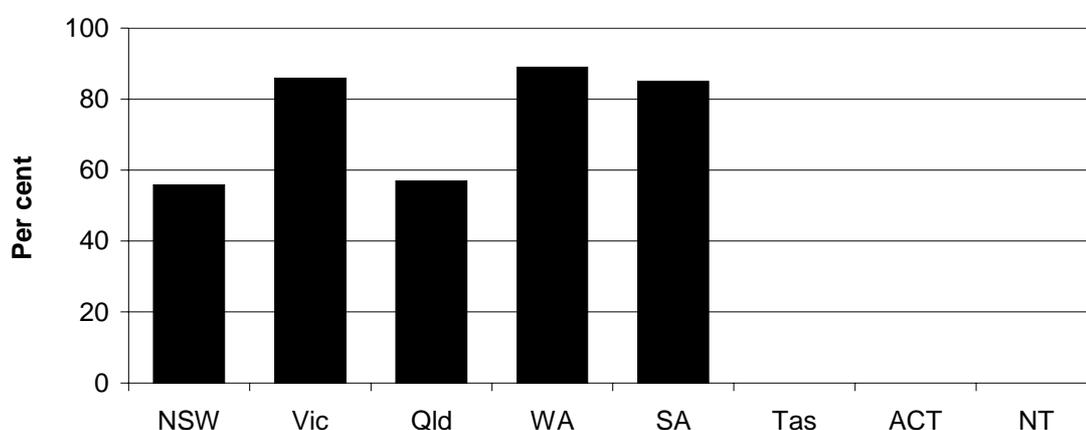
- *ABS Criminal Court data*: This source is used for the first time to provide data on higher court cases for all jurisdictions for 2001-02.
- *Jurisdiction data*: Lower court cases data are based on Magistrates' Criminal Court data provided by each jurisdiction.

It is anticipated that future reports will include comparable ABS data for both higher and lower courts.

Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea

Of the five jurisdictions which provided data, the proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea in 2002-03 ranged from 89.0 per cent in WA to 56.0 per cent in NSW (figure 5.49).

Figure 5.49 **Proportion of lower court cases resulting in a guilty plea, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e, f}**



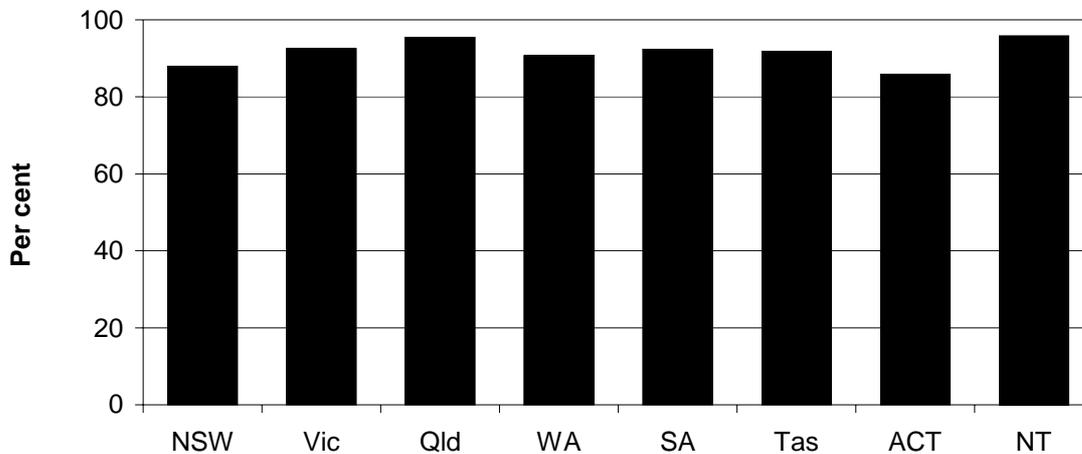
^a Data are not comparable across jurisdictions. ^b All jurisdictions' data include guilty findings and guilty pleas. ^c Data for NSW relate to 2002 calendar year. ^d For Queensland, the Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts database is unable to provide information consistent with the data dictionary. For example, no plea includes ex-parte cases which are not recorded as a finding of guilty in this Report. ^e For SA, matters finalised with a conviction where 'no plea' was recorded have been included. ^f Lower court data were not available for Tasmania, the ACT or the NT.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished)

Proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding

In 2001-02, the proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding ranged from 95.9 per cent in the NT to 86.0 per cent in the ACT (figure 5.50).

Figure 5.50 **Proportion of higher court cases resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2001-02^a**



^a All jurisdictions' data include guilty findings and guilty pleas.

Source: ABS Criminal Courts Cat. no. 4513.0; table 5A.66.

Juvenile diversions

When police apprehend offenders, they have a variety of options available. They can charge the offender, in which case criminal proceedings occur through the traditional court processes, or they can use their discretion to divert the offender away from this potentially costly, time consuming and stressful situation (for both the offender and victim). Diversionary mechanisms include cautions and attendances at community and family conferences. These options can be beneficial because they allow the offender to be admonished, without the necessity of traditional court processes. They are particularly useful mechanisms for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The juvenile diversion ratio is defined as the proportion of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police, as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term 'diverted' includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences, and other diversionary programs (for example, drug assessment/treatment). Excluded are offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and who are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, those issued with warnings or infringement notices). This is the standard definition used by most jurisdictions in compiling their data.

Of the jurisdictions that provided data, the proportion of juvenile offenders undergoing diversionary programs ranged from 57 per cent in Tasmania to 31 per cent in Victoria in 2002-03 (table 5A.67). The largest increase in the use of juvenile diversions from 2001-02 to 2002-03 occurred in SA, where the proportion of juvenile offenders diverted rose from 49 per cent to 54 per cent. The largest decrease in the use of juvenile diversions over the past year was recorded in Tasmania, where the proportion of juvenile offenders diverted fell from 68 per cent to 57 per cent (table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of juvenile offenders (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld^b</i>	<i>WA^c</i>	<i>SA^d</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^e</i>
1998-99	na	na	42	42	53	50	32	na
1999-2000	na	32	43	41	53	50	36	na
2000-01	51	na	44	45	53	59	48	80
2001-02	54	30	44	44	49	68	51	57
2002-03	56	31	44	41	54	57	45	49

^a 'Juvenile diversion' is defined in the accompanying text. ^b For Queensland, data also include cautions and community conferences. ^c Data for WA are for calendar years, not financial years. Juvenile diversions include juvenile cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams. The proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juvenile offenders comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams and charges pertaining to juveniles. ^d For SA, 2002-03 data include figures from the first full year of operation of the SA Drug Diversion Initiative. Diversions include diversion by way of formal cautioning by police, and family conferences. ^e For the NT, data also include verbal warnings. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.67.

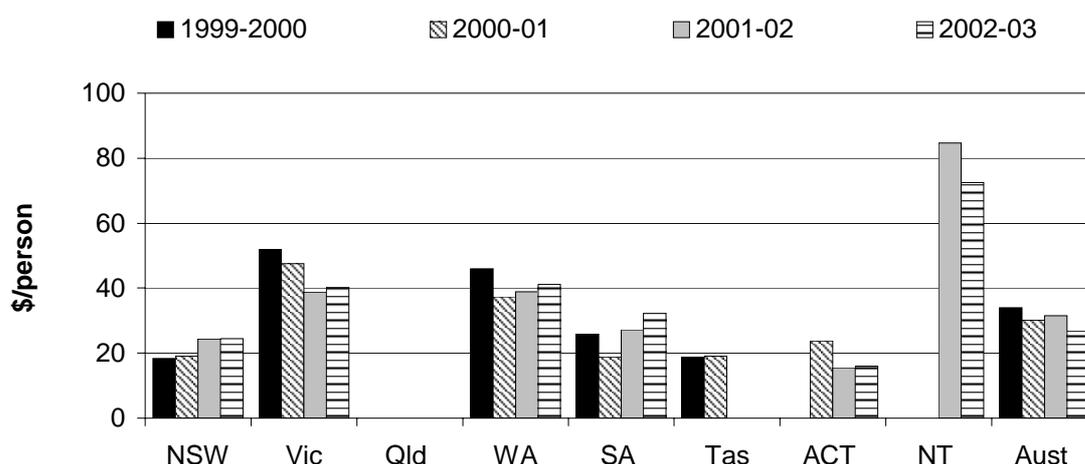
Efficiency

The reporting of expenditure data has been adjusted for the 2004 Report to exclude payroll tax from all expenditure data. Historical data have been revised accordingly to allow for comparison within jurisdictions over time. Nationally, of the jurisdictions able to provide data in 2002-03, estimated expenditure on services to the judicial process was \$27 per person. It ranged from \$73 per person in the NT to \$16 per person in the ACT (figure 5.51). Nationally, expenditure on judicial processes as a proportion of total police expenditure per person was 10.8 per cent. As a proportion of each jurisdiction's total police expenditure, it ranged from 17.3 per cent in Victoria to 6.3 per cent in the ACT (table 5A.15).

While comparisons can be made with last year's data, care needs to be taken, because the methods employed have changed. The largest increase in real expenditure on services to the judicial process from 2001-02 to 2002-03 occurred in SA, (a rise of \$5 per person from \$27 to \$32). The largest real decrease was in the NT (a fall of \$12 per person from \$85 to \$73). Nationally, real expenditure on

services to the judicial process decreased by \$5 per person (\$32 to \$27) (table 5A.68).

Figure 5.51 Real expenditure per person (less payroll tax) on services to the judicial process (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}



^a Data have not been subjected to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. ^b For 2002-03, SA has replaced the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure and data for 2002-03 are based on SAPOL's 2002-03 Program Statement. Although there is no material variance in the allocation of resources between Program and Output structures, material variances exist between SDAs because a proportion of Crime Investigation costs/revenues in previous years were apportioned to Community Safety and Support and to Road Safety and Traffic Management.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.68.

Another indicator of efficiency is the court costs awarded against the police in criminal actions. Court costs are generally awarded when a criminal action against an offender has failed; in this respect, it represents at least some of the resources expended when a prosecution fails. Of those jurisdictions that provided data in 2002-03, the ACT had the highest costs per person awarded against the police (53 cents) and Queensland had the lowest (5 cents) (table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Real costs awarded against the police in criminal actions (2002-03 dollars)^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>
Total costs									
1998-99	\$'000	na	1 734	201	na	392	39	na	na
1999-2000	\$'000	na	1 427	211	426	403	24	195	na
2000-01	\$'000	517	na	162	475	312	4	101	na
2001-02	\$'000	534	1 236	212	553	515	10	117	na
2002-03	\$'000	668	993	168	588	461	na	172	na
Total costs per person									
1998-99	\$	na	0.37	0.06	na	0.26	0.08	na	na
1999-2000	\$	na	0.30	0.06	0.23	0.27	0.05	0.62	na
2000-01	\$	0.08	na	0.05	0.25	0.21	0.01	0.32	na
2001-02	\$	0.08	0.26	0.06	0.29	0.34	0.02	0.37	na
2002-03	\$	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.30	0.30	na	0.53	na

^a Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 5A.69.

5.9 Other services provided by police

Where possible, all jurisdictions have provided data on police activities within the four SDAs identified within the chapter (community safety and support; crime investigation; road safety and traffic management; and services to the judicial process). A clear breakdown of activities into these four categories is not always possible, however, so a 'best fit' scenario applies.

In some instances, jurisdictions cannot allocate particular activities or costs to the four SDAs already reported in this chapter, so a fifth SDA has been developed, called 'other services.' This SDA can include (but is not limited to) such things as information and licensing services, regulatory services and ministerial support services (see table 5A.10). The reporting of expenditure data has been adjusted for the 2004 Report to exclude payroll tax from all expenditure data. Historical data have been revised accordingly to allow for jurisdictional comparisons.

For this Report, only Queensland (\$6.45 per person), WA (\$6.65 per person) and the ACT (\$2.33 per person) have included expenditure under this SDA (table 5.4). As a proportion of each jurisdiction's total police expenditure in 2002-03, 'other services' represented 2.8 per cent of Queensland expenditure, 2.4 per cent of WA expenditure and 0.9 per cent of expenditure in the ACT in 2002-03 (table 5A.15).

Table 5.4 Real expenditure per person (less payroll tax) on 'other services' (2002-03 dollars)^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>
1999-2000	–	–	na	7.43	–	–	–	na	0.90
2000-01	–	–	na	6.40	–	–	5.00	na	0.88
2001-02	–	–	na	5.55	–	na	2.17	–	0.74
2002-03	–	–	6.45	6.65	–	na	2.33	–	1.95

^a Data have not been subjected to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments, (unpublished); table 5A.70.

5.10 Capital costs in the costing of police services

Capital costs (including depreciation and the user cost of capital) for each jurisdiction are contained in tables 5A.1–5A.8. Costs associated with non-current physical assets (such as depreciation and the user cost of capital) are potentially important components of the total costs of many services delivered by government agencies. Differences in the techniques for measuring non-current physical assets (such as valuation methods) may reduce the comparability of cost estimates across jurisdictions. In response to concerns regarding data comparability, the Steering Committee initiated a study: *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 2001). The aim of the study was to examine the extent to which differences in asset measurement techniques applied by participating agencies affect the comparability of reported unit costs.

In police services, the results reported in the study indicate that different methods of asset measurement could lead to quite large variations in reported capital costs. Considered in the context of total unit costs, however, the differences created by these asset measurement effects were relatively small, because capital costs represent a relatively small proportion of total cost. A key message from the study was that the adoption of nationally uniform accounting standards across all service areas would be a desirable outcome from the perspective of the Review. The results are discussed in more detail in chapter 2.

5.11 Future directions in performance reporting

Over recent years, the Review has examined more robust and suitable ways in which to measure levels of efficiency in the services that police jurisdictions provide to the community. Community safety and support and road safety and traffic management have been identified as two areas in which initial developmental

work can be undertaken. As a result of this work, the Report may include new indicators next year or in future years.

While the Report provides information on the costs of services for each SDA, it has proved difficult to develop efficiency indicators for each SDA and for policing in general. At present, the only efficiency indicators shown are the total cost of service per person for each SDA. These are considered to be partial efficiency measures due to the absence of agreed output measures.

Policing services are often delivered contemporaneously, covering a single SDA or even extending over several SDAs. Police response to a call for service, for example, will not only deal with the incident at hand, but may also increase police visibility and, therefore, provide public reassurance. Likewise, police road safety operations and crime investigations may also have crime prevention components.

As a result, the Review is examining alternative methods for developing efficiency indicators. The approach is to identify issues of prime importance and the activities required to address them. Measures can then be made of the time and cost of activities, and of the actions resulting from those activities. Efficiency indicators would be defined in terms of the cost per unit of output, where output is defined as the sum of actions taken, weighted to reflect the importance of redressing the problem.

Community safety and support

The Review has identified the following key areas of prime community concern:

- response capability — that is, that police are contactable and attend as necessary
- family (domestic) violence — that is, that police attend in a timely manner, ensure safety of victim and follow up
- street and public order — that is, that police patrol designated ‘hot spots’, care for intoxicated people and manage street level drug dealing.

Preliminary analysis suggests the following indicators may be considered as related efficiency indicators:

- cost of response service/calls received — a measure of the efficiency of communications operations
- cost of domestic violence/domestic violence victims — a measure of the efficiency of police domestic violence services
- cost of response service/(weighted) calls attended — a measure of the efficiency in response capability

-
- cost of targeted street patrols/weighted actions — a measure of the efficiency in public order.

The Police Practitioners Group and the Review continue to explore the potential indicator — cost of response service/number of calls dispatched in the metropolitan areas — and have now collected trial data from all jurisdictions which are currently being examined.

Road safety and traffic management

The police, in partnership with other key stakeholders, play an instrumental part in road safety and traffic management. Generally, traffic fatality statistics are the most common method used to assess the effectiveness of road safety strategies because they allow for comparative benchmarking and are readily understood by the wider community.

For some time, the Review has been exploring efficiency indicators for road safety and traffic management. Across jurisdictions, specific activities that contribute to the achievement of road safety are consistent. A measure using one of these activities — such as the number of collisions attended — may be used to determine a unit cost and may be a partial efficiency indicator. Such a measure, however, would require a standardised framework for measuring the total cost of road safety and traffic management, and for defining and counting collisions that police attend. Also, due to the partial nature of the measure, as effectiveness increases (a decrease in collisions), efficiency decreases (an increase in cost per collision).

A possible measure using data collected from the NSCSP has also been considered. It would use information from the NSCSP Survey on the number of traffic related police contacts that respondents have during the year. The advantage of this measure is that the definition of traffic related contacts is consistent. However, definitions for the cost of providing road safety and traffic management are not consistent across jurisdictions. Another limitation of this measure is the methodology of the survey, which samples and ‘weights’ responses for demographic considerations. This method means that weighted traffic contacts, rather than actual contacts, are counted, which may over estimate the total number. The method also has inconsistent sampling errors across jurisdictions that may skew the results. Further as with the previous measure, as effectiveness increases, efficiency decreases.

Difficulties in determining efficiency indicators for road safety and traffic management include the difficulty of developing measures that are consistently and accurately defined and recorded across all jurisdictions. Compounding this difficulty, determining a measure which reflects the entire range of service delivery

remains a challenge. The Review will continue to examine potential road safety and traffic management indicators as part of the 2005 Report process.

Other future developments

The Police Practitioners Group and the Review continue to maintain a watching brief on ABS progress in developing a judicial support indicator — cost of judicial support SDA/number of offenders — (ABS offender based statistics). This indicator is seen as an interim measure, with a target date for the 2006 Report. The Review continues to explore the potential indicator — cost of crime investigation SDA/number of cases initiated. During 2004 an assessment will be made of data recently collected from jurisdictions and definitions and counting rules will be explored.

5.12 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A 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 (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).

New South Wales Government comments

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The mission of NSW Police is “police and community working together to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.” The primary focus is on reducing crime and the community’s fear of crime-related problems. The development of local solutions to local problems, to ensure all people can freely enjoy their lawful pursuits, is undertaken in partnership with the community and government and non-government agencies.

Each Local Area Command (LAC) has established a Police Accountability Community Team (PACT) as a forum to discuss issues of local concern. Through PACT, the LAC is accountable to the community it serves for the identification of issues, to report on Policing strategies and for increasing police visibility at required times. Achievement of crime reduction, increased public safety and reduced community concern are long-term objectives. In the short term, LACs are more appropriately assessed on the ability to solve problems.

Each LAC has implemented the Command Management Framework (CMF), which is a risk-based self-assessment process. The CMF puts an increased emphasis on behaviours of police, ensuring compliance with ethical crime investigation and intelligence-based crime prevention. It also focuses on effective people and resource management. As the CMF allows for local risk assessment, it relies on the continual evaluation of information and performance assessment.

LACs are encouraged to engage in internal benchmarking, against past trends and in comparison to other LACs. LACs share good practice and innovation through the Operations and Crime Review (OCR) process. At OCRs, the Commissioner and Executive Team question Command Management Teams regarding the implementation of business plans, crime trends and people/resource management issues. OCRs allow LACs to discuss issues affecting performance and to develop agreed action plans.

At the State level, however, comparison with other States/Territories is considered less useful, as the information is neither timely nor sufficiently consistent to be used operationally. The key performance indicators used by NSW Police include many of the performance indicators shown in this Report. Overall success is measured in terms of general community satisfaction and confidence in police. Crime trends are used as indicators of performance and to track the possible emergence of further problems.

LACs are at the heart of service delivery. Performance at the corporate level is an accumulation of LACs and reflects the actions taken at that level. The achievement of results including reducing crime and improved community satisfaction is influenced by many other factors as well as NSW Police activity.

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Victorian Government comments



Substantial achievements have been made to further increase the safety of Victoria and Victorians during 2002-03. The overall crime rate, as measured per 100 000 population, was reduced by 6.8 per cent. Crime against the person was reduced by 3.4 per cent and property crime by 8.3 per cent.

Safety on Victoria's roads has also been improved through the 2002-03 year. During this period, the Victorian Road Toll was reduced by 18.2 per cent over the previous year's result and representing the saving of 82 lives on Victoria's roads. It was also the lowest toll on record, representing a very substantial achievement.

Victoria Police continues to enjoy strong support and trust from the community. The *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* showed that in 2002-03, some 83 per cent of Victorians surveyed were satisfied with their most recent contact with police. Similarly, some 85 per cent of Victorians had confidence in police. Both results are among the highest in Australia and represent improvement over the previous year's results.

This year also marks the 150th anniversary of Victoria Police. This has provided a unique opportunity for the Force to look at its history and all that has been achieved. Looking at where we have come from also provides us with a platform for looking forward and developing a long-term vision for the future of Victoria Police.

Following an extensive process of consultation with the Victorian community, government and partnership organisations, Victoria Police has developed its new Five-Year Strategic Plan. This Plan will provide us with a focus for what we need to achieve to ensure continued improvement in the safety of Victoria and Victorians. Over the next five years, Victoria Police is committed to delivering a safer Victoria by providing intelligent and confident policing focussed upon the development of partnerships and community capacity.

The improvement of service delivery to Victoria is also set to continue for metropolitan and rural Victorians alike as with the continued redevelopment and upgrading of the Police station network around the state. In the past year, some 26 stations and facilities have been redeveloped or significantly upgraded and next year a further fifteen 24-hour stations will be redeveloped or built in areas of significant population growth. In addition, over the next four years an additional 600 operational police members will be introduced across the state. These initiatives will contribute to providing Victoria with a police force resourced for the 21st century.



Queensland Government comments

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The Queensland Police Service delivers policing to almost four million Queenslanders. These services have to be delivered to a dispersed population across a land mass of 1.7 million square kilometres, or around one quarter of Australia.

After a trial over the previous financial year, Operational Performance Reviews were formally introduced by the Commissioner in July 2002. The performance of each of the Service's 29 districts is regularly assessed against criteria focussing on five operational and three corporate priorities: personal safety; property crime; calls for service; major events or critical incidents; unique district issues; human resource management; financial management; and professional standards and ethical practice.

The results reported in the Service's Annual Statistical Review 2002-03 showed encouraging trends in crime reduction in the State. There were reductions in property offences, including significant reductions in unlawful entry and property offences, as well as decreases in robbery, homicides and sexual offences.

The Queensland Government and Queensland Police Service jointly hosted the 7th Asia Pacific Region, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) National Academy Associates (FBINAA) Retraining Conference. The Conference theme, The Impact of Global Terrorism on Law Enforcement Agencies, focused on terrorism prevention, immediate response and consequence management.

In February 2003, the Service established a Counter Terrorism Coordination Unit, to give advice to government and assist in the coordination of the State's counter-terrorism strategies.

In November 2002 the Queensland Government introduced new 'anti hoon' legislation by amending the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 (Qld) to counter dangerous and nuisance driving practices. Under this legislation police have the authority, in certain circumstances, to impound vehicles and obtain court orders for the forfeiture of vehicles.

The Domestic Violence Legislation Amendment Act 2002 (Qld) was proclaimed in March 2003, broadening the range of domestic relationships covered by the new legislation.

The Service continued to expand its Police Beat and Police Shopfront programs. In addition, five Tactical Crime Squads were established during 2002-03 to target crime priorities and drug-related offences.

The Service established a Tourist Oriented Policing Unit to enhance the safety and security of tourists by assisting police officers to respond to the particular needs of tourists within their local areas, and also to be the principal point of contact for the tourism industry.

The Queensland Police Service's Client Service Charter and Standards, introduced into the Service in July 2002 after extensive consultation, established the level of service that the Queensland community can expect from the Service.

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Western Australian Government comments

“ This year marks a significant event in Western Australian Police Service (WAPS) history — the celebration of 150 years of policing within Western Australia. Policing in the State has been transformed dramatically during that time. WAPS have moved from being an agency with a largely reactive and military style, to one that is more focussed on community leadership and the prevention of crime.

Throughout the year the WAPS has continued its significant reform program aimed at transforming the organisation’s culture, redefining core business, restructuring the organisation and redesigning business processes to meet the needs of the community. An evaluation of the reforms was conducted in 2002 with significant progress being identified, although a number of external demands placed on the agency were identified as marking another particularly challenging time. A unified corporate focus is being applied to strengthen the joint development and practise of consistent values, plans and activities and to ensure positive outcomes. Internal project teams have been established and we are committed to intensifying our strategic focus and maximising operational service levels.

The State Government’s Response to the Gordon Inquiry into complaints of family violence and child abuse in Aboriginal Communities detailed a range of issues about interagency cooperation and the provision of policing services. Successful implementation of the recommendations will ensure a far greater collaborative and coordinated response to child abuse and family violence. The WAPS will establish permanent policing services in nine identified remote locations over the next three years, and establish eight senior police child protection and family violence officers in country districts. It has also brought forward the development and implementation of the Victim and Offender Management System, to ensure provision of critical intelligence on family and domestic violence and improvements in police responses to domestic violence, child protection and missing persons.

Continuing priorities for the WAPS are providing quality police services to the community, improving our performance and accountability practises, and striving towards building and maintaining community trust and support.

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South Australian Government comments

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The South Australia Police (SAPOL) *Future Directions Strategy* 2003–2006 continues to set the organisational framework for effective delivery of policing services. An integral part of the *Future Directions Strategy* is the South Australia Policing Model. The Policing Model is the vehicle for achieving SAPOL's Mission, Vision and core functions. It outlines and defines the organisational core structures, core strategies, crime reduction strategy and problem solving, all centred on community safety.

A safe, secure and peaceful environment is the necessary foundation for a prosperous community and SAPOL remains committed to maintaining and improving community safety through being responsive to community needs and expectations. Security is a major community concern. Having recognised that acts of terrorism may be perpetrated through significant criminal undertakings, SAPOL has reviewed its capacity to respond to, investigate and prosecute those responsible for such incidents, culminating in the establishment of a State Protective Security Branch to support the management of protective security within the State. A joint SAPOL and Australian Federal Police team will conduct targeted investigations into criminal activity linked to terrorism. These steps have also enhanced our capacity to respond to and manage a broad range of emergency incidents under state disaster arrangements.

Problem solving has always been an essential policing skill and it is important to note that our problem solving approach is not restricted to crime related issues alone. While forming the foundation of our crime reduction strategy, problem solving obtains meaningful intelligence to provide a legitimate base for subsequent action across all aspects of SAPOL service delivery.

Under the *Future Directions Strategy* SAPOL continues to move forward, consolidating and enhancing previous organisational changes and exploiting the use of technology to continuously improve services to the community. Our Vision is that 'SAPOL will be held in the highest regard as a modern, motivated, progressive and professional organisation, responsive to the community's needs and expectations'. It is pleasing therefore to see that successful contact and partnership with local communities is reflected in the achievement of excellent results in the ACPR community satisfaction survey. For this reporting period, 86.9 per cent of those South Australians surveyed had confidence in the police, while 87.4 per cent considered the police performed their jobs professionally.

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Tasmanian Government comments

“ National crime statistics released in May 2003 for the 2002 calendar year indicated that Tasmania was below the national average in all of the major offence categories, with police clearing up a greater number of offences than ever before. These results reflect positively on the implementation of intelligence-led policing strategies and improved forensic and investigative techniques.

During 2003 the Department of Police and Public Safety published its *Strategic Directions Framework* for 2003–2006, defining the pathways to be taken over the next few years to build safer communities. The key themes of reassurance, readiness, responsiveness and accountability will underpin police efforts to ensure that Tasmania maintains its reputation as the safest state in the nation, and that community perceptions of safety are strengthened.

The Department's strategic directions are closely linked to the community safety goals and priorities set by Government within the Tasmania Together process. Measures to achieve these goals continue to be a major focus of the responsible agencies, as they seek to improve collaboration on whole-of-government projects to improve community safety. As coordinating agency for a number of the community safety priority benchmarks, the Department is working closely with other agencies, local government and local communities to introduce more integrated strategies and improve service delivery.

The Government is determined that agencies focus on early prevention strategies, particularly in relation to young people and families 'at risk'. The Department has been a leader in this regard, working closely with young people to keep them out of the criminal justice system, and more effectively managing incidents of family violence.

In recognition of the linkages between community connectedness and improvements in community safety, there is a drive to build community capacity and individual resilience. A community-based partnership in the south of the state, with substantial input from Tasmania Police, is building an integrated support service for children experiencing difficulties with mainstream schooling. Safer Communities partnerships in Launceston and Glenorchy, incorporating government agencies, community organisations and local government, have developed a range of community safety strategies.

Participation in State-Local Government Partnership Agreements continues to provide a valuable mechanism for the agency to respond to local issues and address community safety issues in consultation with local stakeholders.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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During 2002-03 ACT Policing continued the development of strategies to reduce property crime. Property crime, particularly burglary, plays an important role in shaping perceptions of public safety within the community. In recognition of increasing trends in burglary and motor vehicle theft, ACT Policing has conducted a series of major operations designed to disrupt growth in this area. Each of these operations has relied on intelligence to target recidivist offenders.

Operations including *Anchorage*, *Dilute*, *Chronicle* and *Handbrake* where all based on short to medium-term, high impact enforcement strategies. These operations required the diversion of large numbers of investigative and response personnel. Whilst each Operation was successful in disrupting the ACT's crime profile, evaluation revealed that operations of this type create significant sustainability issues in terms of the drain on human and financial resources.

During 2002-2003 a new concept was developed to address property crime at a more strategic and enduring level. *Operation Halite*, commenced in October 2002 and was designed to eliminate sustainability issues while providing persistent, strategic focus on the Territory's main offender population. Unlike earlier campaigns, *Halite* was constructed to enable a sustained, intelligence-led approach to crime reduction incorporating crime prevention techniques.

Since the commencement of *Operation Halite*, the average weekly burglary rate in the ACT has fallen from 142 offences to 99. The reduction of 31 per cent in average weekly burglary offences has overtaken the 21 per cent reduction achieved by *Operation Anchorage* which ran for four months in 2001.

Preliminary evaluation of the enforcement strategies implemented under *Halite* demonstrates a positive and enduring impact on reducing the concentration of property crime in identified problem areas. Some suburban locations which had previously experienced rates of property crime significantly higher than that in other comparable areas have been successfully targeted and have experienced significant reductions in burglary rates.

Evaluations to date reveal that the *Halite* model is highly resource efficient. The Operation's impact on the Territory's crime profile at the strategic level is out of all proportion to the number of personnel committed. The true test of *Operation Halite* will be its long-term sustainability in the context of recent increases in the supply of heroin in the ACT.

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Northern Territory Government comments

“ The Northern Territory police continue to provide a service to one of the most remote and sparsely populated regions of Australia. Despite the challenges this presents in providing a full range of services to all Territorians, the Northern Territory Police service is committed to developing partnerships with all sectors of the community with the vision to ‘improve public safety through excellent policing services to the community.’

Strategies to achieve this objective are presented in the *Northern Territory Police Business Plan 2002-2003*. This plan provides the basis for operational strategies linked to government policy on property crime and drugs. The plan also includes the *Purpose and Direction Strategy* which incorporates the vision, mission and core functions of the agency and which will guide future approaches to the continuous improvement of policing services in the Territory.

In order to assess the resource requirements which the Northern Territory Police need to achieve continuous improvement the Government set up an independent review of the service. This review led to the establishment of the *Building Our Police Force Program* which oversees the implementation of the Core Structures Review, Police Human Resource Review, Police Fire and Emergency Services College Review and the Promotional Qualifications Framework. These reviews are set within the five key project areas of Delivering Frontline Policing Services, Funding Our Resource Needs, Leading and Managing Our People, Recruiting and Retaining Staff and Conditions of Employment.

The outcome of these initiatives is the commitment to improve public safety ‘through policing services that are second to none in world’.

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5.13 Information on sample data

Some of the results reported are estimates obtained by conducting surveys with samples of the group or population in question. Results are therefore subject to sampling error. The data obtained from a sample may be different from the 'true' data that would have been obtained from the entire group or population (not just a sample) using the same methods. Consequently, care needs to be taken when using survey results (see appendix A).

The standard error is a measure of sampling error. It indicates the extent to which the estimate may differ from the 'true value' because only a sample was taken. If the survey is performed repeatedly, then the difference between the sample estimate and the population value will be less than one standard error approximately 68 per cent of the time. The difference will be less than two standard errors 95 per cent of the time. It will be less than three standard errors 99 per cent of the time. Another way of expressing this is to say that in 68 (95, 99) of every 100 samples, the estimate obtained from a single survey will be within one (two, three) standard errors of the 'true' value.

The chance that an estimate falls within a certain range of the true value is known as 'the confidence of the estimate'. For any particular survey, there is a tradeoff between the confidence of the estimate (68 per cent, 95 per cent or 99 per cent) and the size of the survey. The appropriate level of confidence chosen depends on the purpose of obtaining the estimate.

The relative standard error is the standard error, expressed as a percentage, which should be attached to the estimate. It indicates the margin of error that should be attached to the estimate. The smaller the estimate, the higher the relative standard error.

Table 5.5 Relative standard error of estimates for the ACPR Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing by jurisdiction^a

<i>Estimate</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>
'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2	149	155	108	138	104	49	40	31	152
5	89	95	66	82	61	30	24	18	91
10	60	66	45	55	40	20	16	12	62
20	41	46	31	37	27	14	11	8	42
50	24	28	19	22	16	9	7	5	25
100	16	19	13	15	10	6	5	3	17
200	11	13	9	10	7	4	3	2	12
500	7	8	5	6	4	–	–	–	7
800	5	6	4	4	3	–	–	–	5
1 000	4	6	4	4	3	–	–	–	5
2 000	3	4	3	3	–	–	–	–	3
5 000	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
10 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
12 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
14 000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

^a The ABS considers that only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates greater than 25 per cent are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes and need to be treated with caution and viewed as merely indicative of the magnitude involved. – Nil or rounded to Zero.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

5.14 Definitions

Table 5.6 Terms

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Armed robbery	Robbery conducted with the use (actual or implied) of a weapon, where a weapon can include, but is not restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• firearms — pistol, revolver, rifle, automatic/semi-automatic rifle, shotgun, military firearm, airgun, nail gun, cannon, imitation firearm and implied firearm• other weapons — knife, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, hammer, axe, club, iron bar, piece of wood, syringe/hypodermic needle, bow and arrow, crossbow, spear gun, blowgun, rope, wire, chemical, acid, explosive, vehicle, other dangerous article and imitation weapons.
Assault	The direct (and immediate/confrontational) infliction of force, injury or violence on a person(s) or the direct (and immediate/confrontational) threat of force, injury or violence where there is an apprehension that the threat could be enacted.
Available full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on duty performing a function. To be measured using average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Average non-police staff salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salary paid to civilian and other employees, divided by the total number of such employees.
Average police salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salary paid to sworn police officers, divided by the number of sworn officers.
Blackmail and extortion	The unlawful demanding with intent to gain money, property or any other benefit from, or with intent to cause detriment to, another person, accompanied by the use of coercive measures, to be carried out at some point in the future if the demand is not met. This may also include the use and/or threatened use of face-to-face force or violence, provided there is a threat of continued violence if the demand is not met.
Civilian staff	Unsworn staff, including specialists (civilian training and teaching medical and other specialists) and civilian administrative and management staff.
Complaints	Number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct.
Crimes against the person	Total recorded crimes against person, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• murder• attempted murder• manslaughter• assault• kidnapping/abduction• armed robbery• unarmed robbery• sexual assault• blackmail/extortion.

(Continued on next page)

Table 5.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Deaths in police custody and custody-related incidents	At least one of the following deaths: death of a person who was in police custody; death caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries while in custody; death of a person who was fatally injured when police officers attempted to detain that person; and/or death of a person who was fatally injured when escaping or attempting to escape from police custody.
Depreciation	Where possible, based on current asset valuation.
Driving causing death	The unlawful killing of another person, without intent to kill, as a result of culpable, dangerous, reckless or negligent driving.
Executive full time equivalent staff	Number of executive full time equivalent staff, including civilian senior executive service and sworn (chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) staff.
Full time equivalent (FTE)	The equivalent number of full time staff required to provide the same hours of work as performed by staff actually employed. A full time staff member is equivalent to a full time equivalent of one, while a part time staff member is greater than zero but less than one.
Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who are identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.
Land transport hospitalisations	Hospitalisations due to traffic accidents which are likely to have required police attendance; these may also include accidents including trains, bicycles and so on (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare).
Management full time equivalent staff	Number of management full time equivalent staff, including civilian (managers) and sworn (inspector to superintendent) staff.
Motor vehicle theft	The taking of another person's motor vehicle illegally and without permission.
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life.
Non-Indigenous full time equivalent staff	Number of full time equivalent staff who do not satisfy the Indigenous staff criteria.
Non-operational full time equivalent staff	Any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria, including functional support staff only. Functional support full time equivalent staff includes any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the operational or operational support staff criteria (for example, finance, policy, research, personnel services, building and property services, transport services, and management above the level of station and shift supervisors).
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; expenditure on contracted police services; and other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified. Expenditure is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Other staff	All unsworn, non-civilian staff, including all auxiliary police personnel who are neither sworn officers nor strictly civilians because they are authorised to exercise statutory powers normally restricted to sworn officers. This category includes police cadets, police aides and special constables.

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Table 5.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Other theft	The taking of another person's property with the intention of depriving the owner of the property illegally and without permission, but without force, threat of force, use of coercive measures, deceit or having gained unlawful entry to any structure even if the intent was to commit theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days has elapsed since the recording of the incident.
Practitioner full time equivalent staff	Number of practitioner full time equivalent staff, including civilian (administration) and sworn (constable to senior constable) staff.
Property crimes	Total recorded crimes against property, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unlawful entry with intent • motor vehicle theft • other theft.
Proportion of higher court cases resulting in guilty finding	Total number of higher court cases for which there was a finding of guilty or where the person pleads guilty, as a proportion of the total number of higher court cases. Higher court is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an intermediate court (known either as the district court or county court) that has legal powers that are intermediate between those of a court of summary jurisdiction (lower level courts) and a supreme court, and deals with the majority of cases involving serious criminal charges • a supreme court (a higher court level which deals with the most serious criminal charges and has the greatest legal powers of all the State and Territory court levels) (ABS 2003c). <p>Guilty finding is an outcome of a trial in which a court determines that the criminal charge against a defendant has been proven (ABS 2003c).</p>
Proportion of juvenile diversions	Total number of juvenile offenders who are diverted by police (for example, through the use of cautions, official warnings or other diversionary programs), away from the criminal justice system, as a proportion of the total number of juvenile offenders either diverted from or dealt with by the criminal justice system (that is, those who are either diverted or prosecuted), divided by the total number of juvenile offenders, or the total number of juvenile offenders diverted or dealt with by the criminal justice system.
Proportion of lower court cases resulting in guilty plea	Total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only, for which there was a plea of guilty, as a proportion of the total number of cases (excluding committal hearings) heard before lower courts of law only. Lower court: a court of summary jurisdiction, or lower court level (commonly referred to as magistrates' court, local court or court of petty sessions), that deals with relatively less serious charges and has the most limited legal powers of all State and Territory court levels. Such courts are presided over by a magistrate and have jurisdiction to hear trial and sentence matters relating to summary offences. Under some circumstances, this court level may also deal with the less serious indictable offences known as 'minor indictable' or 'triable either way' offences (ABS 2003c).

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Table 5.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
	<p>Plea: a guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant admitting culpability in relation to a criminal charge. A not guilty plea is the formal statement by a defendant denying culpability in relation to a charge (ABS 2003c).</p> <p>For the purposes of this data collection, a plea of 'not guilty' should also include 'no plea', 'plea reserved' and 'other defended plea'.</p> <p>Further, these definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclude preliminary (committal) hearings for indictable offences dealt with by a lower court • count cases that involve multiple charges as a 'lower court case resulting in a plea of guilty' if a plea of guilty has resulted for at least one of those charges.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP(E) price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recorded crime	Crimes reported to (or detected) and recorded by police.
Registered vehicles	Total registered motor vehicles, including motorcycles.
Reporting rate	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim, as measured through a crime victimisation survey.
Revenue from own sources	Revenue from activities undertaken by police, including revenue from the sale of stores, plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue and revenue from the issuing of firearm licenses). Revenue is disaggregated by service delivery area.
Road deaths	Fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Australian Transport Safety Bureau.
Robbery	The unlawful taking of property from the immediate possession, control, custody or care of a person, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property accompanied by the use, and/or threatened use of immediate force or violence.
Salaries and payments in the nature of salary	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • base salary package • motor vehicle expenses that are part of employer fringe benefits • superannuation, early retirement schemes and payments to pension schemes (employer contributions) • workers compensation (full cost) including premiums, levies, bills, legal fees • higher duty allowances (actual amounts paid) • overtime (actual amounts paid) • actual termination and long service leave • actual annual leave • actual sick leave • actual maternity/paternity leave • fringe benefits tax paid • fringe benefits provided (for example, school fee salary sacrifice at cost to the government, car parking, duress alarms, telephone account reimbursements, 'gold passes', other salary sacrifice benefits,

(Continued on next page)

Table 5.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
	frequent flier benefits, overtime meals provided, and any other components that are not part of a salary package)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • payroll tax.
	These are disaggregated by service delivery area.
Senior executive full time equivalent staff	Number of senior executive full time equivalent staff, including civilian (top senior executive service) and sworn (commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent civilian executives) staff.
Service delivery areas	The core areas of police work. Four service delivery areas are identified for the purposes of this Report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community safety and support • crime investigation • road safety and traffic management • services to the judicial process. <p>A fifth service delivery area ('other' or 'other services') was identified to account for those unique functions of jurisdictions that were not directly associated with the aforementioned areas.</p> <p>While this is an attempt to identify common areas of core service delivery, their exact formats do not neatly fit with any jurisdiction or with how the jurisdictions measure or plan for performance.</p>
Sexual assault	Physical contact of a sexual nature directed toward another person where that person does not give consent, that person gives consent as a result of intimidation or fraud, or consent is proscribed (that is, the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent as a result of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or a familial relationship). Includes rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault.
Supervisory full time equivalent staff	Number of supervisory full time equivalent staff, including civilian (team leaders) and sworn (sergeant to senior sergeant) staff.
Sworn staff	Sworn police staff recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.
Total capital expenditure	Total expenditure on the purchase of new or second hand capital assets, and expenditure on significant repairs or additions to assets that add to the assets' service potential or service life.
Total expenditure	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources).
Total FTE staff	Operational staff and non-operational staff, including full time equivalent staff on paid leave or absence from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period.
Total number of staff	Full time equivalent staff directly employed on an annual basis (excluding labour contracted out).
Total recurrent expenditure	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • salaries and payments in the nature of salary • other recurrent expenditure • depreciation • less revenue from own sources.
Unarmed robbery	Robbery conducted without the use (actual or implied) of a weapon.

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Table 5.8 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Unavailable full time equivalent staff	Any full time equivalent category where the individual is on paid leave or absent from duty (including secondment and training), as measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Unlawful entry with intent — involving the taking of property	The unlawful entry of a structure with intent to commit an offence resulting in the taking of property from the structure, where the entry is either forced or unforced. Includes burglary and break and enter offences. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
Unlawful entry with intent — other	The unlawful entry of a structure with intent to commit an offence, but which does not result in the taking of property from the structure, where the entry is either forced or unforced. Excludes trespass or lawful entry with intent.
Value of physical assets — buildings and fittings	The value of buildings and fittings under direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — land	The value of land under direct control of police.
Value of physical assets — other	The value of motor vehicles, computer equipment, and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police.

Source: ABS 2003a (for those definitions related to recorded crime).

5.15 References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2003a, *Recorded Crime – Victims, Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4510.1, Canberra (and various years).
- 2003b, *Crime and Safety, Australia 2002*, Cat. no. 4509.0, Canberra.
- 2003c, *Criminal Courts 2001-02, Australia*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.
- 2003d, *Motor Vehicle Census 2002, Australia*, Cat. no. 9309.0, Canberra.
- AIC (Australian Institute of Criminology) 2002, *Deaths in Custody, Australia* (and various years), Canberra.
- ATSB (Australian Transport Safety Bureau), *Fatal Road Crash Database* (accessed 29 September 2003).
- CJC (Criminal Justice Commission) 1996, *The Nature of General Police Work*, Research Paper Series, vol. 3, no. 2, Brisbane.
- SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 1999, *Payroll Tax in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.
- 2001, *Asset Measurement in the Costing of Government Services*, AusInfo, Canberra.

5A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 5.11 of the Chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Police Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/service/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Descriptors

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (a)						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	927.9	967.4	1 076.9	1 068.3	1 204.0
Superannuation	\$m	92.4	97.0	104.9	107.2	113.9
Payroll tax	\$m	65.8	66.1	70.0	69.5	84.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	1 086.1	1 130.5	1 251.8	1 245.1	1 401.9
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	402.6	271.9	333.2	297.7	335.3
Depreciation	\$m	34.4	46.1	52.8	54.5	61.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 523.2	1 448.6	1 637.8	1 597.3	1 798.7
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	40.1	43.9	95.2	51.8	54.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 417.3	1 338.6	1 472.7	1 475.9	1 659.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	39.1	43.3	44.9	46.7	51.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	70.1	117.2	47.1	68.1	82.1
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 558.9	1 519.7	1 632.1	1 610.8	1 819.3
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	1 562.3	1 491.8	1 682.7	1 643.9	1 849.8
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	na	70 695	78 179	74 001	81 169
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	53 927	58 087	57 252	65 059
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	na	12 659	12 423	13 265	13 184
Civilian	FTE	na	2 304	1 251	1 358	1 263
Other	FTE	na	366	287	202	116
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	15 329	13 961	14 825	14 563
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	na	513	873	451	907
Civilian	FTE	na	1 025	2 087	2 363	2 548
Other	FTE	na	1	30	96	41
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	1 539	2 990	2 910	3 496
Total staff	FTE	na	16 868	16 951	17 735	18 059
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff (f)	FTE	na	116	141	150	168

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	148 877	158 860	173 772	182 844	209 529
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	353 892	342 582	356 132	367 004	410 685
Other	\$'000	134 733	198 397	204 811	216 157	229 120
Total value of assets	\$'000	637 502	699 839	734 715	766 005	849 334

- (a) For 2002-03, salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (e) Staff by operational/ non-operational status are full time equivalent (FTE) for all years apart from 2001-02 when a head count at 30 June was used. The 2001-02 figures are therefore not comparable with other years. As of July 2002 parking patrol staff are no longer part of NSW Police function. A head count is used for Indigenous data for all years.
- (f) Relies on employees self declaring their Indigenous status.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.2

Table 5A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	552.4	596.9	640.2	716.0	762.3
Superannuation	\$m	135.2	137.3	78.3	62.7	75.3
Payroll tax	\$m	37.5	36.9	37.1	38.9	42.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	725.1	771.0	755.6	817.7	879.8
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	239.3	281.0	260.4	266.1	291.3
Depreciation	\$m	87.4	15.7	15.1	14.2	15.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	1 051.7	1 067.7	1 031.2	1 097.9	1 186.8
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	28.3	14.7	8.9	7.4	4.2
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	986.0	1 016.1	985.2	1 051.6	1 140.3
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	21.0	16.5	16.7	19.7	24.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	33.2	27.8	20.1	51.8	77.5
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	997.5	1 079.8	1 036.2	1 135.6	1 248.6
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 072.7	1 084.2	1 047.9	1 117.6	1 211.3
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	68 470	74 320	71 282	73 342	75 637
Average non-police staff costs	\$	34 661	35 992	35 241	40 364	46 098
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	9 272	9 103	9 232	9 642	9 936
Civilian	FTE	146	164	180	199	276
Other	FTE	134	132	135	141	141
Operational FTE staff (d)	FTE	9 551	9 399	9 547	9 982	10 353
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	284	256	256	284	320
Civilian	FTE	1 616	1 527	1 557	1 615	1 721
Other	FTE	148	274	379	267	119
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	2 048	2 057	2 192	2 166	2 161
Total staff	FTE	11 598	11 456	11 739	12 148	12 514
Indigenous FTE staff (e)						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff (d)	FTE	na	na	na	na	na

Table 5A.2

Table 5A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	68 847	70 361	109 676	110 662	110 883
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	143 116	173 936	158 762	190 463	246 298
Other	\$'000	119 238	31 789	50 200	55 414	59 792
Total value of assets	\$'000	331 201	276 086	318 638	356 539	416 973

- (a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (d) Relies on employees self-declaring their Indigenous status.
- (e) Victoria police are unable to separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff.
- na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	450.4	502.4	540.0	581.4	621.7
Superannuation	\$m	61.0	66.9	70.3	75.0	81.5
Payroll tax	\$m	20.0	26.6	29.2	30.6	32.5
Total salaries and payments	\$m	531.5	595.9	639.5	687.0	735.7
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	102.3	140.3	150.9	164.0	165.8
Depreciation (a)	\$m	31.9	31.2	24.6	32.0	35.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	665.7	767.4	815.1	882.9	936.8
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	41.9	43.4	44.8	51.9	32.9
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	603.8	697.5	741.0	800.3	871.4
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	37.0	39.6	44.5	45.9	49.7
Capital expenditure (c)	\$m	99.6	88.3	83.3	96.5	83.2
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	733.4	824.5	873.8	947.4	984.7
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	702.7	807.0	859.6	928.8	986.6
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	61 796	65 374	66 454	68 953	72 327
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 939	na	40 227	42 446	44 645
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	6 981	6 671	6 979	7 254	7 407
Civilian (g)	FTE	2 441	na	na	1 842	1 567
Other (h)	FTE	–	na	135	151	146
Operational FTE staff (e)	FTE	9 422	6 671	7 114	9 247	9 120
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	–	648	755	741	773
Civilian (g)	FTE	–	na	2 661	891	1 221
Other (h)	FTE	343	na	325	315	293
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	343	648	3 741	1 946	2 287
Total staff	FTE	9 765	7 319	10 855	11 193	11 407
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	268	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	–	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff (i)	FTE	268	na	na	na	na

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	113 028	117 077	119 325	125 724	134 437
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	343 060	382 165	427 096	413 973	464 442
Other	\$'000	119 481	112 320	129 108	159 937	157 355
Total value of assets	\$'000	575 569	611 562	675 529	699 634	756 234

- (a) Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.
- (b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) For 2000-01, capital expenditure excludes proceeds from sales (for example, motor vehicles) and donated assets and inventory.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (f) The Queensland Police's definitions of operational and non-operational status for sworn officers do not align with those of the national data dictionary. Care needs to be taken when comparing these results with other jurisdictions.
- (g) The Queensland Police Service does not count civilians by operational and non-operational status. The data include all civilian staff as non-operational members.
- (h) Operational other includes police liaison officers, assistant watchhouse officers, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police. Non-operational other includes police recruits and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees.
- (i) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Queensland Police does not record target groups by operational status.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.4

Table 5A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	na	338.9	341.0	354.3	367.5
Superannuation	\$m	29.5	31.4	31.3	32.8	40.6
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	19.3	19.3	19.5	20.1	21.3
Total salaries and payments	\$m	289.9	389.6	391.8	407.2	429.4
Other recurrent	\$m	86.8	95.0	87.5	121.1	126.4
Depreciation (b)	\$m	7.2	8.0	8.7	10.0	14.8
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	383.9	492.6	488.0	538.4	570.5
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS) (c)	\$m	16.1	19.1	21.7	17.0	15.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	na	454.2	446.8	501.3	533.7
Capital expenditure (d)						
User cost of capital (e)	\$m	14.3	13.2	18.0	19.3	22.2
Capital expenditure	\$m	35.8	43.2	74.1	26.0	29.9
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	412.5	527.9	553.4	554.4	585.7
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	398.2	505.8	505.9	557.7	592.7
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	na	69 748	69 456	72 072	76 503
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	52 110	51 884	53 323	54 143
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	4 130	4 568	4 583	4 622	4 518
Civilian	FTE	421	771	751	741	706
Other	FTE	219	102	101	105	115
Operational FTE staff	FTE	4 770	5 441	5 435	5 468	5 339
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	546	90	159	156	268
Civilian	FTE	679	320	313	306	323
Other	FTE	53	49	38	27	24
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	1 278	459	510	489	615
Total staff	FTE	6 048	5 900	5 945	5 957	5 954
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	113	100	99	104	136
Non-operational	FTE	25	–	–	–	1
Indigenous FTE staff (h)	FTE	138	100	99	104	137

Table 5A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	74 010	91 582	94 883	88 373	92 510
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	163 689	104 438	115 994	165 888	196 332
Other	\$'000	15 140	60 594	108 558	75 190	80 633
Total value of assets	\$'000	252 839	256 614	319 435	329 451	369 475

- (a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated.
- (b) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (c) Revenue from own sources data for 2001-02 have been revised from previously published data.
- (d) Capital expenditure data for 2001-02 have been revised from previously published data.
- (e) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (h) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.
 – Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.5

Table 5A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments (a)	\$m	208.8	224.7	242.3	258.8	288.1
Superannuation	\$m	26.5	31.0	31.8	29.7	32.9
Payroll tax	\$m	13.5	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.4
Total salaries and payments	\$m	248.8	270.1	289.2	304.4	337.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	57.2	64.4	67.1	80.8	79.6
Depreciation (b)	\$m	8.1	8.3	9.4	8.5	9.5
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	314.1	342.8	365.7	393.6	426.5
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	16.2	33.0	32.7	34.9	36.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	284.4	295.3	317.9	342.8	373.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	10.0	10.3	11.2	12.4	12.1
Capital expenditure (d)	\$m	7.8	11.4	29.5	21.9	5.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	313.7	345.9	385.8	407.1	422.2
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	324.1	353.1	377.0	406.1	438.6
Staffing costs (g)						
Average police staff costs	\$	63 243	67 959	68 961	72 559	77 507
Average non-police staff costs	\$	36 572	35 305	43 290	36 583	46 480
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	3 355	3 411	3 512	3 631	3 690
Civilian	FTE	495	557	601	625	684
Other	FTE	33	32	33	34	34
Operational FTE staff	FTE	3 883	4 000	4 146	4 290	4 408
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	88	69	70	71	76
Civilian	FTE	253	234	205	214	213
Other	FTE	68	130	136	105	48
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	409	433	411	390	337
Total staff	FTE	4 292	4 433	4 557	4 680	4 745
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	40	49	52	58	59
Non-operational	FTE	6	2	2	5	8
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	46	51	54	63	67

Table 5A.5

Table 5A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	17 194	17 087	16 840	22 987	22 987
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	102 501	104 260	100 136	140 861	135 305
Other	\$'000	22 254	24 230	40 148	14 291	15 521
Total value of assets	\$'000	141 949	145 577	157 124	178 139	173 813

- (a) There has been a material increase in workers compensation expense in 2002-03. For the 2003 workers compensation valuation, the Justice portfolio has been analysed separately. In previous years, the Justice portfolio was analysed together with all other non-Department of Human Services (DHS) agencies. The new valuation methodology has resulted in the Justice portfolio's liability being more specifically measured. The (SA Police) liability is an allocation of the Justice portfolio's total assessment. The new methodology adopted for this valuation has contributed to the large increase. For example, applying the new methodology to the previous year's data would have resulted in the SA Police June 2002 liability being approximately 29 per cent larger than reported.
- (b) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation.
- (c) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (d) South Australia Police's (SAPOL) investment program in 2001-02 included many one off major capital projects including Adelaide Police Station Relocation and Netley Police Complex.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) Long service leave accruals from 2001-02 onwards have been calculated on a person by person basis resulting in a more accurate allocation of costs between police and non-police.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.6

Table 5A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

	<i>Units</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	66.0	66.6	66.5	73.3	76.4
Superannuation	\$m	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.4	8.0
Payroll tax	\$m	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.1
Total salaries and payments	\$m	77.0	77.8	77.7	85.6	89.4
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	21.1	20.8	24.7	26.9	29.2
Depreciation	\$m	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.3
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	100.6	100.7	104.1	114.3	120.0
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	2.3	3.3	4.8	4.4	7.1
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	93.8	92.8	94.8	105.0	107.8
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.0	2.2
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	98.5	100.2	102.8	113.5	120.9
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	104.7	104.6	108.0	118.6	124.1
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	58 670	60 071	57 227	61 586	65 463
Average non-police staff costs	\$	41 798	41 399	46 500	50 886	50 597
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	1 048	979	998	1 004	1 001
Civilian	FTE	238	225	185	209	202
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff (c)	FTE	1 286	1 204	1 183	1 213	1 203
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	21	70	83	90	93
Civilian	FTE	104	133	155	150	150
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	125	203	238	240	243
Total staff	FTE	1 411	1 407	1 421	1 453	1 446
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	15	15	20	21	21
Non-operational	FTE	4	3	4	4	2
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	19	18	24	25	23

Table 5A.6

Table 5A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

	<i>Units</i>	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	8 784	8 381	7 917	7 776	7 442
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	46 121	45 148	46 047	46 922	46 230
Other	\$'000	4 627	4 184	3 364	5 885	4 853
Total value of assets	\$'000	59 532	57 713	57 328	60 583	58 525

- (a) Financial data for 2000-01 onwards may not be consistent with previous years data because the figures are prepared on an accrual basis rather than an adjusted cash basis.
- (b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.7

Table 5A.7 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	42.8	42.9	48.2	49.5	53.6
Superannuation (a)	\$m	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.3	6.6
Payroll tax (b)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–
Total salaries and payments	\$m	48.3	48.3	54.4	54.8	60.2
Other recurrent (c)	\$m	13.7	16.6	17.4	17.0	18.6
Depreciation	\$m	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.9
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	64.0	66.3	73.0	73.7	81.7
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	63.7	66.0	72.6	73.2	81.3
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.9	2.8
Capital expenditure	\$m	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.6
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	62.5	65.2	73.0	73.2	80.4
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	66.0	68.4	74.8	76.6	84.5
Staffing costs (g)						
Average police staff costs	\$	68 170	70 036	72 191	70 318	75 301
Average non-police staff costs	\$	45 394	45 225	63 497	69 858	75 610
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	582	610	575	571	585
Civilian	FTE	–	54	99	108	114
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Operational FTE staff (c)	FTE	582	664	674	679	699
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	82	22	16	13	9
Civilian	FTE	66	35	86	89	91
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff (c)	FTE	148	57	102	102	100
Total staff	FTE	730	721	776	781	799
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	3	–	6	7	8
Non-operational	FTE	1	–	–	–	–
Indigenous FTE staff (c)	FTE	4	–	6	7	8

Table 5A.7

Table 5A.7 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	5 102	–	5 500	6 630	6 630
Buildings and fittings (h)	\$'000	18 357	17 538	20 420	34 465	33 597
Other	\$'000	6 456	9 713	2 677	1 325	1 181
Total value of assets	\$'000	29 915	27 251	28 597	42 420	41 408

- (a) The variance in superannuation for 2001-02 was a result of new members joining PSS Super Scheme, which had a lower contribution than CSS. ComSuper premiums were also lower during the period.
- (b) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.
- (c) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation of staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that staff and expenditure data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.
- (d) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) The decrease in police staff costs and the increase in police non-staff costs in 2001-02 was due to the additional use of non-police staff following delays in police recruitment.
- (h) Increase from previous years due to the revaluation of ACT buildings and fittings during the 2001-02 reporting period.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.8

Table 5A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Expenditure (a)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	na	69.0	71.6	76.6	77.8
Superannuation (b)	\$m	na	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.2
Payroll tax	\$m	na	4.9	4.7	5.0	6.0
Total salaries and payments	\$m	na	81.0	83.8	89.5	92.0
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	23.5	18.7	18.9	23.0	29.8
Depreciation (c)	\$m	–	–	–	4.9	4.4
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	na	99.7	102.7	117.5	126.3
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	3.9	4.1	6.3	9.4	10.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	na	90.7	91.7	103.0	109.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	10.6	11.3	12.1	16.1	8.2
Capital expenditure (e)	\$m	10.1	16.8	15.6	11.3	7.9
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (f)	\$m	na	116.5	118.4	123.8	129.8
Total accrual costs (g)	\$m	na	111.0	114.8	133.6	134.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	na	78 590	77 174	83 144	103 911
Average non-police staff costs	\$	na	53 301	61 959	49 646	28 572
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	833	814	850	850	754
Civilian	FTE	96	100	88	93	106
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	166
Operational FTE staff	FTE	929	914	938	943	1 026
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	43	91	98	104	29
Civilian	FTE	83	86	84	113	102
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	126	177	182	217	131
Total staff	FTE	1 055	1 091	1 120	1 160	1 157
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	54	58	55	45	47
Non-operational	FTE	9	8	5	6	7
Indigenous FTE staff (h)	FTE	63	66	60	51	54

Table 5A.8

Table 5A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT**

	<i>Units</i>	<i>1998-99</i>	<i>1999-00</i>	<i>2000-01</i>	<i>2001-02</i>	<i>2002-03</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	na	na	na	na	5 226
Buildings and fittings (i)	\$'000	116 506	116 680	116 680	165 206	82 404
Other	\$'000	15 459	24 696	34 943	36 626	19 798
Total value of assets	\$'000	131 965	141 376	151 623	201 832	107 428

- (a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.
- (b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.
- (c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.
- (d) Prior to 2002-03 the NT could not separate asset values between land and buildings and therefore, user cost of capital is applied to both land and buildings, plus other assets.
- (e) For 2000-01, data include capital works organised and paid for by another department on an agency basis.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (g) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (h) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.
- (i) Value of assets at 2002-03 is based on written down value. Most land and buildings were revalued at 30 June 2003 based on fair value.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2002-03

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (a)</i>
Revaluation method (b)	Land	Market value	Fair value	Market value	Current use	Deprival	Deprival	Market	Market
	Buildings	Written down replacement value	Fair value	Police stations/establishment - written down replacement value; residential buildings and commercial style - market value.	Current use	Deprival	Deprival	Market	Market
	Other assets	Straight-line depreciation over useful life	na	Cost	Cost	na	Deprival	Deprival	Cost - only land & buildings revalued
Frequency of revaluations	Land	3 yrs	na	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	5yrs
	Buildings	3 yrs	3 yrs	Annual valuations over 5 year rolling plan	Annual	3 yrs	5 yrs	na	5yrs
	Other assets	Annual capitalisation of group	na	No other asset classes are revalued	2 yrs	na	5 yrs	3 yrs	na
Useful asset lives (years) (c), (d)	Buildings	40 yrs; subject to revaluation	1-95yrs	50 yrs	50 yrs	15-60 yrs	3-122 yrs	25-60 yrs	20-50yrs
	Plant & equip.	Comm. equip. 6.5 years	5-20yrs	5-30 yrs	5-20 yrs	10 yrs	2-20 yrs	3-25 yrs	1-10yrs
	IT equip. (e)	4 yrs	5yrs	4yrs	4 yrs	3 yrs	5 yrs	3 yrs	3-5yrs

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 Treatment of assets by police agencies, 2002-03

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)
	Office equip. (f)	10 yrs	5-40yrs	3-40 yrs	7 yrs	10 yrs	2-20 yrs	5 yrs	na
	Motor vehicles	Owned vehicles 6.5 yrs	6-16yrs	1-10 yrs	5 yrs	3-10 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	1-10yrs
Threshold capitalisation levels	Buildings	Nil	na	1 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	na	5 000
	IT equip.	500	1 000	1 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
	Other assets (g)	5 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	10 000	5 000	2 000	5 000
Current asset value as at 30 June 2003 (\$'000)	Land	209 529	110 883	134 437	92 510	22 987	7 442	6 630	5 226
	Buildings	410 685	206 625	464 442	196 332	135 305	46 230	33 597	82 404
	Plant and equipment			63 288	11 268	7 334			2 396
	IT equip.	75 269	1 604	24 577	21 814	2 752	193	na	143
	Office equip.	33 188	2 912	5 265	837	92	-	na	na
	Motor vehicles	1 506	5 456	45 849	2 400	3 131	79	na	15 188

(a) Services reported under accrual accounting as at 1 July 2002.

(b) DRC = depreciated replacement cost; CV = current value; market value = current (net) value, market selling price or exchange value; and deprival value may be either the DRC of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits.

(c) Estimated as (1/depreciation rate).

(d) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications.

(e) For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

(f) Office equipment includes furniture, fittings and communications equipment.

(g) For WA, other assets include aircraft, vessels and livestock; buildings include leased buildings; and plant and equipment include aircraft, vessels, livestock, artwork and leased equipment.

- Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.10

Table 5A.10 **Concordance of individual police agency outputs with nationally agreed service delivery areas**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Community safety and support (a)							
Community support.	Crime prevention; incident; emergency and event management.	Proactive problem oriented policing. Preservation of public safety.	Community spt, crime prevention and public order. Response to offences Emergency mgt & coordination. (b)	Public order. Emergency Response and Management.	Policing spt to the community. Major incident and emergency mgt.	Crime prevention, public order and response to offences, emergency mgt planning, regulatory processes, external information services and PROMIS data entry.	Community safety, prevention and spt programs Emergency mgt, response and recovery services.
Crime investigation							
Criminal investigation.	Crime identification and investigation.	General duty crime detection, investigation and prosecution. Combating organised and major crime.	Investigation of offences. (c)	Crime prevention.	Crime detection and investigation.	Investigation of offences.	Personal safety. Property crime. Illicit substances.
Road safety and traffic management							
Traffic services (includes infringement processing).	Road safety.	Traffic policing, speed mgt and camera operations.	Traffic mgt and road safety. (c)	Road safety.	Traffic law enforcement and road safety (includes infringement processing).	Alcohol and speed detection, traffic patrolling and mobile speed detection, attendance at accidents, community education, liaison and partnerships, other traffic mgt activities.	Road safety.

Table 5A.10

Table 5A.10 **Concordance of individual police agency outputs with nationally agreed service delivery areas**

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Services to the judicial process							
Judicial support.	Supporting the justice system.	na	Services to the judicial process. (d)	Criminal justice services.	Support to judicial services.	Presentation of evidence, prosecution liaison, justice system processes, custodial services, services to the Coroner, brief preparation and processing.	na
Other services							
		Ethical standards and public accountability. (e)	Regulatory and information services. (f)		Protection of primary industry and fisheries resources. Emergency mgt. (h)	Services provided on behalf of other agencies.	..

(a) Includes station operations, communications, and general and targeted patrols. For NSW, it also includes the firearms registry.

(b) Includes emergency response readiness.

(c) Includes brief preparation and processing.

(d) Excludes the WA Police Service activity of justice system processes — included in 'other services'.

(e) Activities related to ethical standards and public accountability are not unique to the Queensland Police Service. Rather, Queensland is unique in the sense that it identifies these functions via a separate output group.

(f) Much of the WA Police Service output has been included in 'community safety and support' (activities of regulatory processes administered by the WA Police Service and external information services). The activity that is included is services provided on behalf of other agencies.

(g) The South Australian Government decided to replace the previous output-based performance structure with a Program-based performance structure. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Output 1.3 Community Programs, formerly within the Community Safety and Support SDA, has now been included in SA's Crime Prevention Program (Crime investigation SDA).

(h) Emergency management activities funded by police, but undertaken by State Emergency Services officers.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.11

Table 5A.11 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) on police services per person (dollars 2002-03) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<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>
Real recurrent expenditure									
1998-99	1 592.5	1 107.9	678.5	na	319.5	105.4	71.6	na	na
1999-2000	1 474.2	1 119.0	768.1	500.2	325.2	102.2	72.7	99.9	4 461.6
2000-01	1 548.6	1 036.0	779.2	469.8	334.3	99.7	76.3	96.5	4 440.3
2001-02	1 516.9	1 080.7	822.5	515.2	352.3	107.9	75.2	105.9	4 576.7
2002-03	1 659.8	1 140.3	871.4	533.7	373.8	107.8	81.3	109.9	4 877.9
Real recurrent expenditure on police services per head of population									
1998-99	251	239	196	na	214	223	231	na	na
1999-2000	230	238	219	270	217	217	233	517	235
2000-01	238	218	218	250	222	211	242	493	231
2001-02	230	224	226	270	233	229	236	536	235
2002-03	250	234	234	276	246	228	252	556	248
Average annual change in real recurrent expenditure per person									
1999-2000 to 2002-03	2.9	-0.7	2.4	0.8	4.4	1.7	2.9	2.5	1.7

- (a) Real recurrent expenditure is recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources and payroll tax.
- (b) Revenue from own sources includes user charges and other types of revenue (for example, from sale of stores and plant). It excludes fine revenue, money received as a result of warrant execution, and revenue from the issuing of firearm licences.
- (c) Excludes the user cost of capital.
- (d) Population based on ABS estimates for December 2002.
- (e) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2002-03 = 100.
- (f) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with
- (g) Average annual change in real recurrent expenditure per person refers to the period 1999-2000 to 2002-03 as data is not available for all jurisdictions for 1998-99.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

Table 5A.12

Table 5A.12 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 1999-2000 (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	145	116	na	120	129	125	135	na	131
Crime investigation	\$	51	51	na	45	34	48	47	na	48
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	16	19	na	40	28	25	12	na	21
\$/registered vehicle	\$	28	29	na	58	42	36	18	na	34
Services to the judicial process	\$	18	52	na	46	26	19	na	na	34
Other services	\$	–	–	na	7	–	–	–	na	1
All SDAs	\$	230	238	na	258	217	217	194	na	235
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	63.0	48.7	na	46.4	59.3	57.5	69.7	na	55.7
Crime investigation	%	22.1	21.5	na	17.5	15.8	22.2	24.3	na	20.6
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.9	8.1	na	15.5	12.9	11.6	6.0	na	8.9
Services to the judicial process	%	7.9	21.7	na	17.7	12.0	8.7	na	na	14.4
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.9	–	–	–	na	0.4
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

- (a) Changes to definitions and counting rules mean that care needs to be taken when comparing data across years for some jurisdictions.
- (b) Some data are preliminary and thus have not been subjected to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2002-03 = 100.
- (e) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these service delivery areas on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (f) Data only available for all key SDAs combined.

Table 5A.12

- (g) For 1998-99, data show 20 per cent of expenditure on 'road safety and traffic management' and 8 per cent of expenditure on 'services to the judicial process'. In 1999-2000 the data show 8 per cent of expenditure on 'road safety and traffic management' and 22 per cent of expenditure on 'services to the judicial process'. The variation results from a change in the output costing method aligning services to financial allocations. Previous data used a historical cost formula.
- (h) The total service delivery area budget incorporates overheads and expenditure associated with Ministerial Support and Information Services. These costs are distributed evenly throughout the four key SDAs. The data excludes expenditure associated with emergency management and the protection of primary industries and fisheries resources.
- (i) Results are based on a survey of staff directly involved in the delivery of community policing and related support services within the ACT region. The AFP employs a teams-based approach to 'criminal investigations and response'. Subsequently, officers involved in response activities will sometimes (depending on circumstances and priorities) commence an investigation as part of the initial response to an incident. In some circumstances, time spent on preliminary investigations following the initial response to an incident may have been counted against 'community safety and support'.
 - Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census 2001*, Cat.no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.13

Table 5A.13 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2000-01 (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	151	106	na	115	153	97	111	na	130
Crime investigation	\$	53	47	na	45	33	61	89	na	49
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	16	18	na	36	17	34	13	na	20
\$/registered vehicle	\$	30	27	na	53	25	49	21	na	32
Services to the judicial process	\$	19	48	na	37	19	19	24	na	30
Other services	\$	–	–	na	6	–	–	5	na	1
All SDAs	\$	239	219	na	239	222	211	242	na	229
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	63.2	48.5	na	47.9	69.1	46.0	45.9	na	56.5
Crime investigation	%	22.2	21.5	na	18.8	14.9	29.0	36.8	na	21.3
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.7	8.1	na	15.0	7.5	16.0	5.5	na	8.7
Services to the judicial process	%	7.9	22.0	na	15.6	8.5	9.0	9.8	na	13.1
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.7	–	–	2.1	na	0.4
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these SDAs on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2002-03 = 100.
- (e) Data only available for all key SDAs combined.
- (f) The allocation of resources in 2000-01 was based on both work activity surveys from a representative sample of four major local service areas in February 2001 and data provided by service areas.

Table 5A.13

- (g) The total service delivery area budget incorporates overheads and expenditure associated with Ministerial support and Information Services. These costs are distributed evenly throughout the four key service delivery areas. As in the 1999-2000 results, the data exclude expenditure associated with emergency management and the protection of primary industries and fisheries resources. Costs associated with a new section, Forensic Science Safety in July 2000 have also been excluded.
- (h) Costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems (based on activity survey data) are used. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.
 - Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2001, *Motor Vehicle Census 2001*, Cat.no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.14 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2001-02 (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	140	99	na	127	155	na	128	193	129
Crime investigation	\$	47	68	na	48	29	na	72	123	53
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	19	19	na	38	22	na	19	35	22
\$/registered vehicle	\$	34	27	na	53	31	na	29	67	35
Services to the judicial process	\$	24	39	na	39	27	na	16	85	32
Other services	\$	–	–	na	6	–	na	2	–	1
All SDAs	\$	230	224	na	257	233	na	237	436	237
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	60.8	44.1	na	49.2	66.5	na	54.0	44.3	54.5
Crime investigation	%	20.4	30.3	na	18.8	12.4	na	30.4	28.2	22.4
Road safety and traffic management	%	8.4	8.4	na	14.8	9.4	na	8.0	8.0	9.2
Services to the judicial process	%	10.5	17.2	na	15.1	11.7	na	6.7	19.5	13.5
Other services	%	–	–	na	2.2	–	na	0.9	–	0.3
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these SDAs on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) Real recurrent expenditure calculated using ABS GDP Expenditure Implicit Price Deflators 2002-03 = 100.
- (e) Data only available for all key SDAs combined.
- (f) The allocation of resources in 2000-01 was based on both work activity surveys from a representative sample of four major local service areas in February 2001 and data provided by service areas.

- (g) The total service delivery area budget incorporates overheads and expenditure associated with Ministerial support and Information Services. These costs are distributed evenly throughout the four key service delivery areas. As in the 1999-2000 results, the data exclude expenditure associated with emergency management and the protection of primary industries and fisheries resources. Costs associated with a new section, Forensic Science Safety in July 2000 have also been excluded.
- (h) Costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems (based on activity survey data) are used. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.
 - Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2001, *Motor Vehicle Census 2001*, Cat.no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.15

Table 5A.15 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on police services, by service delivery area, 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per person										
Community safety and support	\$	153	103	80	131	122	na	146	319	123
Crime investigation	\$	55	70	106	55	75	na	72	130	72
Road safety and traffic management										
\$/person	\$	17	20	41	42	17	na	16	34	25
\$/registered vehicle	\$	29	28	62	58	24	na	25	65	38
Services to the judicial process	\$	24	40	–	41	32	na	16	73	27
Other services	\$	–	–	6	7	–	na	2	–	2
All SDAs	\$	250	234	234	276	246	na	252	556	249
Share of total expenditure										
Community safety and support	%	61.3	44.2	34.3	47.5	49.6	na	57.8	57.3	49.6
Crime investigation	%	22.1	30.1	45.4	19.9	30.4	na	28.5	23.4	28.8
Road safety and traffic management	%	6.8	8.4	17.5	15.2	6.9	na	6.5	6.2	10.1
Services to the judicial process	%	9.8	17.3	–	14.9	13.1	na	6.3	13.0	10.8
Other services	%	–	–	2.8	2.4	–	na	0.9	–	0.8
Total for all SDAs	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Overheads (for example, infrastructure costs, such as rent on buildings, and vehicle and equipment costs) have been apportioned to these service delivery areas on a pro rata basis. If 20 per cent of expenditure goes toward crime investigation, for example, then 20 per cent of overheads will be apportioned to crime investigation.
- (c) May not add to the sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (d) For Tasmania data were only available for SDAs combined.
- (e) The Government decided to replace the previous output based performance structure with a program based performance structure. This return has been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/ revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited Program Statement. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.

Table 5A.15

- (f) For the ACT, costs are apportioned across SDAs through use of direct and indirect cost attribution. Where a direct and singular relationship can be established, costs are directly attributed against outcomes (SDAs). In situations where no direct relationship can be identified, or where expenditure is attributable to numerous outcomes, indirect costing systems are utilised. Indirect cost attribution uses statistical analysis of cost centre activities derived from an activity survey to apportion costs across the range of outcomes.
- (g) For the ACT, the variation in expenditure for services to the judicial process SDA in 2001-02 from previous years is principally due to the simplification of the indirect cost allocation system. Previously brief preparation by patrols, investigators and their supervisors was recorded against SDA, however the simplified methodology is not able to capture this information.
- (h) For the NT, apportionment across the SDAs is based on the results of an activity survey conducted during May 2002.
 - Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2; table A.26.

Table 5A.16

Table 5A.16		Victims of recorded crimes (a)								
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Crimes against property (b)										
Number of victims										
1998	no.	400.6	226.1	187.7	154.1	98.4	31.2	18.7	12.8	1 129 445
1999	no.	398.4	243.6	197.6	147.4	108.1	28.6	22.2	11.9	1 157 846
2000	no.	444.2	256.6	209.0	161.1	118.5	26.3	22.4	12.5	1 250 772
2001	no.	443.9	271.5	208.0	165.6	126.8	26.1	18.4	15.4	1 275 785
2002	no.	394.7	242.0	200.9	170.2	123.5	22.9	18.6	14.5	1 187 223
Victims per 100 000 people										
1998	no.	6 325	4 857	5 434	8 424	6 617	6 610	6 064	6 724	6 031
1999	no.	6 229	5 174	5 635	7 936	7 241	6 080	7 168	6 199	6 115
2000	no.	6 873	5 519	5 625	8 550	7 916	5 599	7 127	6 964	6 524
2001	no.	6 751	5 651	5 732	8 709	8 391	5 527	5 774	7 801	6 573
2002	no.	5 924	4 955	5 417	8 823	8 110	4 842	5 733	7 238	6 025
Crimes against people (c)										
Number of victims										
1998	no.	77.7	24.1	24.7	18.6	18.0	2.7	2.1	2.8	170 713
1999	no.	81.6	23.7	24.8	18.0	16.8	3.0	2.1	2.8	172 747
2000	no.	88.7	22.6	25.2	17.9	18.7	3.1	2.2	3.4	181 747
2001	no.	97.8	24.2	27.3	19.1	19.7	3.9	2.4	3.3	197 699
2002	no.	99.0	24.1	28.0	19.0	19.9	4.0	2.4	3.8	200 158
Victims per 100 000 people										
1998	no.	1 227	519	716	1 017	1 208	563	665	1 495	911
1999	no.	1 275	503	707	970	1 125	629	680	1 467	912
2000	no.	1 373	430	706	951	1 248	661	699	1 737	949
2001	no.	1 488	504	752	1 002	1 303	830	749	1 683	1 019
2002	no.	1 485	493	754	985	1 310	849	736	1 877	1 016

(a) Excludes offences against Commonwealth laws processed under Commonwealth jurisdiction; conspiracy offences; aiding, abetting and accessory offences; and other offence types, such as drug and prostitution offences.

(b) For property offences, the victim counts may relate to multiple offences within a single criminal incident (for example, motor vehicle theft and other theft which would result in the multiple victim counts). Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times.

(c) For person offences, the victim may be the victim of multiple person offences within a single criminal incident (for example, a person could be the victim of both assault and robbery which would result in the victim being counted more than once). Alternatively, a victim may be counted more than once within the same national offence category if the multiple offences relate to different criminal incidents or are reported to police at different times.

Source: ABS 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002, *Recorded Crime Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, (various years).

Table 5A.17

Table 5A.17 **Police staff, by sworn/unsworn status (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sworn police staff									
Number of sworn staff									
1998-99	13 305	9 556	6 981	4 676	3 443	1 069	664	876	40 570
1999-2000	13 172	9 359	7 319	4 658	3 480	1 049	632	905	40 574
2000-01	13 614	9 488	7 734	4 742	3 582	1 081	591	948	41 780
2001-02	13 716	9 926	7 994	4 778	3 702	1 094	584	954	42 748
2002-03	14 091	10 256	8 180	4 786	3 766	1 094	594	783	43 550
Sworn staff per 100 000 population									
1998-99	210	206	202	256	231	226	214	461	217
1999-2000	205	199	209	251	232	222	202	469	214
2000-01	210	200	217	252	238	229	187	484	218
2001-02	208	206	220	251	245	232	183	483	220
2002-03	212	210	220	248	248	231	184	396	221
Unsworn police staff									
Number of unsworn staff									
1998-99	3 669	2 043	2 784	1 372	849	342	66	179	11 304
1999-2000	3 696	2 097	na	1 242	953	358	89	186	8 621
2000-01	3 887	2 251	1 242	1 203	975	340	185	172	10 255
2001-02	4 019	2 222	3 199	1 179	978	359	197	206	12 358
2002-03	3 968	2 258	3 227	1 168	979	352	205	374	12 531
Unsworn staff per 100 000 population									
1998-99	58	44	81	75	57	72	21	94	60
1999-2000	58	45	na	67	64	76	28	96	45
2000-01	60	47	35	64	65	72	59	88	53
2001-02	61	46	88	62	65	76	62	104	64
2002-03	60	46	87	60	64	74	64	189	64
Total police staff									
Number of police staff									
1998-99	16 974	11 598	9 765	6 048	4 292	1 411	730	1 055	51 873
1999-2000	16 868	11 456	na	5 900	4 433	1 407	721	1 091	49 195
2000-01	17 501	11 739	8 976	5 945	4 557	1 421	776	1 120	52 035
2001-02	17 735	12 148	11 193	5 957	4 680	1 453	781	1 160	55 106
2002-03	18 059	12 514	11 407	5 954	4 745	1 446	799	1 157	56 081
Total police staff per 100 000 population									
1998-99	267	250	283	331	288	299	236	555	277
1999-2000	263	244	na	318	296	298	231	565	260
2000-01	269	247	251	317	303	301	246	572	271
2001-02	269	252	308	313	309	308	245	587	283
2002-03	272	256	307	308	312	306	248	585	285

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) NSW data for 2001-02 are based on a headcount at 30 June 2002 and are not FTE data.

Table 5A.17

- (c) In the ACT, civilianisation of support functions occurred throughout 2000-01 with the communications 'centre' now being substantially staffed by non-sworn staff. In addition, as a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.
- (d) For the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.
na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2.

Table 5A.18

Table 5A.18 **Police staff, by operational status (per cent) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aust
Operational staff									
1998-99	na	82.3	96.5	78.9	90.5	91.1	79.7	88.1	87.2
1999-2000	90.9	82.0	91.1	92.2	90.2	85.6	92.1	83.8	88.7
2000-01	82.4	81.3	65.5	91.4	91.0	83.3	86.9	83.8	80.6
2001-02	83.6	82.2	82.6	91.8	91.7	83.5	89.5	81.3	84.6
2002-03	80.6	82.7	80.0	89.7	92.9	83.2	87.5	88.7	83.3
Non-operational staff									
1998-99	na	17.7	3.5	21.1	9.5	8.9	20.3	11.9	12.8
1999-2000	9.1	18.0	8.9	7.8	9.8	14.4	7.9	16.2	11.3
2000-01	17.6	18.7	34.5	8.6	9.0	16.7	13.1	16.3	19.4
2001-02	16.4	17.8	17.4	8.2	8.3	16.5	10.5	18.7	15.4
2002-03	19.4	17.3	20.0	10.3	7.1	16.8	12.5	11.3	16.7

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The definition of operational status is quite broad and may be interpreted differently across jurisdictions.

(c) For 2000-01, NSW operational/non-operational staffing figures are not comparable with earlier years. Information is derived based on location and position description, whereas for earlier years it is based on location only. For 2001-02 operational/non-operational staffing figures are based on a headcount at June 30 2002, and are not FTE figures.

(d) The definitions of operational and non-operational status does not align with the national data dictionary. Therefore, care needs to be taken when comparing Queensland with other jurisdictions.

(e) The 1998-99 figure accidentally included operational marine and emergency staff. These are services unique to Tasmania and should not have been included.

(f) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(g) In the NT, sworn police officers include police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.19

Table 5A.19		Police staff, by classification and gender, 1998-99 (a)									
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Senior Executive (e)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	17	
Unsworn	no.	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	6	
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	4	1	1	23	
Female											
Sworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	4	1	1	23	
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	
Executive (e)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	14	27	24	10	15	2	2	10	104	
Unsworn	no.	10	14	14	5	–	–	–	3	46	
Total	no.	24	41	38	15	15	2	2	13	150	
Female											
Sworn	no.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	
Unsworn	no.	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	7	
Total	no.	4	2	–	1	1	–	1	2	11	
Total	no.	28	43	38	16	16	2	3	15	161	
Prop. of all staff	%	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	
Management (e)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	352	348	268	143	80	55	10	24	1 280	
Unsworn	no.	191	112	37	17	8	14	2	12	393	
Total	no.	543	460	305	160	88	69	12	36	1 673	
Female											
Sworn	no.	8	7	15	1	2	1	–	1	35	
Unsworn	no.	81	52	9	1	–	–	1	9	153	
Total	no.	89	59	24	2	2	1	1	10	188	
Total	no.	632	519	329	162	90	70	13	46	1 861	
Prop. of all staff	%	3.7	4.5	3.4	2.7	2.1	5.0	1.8	4.4	3.6	
Supervisory (f)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	2 332	2 115	1 960	978	582	176	117	156	8 416	
Unsworn	no.	203	136	111	63	102	22	4	9	650	
Total	no.	2 536	2 251	2 071	1 041	684	198	121	165	9 066	
Female											
Sworn	no.	121	116	119	31	22	10	8	26	454	
Unsworn	no.	143	104	70	24	48	13	2	20	424	
Total	no.	264	220	189	55	71	23	10	46	87	
Total	no.	2 800	2 471	2 260	1 096	755	221	131	211	9 944	
Prop. of all staff	%	16.5	21.3	23.1	18.3	17.6	15.7	18.0	20.0	19.2	

Table 5A.19 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 1998-99 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Practitioner (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 290	5 753	3 629	2 997	2 319	667	413	496	24 564
Unsworn	no.	929	622	920	534	207	103	11	43	3 369
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 219</i>	<i>6 376</i>	<i>4 549</i>	<i>3 531</i>	<i>2 526</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>539</i>	<i>27 933</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2 182	1 187	966	446	522	156	112	163	5 734
Unsworn	no.	2 108	999	1 625	719	382	188	47	80	6 148
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4 290</i>	<i>2 186</i>	<i>2 591</i>	<i>1 165</i>	<i>905</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>11 883</i>
Total	no.	13 509	8 562	7 140	4 696	3 430	1 114	583	782	39 816
Prop. of all staff	%	79.6	73.8	73.1	78.6	79.9	79.0	79.7	74.1	76.9
Total staff	no.	16 974	11 598	9 770	5 973	4 293	1 411	731	1 055	51 805

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) Excludes recruits in training. Data are for June 1999 only. June 1998 average employment level figures are not available in the format required.

(c) Includes a notional 129 staff for corporate support functions attributed to the ACT community policing provided by the AFP. The disaggregation of these 129 positions has been determined by apportioning details in accordance with the relative breakdown of the community policing staff.

(d) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(e) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(f) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(g) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.20

Table 5A.20 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 1999-2000 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (e)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2.8	3	2	3	2	4	1	1	18
Unsworn	no.	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>25</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unsworn	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
Total	no.	3.8	6	3	3	2	6	1	1	25
Prop. of all staff	%	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	—
Executive (e)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	15.6	26	25	9	16	8	2	9	110
Unsworn	no.	8	11	6	5	3	—	1	2	35
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>145</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4
Unsworn	no.	0	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>
Total	no.	25.6	38	31	15	20	8	3	13	154
Prop. of all staff	%	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3
Management (e)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	407.2	326	275	134	82	51	11	23	1 308
Unsworn	no.	159.1	117	60	17	24	17	2	5	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>566.3</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1 708</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	13.7	7	16	1	2	1	—	1	41
Unsworn	no.	93	61	15	1	8	1	—	11	190
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>231</i>
Total	no.	673	510	364	153	116	70	13	40	1 939
Prop. of all staff	%	4.0	4.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	5.0	1.8	3.7	3.7
Supervisory (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2 184	2 062	2 008	952	590	180	108	160	8 243
Unsworn	no.	197	130	245	68	94	28	5	18	784
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 380</i>	<i>2 193</i>	<i>2 253</i>	<i>1 020</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>9 028</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	136	124	130	32	33	11	7	21	493
Unsworn	no.	249	112	177	20	57	18	5	20	658
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>1 151</i>
Total	no.	2 766	2 428	2 559	1 072	774	237	124	219	10 179
Prop. of all staff	%	16.4	21.2	25.1	18.4	17.5	16.8	17.3	20.1	19.6

Table 5A.20

Table 5A.20		Police staff, by classification and gender, 1999-2000 (a)									
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Practitioner (g)											
Male											
Sworn	no.	8 175	5 661	3 736	3 062	2 241	613	396	498	24 383	
Unsworn	no.	953	650	797	373	324	89	22	52	3 260	
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 128</i>	<i>6 311</i>	<i>4 533</i>	<i>3 435</i>	<i>2 565</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>27 642</i>	
Female											
Sworn	no.	2236	1 152	1 075	487	514	181	115	188	5 948	
Unsworn	no.	2036	1 011	1 625	655	441	203	46	80	6 097	
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4272</i>	<i>2 163</i>	<i>2 700</i>	<i>1 142</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>12 045</i>	
Total	no.	13 400	8 475	7 233	4 577	3 521	1 086	579	818	39 688	
Prop. of all staff	%	79.4	74.0	71.0	78.6	79.4	77.2	80.4	75.0	76.3	
Total staff	no.	16 868	11 456	10 190	5 820	4 432	1 407	720	1 091	51 984	

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) Excludes recruits in training.

(c) Includes a notional 129 staff for corporate support functions attributed to the ACT community policing provided by the AFP. The disaggregation of these 129 positions has been determined by apportioning details in accordance with the relative breakdown of the community policing staff.

(d) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(e) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(f) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(g) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.21

Table 5A.21 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2000-01 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	3	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	17
Unsworn	no.	3	3	1	–	–	3	–	–	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	6	5	3	3	2	6	1	1	27
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total	no.	6	6	3	3	2	6	2	1	28
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	15	24	11	7	14	9	2	9	91
Unsworn	no.	7	7	5	5	3	–	–	3	30
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	22	31	16	12	17	9	2	12	121
Female										
Sworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4
Unsworn	no.	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	3	3	2	1	–	–	1	1	10
Total	no.	25	33	18	13	17	9	3	13	132
Prop. of all staff	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	584	313	292	136	89	48	9	25	1 495
Unsworn	no.	209	123	72	16	38	14	14	7	493
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	793	436	364	152	127	62	22	32	1 988
Female										
Sworn	no.	33	5	16	1	3	1	–	1	60
Unsworn	no.	108	68	29	2	16	–	4	11	239
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	141	73	45	3	19	1	4	12	299
Total	no.	934	510	409	155	146	63	26	44	2 287
Prop. of all staff	%	5.3	4.3	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.3
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	1998	2 020	2 100	965	594	175	102	165	8 118
Unsworn	no.	119	142	193	71	82	20	17	14	657
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2117	2 162	2 292	1 036	676	195	118	179	8 775

Table 5A.21

Table 5A.21 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2000-01 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	169	128	172	36	36	11	5	23	580
Unsworn	no.	262	126	156	21	70	19	17	25	695
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>1 275</i>
Total	no.	2548	2 415	2 620	1 093	781	225	141	227	10 050
Prop. of all staff	%	14.6	20.6	24.1	18.8	17.1	15.8	18.1	19.9	18.7
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 117	5 763	3 872	3 057	2 260	647	364	518	24 598
Unsworn	no.	987	705	893	389	322	99	45	51	3 492
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 104</i>	<i>6 468</i>	<i>4 765</i>	<i>3 446</i>	<i>2 582</i>	<i>746</i>	<i>409</i>	<i>569</i>	<i>28 090</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2694	1 232	1 270	505	584	190	117	206	6 797
Unsworn	no.	2190	1 076	1 770	598	445	182	77	80	6 417
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>4884</i>	<i>2 307</i>	<i>3 040</i>	<i>1 103</i>	<i>1 029</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>13 214</i>
Total	no.	13 988	8 775	7 804	4 549	3 611	1 118	603	855	41 305
Prop. of all staff	%	79.9	74.8	71.9	78.3	79.2	78.7	77.8	75.0	76.8
Total staff	no.	17 501	11 739	10 855	5 813	4 557	1 421	775	1 141	53 801

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2001, and are not FTE figures. Therefore, the 17 501 figure provided differs from the other NSW FTE police staffing figure of 16 951 reported elsewhere in the attachment.

(c) WA data excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.22

Table 5A.22 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2001-02 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	19
Unsworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	5	3	3	3	2	5	1	2	24
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	5	1	2	25
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	0.2	–
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	9	22	11	7	12	8	1	9	78
Unsworn	no.	8	11	4	4	3	–	1	2	33
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	17	33	15	11	15	8	2	11	112
Female										
Sworn	no.	1	–	1	–	1	–	0	–	3
Unsworn	no.	0	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	1	2	2	1	1	–	0	2	9
Total	no.	18	34	17	12	16	8	3	13	121
Prop. of all staff	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.2
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	563	321	300	138	92	48	8	27	1 496
Unsworn	no.	200	130	78	16	45	18	11	6	504
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	763	450	378	154	137	66	19	33	2 000
Female										
Sworn	no.	34	8	18	2	2	2	0	2	68
Unsworn	no.	115	85	33	2	17	3	7	8	269
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	149	93	51	4	19	5	7	10	337
Total	no.	912	543	429	158	156	71	26	43	2 338
Prop. of all staff	%	5.1	4.5	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.3
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	1948	2 040	2 168	957	620	171	88	168	8 160
Unsworn	no.	164	152	292	72	76	20	16	13	806
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2112	2 192	2 460	1 029	696	191	105	181	8 965

Table 5A.22

Table 5A.22 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2001-02 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	190	141	190	37	43	8	5	27	640
Unsworn	no.	352	146	218	28	79	20	19	25	886
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>287</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>1 527</i>
Total	no.	2654	2 479	2 867	1 094	817	219	129	233	10 492
Prop. of all staff	%	15.0	20.4	25.6	18.8	17.5	15.1	16.5	20.1	19.1
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 090	5 992	3 966	3 075	2 293	648	358	516	21 863
Unsworn	no.	1 013	632	859	384	307	106	57	55	3 413
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 103</i>	<i>6 624</i>	<i>4 825</i>	<i>3 459</i>	<i>2 601</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>25 276</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	2877	1 401	1 339	534	642	206	122	207	7 328
Unsworn	no.	2166	1 064	1 713	567	447	190	87	91	6 325
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5043</i>	<i>2 465</i>	<i>3 052</i>	<i>1 101</i>	<i>1 089</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>13 653</i>
Total	no.	14 146	9 088	7 877	4 560	3 690	1 150	623	869	42 003
Prop. of all staff	%	79.8	74.8	70.4	78.3	78.8	79.1	79.7	74.9	76.4
Total staff	no.	17 735	12 148	11 193	5 827	4 681	1 453	782	1 160	54 978

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2002. They are not FTE figures.

(c) Excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.23

Table 5A.23 **Police staff, by classification and gender, 2002-03 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Senior executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	18
Unsworn	no.	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	5	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	22
Female										
Sworn	no.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Unsworn	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total	no.	5	4	3	3	2	3	1	2	23
Prop. of all staff	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.2	0.1	0.2	–
Executive (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	7	17	11	7	12	10	1	9	74
Unsworn	no.	9	9	5	3	3	5	1	4	39
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	16	26	16	10	15	15	2	13	113
Female										
Sworn	no.	0	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	4
Unsworn	no.	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	1	2	2	1	1	–	1	2	10
Total	no.	17	28	18	11	16	15	3	15	123
Prop. of all staff	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.2
Management (f)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	573	333	299	134	92	50	8	30	1 519
Unsworn	no.	210	152	79	19	53	12	12	9	546
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	783	485	378	153	145	62	20	39	2 065
Female										
Sworn	no.	48	12	18	3	5	2	1	3	92
Unsworn	no.	143	98	33	4	21	4	6	14	323
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	191	110	51	7	26	6	7	17	415
Total	no.	974	595	429	160	171	68	27	56	2 480
Prop. of all staff	%	5.2	4.8	3.8	2.7	3.6	4.7	3.4	4.8	4.4
Supervisory (g)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	2 017	2 097	2 219	948	634	171	106	167	8 359
Unsworn	no.	350	166	288	72	109	28	20	10	1 043
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	2 367	2 263	2 507	1 020	743	199	126	177	9 402

Table 5A.23

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	231	156	206	40	46	11	12	25	727
Unsworn	no.	390	178	225	33	90	16	24	22	978
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>431</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>1 705</i>
Total	no.	2988	2 597	2 938	1 093	879	226	162	224	11 107
Prop. of all staff	%	15.9	20.8	25.8	18.8	18.5	15.6	20.4	19.4	19.6
Practitioner (h)										
Male										
Sworn	no.	8 626	6 120	4 030	3 067	2 271	633	340	437	25 524
Unsworn	no.	808	535	867	353	261	99	56	129	3 108
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>9 434</i>	<i>6 654</i>	<i>4 897</i>	<i>3 420</i>	<i>2 532</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>566</i>	<i>28 631</i>
Female										
Sworn	no.	3233	1 520	1 394	564	704	216	122	114	7 867
Unsworn	no.	2147	1 116	1 728	569	441	186	85	178	6 450
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>5380</i>	<i>2 636</i>	<i>3 122</i>	<i>1 133</i>	<i>1 145</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>14 317</i>
Total	no.	14 814	9 291	8 019	4 553	3 677	1 134	603	858	42 949
Prop. of all staff	%	78.8	74.2	70.3	78.2	77.5	78.4	75.8	74.3	75.8
Total staff	no.	18 798	12 514	11 407	5 820	4 745	1 446	796	1 155	56 681

(a) Comprises all FTE staff.

(b) The NSW police staff numbers are based on a head count at 30 June 2003. They are not FTE figures.

(c) Excludes recruits in training.

(d) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT Policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation for staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data for 2000-01 onwards are not directly comparable with data for years prior to 2000-01.

(e) Small units and remote stations are staffed at sergeant level.

(f) Comprises management level staff (civilian managers and sworn staff from inspectors to superintendents), executive level staff (civilian SES and sworn staff from chief superintendent to assistant commissioner) and senior executive level staff (civilian top SES and sworn staff, including commissioner, deputy commissioner and equivalent executives).

(g) Comprises civilian team leaders and sworn staff (from sergeant to senior sergeant).

(h) Comprises civilian administration staff and sworn staff (from constable to senior constable).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Performance indicators
for all service delivery areas

Table 5A.24

Table 5A.24 **General satisfaction with services provided by the police (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	16.0	22.5	20.4	15.9	25.3	20.2	16.0	18.7	19.3
Satisfied	%	48.2	53.8	49.4	51.2	52.9	46.9	52.3	52.3	50.6
Neither	%	22.1	16.9	22.3	21.2	14.8	22.4	22.6	18.1	20.2
Dissatisfied	%	8.0	4.0	4.4	8.2	4.7	7.1	5.7	7.1	6.0
Very dissatisfied	%	3.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.9	1.2	2.2	2.4
Don't know	%	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>64.2</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>69.8</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>71.0</i>	<i>69.9</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>11.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.66	3.93	3.83	3.71	3.98	3.75	3.78	3.79	3.80
2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	21.0	28.7	24.2	18.0	27.4	22.9	19.9	21.2	23.7
Satisfied	%	49.0	49.1	49.4	46.6	50.0	49.1	51.6	46.5	49.0
Neither	%	20.5	15.9	19.5	25.9	16.3	20.0	20.2	22.7	19.4
Dissatisfied	%	5.3	3.1	3.9	6.2	3.3	5.2	5.0	6.5	4.4
Very dissatisfied	%	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.7
Don't know	%	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.8
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>70.0</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>72.0</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>72.7</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>7.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.83	4.02	3.92	3.73	4.00	3.87	3.87	3.80	3.90

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: Australasian Center for Policing Research (ACPR) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.25

Table 5A.25 **Satisfaction with the police — dealing with public order problems and supporting community programs (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Dealing with public order problems 2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	10.3	12.5	12.8	10.5	14.9	12.4	9.3	10.2	11.7
Satisfied	%	35.6	44.2	36.1	41.7	49.1	36.4	45.9	39.7	39.8
Neither	%	22.8	22.8	27.9	20.1	18.6	25.2	22.4	21.3	23.2
Dissatisfied	%	20.8	13.2	15.2	18.4	10.9	16.5	14.5	19.8	16.6
Very dissatisfied	%	6.8	3.5	4.5	5.8	2.7	6.9	2.9	6.3	5.1
Don't know	%	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.6	4.9	2.7	3.6
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>45.9</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>51.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>27.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>21.7</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.23	3.51	3.39	3.34	3.65	3.32	3.47	3.29	3.38
Dealing with public order problems 2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	13.4	17.6	15.3	10.8	16.4	12.0	11.9	12.0	14.7
Satisfied	%	37.2	40.7	39.8	34.4	42.5	39.9	41.5	30.4	38.8
Neither	%	26.9	24.1	25.2	31.5	25.1	24.7	27.5	25.3	26.2
Dissatisfied	%	13.8	10.7	13.3	14.4	9.5	15.1	11.8	21.2	12.7
Very dissatisfied	%	5.4	2.9	3.0	5.1	3.0	5.3	2.4	8.7	4.1
Don't know	%	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.9	4.9	2.4	3.5
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>50.6</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>53.5</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>19.2</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>16.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.41	3.62	3.53	3.33	3.62	3.39	3.51	3.16	3.49
Supporting community programs 2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	19.8	30.8	33.3	24.1	33.9	30.8	19.9	26.8	26.9
Satisfied	%	43.1	44.9	42.5	49.4	48.2	43.8	46.1	45.1	44.6
Neither	%	17.0	12.5	13.5	12.5	8.9	13.2	18.6	13.4	14.0
Dissatisfied	%	6.6	2.7	3.6	6.6	2.2	5.6	5.2	5.1	4.7
Very dissatisfied	%	2.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6
Don't know	%	10.6	8.3	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.1	9.1	8.6	8.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.9</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>71.4</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>9.5</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.3</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.79	4.11	4.10	3.95	4.20	4.02	3.86	4.00	3.99

Table 5A.25

	<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>
Supporting community programs 2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	22.5	33.6	31.7	27.2	38.3	32.6	22.5	26.5	29.0
Satisfied	%	39.5	40.9	43.8	46.8	43.0	42.5	42.4	42.2	41.8
Neither	%	19.9	14.9	13.9	15.5	11.1	13.8	20.6	17.8	16.3
Dissatisfied	%	6.3	3.0	3.4	4.0	1.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	4.3
Very dissatisfied	%	2.2	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.5
Don't know	%	9.5	6.4	6.5	4.9	5.0	6.0	8.9	7.1	7.2
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	<i>62.0</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>70.8</i>
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	<i>8.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.82	4.10	4.10	3.99	4.22	4.08	3.89	3.93	4.00

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the tables above, the weights are as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.26

Table 5A.26 **Contact with police in the past 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Contact with police	%	45.4	56.7	53.5	52.7	45.4	51.0	55.3	61.5	50.9
No contact with police	%	54.6	43.3	46.5	47.3	54.6	49.0	44.7	38.5	49.1
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Contact with police by who initiated the most recent contact										
Police initiated	%	56.6	62.8	67.5	59.8	53.8	64.8	56.5	57.7	60.8
Respondent initiated	%	43.4	37.2	32.5	40.2	46.2	35.2	43.5	42.3	39.2
Sample size	no.	2 245	1 370	2 100	984	962	988	1 099	1 253	11 001
2002-03										
Contact with police	%	44.3	50.4	49.5	50.0	46.8	45.3	49.3	59.8	47.8
No contact with police	%	55.7	49.6	50.5	50.0	53.2	54.7	50.7	40.2	52.2
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Contact with police by who initiated the most recent contact										
Police initiated	%	56.7	64.0	65.2	60.1	49.6	63.6	56.5	52.5	60.1
Respondent initiated	%	43.3	36.0	34.8	39.9	50.4	36.4	43.5	47.5	39.9
Sample size	no.	2 287	1 295	1 984	1 068	953	903	994	1 229	10 713

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.27

Table 5A.27 **Distribution in number of contacts with police (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
One	%	43.2	33.4	34.2	34.9	42.2	36.4	38.0	28.9	37.4
Two	%	24.1	26.0	25.9	26.8	23.2	24.1	26.4	25.2	25.2
Three	%	13.4	14.9	17.4	14.9	14.7	16.6	14.7	16.0	15.0
Four	%	6.1	9.1	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.4	8.3	10.9	7.3
Five	%	3.4	4.9	5.1	5.8	3.1	4.3	3.0	4.7	4.4
Six to ten	%	6.8	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.1	9.1	7.3	9.6	7.5
Ten or more	%	3.1	3.3	3.8	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.2	4.7	3.2
Don't know	%	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sample size	no.	2 245	1 370	2 100	984	962	988	1 099	1 253	11 001
2002-03										
One	%	39.1	36.6	36.2	36.1	40.7	36.0	41.9	29.1	37.6
Two	%	24.7	25.9	25.5	27.3	24.6	25.7	25.6	24.7	25.5
Three	%	14.1	16.2	13.5	14.8	15.6	13.3	14.7	16.7	14.8
Four	%	7.0	7.7	8.4	10.2	6.7	8.5	7.0	9.2	7.8
Five	%	4.3	4.5	4.7	1.9	2.3	4.5	3.2	5.4	4.0
Six to ten	%	7.0	6.2	8.9	6.5	7.2	8.1	5.6	10.7	7.1
Ten or more	%	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.7	2.0	4.0	3.1
Don't know	%	0.1	0.1	0.4	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
Sample size	no.	2 287	1 295	1 984	1 068	953	903	994	1 229	10 713

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.28

Table 5A.28 Reason for respondent contacting police in most recent contact (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2001-02										
Report a crime	%	46.8	43.9	42.6	41.8	36.7	47.4	45.5	48.1	44.0
Report traffic accident	%	11.1	5.5	4.6	8.1	15.3	5.1	13.9	6.7	8.5
Report suspicion	%	11.4	13.2	14.3	14.7	12.4	15.8	13.3	10.0	12.9
Give other information	%	3.6	3.4	3.2	5.4	4.8	3.7	2.6	4.1	3.7
Get assistance	%	12.6	21.1	12.5	9.2	14.1	19.5	7.9	12.3	14.6
Neigh'hood watch	%	1.1	1.7	2.2	0.2	2.3	2.2	0.8	1.0	1.5
Lost/found property	%	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	1.5	4.3	5.0	3.5
Refused	%	1.4	0.5	0.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.1
Other	%	8.1	6.6	17.6	15.3	9.7	3.6	11.2	12.0	10.1
Sample size	no.	955	517	709	440	465	365	473	553	4 477
2002-03										
Report a crime	%	38.6	40.8	43.3	43.3	37.1	43.7	43.7	41.8	40.5
Report traffic accident	%	11.0	5.9	5.8	9.8	13.6	6.5	15.6	8.6	9.0
Report suspicion	%	13.8	10.5	14.0	13.6	15.4	12.7	12.2	14.8	13.1
Give other information	%	4.1	5.3	5.2	4.7	3.8	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.5
Get assistance	%	9.1	13.0	9.7	9.5	10.9	8.0	9.6	8.8	10.4
Neigh'hood watch	%	0.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.5
Lost/found property	%	5.2	4.6	5.1	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.5
Refused	%	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	–	0.4	1.0
Other	%	16.5	15.9	15.1	14.8	12.6	17.6	11.1	16.4	15.5
Sample size	no.	1 015	483	703	424	498	330	448	585	4 486

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.29

Table 5A.29 Reason for police contacting respondent in most recent contact (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2001-02										
Random breath test	%	67.4	71.3	64.5	66.3	63.2	58.6	69.9	65.1	67.3
Traffic accident	%	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.4	2.7	2.3
Traffic violation	%	8.2	6.4	11.8	9.5	12.9	12.7	7.2	8.1	9.0
Noise/disturbance	%	2.8	1.2	3.4	3.2	1.8	1.2	2.5	3.1	2.4
Arrested	%	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Asked for information	%	7.2	10.9	6.1	7.4	7.8	11.1	9.2	7.1	8.2
Informal contact	%	4.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.3	2.0	3.1	3.4
Refused	%	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	–	0.4	0.5
Other	%	5.3	3.8	8.8	7.3	6.3	6.7	7.1	9.6	6.0
Sample size	no.	1 290	853	1 391	544	497	623	626	700	6 524
2002-03										
Random breath test	%	65.8	71.9	66.4	60.6	57.8	52.9	59.4	59.9	66.1
Traffic accident	%	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.6	4.4	3.1	2.6
Traffic violation	%	7.7	8.8	10.3	13.2	12.5	15.2	9.2	11.8	9.7
Noise/disturbance	%	2.5	0.8	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.0	1.9
Arrested	%	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	–	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.6
Asked for information	%	7.0	6.1	8.5	9.3	10.0	7.6	9.3	9.7	7.5
Informal contact	%	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.2
Refused	%	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6
Other	%	10.8	6.6	7.6	8.5	9.9	15.3	12.1	10.6	8.8
Sample size	no.	1 272	812	1 281	644	455	573	546	644	6 227

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.30

Table 5A.30 **People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: satisfaction with police in most recent contact (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Very satisfied	%	45.4	53.6	47.2	43.4	53.0	51.3	45.3	47.3	48.5
Satisfied	%	31.5	29.8	32.4	37.4	30.2	28.5	33.2	35.5	31.7
Neither	%	6.0	4.6	6.7	4.9	4.1	5.0	7.9	4.1	5.5
Dissatisfied	%	7.5	6.2	7.0	7.5	8.1	6.6	6.2	7.1	7.1
Very dissatisfied	%	9.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	4.2	8.4	7.1	5.0	7.0
Don't know	%	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.3
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	76.9	83.4	79.5	80.8	83.2	79.9	78.6	82.8	80.2
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	16.6	11.8	13.7	14.0	12.4	15.0	13.3	12.1	14.0
Sample size	no.	2 245	1 370	2 100	984	962	988	1 099	1 253	11 001
Likert index (d)	Index	3.97	4.20	4.06	4.04	4.20	4.08	4.04	4.14	4.08
2002-03										
Very satisfied	%	50.5	56.1	51.0	52.3	55.6	48.2	47.5	49.3	52.6
Satisfied	%	28.6	27.8	30.9	28.1	29.0	32.0	27.8	30.4	28.9
Neither	%	6.7	5.3	6.8	6.9	6.8	5.8	9.9	6.8	6.4
Dissatisfied	%	6.1	4.4	5.5	6.2	3.4	6.6	8.0	6.9	5.4
Very dissatisfied	%	7.7	6.0	5.4	6.0	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.4
Don't know	%	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4
<i>Total satisfied</i>	%	79.1	83.9	81.9	80.4	84.6	80.2	75.3	79.7	81.5
<i>Total dissatisfied</i>	%	13.8	10.4	10.9	12.2	8.5	13.7	14.5	13.2	11.8
Sample size	no.	2 287	1 295	1 984	1 068	953	903	994	1 229	10 713
Likert index (d)	Index	4.08	4.24	4.17	4.15	4.27	4.08	4.02	4.10	4.16

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Very satisfied = 5; satisfied = 4; neither = 3; dissatisfied = 2; and very dissatisfied = 1.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.31

Table 5A.31 **People who had contact with police in the past 12 months: main reason for satisfaction and dissatisfaction with police service in most recent contact (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
People who were satisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Was prompt	%	9.4	7.1	8.4	11.1	8.7	5.6	6.0	10.2	8.6
Approachable/friendly	%	8.6	9.6	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.4	6.8	9.1	9.1
Helpful	%	4.7	5.1	4.1	5.3	5.6	4.5	4.5	3.4	4.8
Courteous	%	13.4	16.1	17.8	12.8	12.9	15.2	14.3	11.4	14.9
Professional/fair	%	13.2	12.2	11.9	11.2	9.4	11.2	15.0	14.8	12.2
Handled the matter well	%	4.5	9.5	4.5	5.0	5.6	9.6	6.0	4.5	6.2
Took appropriate action	%	14.4	14.5	13.5	12.8	15.8	17.4	15.8	15.9	14.3
Efficient	%	3.0	3.4	3.9	6.6	6.3	3.9	6.8	5.7	4.0
Recovered the property	%	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	–	0.8	1.1	0.6
Kept informed	%	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.1	2.8	1.5	1.1	1.6
Communicated clearly	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	–	0.4	0.6	–	–	0.3
Other	%	4.2	1.1	3.5	3.8	3.1	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.0
Don't know	%	4.4	6.9	6.7	4.2	6.5	4.5	5.3	4.5	5.7
Total satisfied	%	82.3	87.7	85.5	84.8	87.4	85.4	85.8	85.1	85.3
People who were dissatisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Left waiting	%	2.3	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.7
Unfriendly/impolite	%	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	–	1.5
Unhelpful	%	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	–	0.7
Unprofessional/unfair	%	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.7
Took no action	%	4.5	2.5	2.9	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.4
Not keep informed	%	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1
Made false accusation	%	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.6	–	1.2	1.0
Used unnecessary force	%	–	–	0.1	0.7	–	–	–	–	0.1
Poor communication	%	–	–	0.5	–	0.2	–	–	–	0.1
Showed not interested	%	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.2	0.9
Other	%	2.7	0.8	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.7	3.0	2.4	2.2
Don't know	%	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	–	0.4
Total dissatisfied	%	17.4	12.3	14.7	15.3	12.7	14.7	14.4	11.9	14.8
Sample size	no.	2 123	1 299	1 977	934	924	941	1 020	1 191	10 409

Table 5A.31

	<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>
2002-03										
People who were satisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Was prompt	%	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.9	10.5	8.3	9.2	11.0	8.9
Approachable/friendly	%	8.2	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.5	6.8	8.9
Helpful	%	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.9	6.2	3.2	4.2	5.5	4.9
Courteous	%	12.3	17.6	17.5	11.9	13.7	14.0	11.7	12.3	14.8
Professional/fair	%	12.7	12.1	11.5	8.5	10.7	12.7	14.2	11.0	11.7
Handled the matter well	%	5.1	5.3	4.8	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.8	6.8	5.3
Took appropriate action	%	13.9	12.7	14.6	14.7	15.8	14.0	11.7	15.1	13.9
Efficient	%	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.6
Recovered the property	%	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.8	–	0.8	–	0.6
Kept informed	%	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.9
Communicated clearly	%	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1
Other	%	5.3	4.9	5.2	6.4	5.8	7.0	7.5	5.5	5.4
Don't know	%	6.6	6.7	5.3	7.5	6.2	6.4	5.8	5.5	6.4
Total satisfied	%	85.1	88.9	88.1	86.8	91.0	84.7	85.0	84.9	87.3
People who were dissatisfied with police service in most recent contact by main reason										
Left waiting	%	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1
Unfriendly/impolite	%	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	–	1.2
Unhelpful	%	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	–	0.8	–	0.5
Unprofessional/unfair	%	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.9
Took no action	%	2.9	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.6
Not keep informed	%	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.8
Made false accusation	%	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.8
Used unnecessary force	%	–	0.4	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Poor communication	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Showed not interested	%	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.7	–	0.9
Other	%	3.9	2.5	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.1	3.0
Don't know	%	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.7
Total dissatisfied	%	14.9	9.9	11.7	13.2	9.2	14.0	16.7	13.7	12.6
Sample size	no.	2 136	1 222	1 845	1 009	895	852	895	1 146	9 996

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.32

Table 5A.32 **Opinions on statement 'police perform job professionally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	18.9	27.3	23.7	19.4	29.2	23.1	22.8	25.0	23.0
Agree	%	54.5	52.0	56.1	55.8	58.2	54.8	58.9	54.0	54.7
Neither	%	14.1	14.5	12.7	15.1	8.1	14.2	11.9	12.7	13.5
Disagree	%	8.5	3.7	5.0	7.0	3.1	4.9	4.0	6.3	5.9
Strongly disagree	%	3.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.8	1.5	1.4	2.3
Don't know	%	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>73.4</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>77.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>11.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.78	3.99	3.96	3.84	4.11	3.91	3.98	3.95	3.91
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	24.9	28.0	28.1	20.5	32.3	26.5	29.0	27.0	26.5
Agree	%	54.5	56.3	52.6	54.5	55.1	55.3	53.7	51.1	54.7
Neither	%	12.0	9.6	12.4	16.1	8.7	11.0	11.9	13.5	11.6
Disagree	%	5.7	4.2	4.9	6.8	2.3	4.6	4.0	5.4	5.0
Strongly disagree	%	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.8	2.4	1.8
Don't know	%	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>79.4</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>81.2</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.94	4.05	4.01	3.85	4.15	4.00	4.07	3.96	4.00

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.33

Table 5A.33 **Opinions on statement 'police treat people fairly and equally' (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	14.1	16.3	16.2	11.4	19.5	16.2	15.3	15.7	15.3
Agree	%	49.3	49.5	48.7	49.1	54.4	50.0	51.3	49.5	49.7
Neither	%	14.5	16.9	16.4	15.2	10.2	15.3	14.2	13.8	15.2
Disagree	%	14.6	11.9	13.4	16.2	10.3	11.6	11.7	14.2	13.4
Strongly disagree	%	4.9	3.9	3.6	5.1	2.8	5.0	4.4	5.5	4.3
Don't know	%	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.2	2.2
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>63.4</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>65.0</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>19.5</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.1</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.55	3.63	3.62	3.47	3.80	3.62	3.63	3.56	3.60
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	17.8	18.5	19.9	13.2	20.9	18.9	17.6	19.8	18.1
Agree	%	50.2	51.2	45.4	48.3	52.6	52.2	51.1	47.2	49.7
Neither	%	14.3	14.5	16.5	17.6	12.9	11.5	16.9	13.4	14.9
Disagree	%	12.3	11.4	12.4	16.1	9.5	11.9	9.1	13.5	12.2
Strongly disagree	%	3.7	2.7	4.0	3.5	2.5	3.3	2.8	4.8	3.4
Don't know	%	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>67.9</i>	<i>69.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>67.8</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>16.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>15.6</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.67	3.73	3.66	3.52	3.81	3.73	3.73	3.65	3.68

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.34

Table 5A.34 **Opinions on statement 'most police are honest' (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	15.2	18.2	17.5	12.6	20.5	16.0	16.6	16.1	16.6
Agree	%	56.5	56.8	58.4	60.4	60.4	59.2	58.7	60.5	57.8
Neither	%	13.3	13.4	13.6	12.4	8.3	12.0	12.9	10.4	12.8
Disagree	%	9.4	6.8	6.6	8.7	5.7	7.7	6.2	8.9	7.8
Strongly disagree	%	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	2.3
Don't know	%	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.7
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>71.7</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>74.4</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>12.2</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>10.1</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.74	3.84	3.86	3.75	3.96	3.80	3.85	3.83	3.81
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	17.6	19.8	21.8	15.0	22.6	19.8	19.1	21.1	19.1
Agree	%	57.1	55.8	53.8	55.2	58.7	58.8	57.1	56.2	56.2
Neither	%	12.5	13.1	13.4	15.6	11.1	10.8	14.0	12.1	13.0
Disagree	%	8.3	7.9	7.0	9.5	5.0	6.2	5.7	5.8	7.7
Strongly disagree	%	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.2	0.8	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.9
Don't know	%	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.1
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>74.7</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>10.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.81	3.86	3.87	3.73	3.99	3.90	3.89	3.91	3.85

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.35

Table 5A.35 **Opinions on statement 'have confidence in the police' (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Strongly agree	%	20.7	25.7	23.4	19.3	29.2	21.4	22.8	22.6	23.1
Agree	%	58.0	57.5	59.2	58.8	58.4	58.1	59.0	58.8	58.2
Neither	%	9.9	10.1	9.0	10.8	6.3	10.7	9.4	9.4	9.6
Disagree	%	7.9	4.9	6.3	7.8	4.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.5
Strongly disagree	%	3.1	1.7	1.7	3.1	1.5	3.1	1.8	2.2	2.3
Don't know	%	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>78.7</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>81.3</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>11.0</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	3.86	4.01	3.97	3.84	4.10	3.88	3.95	3.93	3.93
2002-03										
Strongly agree	%	25.3	29.2	30.2	20.9	32.5	25.9	26.4	27.1	27.3
Agree	%	54.9	56.2	53.0	58.2	54.4	56.8	56.8	53.5	55.3
Neither	%	10.0	8.3	9.5	11.8	7.4	8.3	10.2	10.1	9.4
Disagree	%	6.7	4.3	4.9	6.7	3.8	6.5	4.7	6.1	5.5
Strongly disagree	%	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.7	2.2
Don't know	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Total agree</i>	%	<i>80.2</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>83.1</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>83.2</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>82.6</i>
<i>Total disagree</i>	%	<i>9.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.94	4.07	4.04	3.89	4.12	3.99	4.02	3.97	4.00

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Strongly agree = 5; agree = 4; neither = 3; disagree = 2; and strongly disagree = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.36

Table 5A.36	Trends in complaints (a)							
	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e) (f)	NT (f) (g)
Complaints per 100 000 people								
1998-99	63	57	50	56	69	32	194	146
1999-2000	56	35	50	46	68	39	170	95
2000-01	56	na	57	50	77	29	175	105
2001-02	36	11	59	43	78	21	182	107
2002-03	51	8	67	35	85	19	159	137
Complaints per 100 sworn staff								
1998-99	30	28	25	22	30	14	90	32
1999-2000	27	18	24	18	29	17	84	20
2000-01	27	na	26	20	32	13	94	22
2001-02	17	5	27	17	32	9	100	22
2002-03	24	4	31	14	34	8	86	34

(a) Data is are not comparable across jurisdictions. Data are comparable for trends within jurisdictions.

(b) For NSW, a new complaints management system (c@ts.i) is being implemented (progressively since December 2001). Figures for 2001-02 include only matters entered into the former Complaints Information System (CIS).

(c) Victorian data for 2000-01 are not available due to Victoria Police work bans.

(d) For WA, previous data (1998-99 to 2001-02) have been revised for the following reasons:

1. Under local resolution policy, matters may be resolved at the district level within 14 days prior to advising the Internal Investigations Unit; therefore, a number of local resolution matters do not get entered into the database until some time after the annual reporting period has closed.

2. Information added at the commencement of an inquiry is based entirely upon either the complainant's letter or a brief statement of events. Details such as identity of an officer or officers, along with whether the incident occurred while the accused officer was on or off duty, may not be entered into the database until the investigation is completed. This can take from between several months to a year.

(e) Data include verbal complaints in the NT and the ACT.

(f) Includes 33 internal allegations in 1998-99 and 55 internal allegations in 1999-2000.

(g) In 1998-99, a significant proportion of complaints arose from the Jabiluka uranium mine protests in Kakadu National Park.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished) and table A.2.

Table 5A.37

Table 5A.37 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff									
1998-99	%	na	na	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	6.0
1999-2000	%	0.7	na	na	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.0	6.0
2000-01	%	0.8	na	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.8	5.4
2001-02	%	0.8	na	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	0.9	4.4
2002-03	%	0.9	na	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	4.7
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 (30 June 2001)									
Indigenous people	no.	63 779	13 430	59 758	31 717	12 411	8 073	1 966	28 936
All people	000	3 927.0	2 931.3	2 183.6	1 166.4	892.1	273.4	199.0	124.3
Proportion Indigenous	%	1.6	0.5	2.7	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.0	23.3

(a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

(b) For NSW, Indigenous status is not necessarily updated from the time of recruitment.

(c) Victoria unable to separate Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished).

Table 5A.38

Table 5A.38 **Police staff, sworn and unsworn, by gender (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (a)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male									
1998-99	72.6	78.7	71.3	79.5	77.2	73.9	76.6	71.5	75.0
1999-2000	71.7	78.4	70.2	79.4	76.2	70.5	75.9	70.4	74.2
2000-01	68.8	77.5	68.5	80.0	74.7	71.6	71.4	70.1	72.5
2001-02	67.7	76.6	68.6	79.9	73.7	70.5	69.2	68.8	71.8
2002-03	67.1	75.4	68.4	79.1	72.4	69.9	68.5	69.0	71.0
Female									
1998-99	27.4	21.3	28.7	20.5	22.8	26.1	23.4	28.5	25.0
1999-2000	28.3	21.6	29.8	20.6	23.8	29.5	24.1	29.6	25.8
2000-01	31.2	22.5	31.5	20.0	25.3	28.4	28.6	29.9	27.5
2001-02	32.3	23.4	31.4	20.1	26.3	29.5	30.8	31.2	28.2
2002-03	32.9	24.6	31.6	20.9	27.6	30.1	31.5	31.0	29.0

(a) Excludes recruits in training.

(b) As a result of a comprehensive review of enabling costs applicable to ACT policing in 2000-01, the formula previously applied to the calculation of staffing and expenditure data has been significantly revised. This methodological shift means that data prior to 2000-01 are not directly comparable with those for previous years.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Performance indicators for community safety and support

Table 5A.39

Table 5A.39 **Feelings of safety at home alone (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Home alone during day 2001-02										
Very safe	%	50.6	64.6	63.3	48.5	53.6	62.8	57.8	60.2	57.0
Safe	%	38.4	29.7	29.3	38.7	38.8	29.7	35.0	33.7	34.3
Neither	%	6.4	3.6	5.1	6.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	3.4	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.8	1.2	1.4	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.1
Very unsafe	%	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0
Not applicable	%	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>89.1</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>91.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	4.35	4.57	4.53	4.30	4.43	4.53	4.48	4.52	4.45
Home alone during day 2002-03										
Very safe	%	58.7	65.4	64.1	53.9	60.0	67.1	61.0	62.3	61.2
Safe	%	31.9	29.0	29.0	33.6	31.2	26.6	31.4	28.6	30.6
Neither	%	6.0	3.7	4.4	8.1	5.6	4.0	5.2	5.9	5.2
Unsafe	%	2.1	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8
Very unsafe	%	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>90.6</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>91.3</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>91.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>3.0</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	4.46	4.58	4.55	4.37	4.48	4.59	4.52	4.51	4.50
Home alone after dark 2001-02										
Very safe	%	35.3	45.2	44.7	30.7	38.1	42.9	39.4	41.6	39.6
Safe	%	42.8	38.6	36.7	43.4	45.6	37.1	44.7	40.7	40.8
Neither	%	10.6	9.4	10.7	12.0	8.3	10.6	8.8	9.9	10.2
Unsafe	%	7.7	5.0	5.6	9.4	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.5
Very unsafe	%	3.2	1.3	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.5	2.2	2.5
Not applicable	%	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>78.1</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>80.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>10.9</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	4.00	4.22	4.17	3.88	4.12	4.11	4.15	4.14	4.09

Table 5A.39

	<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>
Home alone after dark 2002-03										
Very safe	%	41.6	47.1	45.7	34.1	43.7	47.6	42.9	43.8	43.3
Safe	%	38.5	37.4	36.9	38.6	36.5	36.8	38.8	35.4	37.7
Neither	%	10.4	10.1	10.2	14.6	11.4	8.4	10.4	11.1	10.8
Unsafe	%	6.5	3.9	4.9	8.1	6.0	4.8	6.0	6.0	5.6
Very unsafe	%	2.5	1.2	1.8	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.2
Not applicable	%	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>80.1</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>81.0</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>9.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	4.11	4.26	4.20	3.91	4.14	4.24	4.16	4.11	4.15

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.40

Table 5A.40 **Feelings of safety walking or jogging locally (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Walking or jogging during the day 2001-02										
Very safe	%	40.1	50.1	49.1	36.9	44.0	47.0	43.4	43.6	44.5
Safe	%	45.9	40.4	38.4	49.6	44.1	39.0	43.9	43.4	43.1
Neither	%	6.4	4.4	7.0	6.3	5.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	5.9
Unsafe	%	4.0	2.7	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.9	3.4	3.4
Very unsafe	%	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.0
Not applicable	%	2.3	1.9	1.4	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>85.9</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>87.6</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	4.22	4.40	4.34	4.20	4.33	4.31	4.27	4.26	4.30
Walking or jogging during the day 2002-03										
Very safe	%	47.1	53.4	49.7	44.9	48.0	53.6	47.5	44.7	49.2
Safe	%	39.1	36.1	37.7	40.4	38.1	35.8	39.4	37.9	38.0
Neither	%	7.5	5.8	6.9	8.5	7.2	5.8	7.5	9.7	7.0
Unsafe	%	3.2	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.9
Very unsafe	%	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.9
Not applicable	%	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>86.2</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>87.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>4.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	4.31	4.42	4.36	4.27	4.33	4.42	4.32	4.22	4.34
Walking or jogging after dark 2001-02										
Very safe	%	12.2	15.3	14.4	11.2	15.3	14.1	13.3	14.4	13.6
Safe	%	26.2	27.6	23.6	25.3	28.8	26.5	28.7	26.1	26.2
Neither	%	16.5	17.6	20.4	14.4	14.3	17.3	17.8	15.6	17.2
Unsafe	%	24.2	22.8	21.5	28.5	22.3	20.6	23.4	25.1	23.5
Very unsafe	%	13.7	9.5	14.8	14.8	9.0	14.1	11.7	14.7	12.6
Not applicable	%	7.2	7.2	5.3	5.9	10.3	7.4	5.2	4.2	6.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>38.3</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>36.5</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>37.9</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>31.3</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>36.1</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.99	3.18	3.01	2.89	3.21	3.06	3.09	3.00	3.05

Table 5A.40

	<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>
Walking or jogging after dark 2002-03										
Very safe	%	13.7	16.8	16.4	13.1	15.7	18.8	14.0	13.5	15.2
Safe	%	25.6	28.1	25.6	25.2	26.8	26.5	28.5	21.8	26.3
Neither	%	18.8	20.4	18.8	19.2	17.7	18.6	19.3	18.8	19.2
Unsafe	%	22.7	18.7	19.6	20.8	19.6	17.9	21.4	22.6	20.6
Very unsafe	%	13.0	9.0	12.9	15.0	11.8	10.4	11.2	18.3	12.0
Not applicable	%	6.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	8.4	7.8	5.6	5.0	6.8
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>39.2</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>41.5</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>35.7</i>	<i>27.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>32.6</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	3.04	3.27	3.14	3.01	3.16	3.27	3.14	2.89	3.13

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.41

Table 5A.41 **Feelings of safety on public transport (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
On public transport during the day 2001-02										
Very safe	%	23.3	25.4	39.3	18.3	25.3	26.9	35.2	22.1	26.7
Safe	%	35.7	32.3	31.8	35.9	32.0	23.3	35.2	26.8	33.5
Neither	%	8.2	7.0	7.3	8.5	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.2	7.2
Unsafe	%	4.7	3.3	1.4	4.7	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.4
Very unsafe	%	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.1
Not applicable	%	26.4	31.2	19.6	30.7	36.5	42.4	23.4	44.2	28.1
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>59.0</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>6.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	4.01	4.13	4.34	3.93	4.26	4.28	4.35	4.23	4.13
On public transport during the day 2002-03										
Very safe	%	29.4	32.3	35.5	24.4	33.0	32.9	39.3	26.2	31.2
Safe	%	33.9	32.1	31.8	35.3	29.6	26.0	32.0	24.5	32.6
Neither	%	10.9	8.5	6.1	9.8	6.6	5.7	6.3	7.1	8.8
Unsafe	%	3.7	4.0	1.2	4.9	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.8	3.2
Very unsafe	%	1.8	1.5	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.4
Not applicable	%	20.4	21.6	24.9	23.4	28.1	33.0	20.9	39.4	22.9
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>63.3</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>63.8</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	4.07	4.14	4.34	3.98	4.28	4.32	4.37	4.21	4.15
On public transport after dark 2001-02										
Very safe	%	5.2	4.8	9.8	4.4	6.4	8.8	11.2	7.4	6.2
Safe	%	15.1	15.5	19.8	12.1	17.3	13.4	23.6	18.5	16.1
Neither	%	13.9	13.7	19.3	10.8	10.6	11.0	16.1	9.2	14.2
Unsafe	%	20.2	18.4	16.9	21.3	15.1	10.5	14.3	10.3	18.4
Very unsafe	%	13.7	10.9	9.2	14.8	7.1	6.9	5.3	5.0	11.4
Not applicable	%	31.9	36.6	25.0	36.6	43.4	49.3	29.5	49.6	33.7
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>20.3</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>22.3</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>33.9</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (c)	Index	2.67	2.76	3.05	2.53	3.01	3.13	3.30	3.26	2.81

Table 5A.41

	<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>
On public transport after dark 2002-03										
Very safe	%	6.3	6.9	10.2	6.0	9.3	11.8	13.2	8.8	7.6
Safe	%	14.5	16.4	18.4	12.3	15.1	17.4	22.1	16.3	15.7
Neither	%	17.0	16.9	17.5	16.0	17.3	13.8	18.2	12.8	16.9
Unsafe	%	21.6	20.5	15.1	20.6	15.3	11.0	14.2	11.8	19.2
Very unsafe	%	14.4	12.9	8.1	16.7	8.3	6.0	6.3	6.4	12.3
Not applicable	%	26.1	26.2	30.6	28.4	34.7	40.1	26.0	43.9	28.3
<i>Total safe</i>	%	<i>20.9</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>23.4</i>
<i>Total unsafe</i>	%	<i>36.0</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>31.4</i>
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.69	2.78	3.11	2.59	3.03	3.30	3.29	3.16	2.82

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Very safe = 5; safe = 4; neither = 3; unsafe = 2; and very unsafe = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.42

Table 5A.42 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in the local area (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Family violence 2001-02										
Major problem	%	13.3	9.4	10.1	9.2	8.2	6.5	4.5	19.7	10.7
Somewhat a problem	%	34.7	34.0	33.6	33.9	34.1	29.3	30.4	33.0	34.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.0</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>43.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>44.7</i>
Not a problem	%	39.5	39.9	45.1	43.6	44.5	47.9	46.9	37.7	41.8
Don't know	%	12.5	16.7	11.1	13.3	13.3	16.2	18.2	9.6	13.6
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.70	1.63	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.51	1.48	1.80	1.64
Family violence 2002-03										
Major problem	%	11.6	9.0	10.3	8.7	7.8	6.7	5.5	21.0	10.0
Somewhat a problem	%	38.8	32.4	36.2	33.7	30.7	32.7	27.0	32.7	35.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>50.4</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>38.5</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>45.1</i>
Not a problem	%	39.0	46.3	43.4	48.3	49.9	50.1	51.3	38.5	44.0
Don't know	%	10.6	12.3	10.1	9.3	11.6	10.5	16.1	7.8	11.0
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.69	1.58	1.63	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.45	1.81	1.62
Sexual assault 2001-02										
Major problem	%	12.5	10.1	9.1	8.4	7.0	7.2	4.2	14.5	10.2
Somewhat a problem	%	35.5	35.1	32.1	34.5	30.3	25.4	31.9	35.3	33.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>48.0</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>49.8</i>	<i>44.1</i>
Not a problem	%	41.2	41.4	48.4	45.6	48.4	54.5	51.2	41.6	44.1
Don't know	%	10.9	13.4	10.5	11.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	8.7	11.8
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.68	1.64	1.56	1.58	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.70	1.62
Sexual assault 2002-03										
Major problem	%	12.7	8.5	9.7	8.3	6.7	5.1	5.6	15.1	9.9
Somewhat a problem	%	38.1	32.9	33.7	32.7	30.0	27.2	29.4	33.3	34.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>50.8</i>	<i>41.4</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>44.2</i>
Not a problem	%	40.9	49.0	48.1	49.9	53.7	59.4	51.5	43.6	46.8
Don't know	%	8.3	9.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.3	13.5	7.9	9.0
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.69	1.55	1.58	1.54	1.48	1.41	1.47	1.69	1.59

Table 5A.42

	<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>
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2001-02										
Major problem	%	19.2	14.0	11.5	11.7	11.4	12.0	7.1	23.0	14.8
Somewhat a problem	%	41.9	40.2	37.3	39.6	36.9	35.1	36.6	38.5	39.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.1</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>43.7</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>54.5</i>
Not a problem	%	33.8	39.7	46.2	43.3	44.9	47.8	49.5	35.9	40.0
Don't know	%	5.1	6.2	5.1	5.5	6.8	5.1	6.7	2.7	5.5
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.85	1.73	1.63	1.67	1.64	1.62	1.55	1.87	1.73
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2002-03										
Major problem	%	16.8	10.9	12.6	12.1	10.8	9.0	6.3	25.0	13.3
Somewhat a problem	%	44.8	41.0	38.9	38.9	36.1	36.6	34.7	37.0	41.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.6</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>45.6</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>54.4</i>
Not a problem	%	34.5	43.6	44.3	44.4	47.9	50.4	53.4	35.1	41.4
Don't know	%	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.0	5.6	2.9	4.3
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.82	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.50	1.90	1.71

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat of a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.43

Table 5A.43 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in the local area (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Illegal drugs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	42.2	40.8	31.4	34.3	27.0	29.0	23.4	26.9	37.1
Somewhat a problem	%	36.2	35.4	37.6	36.9	40.8	38.4	40.3	36.5	36.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>78.4</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>71.2</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>67.4</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>73.9</i>
Not a problem	%	16.5	19.2	25.1	21.9	24.5	26.3	29.4	28.7	20.5
Don't know	%	5.1	4.5	5.9	6.9	7.7	6.3	6.9	7.9	5.6
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.27	2.23	2.07	2.13	2.03	2.03	1.94	1.98	2.18
Illegal drugs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	37.1	33.0	30.5	30.5	27.6	23.5	20.3	23.3	32.7
Somewhat a problem	%	38.7	39.1	38.1	40.6	38.6	40.0	39.3	40.2	39.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>75.8</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>71.1</i>	<i>66.2</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>71.7</i>
Not a problem	%	19.9	22.9	24.7	23.5	28.3	29.9	32.9	29.7	23.1
Don't know	%	4.2	5.1	6.6	5.4	5.4	6.6	7.5	6.9	5.2
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.18	2.11	2.06	2.07	1.99	1.93	1.86	1.93	2.10
Housebreaking 2001-02										
Major problem	%	35.7	31.4	31.9	36.2	27.0	30.1	29.1	37.5	33.1
Somewhat a problem	%	41.8	45.1	44.0	43.1	49.7	42.1	49.7	39.0	43.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>77.5</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>77.0</i>
Not a problem	%	20.6	21.4	22.8	18.9	21.2	26.3	19.4	21.9	21.2
Don't know	%	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.15	2.10	2.09	2.18	2.06	2.04	2.10	2.16	2.12
Housebreaking 2002-03										
Major problem	%	30.4	25.6	29.6	35.6	27.1	22.2	25.8	36.0	29.0
Somewhat a problem	%	44.8	46.3	42.2	44.1	45.7	47.7	50.0	38.2	44.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>75.2</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>73.8</i>
Not a problem	%	23.3	26.1	26.2	19.6	25.2	28.6	22.4	24.3	24.4
Don't know	%	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.7
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.07	2.00	2.03	2.16	2.02	1.93	2.03	2.12	2.05

Table 5A.43

	<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>
Motor vehicle theft 2001-02										
Major problem	%	32.8	31.5	22.0	23.0	24.3	27.8	18.6	21.9	28.4
Somewhat a problem	%	40.5	39.2	39.9	44.9	45.1	37.1	45.5	40.0	40.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>73.3</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>69.2</i>
Not a problem	%	23.7	25.5	34.7	29.2	27.0	32.1	30.5	33.9	27.4
Don't know	%	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.0	5.4	4.1	3.4
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.09	2.06	1.87	1.94	1.97	1.96	1.87	1.87	2.01
Motor vehicle theft 2002-03										
Major problem	%	28.2	24.1	19.3	22.1	24.0	23.0	15.6	20.5	24.2
Somewhat a problem	%	42.4	44.4	41.7	42.6	41.3	38.6	45.5	39.6	42.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>70.6</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>66.9</i>
Not a problem	%	26.7	28.3	34.9	32.3	31.8	36.3	33.6	36.7	29.9
Don't know	%	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	5.3	3.3	3.1
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.02	1.96	1.84	1.90	1.92	1.86	1.81	1.83	1.94

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat of a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.44

Table 5A.44 **Opinions on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in the local area (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2001-02										
Major problem	%	36.1	35.3	34.0	27.0	32.4	34.0	26.4	23.5	34.0
Somewhat a problem	%	40.2	40.9	39.9	41.5	43.6	38.3	42.9	37.7	40.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>76.3</i>	<i>76.2</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>74.7</i>
Not a problem	%	22.8	23.0	25.5	30.8	22.9	26.8	30.0	37.8	24.5
Don't know	%	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.13	2.12	2.09	1.96	2.10	2.07	1.96	1.86	2.10
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2002-03										
Major problem	%	35.9	33.4	36.9	30.7	35.4	33.1	30.3	22.8	34.6
Somewhat a problem	%	40.8	41.5	37.7	43.6	40.5	40.9	40.6	37.5	40.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>76.7</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>74.6</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>
Not a problem	%	22.9	24.4	24.8	24.9	23.5	25.5	28.3	39.3	24.2
Don't know	%	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.13	2.09	2.12	2.06	2.12	2.08	2.02	1.83	2.10
Graffiti or other vandalism 2001-02										
Major problem	%	22.9	18.9	17.2	19.9	18.9	12.0	13.8	14.3	19.7
Somewhat a problem	%	40.0	38.5	36.7	39.1	42.0	30.5	43.0	33.8	38.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>62.9</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>53.9</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Not a problem	%	36.2	41.6	45.5	40.4	37.9	56.4	42.5	50.8	40.5
Don't know	%	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.87	1.77	1.72	1.79	1.81	1.55	1.71	1.63	1.79
Graffiti or other vandalism 2002-03										
Major problem	%	21.4	18.6	16.1	17.4	19.3	11.9	14.5	14.8	18.8
Somewhat a problem	%	40.4	39.3	37.0	43.2	41.3	34.1	41.3	33.0	39.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>61.8</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>58.5</i>
Not a problem	%	37.2	41.0	46.4	38.9	38.7	53.5	43.1	51.2	40.7
Don't know	%	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.84	1.77	1.70	1.78	1.80	1.58	1.71	1.63	1.78

Table 5A.44

	<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>
Louts or gangs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	18.6	11.1	10.8	11.3	9.8	12.4	5.3	16.9	13.5
Somewhat a problem	%	36.6	32.2	31.4	34.0	32.5	25.9	28.0	31.8	33.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>55.2</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>47.0</i>
Not a problem	%	42.0	53.4	54.9	52.0	54.0	58.3	62.1	48.4	49.9
Don't know	%	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.0
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.76	1.56	1.55	1.58	1.54	1.52	1.40	1.68	1.62
Louts or gangs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	16.5	10.6	11.3	11.8	11.2	9.1	7.1	22.1	12.8
Somewhat a problem	%	38.8	31.9	30.9	33.0	31.7	26.8	28.2	31.2	33.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>55.3</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>46.7</i>
Not a problem	%	42.6	54.7	54.6	53.4	54.1	62.0	60.0	44.8	50.6
Don't know	%	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.8	3.0	2.1	4.8	1.9	2.6
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.73	1.55	1.55	1.58	1.56	1.46	1.44	1.77	1.61
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2001-02										
Major problem	%	17.5	10.5	11.5	10.3	8.6	10.8	4.7	35.3	13.0
Somewhat a problem	%	38.6	33.9	31.1	34.9	33.6	30.2	27.2	31.9	34.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>56.1</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>41.0</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>67.2</i>	<i>47.8</i>
Not a problem	%	41.2	52.7	54.7	52.2	54.9	55.3	65.1	32.5	49.4
Don't know	%	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.4	2.8
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.76	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.52	1.54	1.38	2.03	1.63
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2002-03										
Major problem	%	15.6	10.7	12.1	11.3	8.9	8.4	6.3	36.7	12.6
Somewhat a problem	%	41.4	35.8	34.2	30.7	31.5	31.0	26.3	31.9	36.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>57.0</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>48.8</i>
Not a problem	%	41.1	51.0	51.6	55.5	57.5	58.4	64.7	31.0	49.0
Don't know	%	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.4	2.2
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.74	1.59	1.60	1.55	1.50	1.49	1.40	2.06	1.63

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

Table 5A.44

<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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For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat of a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.45

Table 5A.45 **Opinion on whether family violence, sexual assault and other physical assault are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Family violence 2001-02										
Major problem	%	31.6	26.6	32.9	25.2	23.3	19.7	11.6	41.2	28.8
Somewhat a problem	%	46.2	50.9	48.4	48.3	51.0	49.4	47.7	38.0	48.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>77.8</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>69.1</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>77.2</i>
Not a problem	%	11.1	11.2	9.4	13.5	13.4	16.2	24.4	11.6	11.6
Don't know	%	11.1	11.4	9.3	13.0	12.4	14.7	16.2	9.1	11.3
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.23	2.17	2.26	2.14	2.11	2.04	1.85	2.33	2.19
Family violence 2002-03										
Major problem	%	29.8	23.7	30.4	26.7	24.1	18.4	12.8	42.3	27.1
Somewhat a problem	%	49.2	49.6	47.2	52.4	48.0	52.2	44.9	38.4	49.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>79.0</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>79.1</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>76.2</i>
Not a problem	%	11.7	16.4	12.8	12.5	16.2	18.3	26.4	12.1	14.0
Don't know	%	9.4	10.2	9.6	8.4	11.7	11.1	16.0	7.3	9.9
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.20	2.08	2.19	2.15	2.09	2.00	1.84	2.33	2.15
Sexual assault 2001-02										
Major problem	%	40.4	32.1	37.5	34.2	24.4	20.9	14.2	35.4	35.0
Somewhat a problem	%	42.3	50.0	46.5	48.6	50.6	52.4	53.5	45.6	46.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>82.7</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>82.8</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>67.7</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>81.7</i>
Not a problem	%	8.7	9.7	8.7	8.6	12.3	15.7	22.2	11.3	9.7
Don't know	%	8.6	8.2	7.2	8.6	12.6	10.9	10.1	7.7	8.6
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.24	2.31	2.28	2.14	2.06	1.91	2.26	2.28
Sexual assault 2002-03										
Major problem	%	42.5	29.1	34.1	35.3	28.9	18.3	15.2	36.2	34.6
Somewhat a problem	%	42.5	49.0	48.1	50.1	51.0	55.1	51.6	45.7	47.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.0</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>81.7</i>
Not a problem	%	8.8	14.1	9.9	9.3	12.9	18.1	21.5	10.9	11.2
Don't know	%	6.2	7.8	7.9	5.4	7.2	8.5	11.7	7.2	7.1
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.36	2.16	2.26	2.27	2.17	2.00	1.93	2.27	2.25

Table 5A.45

	<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>
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2001-02										
Major problem	%	43.2	35.5	37.0	37.2	32.0	31.4	17.6	43.6	37.9
Somewhat a problem	%	44.4	51.0	50.6	50.3	51.8	53.0	57.5	44.5	48.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>87.6</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>86.7</i>
Not a problem	%	7.5	8.9	8.2	8.4	9.6	11.3	18.7	8.6	8.5
Don't know	%	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1	6.7	4.2	6.2	3.3	4.8
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.38	2.28	2.30	2.30	2.24	2.21	1.99	2.36	2.31
Physical assault (excl. sexual) 2002-03										
Major problem	%	41.5	32.2	33.7	39.1	32.0	24.5	16.3	49.6	36.0
Somewhat a problem	%	46.5	51.2	51.4	49.7	52.9	56.9	56.9	41.0	49.8
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.0</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>85.8</i>
Not a problem	%	8.2	12.1	9.8	7.8	10.7	13.9	21.9	7.0	10.0
Don't know	%	3.8	4.5	5.0	3.4	4.4	4.6	5.0	2.4	4.2
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.35	2.21	2.25	2.32	2.22	2.11	1.94	2.44	2.27

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat of a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.46

Table 5A.46 **Opinion on whether illegal drugs, housebreaking and motor vehicle theft are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Illegal drugs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	72.3	73.2	65.8	66.2	58.7	51.6	51.0	43.8	68.5
Somewhat a problem	%	20.1	21.3	27.1	25.5	31.7	37.1	36.1	40.5	24.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>92.4</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>
Not a problem	%	4.9	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.3	7.7	8.8	9.9	4.7
Don't know	%	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.8	4.3	3.7	4.1	5.8	2.7
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.69	2.71	2.62	2.64	2.56	2.46	2.44	2.36	2.66
Illegal drugs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	65.6	63.5	58.3	61.2	59.3	44.2	46.9	42.8	61.8
Somewhat a problem	%	26.1	27.5	31.1	30.7	30.9	42.6	37.5	41.5	28.9
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.7</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>90.7</i>
Not a problem	%	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.4	6.9	8.4	10.5	10.3	6.1
Don't know	%	2.8	2.7	4.5	2.6	3.0	4.8	5.1	5.5	3.2
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.62	2.59	2.55	2.57	2.54	2.38	2.38	2.34	2.58
Housebreaking 2001-02										
Major problem	%	56.2	54.6	59.3	65.2	52.2	54.6	45.3	61.8	56.8
Somewhat a problem	%	35.3	39.1	34.9	29.1	39.4	39.6	45.7	30.9	36.1
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.5</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>94.2</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.9</i>
Not a problem	%	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.6	3.8	7.2	4.9	4.1
Don't know	%	3.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	3.0
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.53	2.53	2.57	2.63	2.50	2.52	2.39	2.58	2.54
Housebreaking 2002-03										
Major problem	%	53.0	44.1	50.3	63.6	51.6	44.8	40.3	61.2	50.9
Somewhat a problem	%	38.3	45.3	40.1	31.4	40.2	45.7	49.3	31.4	40.2
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.3</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>
Not a problem	%	5.7	6.9	5.8	4.2	5.4	7.6	8.0	5.8	5.9
Don't know	%	3.1	3.6	3.8	0.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.0
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.49	2.39	2.46	2.60	2.47	2.38	2.33	2.56	2.46

Table 5A.46

	<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>
Motor vehicle theft 2001-02										
Major problem	%	58.0	59.1	52.2	54.6	54.2	61.1	34.0	39.9	56.1
Somewhat a problem	%	33.8	33.1	39.0	38.2	36.6	32.0	50.2	44.7	35.6
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>91.7</i>
Not a problem	%	4.5	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.9	5.0	10.6	4.7	4.7
Don't know	%	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.6	4.3	2.0	5.2	5.3	3.6
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.56	2.57	2.49	2.51	2.52	2.57	2.25	2.32	2.53
Motor vehicle theft 2002-03										
Major problem	%	52.1	47.9	41.9	48.7	52.2	47.6	29.2	39.0	48.3
Somewhat a problem	%	38.0	39.9	45.2	41.2	38.9	41.6	52.1	46.2	40.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>90.1</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>88.8</i>
Not a problem	%	6.4	8.8	7.2	7.7	6.1	8.4	13.6	10.8	7.5
Don't know	%	3.6	3.5	5.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	5.1	4.0	3.7
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.47	2.41	2.37	2.42	2.47	2.40	2.16	2.29	2.42

- (a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.
- (b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.
- (c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat of a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.47

Table 5A.47 **Opinion on whether speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs and drunken or disorderly behaviour are problems in your State or Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2001-02										
Major problem	%	48.5	49.8	48.8	38.0	44.2	46.8	33.6	32.7	47.0
Somewhat a problem	%	39.6	41.0	41.1	47.8	44.7	42.1	47.4	42.9	41.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.1</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>75.6</i>	<i>88.7</i>
Not a problem	%	9.6	8.1	8.3	11.8	8.6	10.0	17.6	22.2	9.4
Don't know	%	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.9
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.40	2.42	2.41	2.27	2.36	2.37	2.16	2.11	2.38
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving 2002-03										
Major problem	%	48.6	48.0	49.0	46.2	45.7	44.5	36.9	31.9	47.6
Somewhat a problem	%	39.4	39.9	39.2	43.0	43.0	42.7	44.9	44.4	40.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>88.0</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.2</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>81.8</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>88.0</i>
Not a problem	%	9.9	10.4	9.7	9.0	9.8	11.4	16.7	22.2	10.2
Don't know	%	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.40	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.21	2.10	2.38
Graffiti or other vandalism 2001-02										
Major problem	%	42.8	35.1	40.9	39.9	38.3	21.9	24.8	23.8	38.9
Somewhat a problem	%	42.8	49.6	45.5	48.0	48.8	53.1	52.5	50.2	46.5
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.6</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>75.0</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>85.4</i>
Not a problem	%	11.3	13.0	11.0	9.7	9.8	22.2	21.4	23.8	11.9
Don't know	%	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	2.3	2.7
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.33	2.23	2.31	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.03	2.00	2.28
Graffiti or other vandalism 2002-03										
Major problem	%	41.2	35.0	35.7	38.1	36.4	20.8	23.0	25.4	37.0
Somewhat a problem	%	44.3	48.5	48.2	48.9	50.4	52.4	52.2	49.0	47.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	<i>85.5</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>84.4</i>
Not a problem	%	11.8	13.6	13.4	12.0	10.9	23.9	23.5	23.2	13.1
Don't know	%	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.2	3.0	1.4	2.4	2.5
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.30	2.22	2.23	2.26	2.26	1.97	1.99	2.02	2.25

Table 5A.47

	<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>
Louts or gangs 2001-02										
Major problem	%	55.4	32.4	31.9	43.2	30.4	28.0	11.7	31.3	40.5
Somewhat a problem	%	30.9	47.3	49.3	40.5	48.0	46.6	47.5	43.5	41.4
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	86.3	79.7	81.2	83.7	78.4	74.6	59.2	74.8	81.9
Not a problem	%	8.7	13.9	12.3	11.2	13.5	19.6	33.0	19.7	12.1
Don't know	%	5.0	6.4	6.4	5.2	8.1	5.7	7.8	5.5	6.0
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.49	2.20	2.21	2.34	2.18	2.09	1.77	2.12	2.30
Louts or gangs 2002-03										
Major problem	%	50.3	31.8	28.3	42.8	32.8	19.3	12.3	43.2	38.1
Somewhat a problem	%	36.6	45.3	48.5	43.7	46.9	49.6	48.9	38.0	43.0
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	86.9	77.1	76.8	86.5	79.7	68.9	61.2	81.2	81.1
Not a problem	%	9.1	17.5	15.9	10.8	14.2	25.1	32.3	15.1	13.9
Don't know	%	3.9	5.4	7.4	2.6	6.1	6.0	6.5	3.6	5.0
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.43	2.15	2.13	2.33	2.20	1.94	1.79	2.29	2.25
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2001-02										
Major problem	%	28.5	19.8	23.3	20.0	18.9	21.7	11.4	58.1	23.6
Somewhat a problem	%	51.4	54.3	53.8	56.4	55.9	50.4	55.2	32.8	53.3
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	79.9	74.1	77.1	76.4	74.8	72.1	66.6	90.9	76.9
Not a problem	%	14.8	21.2	17.7	18.4	19.8	21.8	29.7	7.6	18.0
Don't know	%	5.3	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.1	3.8	1.5	5.1
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.14	1.99	2.06	2.02	1.99	2.00	1.81	2.51	2.06
Drunken or disorderly behaviour 2002-03										
Major problem	%	28.1	21.4	23.3	22.7	18.7	15.9	12.8	64.8	24.0
Somewhat a problem	%	53.1	52.7	54.6	57.9	54.6	56.2	53.2	28.9	53.7
<i>Total major or somewhat a problem</i>	%	81.2	74.1	77.9	80.6	73.3	72.1	66.0	93.7	77.7
Not a problem	%	14.6	21.4	16.9	15.8	22.5	22.4	29.6	5.6	17.9
Don't know	%	4.2	4.5	5.2	3.6	4.2	5.4	4.4	0.8	4.4
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.14	2.00	2.07	2.07	1.96	1.93	1.82	2.60	2.06

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

Table 5A.47

	<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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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Major problem = 3; somewhat of a problem = 2; and not a problem = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.48

Table 5A.48 Whether worried about being a victim by type of crime (a), (b), (c)

	<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>
Physical assault 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	20.0	12.6	15.7	17.0	15.6	14.2	11.2	16.2	16.4
Somewhat concerned	%	39.5	39.6	41.0	42.7	37.8	38.4	40.6	37.9	40.0
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>59.5</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>56.4</i>
Not concerned	%	40.0	47.4	42.9	39.5	45.9	47.3	47.9	45.5	43.2
Don't know	%	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.80	1.65	1.73	1.77	1.69	1.67	1.63	1.71	1.73
Physical assault 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	18.2	15.5	15.8	18.5	14.8	12.6	11.2	18.0	16.6
Somewhat concerned	%	41.3	38.6	36.4	43.3	39.2	34.4	39.3	39.2	39.6
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>59.5</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>56.2</i>
Not concerned	%	40.0	45.4	47.4	38.0	45.7	52.2	49.4	42.3	43.4
Don't know	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.78	1.70	1.68	1.80	1.69	1.60	1.62	1.76	1.73
Sexual assault 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	17.4	12.6	14.6	16.7	14.0	10.9	10.5	14.3	15.0
Somewhat concerned	%	24.9	24.1	27.5	28.1	24.8	24.4	25.4	24.1	25.5
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>42.3</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>40.5</i>
Not concerned	%	56.7	62.8	57.0	54.3	60.3	64.3	63.2	61.0	58.7
Don't know	%	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	1.60	1.50	1.57	1.62	1.53	1.46	1.47	1.53	1.56
Sexual assault 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	17.9	16.0	14.8	20.4	15.9	13.4	11.0	15.1	16.7
Somewhat concerned	%	26.9	25.5	25.5	27.1	24.7	21.1	25.9	25.4	26.0
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>44.8</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>42.7</i>
Not concerned	%	54.6	58.0	59.2	51.6	58.9	65.2	62.6	59.3	56.7
Don't know	%	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.63	1.58	1.55	1.68	1.57	1.48	1.48	1.56	1.60

Table 5A.48

	<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>
Housebreaking 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	30.7	22.3	29.4	32.8	27.5	28.0	27.4	31.3	28.2
Somewhat concerned	%	45.5	48.4	46.7	45.9	45.3	49.5	53.3	43.0	46.7
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>76.2</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>74.9</i>
Not concerned	%	23.6	29.2	23.8	21.2	26.9	22.3	19.2	25.6	25.0
Don't know	%	0.2	0.1	–	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.07	1.93	2.06	2.12	2.01	2.06	2.08	2.06	2.03
Housebreaking 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	28.9	24.4	27.1	34.2	27.7	24.8	25.2	32.9	27.8
Somewhat concerned	%	45.7	48.2	44.3	45.1	47.5	45.9	53.3	41.3	46.3
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>74.6</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>74.2</i>	<i>74.1</i>
Not concerned	%	25.2	27.2	28.3	20.6	24.4	29.1	21.4	25.8	25.8
Don't know	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	0.2
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	2.04	1.97	1.99	2.14	2.03	1.96	2.04	2.07	2.02
Motor vehicle theft 2001-02										
Very concerned	%	29.2	24.5	26.4	26.9	27.0	28.9	20.4	25.7	26.9
Somewhat concerned	%	41.3	44.9	42.2	45.5	43.1	42.7	50.1	41.6	43.1
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>70.5</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>70.0</i>
Not concerned	%	28.2	29.9	30.7	27.0	29.0	27.7	29.0	32.2	29.1
Don't know	%	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
Likert index (d)	Index	2.01	1.95	1.96	2.00	1.98	2.01	1.91	1.93	1.98
Motor vehicle theft 2002-03										
Very concerned	%	27.3	24.0	21.7	26.6	26.6	23.7	19.6	24.9	25.1
Somewhat concerned	%	43.6	44.3	44.3	43.4	45.5	42.4	48.9	42.6	44.1
<i>Total very or somewhat concerned</i>	%	<i>70.9</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>72.1</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>69.2</i>
Not concerned	%	28.2	30.8	33.1	28.9	27.2	33.0	30.6	31.9	29.9
Don't know	%	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073
Likert index (d)	Index	1.99	1.93	1.89	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.89	1.93	1.95

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

Table 5A.48

	<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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(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Very concerned = 3; somewhat concerned = 2; and not concerned = 1.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.49

Table 5A.49 **Victims of recorded crimes — crimes against people
(per 100 000 persons) (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>
Murder									
1998	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	np	7.9	1.5
1999	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.1	np	3.6	1.8
2000	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	np	8.2	1.6
2001	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.7	np	9.1	1.6
2002	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	np	7.5	1.6
Attempted murder									
1998	1.9	1.1	4.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	np	2.1	2.0
1999	2.1	1.2	3.2	0.4	2.6	–	np	2.6	1.9
2000	2.3	1.1	3.4	0.8	2.9	1.5	–	2.6	2.1
2001	3.1	1.0	4.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	–	np	2.4
2002	2.2	1.1	3.4	1.0	2.6	0.6	np	4.0	2.0
Manslaughter									
1998	0.4	–	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	–	np	0.3
1999	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	np	–	–	np	0.2
2000	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	–	np	–	1.5	0.3
2001	0.1	np	0.4	0.3	np	np	–	np	0.2
2002	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	–	np	–	1.5	0.2
Driving causing death									
1998	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.5	0.2	–	1.6	1.5
1999	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	–	np	2.1	1.2
2000	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.5	np	np	–	1.3
2001	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	–	np	–	1.3
2002	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	–	np	–	1.0
Assault									
1998	935.0	383.3	530.7	777.6	1 001.4	473.0	541.1	1 317.8	699.0
1999	997.6	363.7	525.4	766.1	928.8	545.7	545.1	1 332.0	709.2
2000	1 063.3	300.7	524.5	750.3	1 030.0	577.9	560.1	1 502.1	724.2
2001	1 147.6	348.1	557.7	798.5	1 077.4	739.1	612.2	1 490.6	784.5
2002	1 200.9	366.4	562.6	792.1	1 086.6	767.0	613.1	1 660.1	809.7
Sexual assault									
1998	71.1	64.2	100.9	82.7	88.1	45.8	27.9	123.7	76.6
1999	69.2	59.5	101.2	83.6	88.4	42.1	30.4	85.1	74.5
2000	92.5	52.5	105.2	81.4	97.8	41.3	37.3	113.1	82.3
2001	96.0	54.3	112.6	88.6	104.4	43.7	56.1	144.1	87.1
2002	97.2	54.3	127.8	84.0	106.8	50.7	55.6	155.9	90.6
Kidnapping/abduction									
1998	6.0	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.5	3.8
1999	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	–	2.9	–	4.0
2000	5.9	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	np	3.6
2001	7.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	0.9	2.0	4.0
2002	6.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.0	3.5

Table 5A.49

	<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>
Armed robbery									
1998	90.2	33.4	37.3	76.3	42.8	18.0	43.8	17.9	57.9
1999	72.2	40.0	35.8	50.1	35.4	16.1	38.2	20.2	49.9
2000	72.5	37.7	33.6	52.8	39.1	16.6	36.7	14.8	49.5
2001	85.4	54.3	32.2	52.9	41.1	17.6	30.7	17.2	57.9
2002	57.3	32.2	23.7	47.2	34.2	10.8	11.1	16.0	39.7
Unarmed robbery									
1998	120.1	30.9	35.9	72.4	69.3	21.6	50.9	25.3	69.0
1999	124.0	32.4	34.6	63.7	63.4	23.8	63.0	23.9	69.5
2000	133.6	32.7	32.5	58.0	72.3	19.8	61.7	19.4	72.3
2001	146.3	40.2	38.1	55.8	70.1	22.9	49.2	19.7	79.1
2002	118.4	32.8	31.5	54.9	72.4	17.9	54.1	31.5	66.7
Blackmail /extortion									
1998	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.9	–	–	1.6	1.5
1999	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.6	–	–	–	1.3
2000	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	np	0.6	np	1.3
2001	1.0	2.4	2.5	1.4	3.6	np	np	–	1.8
2002	1.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	4.0	–	–	np	1.7
All reported crimes against people (excluding driving causing death)									
1998	1 227.2	518.5	716.4	1 017.4	1 208.1	563.3	665.4	1 495.2	911.4
1999	1 275.2	502.5	707.1	970.0	1 125.4	628.7	679.6	1 467.4	912.4
2000	1 372.9	430.0	706.1	951.2	1 248.0	660.5	698.6	1 737.0	948.8
2001	1 488.3	504.1	751.7	1 001.9	1 302.5	829.8	749.1	1 682.7	1 018.6
2002	1 485.4	492.6	754.1	985.1	1 310.2	849.0	735.8	1 877.3	1 015.5

(a) Based on crimes reported to police.

(b) Total (excluding driving causing deaths) uses the overall homicide rate rather than the items murder, attempted murder and manslaughter. This ensures a more accurate total, as it includes rates for not published items.

– Zero or close to zero. **np** Not published. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2002, Cat.no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous years).

Table 5A.50

Table 5A.50 **Victims of recorded crime — property crime (per 100 000 persons)**
(a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d) (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)									
1998	2 713.6	1 517.7	2 159.9	3 255.5	2 202.9	3 034.8	1 815.2	2 671.9	2 319.5
1999	2 360.6	1 620.9	2 115.5	3 003.5	2 276.5	2 610.0	2 366.0	2 527.4	2 195.7
2000	2 484.9	1 655.2	1 953.8	3 230.8	2 424.3	2 131.4	2 452.8	2 744.3	2 281.4
2001	2 464.4	1 678.4	2 031.5	3 265.8	2 318.4	1 962.1	1 857.4	3 310.4	2 244.9
2002	2 118.5	1 454.7	1 840.7	3 186.4	2 171.4	1 564.7	1 960.5	2 806.0	2 001.4
UEWI involving the taking of property									
1998	2 245.5	1 179.0	1 647.8	2 183.3	1 801.7	2 321.6	1 324.4	1 977.5	1 812.9
1999	1 902.7	1 284.7	1 607.2	2 014.9	1 866.6	2 037.4	2 061.5	1 652.1	1 705.8
2000	1 964.0	1 315.3	1 434.2	2 231.4	na	1 664.5	2 075.6	1 754.4	na
2001	1 916.1	1 309.2	1 531.8	2 199.8	1 480.0	1 555.8	1 582.8	2 098.4	1 675.5
2002	1 640.4	1 097.2	1 392.4	2 161.1	1 430.3	1 232.6	1 672.5	1 762.1	1 485.8
UEWI other									
1998	468.1	338.6	512.1	1 072.1	401.2	713.2	490.8	694.4	506.6
1999	457.9	336.2	508.4	988.6	409.8	572.6	304.6	875.3	489.9
2000	520.9	339.9	519.6	999.3	na	466.9	377.2	990.0	na
2001	548.4	379.0	499.7	1 066.0	838.4	406.3	274.6	1 212.0	569.5
2002	478.1	357.5	448.3	1 025.3	741.1	332.1	288.0	1 043.9	515.6
Motor vehicle theft (f)									
1998	834.2	635.5	454.4	881.0	738.8	634.1	787.8	508.6	702.7
1999	740.3	677.1	520.4	686.5	802.8	653.8	1 057.2	513.7	684.2
2000	792.9	765.5	522.1	632.3	899.2	715.9	904.8	508.6	725.2
2001	795.1	819.1	481.4	596.7	837.7	734.0	746.3	474.8	720.7
2002	625.2	591.6	427.2	543.6	736.7	525.3	630.1	381.3	575.4
Other theft									
1998	2 777.5	2 703.9	2 819.9	4 287.3	3 675.7	2 940.9	3 460.7	3 543.8	3 008.9
1999	3 128.0	2 875.8	2 998.9	4 246.0	4 162.1	2 816.3	3 745.0	3 157.9	3 235.2
2000	3 595.0	3 098.1	3 149.0	4 687.3	4 592.4	2 751.2	3 768.9	3 711.3	3 556.8
2001	3 491.5	3 143.7	3 219.1	4 846.7	5 234.7	2 830.5	3 169.9	4 015.3	3 607.0
2002	3 180.0	2 908.4	3 148.8	5 092.7	5 201.9	2 751.7	3 142.8	4 050.8	3 448.2
All reported crimes against property									
1998	6 325.3	4 857.0	5 434.2	8 423.8	6 617.3	6 609.7	6 063.8	6 724.3	6 031.0
1999	6 228.9	5 173.9	5 634.8	7 936.1	7 241.3	6 080.0	7 168.2	6 199.0	6 115.2
2000	6 872.8	5 518.8	5 624.9	8 550.4	7 915.9	5 598.5	7 126.5	6 964.2	6 523.7
2001	6 751.1	5 651.0	5 732.0	8 709.2	8 390.8	5 526.6	5 773.6	7 800.5	6 572.7
2002	5 923.7	4 954.7	5 416.7	8 822.7	8 110.0	4 841.7	5 733.4	7 238.1	6 025.0

(a) Data are based on crimes reported to police.

(b) The 1999 and 2000 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years, except 'other theft' counts.

(c) The 1998, 1999 and 2000 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years, except for 'other theft' counts.

Table 5A.50

- (d) The 1999 and 2000 recorded crime statistics are comparable with previous years, except for 'other theft counts'.
- (e) A review of local offences codes by NT Police during 2002 identified that theft of motor vehicle parts or contents offences (ASOC code 0813) and some theft (except motor vehicles) n.e.c. (ASOC code 0829) had been incorrectly included in the motor vehicle offence category. These offences however, were also correctly coded to the 'other theft' offence category.
- (f) Victims are based on the number of motor vehicles.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2003, *Recorded Crime Victims Australia*, 2002, Cat.no. 4510.0, Canberra (and previous years).

Table 5A.51

Table 5A.51	Reporting rates for selected major offences (per cent) (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>
Break and enter (c)									
1998	74.7	83.2	74.6	80.8	79.8	77.8	76.0	66.4	77.5
1999	73.7	na	na	75.3	na	na	na	na	na
2000	71.7	na	na	na	78.8	na	na	na	na
2001	73.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	68.0	79.0	74.9	83.7	81.4	79.3	80.9	72.8	75.1
Attempted break and enter (d)									
1998	29.3	37.6	27.1	33.6	31.3	41.9	32.5	32.0	31.7
1999	32.3	na	na	21.7	na	na	na	na	na
2000	19.7	na	na	na	33.8	na	na	na	na
2001	32.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	31.2	26.9	31.4	33.6	37.4	28.8	23.4	30.0	31.1
Motor vehicle theft (e)									
1998	95.1	97.1	97.5	92.4	94.4	86.2	85.2	100.0	95.1
1999	95.1	na	na	96.4	na	na	na	na	na
2000	95.2	na	na	na	90.8	na	na	na	na
2001	95.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	96.3	95.6	91.0	96.9	96.0	87.4	91.6	89.6	95.0
Robbery (f)									
1998	47.9	46.0	52.4	59.5	42.5	56.5	56.3	79.8	49.8
1999	51.9	na	na	46.9	na	na	na	na	na
2000	42.7	na	na	na	54.8	na	na	na	na
2001	38.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	60.7	45.3	36.0	27.9	20.3	57.3	81.7	100.0	50.2
Assault (g)									
1998	30.4	23.2	30.2	25.3	30.8	23.8	19.7	28.8	27.7
1999	34.1	na	na	24.7	na	na	na	na	na
2000	34.9	na	na	na	27.3	na	na	na	na
2001	29.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	34.6	24.1	33.2	29.1	31.7	32.4	23.9	45.6	30.8
Sexual assault (h), (i)									
1998	56.0	21.0	31.0	53.0	na	na	na	na	33.0
1999	13.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	16.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	29.2	19.2	13.9	20.9	–	–	–	–	19.8

(a) Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for 1999 WA figures, which were for the 12 months to October of that year.

(c) For 2002, the NT and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per

(d) For 2002, SA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Tasmania, the NT and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.

Table 5A.51

- (e) For 2002, WA, Tasmania and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (f) For 2002, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (g) For 2002, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.
- (h) For 2002, NSW estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.
- (i) Females aged 18 years and over only.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, Cat.no. 4509.1, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Victoria*, Cat.no. 4509.2, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Queensland*, Cat.no. 4509.3, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety South Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.4, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.5, (various years), Canberra; and ABS, *Western Australia Statistical Indicators*, Cat.no. 1367.5, 2001.

Table 5A.52

Table 5A.52 **Estimated total victims of crime (unreported and reported) — crimes against the persons (per 100 000 people) (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>
Robbery (c)									
1998	900	300	300	600	500	600	600	1 000	500
1999	1 200	na	na	800	na	na	na	na	na
2000	1 000	na	na	na	700	na	na	na	na
2001	1 000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	1 000	500	300	600	500	300	200	100	600
Assault									
1998	3 900	3 800	4 800	4 900	4 200	5 100	6 900	6 300	4 300
1999	3 700	na	na	4 900	na	na	na	na	na
2000	3 600	na	na	na	4 600	na	na	na	na
2001	4 200	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	4 800	4 700	4 400	5 100	4 500	5 000	5 800	7 800	4 700
Sexual assault (d), (e)									
1998	300	700	400	500	300	700	900	600	400
1999	700	na	na	700	na	na	na	na	na
2000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001	500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	300	200	300	200	100	300	200	200	200

(a) Data derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for 1999 WA figures, which are for the 12 months to October of that year.

(c) For 2002, SA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.

(d) For 2002, Victoria, Queensland and WA estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.

(e) Females aged 18 years and over only.

na Not available.

Source: ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, Cat.no. 4509.1, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Victoria*, Cat.no. 4509.2, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Queensland*, Cat.no. 4509.3, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety South Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.4, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.5, (various years), Canberra; and ABS, *Western Australia Statistical Indicators*, Cat.no. 1367.5, 2001.

Table 5A.53

Table 5A.53 **Estimated total household victims of crime, reported and unreported — crimes against property (per 100 000 people) (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>
Break and enter (c)									
1998	5 300	3 600	5 400	7 500	4 000	5 000	5 800	6 300	5 000
1999	5 600	na	na	8 100	na	na	na	na	na
2000	5 600	na	na	na	5 100	na	na	na	na
2001	6 300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	5 000	3 400	5 000	6 200	4 500	5 200	4 400	13 500	4 700
Attempted break and enter (d)									
1998	3 400	2 100	2 900	6 000	2 900	3 600	4 000	5 000	3 200
1999	4 300	na	na	5 400	na	na	na	na	na
2000	3 500	na	na	na	3 800	na	na	na	na
2001	4 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	3 700	2 200	3 800	4 400	3 000	3 300	3 800	9 500	3 400
Break and enter or attempted break and enter									
1998	7 900	5 300	7 700	12 400	6 300	8 100	9 100	10 800	7 600
1999	8 800	na	na	12 100	na	na	na	na	na
2000	8 400	na	na	na	8 100	na	na	na	na
2001	3 600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	7 900	5 300	8 000	9 600	6 700	7 800	7 400	19 500	7 400
Motor vehicle theft (e)									
1998	2 100	1 600	1 100	2 400	1 200	1 400	1 300	1 200	1 700
1999	2 200	na	na	1 900	na	na	na	na	na
2000	1 700	na	na	na	2 100	na	na	na	na
2001	2 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2002	2 100	2 000	1 300	1 000	1 800	1 600	2 300	2 500	1 800

(a) Data derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not conducted in all jurisdictions in all years.

(b) Data are for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for 1999 WA figures, which are for the 12 months to October of that year.

(c) For 2002, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.

(d) For 2002, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent.

(e) For 1998 and 2002, Tasmania and the ACT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and the NT estimates are subject to a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent.

na Not available.

Source: ABS, *Crime and Safety Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.0, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, Cat.no. 4509.1, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Victoria*, Cat.no. 4509.2, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Queensland*, Cat.no. 4509.3, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety South Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.4, (various years), Canberra; ABS, *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, Cat.no. 4509.5, (various years), Canberra; and ABS, *Western Australia Statistical Indicators*, Cat.no. 1367.5, 2001.

Table 5A.54 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on community safety and support (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	145	116	na	120	129	125	135	na	131
2000-01	151	106	na	115	153	97	111	na	130
2001-02	140	99	na	127	155	na	128	293	129
2002-03	153	103	80	131	122	na	146	319	123

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common service delivery areas.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.

(d) The Government decided to replace the previous output-based performance structure with a program-based performance structure. This return has been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/ revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited program statement. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.

(e) Includes major events and planning. In the ACT, variation from last year is a result of the review of enabling costs associated with operational support services, which has led to significant improvements in the attribution of costs.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

Table 5A.55

Table 5A.55 **Outcomes of investigations of crimes against the person: 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2002**

	<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>
Investigations of murder										
Investigations finalised	%	53.1	67.1	57.9	65.0	48.3	100.0	–	80.0	60.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.5	91.5	81.8	92.3	100.0	85.7	–	83.3	88.5
Total	no.	98	70	57	40	29	7	2	15	318
Investigations of assault										
Investigations finalised	%	61.8	56.4	41.5	54.3	59.0	72.1	52.1	68.3	57.8
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	83.6	83.0	75.9	60.4	61.3	87.6	89.9	59.7	78.0
Total	no.	80 028	17 894	20 865	15 282	16 540	3 633	1 984	3 322	159 548
Investigations of sexual assault										
Investigations finalised	%	29.2	44.2	40.6	39.3	38.0	63.8	42.8	60.9	37.3
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	56.2	54.9	42.6	53.1	50.2	77.1	49.4	48.9	51.4
Total	no.	6 480	2 653	4 740	1 620	1 625	240	180	312	17 850
Investigations of kidnapping/abduction										
Investigations finalised	%	36.0	69.8	37.3	41.7	19.4	75.0	40.0	75.0	41.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	70.1	80.6	39.3	20.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	33.3	65.7
Total	no.	436	96	75	36	31	8	10	4	696
Investigations of armed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	15.8	34.9	19.1	25.3	30.3	58.8	33.3	56.3	22.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	80.0	83.4	76.8	83.0	88.6	96.7	83.3	88.9	82.3
Total	no.	3 815	1 573	879	910	521	51	36	32	7 817
Unarmed robbery										
Investigations finalised	%	16.3	30.0	17.6	24.3	20.5	38.8	20.0	31.7	19.4
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	65.6	80.0	56.1	61.1	69.9	81.8	97.1	65.0	68.1
Total	no.	7 889	1 603	1 168	1 059	1 102	85	175	63	13 144
Blackmail/extortion										
Investigations finalised	%	15.9	54.8	27.8	48.4	52.5	–	–	–	40.1
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	53.8	88.9	86.7	46.7	62.5	–	–	–	74.6
Total	no.	82	115	54	31	61	–	–	1	344

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2003, *Recorded Crime - Victims, Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, AusInfo, Canberra (and previous).

Table 5A.56

Table 5A.56 **Victims of property crime: outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 1 January to 31 December 2002**

	<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>
Unlawful entry with intent										
Investigations finalised	%	6.4	9.3	6.6	7.1	6.9	11.0	4.4	13.3	7.2
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	68.8	92.3	84.9	76.0	84.9	89.0	97.5	75.8	80.2
Total	no.	141 170	71 039	68 267	61 474	33 054	7 411	6 344	5 615	394 374
Motor vehicle theft										
Investigations finalised	%	7.0	11.7	13.6	14.9	11.9	19.3	5.3	18.9	10.7
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	75.5	81.8	65.1	57.2	78.4	70.7	97.2	78.5	73.4
Total	no.	41 665	28 891	15 842	10 487	11 214	2 488	2 039	763	113 389
Other theft										
Investigations finalised	%	11.5	17.3	13.4	14.2	11.2	22.5	10.5	10.8	13.6
Finalised investigations proceeded against	%	86.2	95.8	81.9	68.2	83.4	85.8	96.2	55.3	84.8
Total	no.	211 908	142 025	116 781	98 252	79 185	13 033	10 170	8 106	679 460

Source: ABS 2003, *Recorded Crime -Victims, Australia*, Cat. no. 4510.0, AusInfo, Canberra (and previous).

Table 5A.57

Table 5A.57 **Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on crime investigation (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	51	51	na	45	34	48	47	na	48
2000-01	53	47	na	45	33	61	89	na	49
2001-02	47	68	na	48	29	na	72	123	53
2002-03	55	70	106	55	75	na	72	130	72

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.
- (c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.
- (d) The Government decided to replace the previous output-based performance structure with a program-based performance structure. This return has been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited program statement. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expense in 2002-03.
- (e) Variation between 1999-2000 and 2000-01 is a result of the review of enabling costs associated with operational support services, which has led to significant improvements in the attribution of costs. This, together with the fact that there has been a greatly increased focus on reversing escalating trends in burglary and motor vehicle theft offences over the reporting period, has meant that a much greater proportion of core ACT policing activity has been concentrated in the investigations area.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2.

Performance indicators for road safety and traffic management

Table 5A.58

Table 5A.58 **People who have driven a motor vehicle in the past 12 months (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Have driven	%	85.3	89.4	90.5	91.9	87.1	88.6	91.9	92.3	88.3
Have not driven	%	14.7	10.6	9.5	8.1	12.9	11.4	8.1	7.7	11.7
Sample size	no.	5 071	2 502	4 024	2 017	2 212	2 001	2 047	2 024	21 898
2002-03										
Have driven	%	85.8	88.7	89.3	91.4	88.6	88.7	91.1	93.2	88.2
Have not driven	%	14.2	11.3	10.7	8.6	11.4	11.3	8.9	6.8	11.8
Sample size	no.	5 132	2 573	4 051	2 133	2 095	2 038	2 027	2 024	22 073

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

Source: ACPR *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished).

Table 5A.59

Table 5A.59 **People who drive and who have travelled in a car not wearing a seat belt (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2001-02										
Always	%	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.2	0.9
Most of the time	%	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	–	1.5	0.7
Half the time	%	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.9
Sometimes	%	8.9	12.0	11.0	8.5	13.0	12.0	7.9	15.6	10.5
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>10.5</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>
Never	%	89.4	85.6	85.4	89.2	83.3	84.4	90.4	79.3	87.0
Refused/don't know	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sample size	no.	4 326	2 237	3 642	1 854	1 927	1 773	1 881	1 868	19 507
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.12	1.17	1.19	1.14	1.21	1.20	1.13	1.29	1.16
2002-03										
Always	%	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.7
Most of the time	%	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.8
Half the time	%	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.6
Sometimes	%	8.0	9.1	9.2	7.8	14.0	12.5	6.9	15.9	9.1
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>9.7</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>11.1</i>
Never	%	90.1	89.0	88.6	90.1	82.8	85.8	90.8	79.4	88.8
Refused/don't know	%	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.1	–
Sample size	no.	4 503	2 297	3 665	1 987	1 869	1 823	1 862	1 901	19 916
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.24	1.18	1.14	1.30	1.15

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; half of the time = 3; sometimes = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.60

Table 5A.60 **People who drive and have driven 10 kilometres per hour or more over speed limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Always	%	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.5
Most of the time	%	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.7	2.8
Half the time	%	3.9	5.6	4.8	5.6	2.3	4.6	5.4	5.2	4.6
Sometimes	%	57.5	55.4	61.0	59.5	55.1	51.8	58.3	59.7	57.6
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>65.7</i>	<i>65.8</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>66.5</i>
Never	%	34.1	34.1	29.8	30.6	39.4	40.2	32.9	29.1	33.4
Refused/don't know	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	–	–	0.7	0.2
Sample size	no.	4 326	2 237	3 642	1 854	1 927	1 773	1 881	1 868	19 507
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.68	1.74	1.77	1.78	1.61	1.64	1.74	1.81	1.72
2002-03										
Always	%	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.0
Most of the time	%	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.8	1.9	1.4	3.0	3.5	2.7
Half the time	%	4.9	2.7	5.0	5.1	2.8	3.7	5.7	4.4	4.2
Sometimes	%	54.1	51.2	55.9	53.9	55.5	51.6	58.3	55.5	53.7
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>62.8</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>61.7</i>
Never	%	36.8	42.1	35.4	36.3	38.3	42.6	31.3	34.4	38.0
Refused/don't know	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sample size	no.	4 503	2 297	3 665	1 987	1 869	1 823	1 862	1 901	19 916
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.77	1.69	1.78	1.78	1.71	1.65	1.84	1.82	1.75

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3. in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; half of the time = 3; sometimes = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.61

Table 5A.61 **People who drive and have driven while over alcohol limit (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>
2001-02										
Always	%	–	–	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–
Most of the time	%	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.3	–	–	–
Half the time	%	0.1	0.4	–	–	0.2	0.9	–	0.7	0.2
Sometimes	%	10.5	10.1	9.5	14.9	11.3	10.8	10.8	15.7	10.8
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Never	%	89.1	89.5	90.1	84.8	88.3	88.0	89.2	83.6	88.8
Refused/don't know	%	0.2	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	–	0.1
Sample size	no.	4 326	2 237	3 642	1 854	1 927	1 773	1 881	1 868	19 507
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.09	1.10	1.10	1.14	1.11	1.12	1.10	1.18	1.10
2002-03										
Always	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Most of the time	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Half the time	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Sometimes	%	8.0	7.9	8.5	13.7	12.0	10.3	11.6	13.4	9.2
<i>Total sometimes or more often</i>	%	<i>8.5</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>9.6</i>
Never	%	91.3	91.6	91.2	85.5	87.7	89.2	88.0	85.6	90.2
Refused/don't know	%	–	0.1	–	0.3	0.1	–	0.1	–	–
Sample size	no.	4 503	2 297	3 665	1 987	1 869	1 823	1 862	1 901	19 916
Likert Index (d)	Index	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.12	1.16	1.10

(a) Data for 2001-02 are based on responses from people aged 18 years or over, whereas data for 2002-03 are based on responses from people aged 15 years or over.

(b) The 2001-02 survey data contains some minor weighting errors.

(c) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(d) The Likert summation index method aggregates responses to provide a single measure of the general (or 'average') perceptions of respondents.

Each response category is allocated a weight. The number of responses for the category are multiplied by the weight to give a total score for the category. The total scores for each category are summed and divided by the total number of responses to derive the Likert index for the question. (See box 5.3 in chapter 5 for a detailed example).

For the response categories in the table above, the weights are as follows:

Always = 5; most of the time = 4; half of the time = 3; sometimes = 2; and never = 1.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACPR National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (unpublished).

Table 5A.62

Table 5A.62	Road fatalities								
	<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 fatalities									
1998-99	558	402	300	225	156	53	23	57	1 774
1999-2000	582	399	329	212	149	47	14	52	1 784
2000-01	549	409	309	199	159	62	20	54	1 761
2001-02	565	451	319	171	144	43	13	44	1 750
2002-03	534	369	337	186	160	33	13	61	1 693
Per 100 000 registered vehicles									
1998-99	16	13	14	18	16	16	12	58	15
1999-2000	16	13	15	17	15	14	7	52	15
2000-01	16	13	14	16	16	19	10	54	15
2001-02	15	14	14	12	14	13	6	43	14
2002-03	14	11	14	13	15	10	6	59	13

Source: Australian Transport and Safety Bureau, Fatal Road Crash Database (data sourced as of 29 September 2003).

Table 5A.63

Table 5A.63		Land transport hospitalisations								
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of land transport hospitalisations										
1999-2000	no.	11 792	9 405	6 865	3 214	2 984	826	369	546	36 001
2000-01	no.	12 824	9 493	7 195	3 031	2 885	850	409	493	37 180
2001-02	no.	13 319	10 021	7 476	3 321	2 940	743	541	612	38 973
Per 100 000 registered vehicles										
1999-2000	no.	334	302	322	253	301	254	187	551	309
2000-01	no.	363	304	337	239	291	262	207	497	319
2001-02	no.	356	302	318	242	280	224	266	595	312
Cost of road safety and transport SDA/fatal or serious injuries										
1999-2000	\$	7 456	9 163	na	22 588	13 816	13 203	8 594	na	11 436
2000-01	\$	8 508	8 550	na	19 830	7 954	17 961	10 869	na	11 508
2001-02	\$	9 172	8 669	na	20 840	10 554	na	10 710	10 489	12 065

na Not available.

Source: AIHW 2002, *Land Transport Hospitalisations (unpublished)*; Australian Transport and Safety Bureau, *Road Fatalities Australia, June 2001 (and previous issues)*, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished), ABS 2001, *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, Cat.no 9309.0*, AustInfo, Canberra.

Table 5A.64 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on road safety and traffic management (dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total net recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per person in the residential population									
1999-2000	16	19	na	40	28	25	12	na	21
2000-01	16	18	na	36	17	34	13	na	20
2001-02	19	19	na	38	22	na	19	35	22
2002-03	17	20	41	42	17	na	16	34	25
Total net recurrent expenditure (excluding payroll tax) per registered vehicle									
1999-2000	28	29	na	58	42	36	18	na	34
2000-01	30	27	na	53	25	49	21	na	32
2001-02	34	27	na	53	31	na	29	67	36
2002-03	29	28	62	58	24	na	25	65	38

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each service delivery area by the total payroll tax expenditure.

(d) The Government decided to replace the previous output-based performance structure with a program-based performance structure. This return has been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited program statement. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expenses in 2002-03.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS *Motor Vehicle Census*, Cat. no. 9309.0, AusInfo, Canberra; table A.2.

Performance indicators for services to the judicial process

Table 5A.65

Table 5A.65 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 1998 to 2002 (a)**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
1998	9	7	2	1	–	–	–	–	19
1999 (b)	4	4	3	2	2	–	–	4	20
2000	12	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	20
2001	15	5	4	1	1	–	–	–	26
2002	6	1	3	2	–	1	–	–	13
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
1998	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	6
1999 (b)	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	6
2000	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	5
2001	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	5
2002	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	6
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
1998	11	7	3	2	–	–	–	2	25
1999 (b)	5	4	4	5	2	–	–	5	26
2000	14	1	3	2	5	–	–	–	25
2001	15	5	4	3	4	–	–	–	31
2002	9	1	3	3	–	1	–	2	19
Total number of deaths 1998 to 2002									
Non-Indigenous	46	18	14	7	7	1	–	4	98
Indigenous	8	–	3	8	4	–	–	5	28
All people	54	18	17	15	11	1	–	9	126

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) Includes one AFP (national, not the ACT) death in custody in 1999.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: *Australian Institute of Criminology 2002, Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations 2000, AIC, Canberra; ABS, 1996 Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia, cat. no. 2020.0, AusInfo, Canberra.*

Table 5A.66

Table 5A.66 **Outcomes of court cases (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Lower court cases (2002-03)									
Resulting in a guilty plea	%	56.0	86.0	57.0	89.0	85.0	na	na	na
Total cases	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Higher court cases (2001-02)									
Resulting in a guilty finding (c)	%	88.0	92.6	95.4	90.7	92.4	91.8	86.0	95.9
Total adjudicated defendants	no.	3 167	1 895	6 065	2 585	802	353	121	241
Total proven guilty	no.	2 787	1 754	5 787	2 345	741	324	104	231

(a) Lower court cases data are based on magistrates' criminal court data provided by each jurisdiction. The data include guilty pleas.

(b) Higher court cases data are based on ABS higher criminal court data.

(c) For NSW, lower court data refer to 2002 calendar year.

(d) The Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts database is unable to provide information consistent with the data dictionary. For example, no plea includes ex-parte cases which are not recorded as a finding of guilty in this Report.

(e) For 2002-03 lower court data, matters finalised with a conviction where 'no plea' was recorded have been included in the final figure.

na Not available.

Source: ABS Criminal Courts Cat. no. 4513.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.67

Table 5A.67 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>
1998-99	na	na	42	42	53	50	32	na
1999-2000	na	32	43	41	53	50	36	na
2000-01	51	na	44	45	53	59	48	80
2001-02	54	30	44	44	49	68	51	57
2002-03	56	31	44	41	54	57	45	49

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference; diversionary conference; formal cautioning by police; family conferences; and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) Data also include cautions and community conferences.
- (c) For WA, juvenile diversions include juvenile cautions and police referrals to juvenile justice teams. The proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on the total recorded police contacts with juvenile offenders comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to juvenile justice teams, and charges pertaining to juveniles. A charge is counted as a separate arrest even though the actual event of arrest may have involved more than one charge being laid. Hence, the number of arrests will over estimate the number of actual events of arrest. The proportion of juvenile diversions, therefore, may be understated. Data are calendar year, for 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively.
- (d) For SA, 2002-03 data includes figures for the first full year of the SA Drug Diversion Initiative. Includes diversion by the way of: formal cautioning by police, and family conferences.
- (e) Data also include verbal warnings, written warnings, formal caution/family conference and victim offender conference. In 2001-02 there was a significant decrease in the use of verbal warnings in favour of family conferences.
- na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 5A.68 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on services to the judicial process (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	18	52	na	46	26	19	na	na	34
2000-01	19	48	na	37	19	19	24	na	30
2001-02	24	39	na	39	27	na	16	85	32
2002-03	24	40	0	41	32	na	16	73	27

- (a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.
- (b) May not add to sum of its components as a result of rounding.
- (c) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.
- (d) The Government decided to replace the previous output-based performance structure with a program-based performance structure. This return has been based on SAPOL's 2002-03 program statement. There is no material variance in the allocation of resources between program and output structures. Material variances however exist between SDA's because a proportion of crime investigation costs/ revenues in prior years was apportioned to community safety & support and road safety & traffic management. This has not been done in 2002-03 to ensure consistency with SAPOL's audited program statement. The increase in total recurrent expenditure is partly as a result of higher workers compensation expenses in 2002-03.
- (e) The variation in ACT expenditure should be viewed with care as it is due, in part, to the revised method for apportioning direct costs to outcomes and the consequent increase in costs directly attributed to investigations.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

Table 5A.69

Table 5A.69 Real costs awarded against the police through criminal actions (2002-03 dollars) (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Total costs									
1998-99	\$'000	na	1 734.3	200.5	na	392.2	39.3	na	na
1999-2000	\$'000	na	1 426.8	211.0	426.2	403.1	24.1	194.9	na
2000-01	\$'000	517.4	na	161.9	474.9	312.4	3.8	100.8	na
2001-02	\$'000	534.4	1 236.1	211.7	552.9	515.1	9.5	117.2	na
2002-03	\$'000	668.0	993.4	168.0	588.0	461.1	na	171.5	na
Total costs per head of population									
1998-99	\$	na	0.37	0.06	na	0.26	0.08	na	na
1999-2000	\$	na	0.30	0.06	0.23	0.27	0.05	0.62	na
2000-01	\$	0.08	na	0.05	0.25	0.21	0.01	0.32	na
2001-02	\$	0.08	0.26	0.06	0.29	0.34	0.02	0.37	na
2002-03	\$	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.30	0.30	na	0.53	na

(a) Total costs awarded against the police resulting from summary offences and indictable offences tried summarily before a court of law.

(b) Data for 2000-01 are not available due to Victoria Police work bans.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table A.2 and table A.26.

Performance indicators for other services

Table 5A.70

Table 5A.70 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources and payroll tax) per person on other services (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1999-2000	–	–	na	7.43	–	–	–	na	0.90
2000-01	–	–	na	6.40	–	–	5.00	na	0.88
2001-02	–	–	na	5.55	–	na	2.17	–	0.74
2002-03	–	–	6.45	6.65	–	na	2.33	–	1.95

(a) Data have not been subject to extensive tests to determine comparability. Further, some differences in counting rules may exist across jurisdictions as a result of the differing mixes of activities undertaken within each of the common SDAs.

(b) Calculated by multiplying the proportion of expenditure on salaries and payments for each SDA by the total payroll tax expenditure.

(c) Data for some years are only available for all key SDAs combined.

(d) In the ACT, 'other services' consist of regulatory activities.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS 2001, Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, Cat. no.9309.0, AustInfo, Canberra; table A.2 and table A.26.

6 Court administration

This chapter covers the performance of court administration for State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, electronic courts, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the performance of court administration for the Federal Court of Australia, the Federal Magistrates Court, the Family Court of Australia and the Family Court of WA. The focus of this Report is on the administration of the courts, not the outcomes of legal processes.

A profile of court administration is presented in section 6.1. The framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 6.2 and data are discussed in section 6.3. Future directions for performance reporting are discussed in section 6.4. Jurisdictions' comments are provided in section 6.5, followed by definitions in section 6.6.

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for chapter 6 are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report. The files are provided in Microsoft Excel 97 format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach6A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach6A.pdf.

Supporting tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3 is table 3 in the electronic files). These files can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

6.1 Profile of court administration services

Service overview

Court administration agencies throughout Australia provide a range of services integral to the effective performance of the judicial system. The primary functions of court administration agencies are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

Roles and responsibilities

State and Territory court levels

There is a hierarchy of courts within each State and Territory. The supreme court hears disputes of greater seriousness than those heard in the other courts. It also develops the law and operates as a court of judicial review or appeal. For the majority of jurisdictions, the hierarchy of courts are as outlined below (although Tasmania and the Territories do not have a district/county court):

- the supreme court
- the district/county court
- the magistrates' court.

Within certain court levels, a number of specialist courts (such as drug courts and children's courts) aim to improve the responsiveness of courts to the special needs of particular clients. Tribunals can also improve responsiveness and assist in alleviating the workload of courts — for example, small claims tribunals may assist in shifting work away from a magistrates' court.

Differences in court jurisdictions, along with the use of specialist courts and tribunals, can mean that the allocation of cases to courts varies across States and Territories (boxes 6.1–6.3). As a result, the seriousness and complexity of cases heard in each jurisdiction's equivalent court often vary. Any performance comparison needs to account for these factors.

Box 6.1 Magistrates' court jurisdiction across States and Territories

Criminal

All magistrates' courts deal with criminal matters that can be decided without a jury (for example, summary offences such as minor stealing and offensive behaviour) and committal proceedings. There are, however, differences across jurisdictions in the type of additional work undertaken and in the sentencing limits imposed:

NSW: Also deals with juvenile prosecution and care matters.

Victoria: Hears and determines some indictable offences (if the court is of the opinion that the charge is appropriate to be dealt with summarily, and the defendant consents).

Queensland: Deals with matters with a maximum penalty of up to three years imprisonment, including some indictable offences dealt with summarily.

WA: Hears and determines some indictable offences (if the court is of the opinion that the charge can be dealt with summarily).

SA: Deals with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years imprisonment, juvenile prosecutions and intervention orders (including breaches).

Tasmania: Deals with matters with a maximum penalty of up to two years imprisonment, including some indictable offences dealt with summarily.

ACT: Deals with matters with a maximum penalty of up to 14 years imprisonment if the offence relates to money or property and up to 10 years imprisonment in other cases.

NT: Some drug and fraud charges and matters with a maximum penalty of up to 10 years imprisonment (or 10–14 years imprisonment if the accused consents).

Civil

NSW: Up to \$40 000 for monetary damages, as well as some family law matters.

Victoria: Up to \$40 000 for monetary damages, as well as applications for equitable relief and applications under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*.

Queensland: Small claims (including residential tenancy disputes) up to \$7500, minor debt claims up to \$7500 and other claims up to \$50 000.

WA: Deals with claims for recovery of debt and damages (other than personal injury) up to \$25 000. It has a small disputes division that operates with an upper limit of \$3000 and deals with residential tenancy disputes to a limit of \$6000.

SA: Small claims up to \$5000, commercial cases up to \$30 000 and personal injury claims up to \$60 000.

Tasmania: Deals with claims up to \$20 000 for monetary damages, debt recovery up to \$20 000, small claims up to \$3000, residential tenancy disputes and restraint orders.

ACT: Small claims up to \$10 000, workers compensation claims, some family law matters, other claims up to \$50 000 and matters under the *Domestic Relations Act*.

NT: Claims up to \$100 000 and workers compensation claims.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Box 6.2 District/county court jurisdiction across States and Territories

The district/county court does not operate in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT.

Criminal

All State district/county courts have jurisdiction over indictable criminal matters (such as rape and armed robbery) except murder and treason, but differences exist across jurisdictions. The following are examples of the jurisdiction of the criminal district/county courts:

NSW: District Court deals with most of the serious criminal cases that come before the courts in NSW. It has responsibility for indictable criminal offences that are normally heard by a judge and jury, but on occasions by a judge alone. It does not deal with treason, piracy or murder.

Victoria: County Court deals with all indictable offences, except the following (which must be heard in the Supreme Court): murder; attempted murder; child destruction; certain conspiracy charges; treason; and concealing an offence of treason. Examples of criminal offences heard in the County Court include: drug trafficking; serious assaults; serious theft; rape; and obtaining financial advantage by deception.

Queensland: District Court deals with more serious criminal offences than heard by the Magistrates' Court — for example, rape, armed robbery and fraud.

WA: District Court deals with any indictable offence except those that carry a penalty of life imprisonment.

SA: District Court has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder. Almost all matters have been referred following a committal process in the Magistrates' Court.

Appeals from magistrates' courts are heard in the district/county courts in NSW, Victoria and Queensland, but not in WA and SA.

Civil

All district/county civil courts hear appeals.

NSW: Up to \$750 000, and unlimited claims in motor accident cases.

Victoria: Damages for non-personal injuries claims up to \$200 000, appeals under the *Crimes (Family Violence) Act 1987*, unlimited claims for compensation resulting from injury or death, adoption matters and change-of-name applications.

Queensland: Claims between \$50 000 and \$250 000.

WA: Up to \$250 000 and unlimited claims for personal injuries.

SA: Unlimited claims for general and personal injury matters.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

Box 6.3 Supreme court jurisdiction across States and Territories

Criminal

All State and Territory supreme courts have jurisdiction over serious criminal matters such as murder, treason and certain serious drug offences, but significant differences exist across jurisdictions:

- Given that district/county courts do not operate in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT, the supreme courts in these jurisdictions generally exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of both the supreme and district/county courts in other States.
- The Queensland Supreme Court deals with a significant amount of minor drug matters, which supreme courts in other States and Territories do not hear.
- In the NSW Supreme Court, almost all indictments are for offences of murder and manslaughter, whereas the range of indictments routinely presented in other States and Territories is broader.

All State and Territory supreme courts hear appeals, but the amount and type of appeals vary because only NSW, Victoria and Queensland hear appeals in their district/county court.

Civil

All supreme courts deal with appeals and probate applications.

NSW: Court deals with unlimited claims. The court's jurisdiction is usually confined to complex cases, including matters involving large monetary sums, test cases, administrative law, defamation, possession/mortgage, professional negligence, commercial, technology and construction cases, and the administration of corporations, partnerships and trusts.

Victoria: Court deals with unlimited claims.

Queensland: Court deals with claims over \$250 000 and administrative law matters.

WA: Court deals with unlimited claims.

SA: Court deals with general claims of more than \$30 000, personal injury claims of more than \$60 000 arising from motor vehicle accidents, and the possession of property of more than \$60 000 value. Cases awarded less than the amounts shown are subject to cost penalties.

Tasmania: Court deal with unlimited claims.

ACT: Court deals with unlimited claims.

NT: Court deals with unlimited claims, as well as mental health, family law and *Coroner's Act 1993* applications.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments.

State and Territory court levels — specific elements

The data in this chapter are reported by each State and Territory court level. In addition, the chapter separates out certain data items from each court level to improve the comparability and understanding of the data presented. In certain instances, the data sets from the following areas are reported separately from their court level:

- probate registries (separate from the supreme court level)
- children's courts (separate from the magistrates' court level)
- electronic courts (separate from the magistrates' court level)
- coroners' courts (separate from the magistrates' court level).

The following section outlines the role of these areas and their coverage within each State/Territory.

Probate

In all jurisdictions, probate issues are heard in supreme courts and encompass applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person. The two most common types of application are:

- where the executor nominated by a will applies to have the will proved
- where the deceased died intestate (without a will) and a person entitled to administer the estate applies for letters of administration.

Children's courts

In all jurisdictions, the children's court deals with all complaints of offences alleged to have been committed by young people (with the minimum age varying across jurisdictions). The children's court also hear matters if a child has been seriously abused or neglected, in these instances, the court has jurisdiction to determine matters relating to the child's care and protection.

Electronic courts

Electronic courts operate to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences. They have the status of courts (despite minimal judicial involvement), because they have the capacity to produce enforceable orders against defendants. The orders impose penalties such as fines (which may be enforced by warrants or

licence cancellation), asset seizure, garnishment, arrest, community correction orders and incarceration.

Electronic courts included in the scope of this data collection operate in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. In these jurisdictions, the electronic court comes under the ambit of the magistrates court, but the workload and expenditure of the electronic courts have been separately identified to allow for a more comparable interpretation of magistrates' court data. In other jurisdictions, the magistrates' court may enforce infringements and on-the-spot fines, or state debt recovery offices and/or fines enforcement units may operate outside the auspices of a court.

Coroners' court

In all States and Territories, coroners' courts (which generally operate under the auspices of State and Territory magistrates' courts) inquire into the cause of sudden and unexpected reported deaths. The definition of a reported death differs across States and Territories, but generally includes deaths for which the cause is violent, suspicious or unknown. In some States and Territories, the coroner has the power to commit for hearing, while the coroner in other jurisdictions is prohibited from making any finding of criminal or civil liability (that is, the matter may be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions). Suspicious fires are generally in the jurisdiction of the coroner's court (except in WA, SA and the NT). The coroners' court is distinct from other courts not only because it has a role in inquiring into the cause of sudden and unexpected deaths (and suspicious fires), but also because it has other functions, including reporting inadequacies in regulatory systems.

Australian courts

The following hierarchy of courts exists within the Australian courts jurisdiction:

- the High Court of Australia
- the Federal Court of Australia and the Family Court of Australia
- the Federal Magistrates Court.

Data on the High Court of Australia are not reported in this chapter. The following sections highlight the relationship between the other three Australian courts.

Federal Court of Australia

This court has jurisdiction to hear and determine all civil matters arising under an Act of the Australian Parliament, including matters in which a federal issue is raised as part of a claim or defence, or where the subject matter in dispute owes its

existence to a federal statute. The court also has original jurisdiction conferred by over 150 Australian Parliamentary statutes on particular matters, such as corporations, native title, trade practices, taxation, intellectual property, workplace relations and bankruptcy. It has jurisdiction under the *Judiciary Act 1903* to hear applications for judicial review of decisions by officers of the Australian Government, including certain decisions under the *Migration Act 1958*.

The court exercises appellate jurisdiction over decisions of single judges of the court, decisions of the Supreme Court of Norfolk Island, decisions of the Federal Magistrates Court in non-family law matters and certain decisions of supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction.

Family Court of Australia

The Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all States and Territories except WA (which has its own Family Court). It has jurisdiction over all matrimonial cases and associated responsibilities, including divorce proceedings and children's matters such as residence, contact and special issues orders (Family Court of Australia 2002).

Federal Magistrates Court

The first sittings of the Federal Magistrates Court were on 3 July 2000. The court was established to provide a simpler and more accessible service for litigants and to ease the workload of both the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia. Its jurisdiction includes family law and child support, administrative law, bankruptcy, consumer protection, human rights, privacy law and migration matters. State courts also continue to do some work in these areas (FMS 2002).

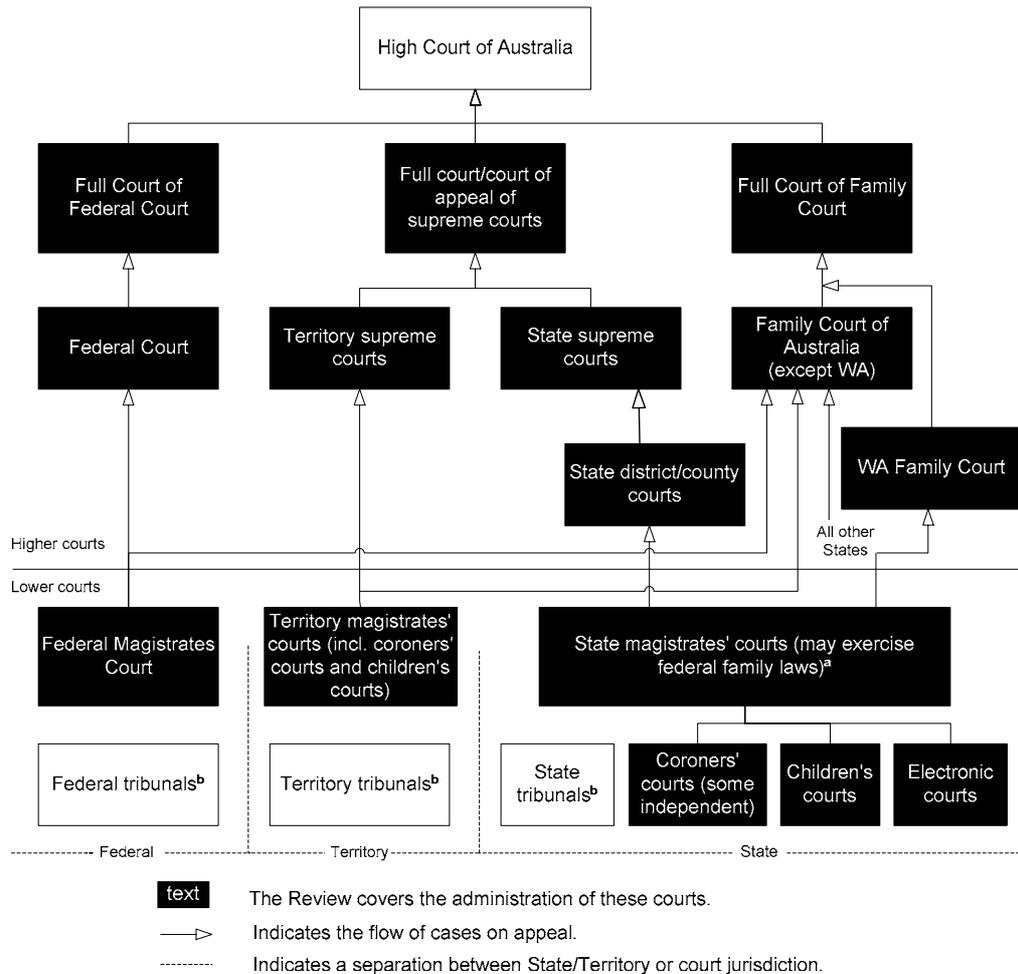
The Federal Magistrates Court shares its jurisdiction with the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court of Australia. In family law matters, the Court's jurisdiction is similar to that of the Family Court, except that only the Family Court can consider adoption, property disputes worth over \$700 000, and applications concerning the nullity and validity of marriage. In trade practices matters, the Federal Magistrates Court has the same jurisdiction as that of the Federal Court in relation to unfair trade practices, product safety and information matters, although only with a power to award damages up to a maximum of \$200 000 (FMS 2002).

The intention is for the Family Court and the Federal Court to focus on more complex legal matters. While there is no strict indicator of complexity, a general guide is that less complex matters require less than two days of Court hearing time. There are arrangements for the transfer of matters between the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court and the Federal Court. These arrangements enable a

matter to be transferred to the most appropriate court, having regard to the complexity of the legal issues involved or the evidence in the matter (FMS 2002).

The major relationships between, and hierarchy of, courts in Australia are summarised in figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Major relationships of courts in Australia



^a In some jurisdictions, appeals from lower courts may go directly to the court of appeal in the supreme court. In the ACT, the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court commenced exercising limited jurisdiction on 31 October 2001; full jurisdiction commenced on 14 October 2002. ^b Appeals from Federal, State and Territory tribunals may go to any higher court in their jurisdiction.

Administrative structures

Most courts use the same court infrastructure (such as court buildings and facilities) for civil and criminal case types. Given that separate information systems and case flow management practices have been established for civil and criminal case types, the Steering Committee has sought to report the two case types separately where possible. In addition, the allocation of responsibilities between court administration and other elements of the system (including the judiciary) varies across the Australian, State and Territory legal systems.

Recurrent expenditure less income

A number of factors affect a jurisdiction's expenditure and income, including the volume and type of work undertaken. In some jurisdictions, court fees (which are part of income) are set by government and not by court administrators, and some jurisdictions apportion expenditure between their criminal and civil courts.

Total recurrent expenditure by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court) was approximately \$1.1 billion in 2002-03 (table 6.1). Nationally, court administration expenditure for the States and Territories in that year was higher in the criminal jurisdiction of the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (\$468.1 million) than in the civil jurisdiction of those courts (\$339.1 million). The coroners' court expenditure was \$27.1 million in 2002-03, while the electronic court expenditure and probate court expenditure were \$16.5 million and \$2.7 million respectively (table 6.1). In the Australian courts jurisdiction, recurrent expenditure in 2002-03 was around \$109.6 million for the Family Court of Australia, \$72.9 million for the Federal Court of Australia and \$26.5 million for the Federal Magistrates Court (table 6.1).

Total income (excluding fines) by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court) was approximately \$259.3 million in 2002-03 (table 6.1). Income was \$133.5 million in the civil courts, \$12.1 million in the criminal courts and \$73.9 million in electronic courts. Income from probate was \$22.6 million nationally. In the Australian courts jurisdiction, income was \$10.1 million for the Federal Magistrates Court, \$5.2 million for the Family Court of Australia and \$6.0 million for the Federal Court of Australia (table 6.1).

Total recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) by Australian, State and Territory court authorities (excluding the High Court) was approximately \$818.0 million in 2002-03. Nationally, court administration expenditure less income for the States and Territories was higher in the criminal jurisdiction of the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (\$456.0 million) than in the civil jurisdiction

of those courts (\$211.7 million). The coroners' court expenditure less income was \$26.8 million, while both the probate registries and electronic courts had greater income than expenditure during 2002-03 (by \$19.9 million and \$57.4 million respectively) (table 6.1).

In the Australian courts jurisdiction, recurrent expenditure less income was around \$104.5 million for the Family Court of Australia, \$66.9 million for the Federal Court of Australia and \$16.3 million for the Federal Magistrates Court (table 6.1).

Real recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines) on court administration from 2000-01 to 2002-03 for each Australian, State and Territory court level is contained in tables 6A.12 and 6A.13.

Table 6.1 Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines), 2002-03 (\$ million)^{a, b, c, d}

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f}	137.3	67.0	40.9	43.9	29.9	4.4	7.2	8.5	72.9	412.0
Criminal courts ^g	178.3	83.9	81.7	57.1	39.6	10.1	7.8	9.7	..	468.1
Electronic courts	..	1.7	8.1	3.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	16.5
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	14.8	..	..	..	..	109.6	124.4
Federal Magistrates ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.5	26.5
Coroners' courts ⁱ	8.2	4.8	2.1	6.3	3.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	..	27.1
Probate — supreme ^j	1.5	0.5	—	0.2	0.4	0.1	—	—	..	2.7
Total	325.3	157.9	132.7	125.6	76.7	15.1	16.0	19.0	209.0	1 077.3
<i>Court administration income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f}	59.0	31.2	16.3	11.1	5.9	1.1	2.2	0.7	6.0	133.5
Criminal courts ^g	6.3	—	0.3	3.2	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	..	12.1
Electronic courts ^k	..	36.6	18.7	9.7	8.9	..	..	..	..	73.9
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	5.2	6.8
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.1	10.1
Coroners' courts	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	..	0.3
Probate — supreme	13.8	3.6	—	2.1	2.6	0.2	0.3	np	..	22.6
Total^k	79.2	71.4	35.2	27.8	18.6	1.6	3.2	0.8	21.3	259.3
<i>Court administration recurrent expenditure less income (excluding fines)</i>										
Civil courts ^{e, f}	78.3	35.9	24.6	32.8	24.0	3.4	5.0	7.8	66.9	278.6
Criminal courts ^g	172.0	83.9	81.4	53.8	38.4	9.8	7.1	9.6	..	456.0
Electronic courts ^k	..	-34.9	-10.6	-6.3	-5.5	..	..	..	..	-57.4
Family courts ^f	..	..	..	13.2	..	..	..	..	104.5	117.6
Federal Magistrates ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	16.3
Coroners' courts ⁱ	8.1	4.7	2.1	6.2	3.4	0.5	1.0	0.8	..	26.8
Probate — supreme ^j	-12.3	-3.1	—	-1.9	-2.2	-0.1	-0.3	—	..	-19.9
Total^k	246.1	86.5	97.5	97.8	58.1	13.6	12.8	18.1	187.7	818.0

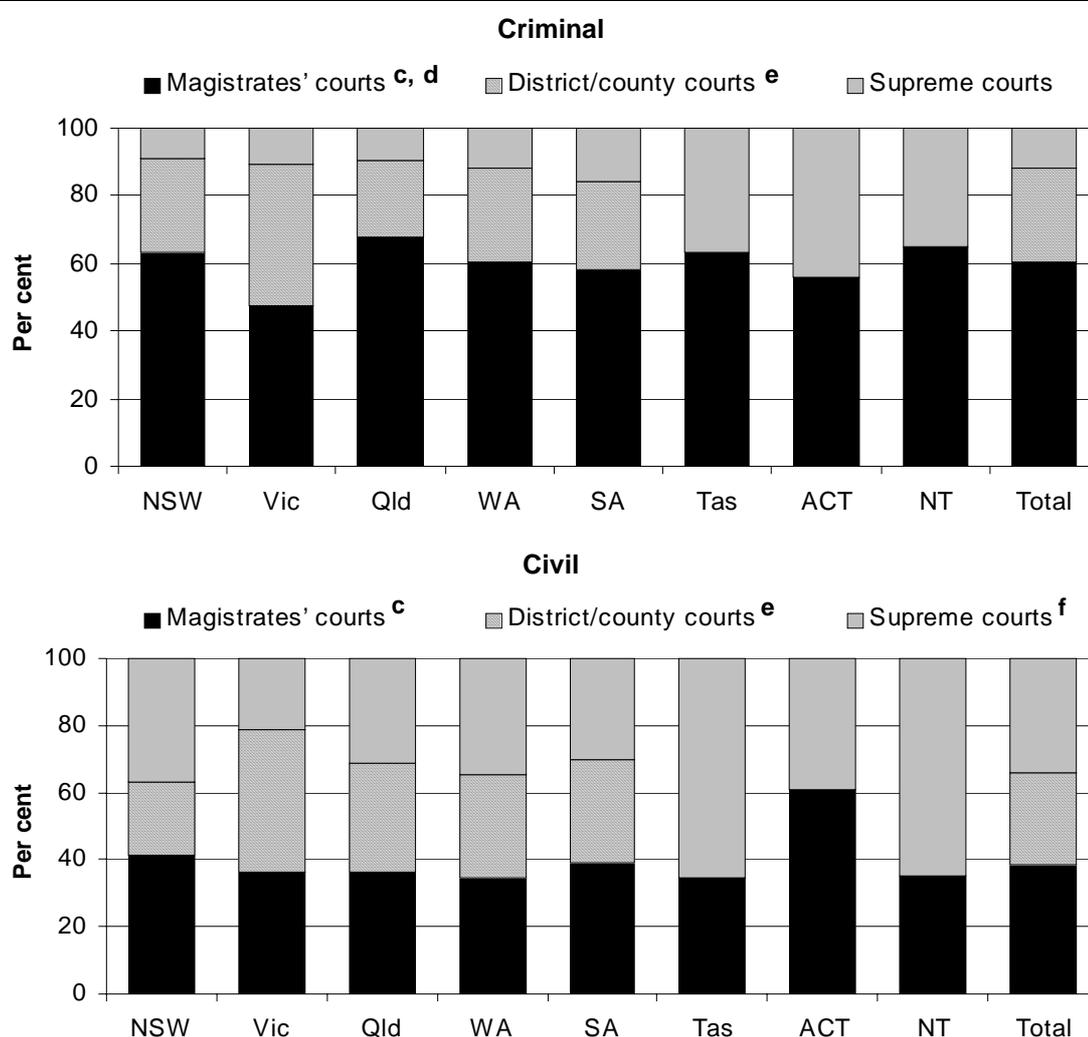
Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). ^c District/county courts do not operate in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT. The Australian courts do not operate magistrates', district/county or supreme courts. ^d Payroll tax is included, where relevant, in reported expenditure. ^e Includes data for the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts), and the Federal Court of Australia. Excludes data for the probate, family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court. ^f The data for the Family Court of Australia exclude a preliminary estimate of the 'free' allocation of Family Court resources to the Federal Magistrates Court. Data for the Federal Court include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. ^g Includes data for supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts). Excludes data for the electronic and coroners' courts. ^h The Federal Magistrates Court notes that this expenditure data contain \$4.5 million worth of resources received free of charge from the Federal Court. ⁱ WA and ACT expenditure includes autopsy and chemical analysis work. WA expenditure includes direct and indirect expenditure of \$1.1 million and \$2 million respectively for autopsy and chemical analysis work. Some jurisdictions could not ascertain autopsy and chemical analysis costs because these costs are incurred outside their immediate control. ^j The full cost of probate may not be identified as rent or depreciation may be included under general supreme court figures. ^k NSW, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not include income from electronic courts. These jurisdictions' debt recovery offices (or the equivalent) are not part of the justice or attorney-general's department. .. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.9–6A.13.

Distribution of criminal and civil court administration expenditure

The distribution of court administration expenditure (less income) on the magistrates', district/county and supreme courts varied across States and Territories in 2002-03. A greater proportion of funds were distributed to the supreme courts of Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (under the two-tier court system), for example, than to the supreme courts of other jurisdictions (under the three-tier court system) (figure 6.2).

Figure 6.2 **Distribution of court administration expenditure (less income), by court level, 2002-03^{a, b}**



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). ^b Excludes payroll tax. ^c Includes expenditure on children's courts. ^d Excludes expenditure on coroners' courts. Excludes expenditure on electronic courts for Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. ^e There are no district/county courts in Tasmania, the ACT or the NT. ^f Includes probate.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.12 and 6A.13.

In 2002-03, magistrates' courts (excluding electronic courts) in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for 60.2 per cent of expenditure (less income) across State and Territory criminal courts. District/county courts in the criminal jurisdiction accounted for 27.7 per cent of expenditure (less income), while supreme courts accounted for 12.1 per cent. Comparing States and Territories, the magistrates' court share of expenditure (less income) was highest in Queensland (67.8 per cent) and lowest in Victoria (47.2 per cent); the district/county court share was highest in Victoria (42.1 per cent) and lowest in Queensland (22.3 per cent); and the supreme court share was highest in the ACT (44.2 per cent) and lowest in NSW (9.0 per cent) (figure 6.2).

In 2002-03, magistrates' courts in the civil jurisdiction accounted for 38.6 per cent of expenditure (less income) in State and Territory courts as a whole. The supreme courts in the civil jurisdiction accounted for 34.0 per cent of expenditure (less income), while district/county courts accounted for 27.4 per cent. Comparing jurisdictions, the share of civil expenditure (less income) on the magistrates' courts varied from 60.7 per cent in the ACT to 34.6 per cent in Tasmania; the share for the supreme courts ranged from 65.4 per cent in Tasmania to 21.2 per cent in Victoria; and the share for the district/county courts ranged from 42.4 per cent in Victoria to 22.2 per cent in NSW (figure 6.2).

Size and scope of court activity

Lodgments

Lodgments are matters initiated in the court system. Box 6.4 explains how lodgment data are collected for this chapter. Table 6.2 (criminal) and table 6.3 (civil) outline the number of lodgments in 2002-03, by court level, for the Australian courts and for each State and Territory.

Box 6.4 Explanation of lodgment data used in this chapter

Lodgments reflect the degree to which the Australian community demands court services, such as dispute resolution and criminal justice. The different ways of counting a court's workload reflect the variety of work undertaken within the court system. The units of measurement of workload (or counting units) used within this chapter are:

- *criminal courts*: the number of defendants
- *civil courts*: the number of cases
- *family courts*: the number of forms (that is, the number of applications made to the court)
- *electronic courts*: the number of unpaid infringement notices
- *coroners' courts*: the number of reported deaths (and, if relevant, reported fires).

The following types of lodgment are excluded from the criminal and/or civil lodgment data reported in this chapter:

- any lodgment that does not have a defendant element (such as applications for telephone taps etc.)
- extraordinary driver's licence applications
- bail procedures (including applications and review)
- directions
- bench warrants
- cross-claims
- secondary processes (for example, interlocutory matters, breaches of penalties [that is, bail, suspended sentences, probation])
- applications for default judgments (because the application is a secondary process).

Source: SCRGSP (2003).

Nationally, in the criminal jurisdiction in 2002-03, there were approximately 860 500 defendants in the magistrates', district/county and supreme courts; approximately 1.5 million lodgments of unpaid infringement notices in electronic courts; and around 22 000 reported deaths and fires in the coroners' courts (19 000 deaths and 3000 fires) (table 6A.1 and table 6.2).

Reporting rates for deaths reported to a coroner varied as a result of different reporting requirements. Deaths in institutions (such as nursing homes) of persons suffering intellectual impairment of any kind, for example, must be reported in SA but not in other jurisdictions. Reporting requirements also vary for fires. Fires may be reported and investigated at the discretion of the coroner in Victoria, but they are excluded from the coroner's jurisdiction in WA, SA and the NT.

Table 6.2 Court lodgments — criminal, by court level, 2002-03 ('000)^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>Total</i>
Magistrates' (total) ^{b, c}	285.0	142.9	178.6	72.3	73.2	57.9	7.5	12.5	829.8
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	265.5	132.4	166.8	65.2	65.6	55.8	6.7	11.6	769.7
<i>Children's</i>	19.5	10.5	11.8	7.1	7.6	2.1	0.8	0.9	60.1
District/county ^c	8.9	4.9	8.5	2.8	1.4	..	..	..	26.5
Supreme	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	4.3
All criminal courts	294.4	148.4	188.3	75.6	74.9	58.5	7.6	12.8	860.5
Electronic courts ^d	..	882.8	343.3	196.5	122.0	..	..	..	1544.5
Coroners' courts ^e	6.5	4.2	3.7	1.4	3.7	0.6	1.6	0.3	22.0

^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Tasmanian magistrates' and children's court data are derived from lodgments in the Hobart Magistrates' Court, based on the assumption that the southern region represents 50 per cent of the population base of the whole State. ^c In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total. ^d Electronic courts are fines enforcement registries that have the status of a court. Only Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA have electronic courts. In other jurisdictions, unpaid traffic infringement notices may be dealt with by other bodies that do not have the status of a court (such as a State debt recovery office). ^e Includes data for 403 reported fires in NSW, 1141 in Queensland and 1286 in the ACT. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.1.

Nationally, in the civil jurisdiction in 2002-03, there were approximately 680 900 cases in the supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, with an additional 55 400 probate lodgments in the supreme court (table 6A.2 and table 6.3).

In 2002-03, there were around 4800 cases lodged in the Federal Court of Australia. Lodgments in the Federal Magistrates Court were made up of 54 700 family law forms and 5000 federal law cases. Around 79 900 forms were filed in the family courts (table 6.3).

The number of lodgments per 100 000 people can be used to assist in understanding the comparative workload of a court (in relation to the size of the State or Territory population). Tables 6A.3 and 6A.4 provide data on criminal and civil lodgments (per 100 000 people) respectively for each State and Territory court and the Federal Court of Australia. There were 4213 criminal court defendants in the magistrates' court per 100 000 people in Australia in 2002-03. This number ranged from 12 233 magistrates' court defendants per 100 000 people in Tasmania to 2320 in the ACT (table 6A.3). In the civil jurisdiction, there were 3151 civil court lodgments in the magistrates' court per 100 000 people in Australia. This number ranged from 3691 in Victoria to 2153 in SA (table 6A.4).

Table 6.3 **Court lodgments — civil, by court level, 2002-03 ('000)^a**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
Magistrates' (total) ^{b, c}	231.4	180.2	90.2	58.5	32.8	12.9	8.6	6.1	..	620.6
Magistrates' (only) ^{b, c}	228.2	177.8	89.1	57.8	32.2	12.7	8.4	6.0	..	612.3
Children's	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	..	8.3
District/county	9.2	8.0	7.4	3.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	31.2
Supreme ^d /Federal ^e	10.3	5.5	5.2	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.5	4.8	33.9
All civil courts	250.9	193.7	102.8	64.9	37.8	14.6	9.6	6.6	4.8	685.7
Federal Magistrates ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.7	59.7
Family courts ^{e, g}	..	..	..	14.9	..	..	..	..	65.0	79.9
Probate										
Supreme courts ^h	22.2	15.9	4.4	5.0	5.0	2.2	0.5	0.1	..	55.4

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b The Victorian data include around 66 200 residential tenancies matters and 5100 civil claims list applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. As well, applications for an Intervention order made in the children's court have been reported under magistrates' court lodgments. ^c Queensland has included lodgments at its small claims tribunal. ^d Queensland supreme court data are extrapolated. ^e The Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the number of lodgments in the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. The Family Court of Australia does not include family law matters dealt with in the Federal Magistrates Court (reported separately). ^f Lodgments in the Federal Magistrates Court are made up of 54 700 family law forms and 5000 federal law cases. ^g The Family Court of Australia civil lodgment data exclude instances where Family Court of Australia deputy registrars were given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrate Court divorce applications. The Family Court of WA does elements of both the Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons must be made with caution. ^h Tasmanian data include elections to administer. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.2.

Distribution of court lodgments

The majority of criminal matters in Australia in 2002-03 were lodged in the magistrates' courts (96.4 per cent), followed by the district/county courts (3.1 per cent) and the supreme courts (0.5 per cent). Tasmania had the highest proportion of criminal matters lodged in the magistrates' court (99.0 per cent), Queensland had the highest proportion lodged in the district/county court (4.5 per cent) and the NT had the highest proportion lodged in the supreme court (2.7 per cent) (table 6.4).

The majority of civil matters in Australia in 2002-03 were lodged in the magistrates' courts (90.5 per cent), followed by the supreme courts (4.9 per cent) and the district/county courts (4.6 per cent). Victoria had the highest proportion of civil cases lodged in the magistrates' court (93.0 per cent), SA had the highest proportion lodged in the district/county court (8.3 per cent) and Tasmania had the highest proportion lodged in the supreme court (11.7 per cent) (table 6.4).

In the Australian courts jurisdiction, no attempt has been made to calculate the proportion of lodgments going to the Federal Court, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court, because each of these courts uses different counting units for their lodgments. (The Federal Court uses cases, the Family Court uses forms, and the Federal Magistrates Court uses a mix of cases and forms). As a result, any comparison of the proportion of lodgments within the Australian courts jurisdiction would be meaningless.

Table 6.4 Distribution of court lodgments, by court level, 2002-03^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>Total</i>
<i>Criminal courts</i>										
Magistrates' (total) ^{b, c}	%	96.8	96.3	94.8	95.5	97.7	99.0	97.7	97.3	96.4
District/county ^c	%	3.0	3.3	4.5	3.7	1.8	..	..	..	3.1
Supreme	%	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	2.3	2.7	0.5
All courts	'000	294.4	148.4	188.3	75.6	74.9	58.5	7.6	12.8	860.5
<i>Civil courts</i>										
Magistrates' (total) ^d	%	92.2	93.0	87.8	90.2	86.7	88.3	88.7	92.7	90.5
District/county	%	3.7	4.1	7.2	5.4	8.3	..	..	..	4.6
Supreme ^e	%	4.1	2.8	5.0	4.4	5.0	11.7	11.3	7.3	4.9
All courts ^f	'000	250.9	193.7	102.8	64.9	37.8	14.6	9.6	6.6	685.7

^a Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. ^b Excludes electronic court lodgments to provide a more meaningful comparison across jurisdictions. Also excludes coroners' courts data. ^c In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court proportion and an underestimation in the district court proportion. ^d The Victorian data include around 66 200 residential tenancies matters and 5100 civil claims list applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. Queensland data include lodgments at the Small Claims Tribunal. ^e Excludes probate data. ^f Excludes data for the Family Court of WA, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court because lodgment data are based on forms that are not comparable with the State and Territory civil data or Federal Court data (which are based on cases). .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.1 and 6A.2.

Finalisations

Finalisations represent the completion of matters in the court system. Each lodgment can be finalised only once. Matters may be finalised by adjudication, transfer or another non-adjudicated method (such as withdrawal of a matter by the prosecution, or settlement by the court or an external mediator).

Tables 6.5 (criminal) and 6.6 (civil) outline the number of finalisations in 2002-03, by court level, for the Australian Government and each State and Territory. Lodgments do not equal finalisations in any given year because matters lodged in one year may be finalised in the next.

In 2002-03, there were approximately 790 700 criminal finalisations in the magistrates', district/county and supreme courts; approximately 1.8 million electronic court unpaid infringement notice finalisations; and around 20 600 finalisations (involving reported deaths and fires) in the coroners' court (tables 6A.5 and 6.5).

Table 6.5 **Court finalisations — criminal, 2002-03 ('000)^{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>Total</i>
Magistrates' (total) ^{c, d}	278.8	130.5	164.5	68.8	57.9	40.9	7.0	12.6	760.9
<i>Magistrates' (only)</i>	260.1	120.1	155.0	62.1	52.5	38.9	6.2	11.7	706.7
<i>Children's^e</i>	18.7	10.5	9.5	6.7	5.3	2.0	0.8	0.8	54.2
District/county ^c	9.0	4.6	7.6	2.8	1.2	..	..	..	25.3
Supreme	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	4.5
All criminal courts	288.7	135.7	173.2	72.1	59.5	41.5	7.2	12.9	790.7
Electronic courts	..	1127.9	430.1	105.3	92.3	..	..	..	1755.7
Coroners' courts ^f	6.1	4.1	3.0	1.3	3.5	0.7	1.6	0.3	20.6

^a Lodgments do not equal finalisations in any given year because matters lodged in one year may be finalised in the next. ^b Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^c In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates court will lead to a slight over-estimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.

^d Tasmanian data are estimated, based on finalisations made in Hobart. ^e Excludes finalisations data for committals heard in the children's court (except four committals in the ACT and 13 committals in the NT).

^f Includes finalisations data for fires reported in NSW, Queensland and the ACT. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.5.

In 2002-03, approximately 439 200 civil cases were finalised in the magistrates', district/county and supreme courts. The Federal Court finalised 5100 cases, the Federal Magistrates Court finalised around 52 800 matters (a combination of family law forms and federal law cases) and the Family Court of Australia finalised 57 500 family law forms (tables 6A.6 and 6.6).

The number of finalisations per 100 000 people provides a better understanding of the comparative workload of a court (in relation to the size of the State or Territory population). Tables 6A.7 and 6A.8 provide data on criminal and civil finalisations (per 100 000 people) respectively for each State and Territory court and the Federal Court. There were 3863 criminal court finalisations per 100 000 people in the magistrates' courts in Australia in 2002-03, with the number ranging across individual jurisdictions from 8639 in Tasmania to 2164 in the ACT (table 6A.7). There were 1910 civil court finalisations per 100 000 people in the magistrates' courts in Australia, with the number ranging across jurisdictions from 3873 in the ACT to 1240 in NSW (table 6A.8).

Table 6.6 **Court finalisations — civil, 2002-03 ('000)^{a, b, c}**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
Magistrates' (total) ^{d, e, f}	82.5	156.5	47.8	32.8	28.0	12.8	12.5	3.4	..	376.2
Magistrates' (only) ^{e, f}	80.0	153.1	47.8	31.9	28.0	12.8	12.4	3.4	..	369.3
Children's	2.5	3.4	na	0.8	na	—	0.1	na	..	6.9
District/county ^{g, h}	16.6	8.2	5.3	3.5	2.7	..	..	..	..	36.3
Supreme/Federal ^{g, i}	10.5	3.6	5.0	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.4	5.1	31.9
All civil courts	109.6	168.2	58.1	39.3	31.8	14.9	13.5	3.8	5.1	444.3
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52.8	52.8
Family ⁱ	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	57.5	57.5

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Lodgments do not equal finalisations in any given year because matters lodged in one year may be finalised in the next. ^b Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^c Cases withdrawn after initial lodgment may not be recorded as a finalisation in some jurisdictions. ^d In Queensland and SA, magistrates' court (total) data exclude children's finalisations. ^e The Victorian data include around 68 100 residential tenancy matters and 4800 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. As well, applications for an intervention order finalised in the children's court have been reported under magistrates' court finalisations. ^f Queensland includes finalisations at the Small Claims Tribunal. ^g In Victoria, the 12 month deeming rule for inactive cases has not been used for the county or supreme courts. ^h In Queensland, not all inactive matters have been identified or finalised. ⁱ The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the finalisations data of the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **—** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.6.

6.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators is based on common objectives for court administration services across Australia (box 6.5). The emphasis placed on each objective varies across jurisdictions.

Box 6.5 Objectives for court administration

Objectives for court administration are:

- to be open and accessible
- to process matters in an expeditious and timely manner
- to provide due process and equal protection before the law
- to be independent yet publicly accountable for performance (Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards 1989).

In addition, all governments aim to provide court administration services in an efficient manner.

The new performance indicator framework

This year's Report includes a new performance indicator framework. The indicators that form part of this new framework are based on a discussion paper prepared by Professor Ted Wright for the NSW Attorney-General's Department (Wright 2002). Each jurisdiction undertook extensive consultation on the performance indicators contained within this paper. After the indicators were refined and improved, the Steering Committee agreed to a finalised set of indicators that would form part of the new framework.

The new indicators are regarded as more meaningful and valuable than the previous ones. The new indicators and definitions will be refined over time, so data quality and comparability will also take time to be perfected. The new performance indicator framework is shown in figure 6.3. For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

A brief description of each indicator in the new performance indicator framework is outlined below:

- *fees paid by applicants* — an indicator of affordability that measures the average fee cost per lodgment (also part of the old performance indicator framework)
- *backlog index* — a measure of timeliness that relates the age of each court's pending caseload to uniform reporting standards
- *attendance index* — a measure of expedition and access (that is also a proxy indicator for cost) that examines the number of attendances of parties, or their representatives, for each finalised matter
- *judicial officers* — the number of judicial officers, which is a measure of access and provides data on available resources
- *clearance index* — a measure of productivity that relates the volume of completed cases to the volume of new cases
- *cost per finalisation* — a measure of efficiency that shows the average net recurrent expenditure per finalisation (also part of the old performance indicator framework).

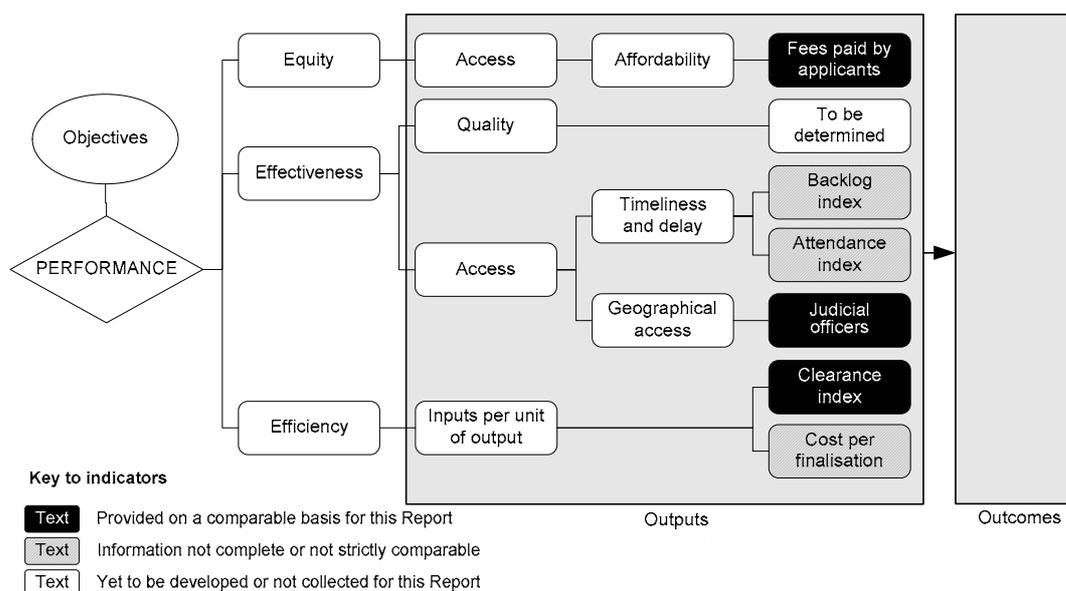
A full description of each indicator is provided when the corresponding data are reported in the key performance indicator results (see section 6.3). Given that this is a transition year between the old and new performance indicator frameworks, this

year's chapter also reports against two old indicators that are no longer part of the new framework:

- *case completion times* — a measure of how long (in months) each finalised matter in 2002-03 took to be finalised within each court level
- *court location and registries* — a measure of access to the location of courts and registries in non-urban communities.

As shown in figure 6.3, there are no outcome indicators for court administration. The activities of court administrators lead to broader justice-wide outcomes that are not readily picked up in this service specific chapter.

Figure 6.3 New performance indicator framework for court administration



6.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery locations, case loads, case types and government policies may affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of court administration services. The allocation of cases to different courts also differs across jurisdictions. Performance comparison across States and Territories and Australian courts for specific indicators needs to account for these factors. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Outputs

Equity — fees paid by applicants

This indicator is part of the new performance indicator framework (retained from the old framework). A description of the indicator is contained in box 6.6.

Box 6.6 Indicator: ‘fees paid by applicants’

The fees paid by applicants are an indicator of affordability, measuring the cost of the average fee per lodgment.

Court filing fees largely relate to civil cases. While court fees can be considerable, they are only part of the costs faced by applicants (with legal fees being more significant). As such, the average civil court fees per lodgment are only a general guide to the costs faced by individual applicants.

Comparisons need to account for courts not operating on a full cost recovery basis. Issues such as case type and the extent of user pay policies have a major bearing on affordability.

In 2002-03, average court fees collected per lodgment were generally greater in higher courts than in intermediate and lower courts. NSW had the highest average civil fees collected per lodgment in the supreme court (\$1565) and also the highest in the district/county courts (\$1066). The lowest average civil fees collected per lodgment in the supreme court were in Tasmania (\$119); the lowest in the district/county court were in SA (\$213). For magistrates’ courts (including children’s courts), NSW had the highest average fees collected per lodgment (\$112) and Tasmania had the lowest (\$45). Average probate fees collected per lodgment were highest in NSW (\$622) and lowest in Tasmania (\$101) (table 6.7).

In 2002-03, the average fee per lodgment in the Federal Court was \$871. The average civil court fees collected were \$90 for the Family Court of WA and \$54 for the Family Court of Australia. (The WA Family Court does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons are not appropriate). The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court. The Federal Magistrates Court’s average civil court fees per lodgment were \$169 (table 6.7).

Table 6.7 Average civil court fees collected per lodgment, 2002-03 (dollars)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
Magistrates' (total) ^{a, b}	112	74	74	51	75	45	63	75	..	85
Magistrates' (only)	114	75	75	52	76	45	64	76	..	87
District/county	1066	784	490	704	213	..	..	..	..	732
Supreme/Federal ^c	1565	1190	1007	1144	448	119	724	315	871	1104
Probate — supreme	622	223	na	430	513	101	560	300	..	443
Federal Magistrates ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	169
Family courts ^c	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	54	60

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a The Victorian magistrates' court fees incorporate both criminal and civil case types, but the civil court fees are likely to account for a more significant proportion. As well, the data include around 66 200 residential tenancies matters and 5100 civil claim applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. ^b Queensland includes lodgments (and fees) at its small claims tribunal. ^c The Federal Magistrates Court has reduced fees payable by applicants to the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with either are not possible. ^d Lodgments are made up of around 54 700 family law forms and 5000 federal law cases. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.16.

The level of cost recovery from the collection of court fees varied across court levels and across jurisdictions in 2002-03. The proportion of costs recovered for the magistrates' courts and district/county courts was highest in NSW (49.9 per cent and 35.1 per cent respectively). In the supreme courts, the proportion of costs recovered was highest in Victoria and Queensland (both 40.4 per cent). The level of cost recovery varied across the Australian courts: 5.8 per cent in the Federal Court, 38.2 per cent in the Federal Magistrates Court and 3.2 per cent the Family Court of Australia. The Family Court of WA recovered 9.1 per cent of costs (table 6.8).

Table 6.8 Civil court fees collected as a proportion of total civil recurrent expenditure (cost recovery), 2002-03 (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
Magistrates' (total) ^c	49.9	45.3	43.2	19.5	21.3	31.4	12.6	14.6	..	39.8
District/county	35.1	32.5	31.4	20.3	8.9	..	..	..	..	29.1
Supreme/Federal ^{d, e}	30.4	40.4	40.4	20.1	8.6	8.2	26.6	3.0	5.8	19.5
Federal Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.2	38.2
Family ^e	..	..	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.9

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Recurrent expenditure with no income deducted. ^b Includes payroll tax where relevant. ^c The Victorian magistrates' court fees incorporate both criminal and civil case types, but the civil court fees are likely to account for a more significant proportion. ^d Excludes probate costs. ^e The Federal Magistrates Court has reduced fees payable by applicants to the Federal Court and the Family Court of Australia. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with either are not possible. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.15.

Effectiveness indicators — timeliness and delay — factors to consider

The three indicators for timeliness and delay:

- case duration (part of the old indicator framework)
- backlog index (part of the new indicator framework)
- attendance index (part of the new indicator framework).

Timeliness is the time taken between the lodgment of a matter with the court and its finalisation. It can be affected by delays caused by factors other than those related to the workload of the court (for example, a witness not being available).

Differences in court levels and workloads

Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a two-tier court system (that is, they do not have a district/county court), while the other jurisdictions have a three-tier court system. This difference needs to be taken into account when comparing timeliness performance. Further, complexity and distribution of cases may vary across jurisdictions. Some differences across State and Territory courts are covered on pp. 6.3–6.7. Some differences in Australian courts are covered on pp. 6.7–6.8.

Collection of national data

Timeliness data are collected in accordance with the nationally agreed *2003 Court Administration Data Collection Manual* (SCRGSP 2003). This data collection is based on national counting rules, so data presented in this chapter may differ from data published by individual jurisdictions in their annual reports. There also may be differences from the data reported in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Criminal Courts* publication.

The Steering Committee focuses on providing the best available data in a timely fashion. Jurisdictions, when signing off the data, acknowledge that the data have been supplied according to the nationally agreed counting rules. Where a jurisdiction advises that it has diverged from these counting rules, this divergence is appropriately footnoted in the table and surrounding text.

The Steering Committee recognises, however, that this collection (unlike some other data collections) does not have an intermediary data collector or validator such as the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare or the ABS. The process in the court administration chapter is one of continual improvement and refinement, with the long term aim of ensuring a national data collection that covers court

activities across the Australian, State and Territory jurisdictions in a timely and comparable way.

Civil timeliness data

The following factors may affect the timeliness of cases in the civil courts:

- Where civil cases are contested, a single case may involve several related applications or issues that require judgments and decisions by the court.
- The parties to a case can significantly affect the conduct and timeliness of a case; that is, matters often may be adjourned at the instigation of, and by the consent of, the parties. Such consent arrangements are outside the control of the court.
- The court may employ case management practices (for example, mediation) that may take time but are cheaper than attending court.
- A case is regarded as finalised (or closed) two years after the last action on the case (or according to the individual jurisdiction's own expiry date rules).

Longer case completion times in the civil jurisdiction generally reflect different case flow management practices and the priority given to criminal matters.

Effectiveness — timeliness and delay — case duration

This indicator (part of the old performance indicator framework) is reported on this year as part of the transition to the new framework (box 6.7).

Box 6.7 Indicator: 'case duration'

Case duration is a simple measure of how long (in months) each finalised matter in 2002-03 took to be finalised within each court level. The data are shown (where appropriate) for both the criminal and civil jurisdictions. The aspects of case duration that are examined include:

- non-appeal matters
- trial matters
- committal matters
- appeal matters
- coroner's court matters.

Case duration – non-appeal matters

Box 6.1 contains a brief description of the differences in the criminal jurisdiction of each State/Territory magistrates' court. Nationally, the criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts (including children's courts) finalised 91.0 per cent of all non-appeal matters within six months in 2002-03. This proportion ranged from 94.8 per cent in NSW to 77.2 per cent in SA (table 6.9).

Nationally, children's courts in 2002-03 finalised 90.1 per cent of criminal matters within six months. This proportion ranged from 94.7 per cent in Victoria to 63.0 per cent in Tasmania (table 6.9).

In the higher courts, timeliness can be measured from the date of the committal order to the date of finalisation. In most jurisdictions, there is little time difference between the date of the committal order and the date in which the higher court takes responsibility for the matter. However, in some jurisdictions (such as Queensland), the time elapsed can be as large as six months, and the timeliness results need to be considered in this context.

Box 6.2 contains a brief description of the differences in the criminal jurisdiction of each State and Territory district/county court. Nationally, district/county courts finalised 66.8 per cent of all non-appeal criminal matters within six months in 2002-03. This proportion ranged from 71.8 per cent in Queensland to 55.1 per cent in Victoria (table 6.9).

Box 6.3 contains a brief description of the differences in the criminal jurisdiction of each State and Territory supreme court. In particular, significantly more matters are heard in the Queensland Supreme Court because all second offences for drug matters go automatically to that court (a practice that does not occur in any other jurisdiction). In the supreme courts, a 12 month benchmark for finalising matters is used because the proceedings are generally more complex. Nationally, supreme courts finalised 83.0 per cent of all non-appeal criminal matters within 12 months in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 95.7 per cent in WA to 59.6 per cent in NSW (table 6.9).

Table 6.9 All non-appeal matters finalised — criminal, 2002-03^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Supreme^{d, e}									
No. of matters	114	158	730	254	105	619	174	288	2 442
<6 months (%)	18.4	53.8	59.5	82.7	52.4	58.6	36.8	48.3	56.1
6–12 months(%)	41.2	36.7	25.5	13.0	24.8	28.3	28.7	28.5	26.9
12–18 months (%)	35.1	8.2	10.5	2.4	11.4	8.2	10.3	10.8	10.2
>18 months (%)	5.3	1.3	4.5	2.0	11.4	4.8	24.1	12.5	6.8
District/county^f									
No. of matters	3 531	2 219	7 426	2 825	1 180	..	..	..	17 181
<6 months (%)	68.8	55.1	71.8	63.2	60.3	..	..	..	66.8
6–12 months(%)	23.0	28.5	19.6	11.1	24.2	..	..	..	20.3
12–18 months (%)	5.6	9.9	4.7	17.3	9.7	..	..	..	8.0
>18 months (%)	2.6	6.5	4.0	8.4	5.8	..	..	..	4.9
Magistrates' (total)^{e, f, g}									
No. of matters ('000)	275	128	156	67	57	40	7	12	743
<6 months (%)	94.8	90.5	93.3	93.3	77.2	78.0	79.9	82.8	91.0
6–12 months(%)	4.8	6.9	3.9	4.9	13.1	13.1	13.3	8.3	6.2
12–18 months (%)	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.3	4.7	3.0	3.1	1.3
>18 months (%)	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	6.5	4.1	3.9	5.8	1.5
Children's^{g, h}									
No. of matters ('000)	19	10	9	7	5	2	1	1	54
<6 months (%)	93.7	94.7	92.3	93.5	73.9	63.0	86.6	66.6	90.1
6–12 months(%)	5.9	4.5	5.2	5.2	17.8	22.4	7.8	16.6	7.4
12–18 months (%)	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.7	4.0	8.5	2.0	6.4	1.4
>18 months (%)	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	4.3	6.2	3.6	10.4	1.2

^a Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary. ^b Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. ^c Excludes data for bench warrants for all court levels, which may lead to some increase in timeliness but is consistent with the definition of finalisation. ^d The significantly large amount of cases heard in Queensland relates to all second offences for drug matters going automatically to the supreme court. This practice does not occur in any other jurisdiction. In contrast, in NSW, almost all cases heard in the supreme court relate to murder or manslaughter. ^e Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court. This difference needs to be considered when comparing timeliness across States and Territories. ^f In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will slightly affect the timeliness data shown. ^g In Tasmania, the data are estimated based on finalisations in Hobart. ^h The ACT included four committals and the NT included 13 committals, all other jurisdictions excluded data on committals heard in the children's courts. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

Box 6.1 contains a brief description of the differences in the civil jurisdiction of each State and Territory magistrates' court. Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of magistrates' courts finalised 83.8 per cent of all non-appeal cases within six months in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, this proportion was highest in Victoria (95.1 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (22.8 per cent) (table 6.10). The Victorian data include around 68 100 residential tenancy matters and 4800 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.

Box 6.2 contains a brief description of the differences in the civil jurisdiction of each State and Territory district/county court. Nationally, the civil jurisdiction of district/county courts finalised 24.6 per cent of all non-appeal cases within six months in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 43.3 per cent in SA to 17.3 per cent in NSW (table 6.10). NSW could not include all of its undefended matters and default judgments in its timeliness data, which means a number of matters that could have been resolved quickly may not be included.

Box 6.3 contains a brief description of the differences in the civil jurisdiction of each State and Territory supreme court. In the supreme courts, a 12 month benchmark is used because the proceedings are generally more complex than those in lower courts. Supreme courts and the Federal Court finalised 69.1 per cent of all non-appeal civil cases within 12 months in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 84.7 per cent in SA to 27.8 per cent in Tasmania (table 6.10). The Federal Court finalised 70.1 per cent of cases within 12 months.

The Federal Magistrates Court in 2002-03 finalised 97.7 per cent of its cases within 12 months. The Family Court of Australia finalised 91.7 per cent of non-appeal matters within 12 months (table 6.10).

Table 6.10 All non-appeal cases finalised — civil, 2002-03^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
Supreme^{d, e}/Federal										
No. of cases	9 706	3 291	4 696	2 643	935	2 070	965	242	4 357	28 905
<6 months (%)	59.7	51.2	69.7	49.8	73.3	14.5	19.7	40.9	58.8	55.1
6–12 months (%)	17.9	17.0	9.0	11.8	11.4	13.3	11.3	10.7	11.3	14.0
12–18 months (%)	6.7	12.8	5.9	12.8	5.0	21.4	18.7	12.4	6.3	9.2
>18 months (%)	15.7	19.0	15.4	25.6	10.3	50.7	50.4	36.0	23.6	21.8
District/county^{e, f}										
No. of cases	16572	8 020	4 916	3 387	2 589	..	..	..	..	35 484
<6 months (%)	17.3	22.0	38.5	31.9	43.3	..	..	..	..	24.6
6–12 months (%)	35.0	18.0	20.1	27.1	24.0	..	..	..	..	27.5
12–18 months (%)	28.4	33.0	16.7	19.3	13.9	..	..	..	..	25.9
>18 months (%)	19.3	27.0	24.7	21.7	18.8	..	..	..	..	22.0
Magistrates' (only)^{g, h}										
No. of cases ('000)	80	153	48	32	28	13	12	3	..	369
<6 months (%)	84.6	95.1	91.6	90.6	46.4	22.8	44.6	70.5	..	83.8
6–12 months (%)	9.3	3.4	5.7	5.6	16.8	32.2	9.9	15.1	..	7.5
12–18 months (%)	2.9	0.8	1.3	1.9	24.0	30.4	22.7	6.8	..	5.0
>18 months (%)	3.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	12.9	14.6	22.7	7.6	..	3.6
Federal Magistratesⁱ										
No. of cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 849	52 849
<6 months (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.5	90.5
6–12 months (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
12–18 months (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5
>18 months (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8
Family^{i, j}										
No. of cases	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	57 045	57 045
<6 months (%)	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	83.3	83.3
6–12 months (%)	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.4
12–18 months (%)	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	4.3	4.3
>18 months (%)	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.0

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary. ^b The parties to a case can significantly affect the conduct and timeliness of a case (for example, matters adjourned by the consent of the parties are outside the control of the court). ^c Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a two-tier court system (that is, they do not have a district/county court), while the other jurisdictions have a three-tier court system. This difference needs to be considered when comparing timeliness across States and Territories. ^d To provide finalisation and timeliness data, including deemed finalisations in accordance with the national counting rules, Tasmania has adopted processes that provide an estimate. ^e In Victoria, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. ^f In WA, not all inactive matters may have been identified or finalised. ^g Victorian data include 68 100 residential tenancy matters and 4800 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. ^h Queensland includes finalisations at the Small Claims Tribunal. ⁱ The Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia data exclude responses. ^j Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.18.

Case duration — finalisations by trial

A criminal trial is defined as ‘the examination of, and decision on, a matter of law or fact by a court. In the higher courts, trials are usually conducted before a judge and jury whereby the judge rules on questions of law and the jury is responsible for determining whether or not the defendant is guilty. Some States and Territories also allow for a trial before a judge alone in the higher courts. Trials are finalised by a guilty verdict or an acquittal’ (SCRGSP 2003). A civil trial is defined as ‘the final determination of a cause of action by a judge (magistrate) by way of an evidentiary hearing in court’ (SCRGSP 2003).

The data for finalisations by trial should be viewed as only preliminary. Changes to the definition and data collection practices will occur over time to ensure improvements in the quality of the data. The reporting of these trial data in the future is likely to add to information about timeliness by removing many matters that are minor or dealt with before trial.

The criminal jurisdiction of total magistrates’ courts in all States and Territories finalised 75.5 per cent of matters by trial within six months in 2002-03. This proportion ranged from 87.3 per cent in Queensland to 20.3 per cent in SA (table 6.11).

In the higher courts, timeliness can be measured from the date of the committal order to the date of finalisation. In most jurisdictions, there is little time difference between the date of the committal order and the date in which the higher court takes responsibility for the matter. However, in some jurisdictions (such as Queensland), the time elapsed can be as large as six months, so the timeliness results need to be considered in this context.

Nationally, district/county courts finalised 34.7 per cent of criminal matters by trial within six months. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 64.6 per cent in Queensland to 5.3 per cent in WA (table 6.11).

In the supreme courts, a 12 month benchmark is used because the proceedings are generally more complex than in lower courts. Nationally, supreme courts finalised 69.5 per cent of criminal matters by trial within 12 months. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 83.8 per cent in Tasmania to 31.5 per cent in SA (table 6.11).

Table 6.11 Matters finalised by trial — criminal, 2002-03 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Supreme									
No. of cases	53	85	95	93	35	136	33	42	572
<6 months (%)	5.7	28.2	44.2	33.3	8.6	36.0	27.3	9.5	28.8
6–12 months (%)	34.0	55.3	29.5	38.7	22.9	47.8	36.4	45.2	40.7
12–18 months (%)	45.3	14.1	18.9	19.4	40.0	9.6	9.1	23.8	19.6
>18 months (%)	15.1	2.4	7.4	8.6	28.6	6.6	27.3	21.4	10.8
District/county^d									
No. of cases	596	320	823	544	202	..	..	..	2 485
<6 months (%)	40.4	10.6	64.6	5.3	13.4	..	..	..	34.7
6–12 months (%)	42.1	44.7	24.9	18.4	37.1	..	..	..	31.1
12–18 months (%)	12.9	25.3	6.3	53.9	29.7	..	..	..	22.7
>18 months (%)	4.5	19.4	4.1	22.4	19.8	..	..	..	11.5
Magistrates' (total)^{d, e, f, g}									
No. of cases	22 478	8 275	5 609	7 237	686	4 035	148	775	49 243
<6 months (%)	82.0	64.0	87.3	64.0	20.3	79.2	42.6	68.3	75.5
6–12 months (%)	14.6	20.5	8.7	27.3	45.9	12.0	49.3	19.6	17.2
12–18 months (%)	2.4	8.7	2.3	5.4	20.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	4.5
>18 months (%)	1.0	6.8	1.6	3.3	13.3	3.1	2.0	5.8	2.8

^a A trial is defined as 'the examination of, and decision on, a matter of law or fact by a court. In the higher courts, trials are usually conducted before a judge and jury whereby the judge rules on questions of law and the jury is responsible for determining whether or not the defendant is guilty. Some States and Territories also allow for a trial before a judge alone in the higher courts. Trials are finalised by a guilty verdict or an acquittal'.

^b Care should be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary. ^c Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. ^d In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will slightly affect the timeliness data shown. ^e In the Victorian children's court, some of the matters included in figures for 'finalised by trial' are matters finalised as a plea of guilty. Victoria could not split cases that were finalised as a plea of guilty from cases finalised as a contested hearing. This will not be an issue next year. ^f Tasmanian data are estimated based on finalisations from Hobart. ^g ACT magistrates' court data are for substantial cases only. The data exclude trials on minor matters such as traffic offences. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.19.

The data on timeliness in civil trials are reported in table 6A.20. The data are reported in the attachment, but not in the chapter, because the data still require work to improve comparability across jurisdictions.

Case duration — committal proceedings

Committals are the first stage of hearing indictable (serious) matters in the criminal court system. A magistrate in a committal hearing assesses the sufficiency of evidence presented against the defendant and decides whether to commit the matter for trial or sentence in a superior court. Defendants are often held in custody pending a committal hearing and trial if ordered. The timely conduct of the

committal hearing on the court's receipt of the charge sheet is important for timely adjudication of the charges against the defendant.

Nationally, 35.7 per cent of committal hearings in 2002-03 were finalised within three months of the court's receipt of charges. A further 33.9 per cent were finalised in the subsequent three months. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of committal hearings finalised within three months ranged from 52.6 per cent in WA to 29.4 per cent in Tasmania (table 6.12).

Table 6.12 Committal (criminal) matters finalised, magistrates' courts, 2002-03^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas^b</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>No. of cases</i>	3 338	2 363	8 600	2 132	520	572	190	223	17 938
<3 months (%)	35.5	31.0	32.5	52.6	48.1	29.4	31.1	38.6	35.7
3–6 months (%)	36.8	24.9	36.2	33.0	33.5	24.5	31.6	30.0	33.9
>6–12 months (%)	25.5	23.6	24.0	11.4	16.7	25.9	32.6	19.3	22.6
>12 months (%)	2.1	20.5	7.4	2.9	1.7	20.3	4.7	12.1	7.9

^a Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. ^b Tasmanian data are estimated, based on Hobart committals.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.22.

Case duration — appeals

Appeals from lower courts are predominantly heard by the district/county courts and supreme courts of the States and Territories. The full bench of the Federal Court hears appeals from cases heard by a single justice of the Federal Court and decisions of the Federal Magistrates Court. As well, the Federal Court hears certain decisions of State supreme courts exercising federal jurisdiction, and decisions of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal where a judicial member is involved.

Criminal appeals are generally shorter than civil ones. In supreme courts, a 12 month benchmark is used, given the generally more complex nature of the proceedings. Within supreme courts in 2002-03, 82.5 per cent of criminal appeals were finalised within 12 months. For civil appeals, 80.8 per cent were finalised within 12 months within the supreme courts and the Federal Court (table 6.13).

The highest proportion of criminal appeals in 2002-03 finalised within 12 months was in Queensland (98.9 per cent). The lowest proportion was in Victoria (71.7 per cent). SA finalised the highest proportion of civil appeals within 12 months (97.7 per cent), while WA finalised the lowest proportion (42.0 per cent) (table 6.13). The Federal Court of Australia finalised 92.1 per cent of civil cases

within 12 months. Care should be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.

Table 6.13 **Appeal matters finalised, supreme courts and the Federal Court, 2002-03^{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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
<i>No. of cases</i>	745	350	360	230	311	41	35	13	..	2 085
<6 months (%)	35.2	44.3	88.9	35.2	70.4	48.8	62.9	69.2	..	52.2
6–12 months (%)	42.7	27.4	10.0	39.1	21.2	31.7	31.4	7.7	..	30.3
12–18 months (%)	14.6	13.1	1.1	12.2	4.2	14.6	5.7	7.7	..	10.0
>18 months (%)	7.5	15.1	–	13.5	4.2	4.9	–	15.4	..	7.5
Civil										
<i>No. of cases</i>	816	292	256	388	129	38	76	201	788	2 984
<6 months (%)	47.5	43.5	55.9	20.9	80.6	57.9	59.2	70.6	62.8	51.8
6–12 months (%)	37.7	18.5	37.1	21.1	17.1	28.9	27.6	20.9	29.3	29.0
12–18 months (%)	10.8	8.9	7.0	22.7	2.3	10.5	9.2	5.0	5.6	9.7
>18 months (%)	3.9	29.1	–	35.3	–	2.6	3.9	3.5	2.3	9.5

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary. ^b Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.21.

Within the district/county courts in 2002-03, 89.8 per cent of criminal appeals and 67.4 per cent of civil appeals were finalised within six months through the district/county courts (table 6.14). Across jurisdictions, criminal appeals are heard only in the NSW, Victorian and Queensland district/county courts. The highest proportion of criminal appeals in 2002-03 finalised within six months was in NSW (90.5 per cent). The lowest proportion was in Queensland (66.1 per cent) (table 6.14).

SA finalised the largest proportion of civil appeals in 2002-03 within six months (96.4 per cent), while WA finalised the lowest proportion (40.0 per cent) (table 6.14). Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.

Table 6.14 **Appeal matters finalised, district/county courts, 2002-03^{a, b}**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Criminal									
No. of cases	5 508	2 392	180	..	..	..	..	..	8 080
<6 months (%)	90.5	89.9	66.1	..	..	..	..	..	89.8
6–12 months (%)	8.2	8.4	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	8.7
12–18 months (%)	0.9	1.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
>18 months (%)	0.4	0.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
Civil									
No. of cases	73	159	395	90	83	..	..	..	800
<6 months (%)	63.0	89.9	59.2	40.0	96.4	..	..	..	67.4
6–12 months (%)	16.4	8.2	21.0	35.6	3.6	..	..	..	17.9
12–18 months (%)	6.8	0.6	5.3	12.2	–	..	..	..	4.8
>18 months (%)	13.7	1.3	14.4	12.2	–	..	..	..	10.0

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary. ^b Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.21.

The Family Court of Australia finalised 421 forms in 2002-03, of which 72.2 per cent were completed within six months and 92.6 per cent were completed within 12 months (table 6.15).

Table 6.15 **Appeal cases finalised, family courts, 2002-03^{a, b}**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
Civil										
No. of cases	na	..	..	..	..	421	421
<6 months (%)	na	..	..	..	..	72.2	72.2
6–12 months (%)	na	..	..	..	..	20.4	20.4
12–18 months (%)	na	..	..	..	..	5.2	5.2
>18 months (%)	na	..	..	..	..	2.1	2.1

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. ^b Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian and State court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.21.

Case duration — coroners' courts

Nationally, 75.4 per cent of coronial cases were finalised within six months in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the proportion was highest in the ACT (93.0 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (49.4 per cent) (table 6.16).

The timeliness data for the coroners' courts include finalisations of fire matters within NSW, Queensland and the ACT.

Table 6.16 Matters finalised, coroners' courts, 2002-03^{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>Total</i>
<i>No. of cases</i>	6 094	4 060	3 049	1 289	3 544	714	1 576	265	20 591
<6 months (%)	74.6	72.6	71.8	61.0	86.6	49.4	93.0	60.0	75.4
6–12 months (%)	18.8	15.2	20.3	28.4	7.1	17.1	5.0	28.7	15.9
12–18 months (%)	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	2.6	10.8	1.1	4.9	3.8
>18 months (%)	3.1	8.0	3.3	5.6	3.7	22.7	0.9	6.4	4.9

^a Totals may not sum to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. ^b The timeliness data include finalisations of fire matters for NSW, Queensland and the ACT.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.17.

Effectiveness indicators — timeliness and delay — backlog index

This new indicator is reported for the first time as part of the new performance indicator framework (box 6.8). As a result, the data for the backlog indicator are experimental for this reporting year.

In the criminal jurisdiction, those defendants who have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count; in the civil jurisdiction, those lodgments that have not been acted on in the previous 12 months have been excluded. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population (see table 6.26 for definitions).

Box 6.8 Indicator: 'backlog index'

Backlog is a measure of case processing timeliness. The measure is *reported in terms of the proportion of a court's pending caseload older than a standard*. The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time and that such time does not necessarily equal delay.

The formula for calculating the backlog index is the number of cases older than the applicable reporting standard, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).

The following national standards have been agreed on for the magistrates', children's and coroners' courts and the Federal Magistrates Court:

- No more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 6 months old.
- Zero per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.

The following national standards have been agreed on for the district, supreme and family courts and the Federal Court:

- No more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.
- Zero per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 2 years old.

The following national standards have been agreed on for appeals:

- No more than 10 per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old.
- Zero per cent of lodgments pending completion are to be less than 2 years old.

The agreed national standards are expected to be re-evaluated and possibly refined after this initial year of reporting.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments; Wright (2002).

All matters

As stated in box 6.8 and shown in tables 6.17 and 6.18, there are two national standards for each court level. In the supreme and district courts, the first national standard is that no more than 10 per cent of criminal lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old. In the supreme court, Queensland was the only jurisdiction that met this standard. In the district court, NSW was the only jurisdiction that met this national standard (table 6.17).

In the magistrates', children's and coroner's courts, the first national standard is that no more than 10 per cent of criminal lodgments pending completion are to be more than 6 months old. No jurisdiction met this standard in the magistrates' court, with

NSW and Queensland having the lowest proportions of pending caseload older than the standard (4.7 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively). In the children's court, Victoria was the only jurisdiction to meet this national standard. In the coroner's court, no jurisdiction met this standard, with Victoria having the lowest proportion of pending caseload older than the standard (28.4 per cent) (table 6.17).

In each of the courts, the second national standard is that zero per cent of criminal matters are to be more than a certain age (12 months old for magistrates', children's and coroners' court matters; 2 years old for district and supreme courts). The SA supreme court is the only court that met the second national standard. The results of the backlog index against this second standard are shown in table 6.17, which reports results in terms of the number and proportion of a court's pending caseload that is older than the standard.

In the supreme, district and family courts, the first national standard is that no more than 10 per cent of civil lodgments pending completion are to be more than 12 months old. In the supreme court, no jurisdiction met this standard, with SA having the lowest proportion of pending caseload older than the standard (6.0 per cent). In the district court, no jurisdiction met this national standard, with SA again having the lowest proportion of a pending caseload older than the standard (24.9 per cent) (table 6.18). The Family Court of Australia had 16.3 per cent of forms that were older than the standard.

In the magistrates' courts and the Federal Magistrates Court, the first national standard is that no more than 10 per cent of civil lodgments pending completion are to be more than 6 months old. In the magistrates' court, Queensland met the standard (only 0.1 per cent of the court's pending caseload was older than the standard). In the Federal Magistrates Court, 17.4 per cent of civil lodgments pending completion were older than the standard (table 6.18).

In each of the courts, the second national standard is that zero per cent of civil matters are to be more than a certain age (12 months for magistrates', children's, and the Federal Magistrates Court; 2 years for district, supreme, family courts and the Federal Court). No court in 2002-03 met this standard. The results of the backlog index against this standard are shown in table 6.18, which reports results in terms of the number and proportion of a court's pending caseload that is older than the standard.

Table 6.17 **Backlog index — the number and proportion of a court's pending caseload that is older than the standard, all criminal matters, 2002-03^a**

	NSW	Vic ^b	Qld	WA	SA	Tas ^c	ACT ^d	NT
Supreme								
Number > 12 mths old standard	67	19	–	45	1	12	5	na
<i>Per cent > 12 mths old standard</i>	17.6	4.8	–	13.4	1.3	4.4	4.9	na
Number > 2 yrs old standard	20	8	5	21	–	9	6	na
<i>Per cent > 2 yrs old standard</i>	5.2	2.0	0.7	6.2	–	3.2	6.4	na
District/county								
Number > 12 mths old standard	–	117	185	523	51	..	..	..
<i>Per cent > 12 mths old standard</i>	–	5.2	6.9	27.5	8.9	..	..	..
Number > 2 yrs old standard	28	73	130	125	15	..	..	..
<i>Per cent > 2 yrs old standard</i>	1.1	3.3	4.8	6.6	2.6	..	..	..
Magistrates'								
Number > 6 mths old standard	1169	2378	1292	na	2014	16 596	357	na
<i>Per cent > 6 mths old standard</i>	4.7	8.9	4.8	na	22.1	38.5	17.1	na
Number > 12 mths old standard	731	1256	1588	na	1207	8538	259	na
<i>Per cent > 12 mths old standard</i>	3.0	4.7	5.9	na	13.3	19.8	12.4	na
Children's								
Number > 6 mths old standard	91	–	106	20	114	794	4	na
<i>Per cent > 6 mths old standard</i>	5.9	–	10.7	3.7	1.2	53.0	12.0	na
Number > 12 mths old standard	68	26	136	40	90	360	16	na
<i>Per cent > 12 mths old standard</i>	2.9	1.4	5.5	4.6	12.0	20.0	7.7	na
Coroners'								
Number > 6 mths old standard	na	704	475	186	na	113	37	52
<i>Per cent > 6 mths old standard</i>	na	28.4	51.5	33.2	na	45.4	37.0	40.4
Number > 12 mths old standard	na	604	244	117	na	83	37	29
<i>Per cent > 12 mths old standard</i>	na	24.4	26.5	20.9	na	33.3	37.0	22.5

^a This is a new indicator. As a result, the data for the backlog indicator are 'experimental' for this reporting year. ^b In the Victorian magistrates' court, defendants can be entered in to the Criminal Justice Diversion Program and the proceedings are adjourned for a period of up to 12 months. These defendants remain 'pending' so may misrepresent the true case processing timeliness. ^c Tasmania's magistrates' and children's court data are derived from lodgments in the Hobart Magistrates' Court, based on the assumption that the southern region represents 50 per cent of the population base of the whole State. To provide finalisation and timeliness data, in accordance with the national counting rules, Tasmania has adopted processes that provide an estimate. ^d The ACT magistrates' and children's court estimates are based on pending cases at 10 October 2003. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.23.

Table 6.18 Backlog index — the number and proportion of a court's pending caseload that is older than the standard, all civil cases, 2002-03^a

	NSW ^b	Vic ^c	Qld ^d	WA ^e	SA	Tas ^f	ACT	NT	Aus cts ^g
Supreme									
Number > 12 mths old standard	1966	1037	1931	1348	142	1414	489	na	1383
Per cent > 12 mths old standard	28.7	24.2	32.4	40.8	6.0	64.1	40.9	na	34.6
Number > 2 yrs old standard	1398	102	1263	842	118	969	343	na	1178
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard	20.4	2.4	21.2	25.5	5.0	43.9	28.7	na	29.5
District/county									
Number > 12 mths old standard	na	na	3560	1780	883	..	..	..	..
Per cent > 12 mths old standard	na	na	36.8	36.0	24.9	..	..	..	..
Number > 2 yrs old standard	na	na	1897	1122	421	..	..	..	..
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard	na	na	19.6	22.7	11.9	..	..	..	..
Family									
Number > 12 mths old standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 803
Per cent > 12 mths old standard	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	16.3
Number > 2 yrs old standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 500
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	7.7
Magistrates'									
Number > 6 mths old standard	na	1545	28	na	6782	5457	982	na	..
Per cent > 6 mths old standard	na	10.2	0.1	na	36.4	41.5	35.9	na	..
Number > 12 mths old standard	na	1463	1555	na	2538	3052	440	na	..
Per cent > 12 mths old standard	na	9.6	5.3	na	13.6	23.2	16.1	na	..
Federal Magistrates Court									
Number > 6 mths old standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3501
Per cent > 6 mths old standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.4
Number > 12 mths old standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 162
Per cent > 12 mths old standard	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.1

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a This is a new indicator. As a result, the data for the backlog indicator are 'experimental' for this reporting year. ^b In NSW, the district and magistrates' courts can provide only pending data in respect of substantial ('case management') matters and the current database is unable to apply the 12 month deeming rule. ^c In the Victorian county and supreme courts, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. Data are calculated using a count 'of substantive matters pending'. These are claims pending on 30 June 2003 where a defence notice had been filed. The measure excludes Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal Residential Tenancies and Civil Claims List matters, complaints for intervention orders, Family Law Act applications and applications to the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal. ^d In Queensland, all court data for the purposes of the backlog index are extrapolated. ^e Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. ^f In the Tasmanian supreme court, to provide finalisation and timeliness data (including deemed finalisations in accordance with the national counting rules) Tasmania has adopted processes that provide an estimate. ^g In the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court, data exclude responses to applications. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.24.

Appeal and non-appeal matters

While the above tables examined the backlog indicator as it pertained to ‘all matters’, data are also available on ‘appeal’ and ‘non-appeal’ matters. These data are available for the supreme, district/county, and family courts and the Federal Court. The backlog index for (criminal and civil) non-appeal and appeal matters are available for these courts in tables 6A.23–24.

Effectiveness — timeliness and delay — attendance index

This new indicator is reported for the first time this year as part of the new performance indicator framework (box 6.9). The data should be viewed as experimental.

Box 6.9 Indicator: ‘attendance index’

The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case comes before the court before it is finalised. This is a measure of expedition or ‘dispatch’ (in the sense of getting things done) that emphasises the amount and effectiveness of activity (whereas the backlog indicator reflects the passage of time). The number of ‘trips to the courthouse’ is highly correlated with both the litigants’ costs and the use of court resources.

The number of attendances is determined by ‘the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. The actual attendance should be one which is heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator’ (SCRGSP 2003, p.6-26).

Few courts have much, if any, experience with analysing data on court attendances. The aim for this year’s chapter is simply to present the total number of finalisations in the period for each court and the number of attendances associated with these matters (no matter when the attendance occurred). This approach simply represents an average number of attendances per finalisation.

In future, one possible presentation of data may be the distribution of the number of attendances (that is, how many finalisations had one attendance, two attendances etc.)

Source: SCRGSP (2003); Wright (2002).

Some jurisdictions could not provide information on attendances but instead supplied information on listings or hearings. The data, therefore, should not be viewed as comparable or used for cross-jurisdictional comparison; instead, they provide indicative results.

In the criminal jurisdiction, the average number of attendances per finalisation ranged: in the supreme court from 9.3 in Tasmania to 2.2 in Victoria; in the district/county court from 6.6 in SA to 3.9 in WA; in the magistrates court from 4.7 in the ACT to 1.2 in Queensland; and in the children's court from 5.2 in SA to 1.4 in Queensland (table 6.19).

Table 6.19 Attendance index — criminal, 2002-03

	NSW ^a	Vic	Qld ^b	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^c	NT
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>								
Supreme	na	2.2	3.7	na	6.1	9.3	7.3	na
District/county ^d	na	na	5.3	3.9	6.6	..	..	..
Magistrates ^e	na	2.7	1.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	4.7	na
Children's	na	2.3	1.4	3.1	5.2	5.1	4.0	na
Coroners'	na	0.1	–	–	na	–	0.1	–

^a Courts do not have data available to enable them to identify the number of times parties are present in court.

^b Data are extrapolated ^c Total number of attendances based on total number of listings. ^d In WA, the criminal case management computer system does not record the number of hearings, which occurred per defendant. Data extracted are based on the number of listings recorded. Information may be refined in future.

^e Tasmanian data are based on a 50 per cent sample of southern courts. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.25.

In the civil jurisdiction, the average number of attendances per finalisation ranged in the supreme court from 5.2 in SA to 1.2 in Victoria and in the district court from 5.5 in SA to 1.2 in Queensland. The average number of attendances per finalisation was 2.5 in the Family Court of Australia and 1.7 in the Federal Magistrates Court (table 6.20). All jurisdictions that reported for the civil jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts had, on average, around one attendance per finalisation.

Table 6.20 **Attendance index — civil, 2002-03**

	NSW ^a	Vic ^b	Qld ^c	WA ^a	SA	Tas ^d	ACT ^e	NT	Aus cts
<i>Average attendances per finalisation</i>									
Supreme	na	1.2	1.6	na	5.2	na	4.7	na	3.8
District/county	na	2.0	1.2	3.9	5.5	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	1.0	0.9	na	1.1	na	1.3	na	..
Children's	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	5.9	na	..
Federal Magistrates ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
Family ^{g, h}	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	2.5

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Courts do not have data available to enable them to identify the number of times parties are present in court. ^b Supreme court data are an estimate and the county court data are an extrapolation. As well, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data for the supreme and county courts. The magistrates' court attendances for the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal and family law applications are estimates, with the estimate being one attendance per finalisation. ^c Court data are extrapolated. ^d Courts do not have a civil case management system, so data cannot be produced. ^e Total number of attendances is based on total number of listings. ^f Excludes 'responses' to applications. ^g Family Court of Australia data include alternative dispute resolution, court and conference events held in the Family Court of Australia. Contains events that may not typically require attendance of parties, but these are included because they form part of the lodgments and finalisation figures. Excludes responses to applications. ^h Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.25.

Effectiveness — accessibility — judicial officers

This new indicator is reported for the first time as part of the new performance indicator framework (box 6.10).

Box 6.10 Indicator: 'judicial officers'

The number of judicial officers is a simple way of representing resources (that is, the number of staff who can make enforceable orders of the court). It also indicates access to the judicial system. The intention is that this indicator will take on a geographic component in the future.

For the purposes of this chapter, the definition of a judicial officer includes:

- judges
- magistrates
- masters
- coroners
- judicial registrars
- all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court.

Numbers are expressed in full time equivalent terms and based on the proportion of time spent on judicial functions.

Source: SCRGSP (2003).

The numbers of full time equivalent judicial officers (broken down into criminal and civil) for each court level are outlined in table 6.21. As would be expected, the number of judicial officers is related to the size of the jurisdiction. In each State and Territory, there were more judicial officers in the magistrates' courts than in the district/county courts, and more officers in the district/county courts than in the supreme courts. As well, in each State and Territory, judicial officers in the criminal jurisdiction predominated in the magistrates' and district/county courts, while those in the civil jurisdiction predominated in the supreme courts (table 6.21).

Table 6.21 **Judicial officers, full time equivalent, 2002-03^{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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal										
Criminal	15.0	11.0	9.1	8.0	4.9	4.0	2.8	2.4	..	57.2
Civil	46.3	28.0	13.6	18.0	11.5	3.0	2.3	5.5	45.0	173.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>230.4</i>
District/county										
Criminal	46.0	32.0	17.6	16.0	11.3	..	..	..	..	122.9
Civil	28.0	22.0	14.0	10.6	9.5	..	..	..	..	84.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>207.0</i>
Magistrates'										
Criminal	112.0	65.0	51.4	29.0	24.8	9.4	4.2	6.9	..	302.8
Civil	10.0	41.0	15.1	11.7	8.3	1.6	3.0	5.3	..	96.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>122.0</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>66.5</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>33.1</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>12.2</i>	..	<i>398.8</i>
Children's										
Criminal	7.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	..	21.8
Civil	3.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	12.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.6</i>	..	<i>34.2</i>
Electronic ^c	..	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
Coroners'	5.0	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.5	..	19.1
Family	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	..	59.7	71.7
Federal										
Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.0	21.0
Grand Total	272.3	212.0	129.1	112.3	75.3	19.0	14.2	22.2	125.7	982.1

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Judicial officers are defined to include judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on judicial activities. ^c No electronic courts have open court sittings. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.26.

The number of judicial officers can be viewed in the context of the population in each jurisdiction. As a result, table 6.22 shows the number of judicial officers per 100 000 people. For the supreme courts, the number ranged from 4.0 judicial officers per 100 000 people in the NT to 0.6 in Queensland. In the district courts, it ranged from 1.4 in both WA and SA to 0.8 in Queensland. In the magistrates' courts, it ranged from 6.2 in the NT to 1.8 in both NSW and Queensland (table 6.22).

Table 6.22 **Judicial officers, full time equivalent, per 100 000 people, 2002-03^{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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Population ('000)</i>	6 650	4 881	3 718	1 931	1 521	473	322	198	..	19 697
<i>Judicial officers per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal										
Criminal	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	..	0.3
Civil	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	..	<i>1.2</i>
District/county										
Criminal	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
Civil	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	..	..	..	..	<i>1.1</i>
Magistrates'										
Criminal	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.5	..	1.5
Civil	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.7	..	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	..	<i>2.0</i>
Children's										
Criminal	0.1	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Civil	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	..	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	..	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	..	<i>0.2</i>
Electronic ^c	..	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
Coroners'	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	..	0.1
Family	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4
Federal										
Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Grand Total	4.1	4.3	3.5	5.8	4.9	4.0	4.4	11.2	0.6	5.0

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Totals may not add as a result of rounding. ^b Judicial officers are defined to include judges, magistrates, masters, coroners, judicial registrars and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on judicial activities. ^c No electronic courts have open court sittings. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished); table 6A.26.

Effectiveness — geographic accessibility — court locations and registries

This indicator (part of the old performance indicator framework) is reported on this year as part of the transition to the new framework (box 6.11).

Box 6.11 Indicator: ‘court locations and registries’

One indicator of the accessibility of court services is the relationship between the proportion of magistrates’ court locations in either urban or non-urban areas and the proportion of the population residing in the corresponding urban or non-urban areas of the State or Territory.

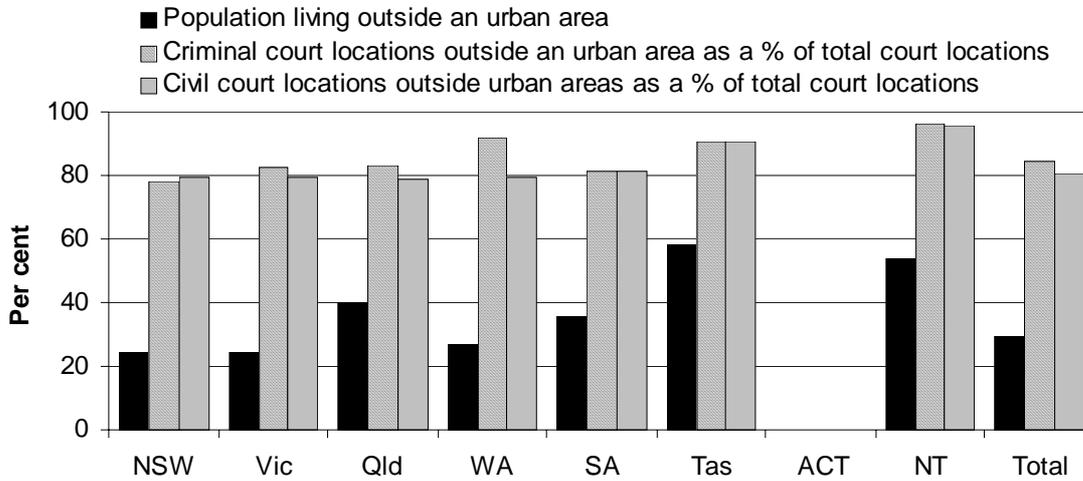
Providing rural communities with access to judicial services can involve significant costs for court administration agencies. The services provided to improve the accessibility of courts to rural and remote communities include:

- judicial circuits, whereby magistrates/judges tour rural courthouses to hear cases
- the location of magistrates’ courts in police stations, whereby police officers and Justices of the Peace staff the courts (when magistrates are not available)
- occasional caravan courts by superior courts in remote areas
- video conferencing facilities to link capital city courthouses to witnesses in remote locations.

In all States and Territories, the proportion of magistrates’ court locations (in both the criminal and civil jurisdictions) in non-urban areas in 2002-03 exceeded the proportion of the population residing in non-urban areas (figure 6.4). States and Territories with relatively high proportions of their population in non-urban areas generally also had a higher proportion of magistrates’ courts located in non-urban areas. Court locations include permanent locations, temporary locations and registries that do not hold hearings.

In the criminal jurisdiction, the NT had the highest proportion (96.3 per cent) of magistrates’ courts located outside an urban area, while NSW had the lowest proportion (78.1 per cent). In the civil jurisdiction, the NT again had the highest proportion (95.8 per cent) of magistrates’ courts located outside urban areas, while (excluding the ACT) Queensland had the lowest (78.6 per cent) (figure 6.4). The ACT magistrates’ court is housed in one urban building — which provides administration and resources for the criminal, civil, coroner’s and children’s court jurisdictions — but there are no non-urban areas within the ACT (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Criminal and civil magistrates' court locations outside an urban area, 2001-02 (per cent)^{a, b, c, d}



^a Court locations include permanent locations, temporary locations and registries without hearings. ^b Urban areas include State and Territory capital city statistical divisions and other urban areas (with populations of 100 000 or more). Non-urban areas include remote areas (defined in terms of low population density and long distances to large population centres) and rural areas (which include the remainder of non-urban statistical local areas). ^c The ACT magistrates' court is housed in one building, which provides administration and resources for the criminal, civil, coroner's and children's court jurisdictions. ^d In Tasmania, all civil and criminal courts are co-located. Victoria, SA and the ACT either have their courts co-located or cannot split between their criminal and civil locations.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABSa (unpublished); DPIE and DSHS (1994); table 6A.27.

Efficiency indicators

Efficiency — inputs per output unit — clearance index

This new indicator is reported for the first time as part of the new performance indicator framework (box 6.12).

Box 6.12 Indicator: 'clearance index'

The clearance index is an extremely simple, easily understood and useful index of productivity. It unambiguously relates to a desirable outcome, indicating whether a court is keeping up with its workload.

The clearance index is the number of finalisations in the reporting period divided by the number of lodgments in the same period (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).

The following should assist in understanding the clearance index:

- A figure of 100 per cent indicates that a court is keeping up with its workload.
- A higher figure means the court is reducing its pending caseload (and a decrease in case processing times can be expected to follow).
- A figure less than 100 per cent means that the court is accumulating cases (and case processing times can be expected to increase in the immediate future).

Source: Wright (2002).

All matters

For all matters (including both criminal and civil matters) in the supreme courts in 2002-03, those jurisdictions that kept up with their workload or reduced their pending caseload (that is, those with a clearance index of 100 per cent or above) were NSW, WA and Tasmania. The Federal Court of Australia was 106.3 per cent. In the district courts, the jurisdictions that had a clearance index of 100 per cent or over were NSW and WA. In the magistrates' courts, the ACT was the only jurisdiction to have a clearance index of over 100 per cent (table 6.23). Table 6.23 also provides a criminal and civil breakdown for each jurisdiction. There were some differences in the clearance index, depending on whether the matter was criminal or civil.

In the electronic courts, the jurisdictions that had a clearance index of 100 per cent or over were Victoria and Queensland. In the coroners' courts, the only jurisdiction with a clearance index of 100 per cent or over was Tasmania. The clearance index in the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Magistrates Court was 88.5 per cent (table 6.23).

Table 6.23 **Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), all matters, 2002-03 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic ^a	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts
Supreme									
Criminal	171.8	92.4	88.0	88.8	126.1	115.2	120.1	88.0	..
Civil	101.8	65.0	95.8	105.5	56.6	123.4	95.9	91.7	106.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>67.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>106.3</i>
District/county									
Criminal	101.7	94.2	89.6	100.0	86.4	..	..	..	..
Civil	180.6	102.3	71.7	99.8	85.3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>141.9</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Magistrates'									
Criminal	98.0	90.7	93.0	95.3	80.0	69.8	92.6	100.8	..
Civil	na	na	53.7	55.3	87.0	100.6	146.9	55.8	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>..</i>
Children's									
Criminal	95.7	99.8	80.4	94.7	70.7	92.0	99.9	95.7	..
Civil	79.8	na	na	115.2	na	22.5	80.1	na	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>..</i>
Electronic	..	127.8	125.3	53.6	75.7	..	..	..	..
Coroners'	93.1	96.2	82.8	91.9	96.5	129.3	98.3	83.6	..
Family ^b	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	88.5
Federal									
Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.5

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a In the magistrates' court, the clearance index cannot be applied to the civil jurisdiction (ie. debt recovery). The clearance index could be determined if reporting was done according to substantive matters finalised. In the children's court, due to the structure of the case management system, data could not be provided. In the county and supreme courts, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. ^b Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.28 and 6A.29.

Appeal and non-appeal matters

Where relevant, the clearance index has also been disaggregated between appeal and non-appeal matters. For non-appeal matters in the supreme courts in 2002-03 (including both criminal and civil matters), those jurisdictions that kept up with their workload or reduced their pending caseload (that is, those with a clearance index of 100 per cent or above) were NSW, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. In the district courts, the jurisdictions that had a clearance index of 100 per cent or above were NSW and WA (table 6.24). Table 6.24 also provides a criminal and civil breakdown for each jurisdiction. There were some differences in the clearance index, depending on whether the matter was criminal or civil.

The clearance index for non-appeal matters was 88.4 per cent for the Family Court of Australia and 108.0 per cent for the Federal Court of Australia (table 6.24).

Table 6.24 **Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), non-appeal matters, 2002-03 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic^a</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
Supreme									
Criminal	68.3	118.8	95.7	81.7	128.0	114.6	134.9	90.6	..
Civil	102.8	63.4	96.5	103.4	55.7	132.5	95.5	114.7	108.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>64.8</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>108.0</i>
District/county									
Criminal	95.2	89.2	90.7	100.0	86.4	..	..	..	..
Civil	181.7	102.2	74.3	100.7	84.9	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>99.0</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>100.4</i>	<i>85.3</i>	..	..	..	..
Family ^b	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	88.4

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a In the county and supreme courts, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. ^b Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.28 and 6A.29.

For appeal matters in the supreme courts in 2002-03 (including both criminal and civil matters), NSW and WA kept up with their workload or reduced their pending caseload (that is, they had a clearance index of 100 per cent or above). In the district courts, only NSW and Victoria had a clearance index of 100 per cent or above for appeal matters. Within each of these court levels, the clearance index within each jurisdiction differed depending on whether the matter was criminal or civil. Table 6.25 identifies the clearance index broken down by criminal and civil case types for each jurisdiction. The clearance ratio for appeal matters was 95.0 per cent in the Family Court of Australia and 97.9 per cent in the Federal Court.

Table 6.25 **Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), appeal matters, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>
Supreme									
Criminal	223.7	83.9	75.8	98.3	125.4	124.2	77.8	54.2	..
Civil	90.7	90.7	85.6	122.4	64.5	26.0	101.3	73.9	97.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>112.2</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>97.9</i>
District/county									
Criminal	106.3	99.4	59.6	na	na	..	..	..	..
Civil	76.8	106.7	50.3	73.2	101.2	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Family ^a	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	95.0

Aus cts = Australian courts. ^a Family Court of WA data are not available, because the national case track system was implemented only part way through 2002-03. The data will be available in future years. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.28 and 6A.29.

Efficiency — inputs per output unit — cost per finalisation

This indicator is part of the new performance indicator framework (and has been retained from the old framework) (box 6.13).

The expenditure data exclude payroll tax for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT (except where otherwise stated) to improve the comparability of efficiency indicators with the remaining jurisdictions (which are exempt from payroll tax). The national or total figures exclude jurisdictions that have not provided data.

Box 6.13 Indicator: ‘cost per finalisation’

Cost per finalisation is calculated by dividing the total net recurrent expenditure within each court for the financial year by the total number of finalisations for the same period.

It is an imperfect measure of an individual jurisdiction’s efficiency. The following points should be considered in interpreting the cost per finalisation efficiency results presented within this chapter:

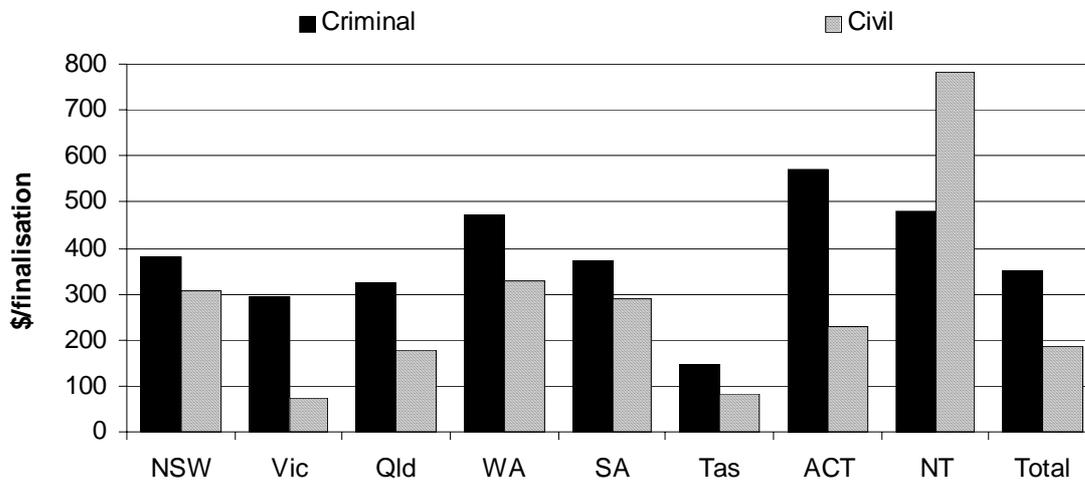
- Some finalisations will take only a short time and require few resources, whereas other finalisations may be resource intensive and involve complicated trials.
- The finalisation of a case may not provide a true indication of the resources expended by the court, because any one case may involve several related applications or issues that require judgments and decisions by the court.
- The expenditure provided may include arbitrary financial splits between criminal and civil.
- The income deducted from court expenditure includes court fees, which in some jurisdictions are set by government and not by court administrators.
- A number of factors are beyond the control of jurisdictions, such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socioeconomic factors.
- The efficiency results need to be viewed in light of the performance indicator framework as a whole, because there can be trade-offs between equity, effectiveness and efficiency.

Net expenditure per finalisation for total magistrates’ courts (including magistrates’ and children’s courts)

Nationally, net expenditure per criminal finalisation for total magistrates’ courts (including children’s courts but excluding electronic courts) was \$352 in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the ACT (\$570) and lowest in Tasmania (\$147) (figure 6.5).

Nationally, net expenditure per civil finalisation for total magistrates’ courts (including children’s courts) was \$188. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the NT (\$784) and lowest in Victoria (\$72) (figure 6.5). The Victorian data include around 68 100 residential tenancy matters and 4800 civil claims applications, and their associated expenditure, that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction.

Figure 6.5 Net expenditure per finalisation, total magistrates' courts (excluding electronic courts), 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). ^b Excludes electronic court data but includes children's court data. ^c Excludes payroll tax for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT. ^d The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction. ^e In the civil jurisdiction, the Victorian data include around 68 100 residential tenancy matters and 4800 civil claims applications, and the associated expenditure, that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. ^f In the criminal court jurisdiction in Queensland, some children's court expenditure and finalisations are heard in the district court. This has not been taken into account in the above analysis. ^g In the civil jurisdiction, Queensland and SA data exclude children's court finalisations but include children's court expenditure, which creates a slightly increased expenditure per finalisation for the magistrates' courts (total). All other jurisdictions include civil children's court data.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.30 and 6A.31.

The analysis of the magistrates' court efficiency in figure 6.5 excludes electronic court expenditure and finalisations. Box 6.14 shows the impact of including electronic courts within the efficiency results of the magistrates' courts.

Box 6.14 The impact of the electronic courts on the magistrates' courts

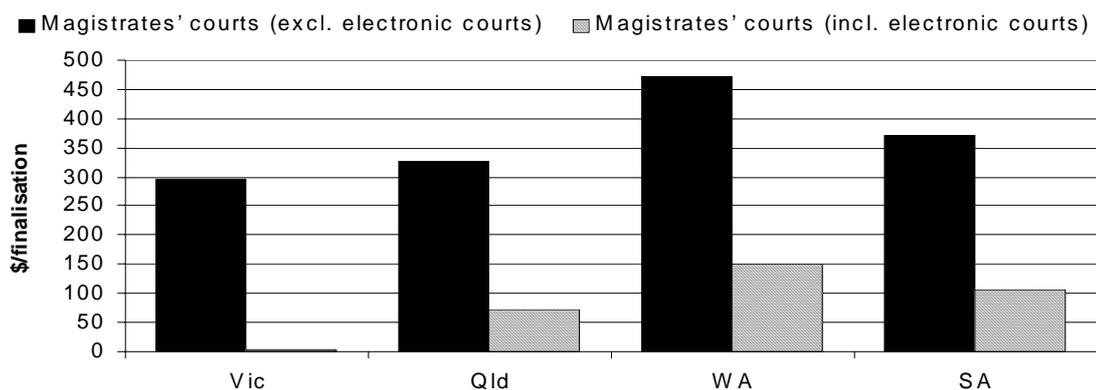
All State, Territory and Australian jurisdictions operate tribunals and specialist courts, partly to reduce the workload on courts such as the magistrates' courts.

Electronic courts — which are infringement and offence processing systems that have the status of a court and deal with matters such as unpaid infringement notices for minor traffic offences — can also reduce the workload on the magistrates' courts.

Electronic courts currently operate only in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. For the sake of comparability, electronic court data have been removed from the analysis of magistrates' court efficiency, as shown in figure 6.5.

The impact of the electronic court on the magistrates' court efficiency data is shown when those data include the cost (less income) of operating electronic courts, and the finalisations generated from electronic courts.

The consequent expenditure less income per finalisation for the magistrates' courts is reduced within each jurisdiction (assuming all of the matters dealt with by the electronic courts would otherwise have been dealt with by the magistrates' courts). This effect is shown in the figure below and table 6A.30.



While NSW, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate electronic courts that fall under the jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts, they have bodies (such as the NSW State Debt Recovery Office and the Motor Vehicle Registry in the ACT) that deal with unpaid infringement notices and that may have a similar impact in reducing the workload of the magistrates' courts.

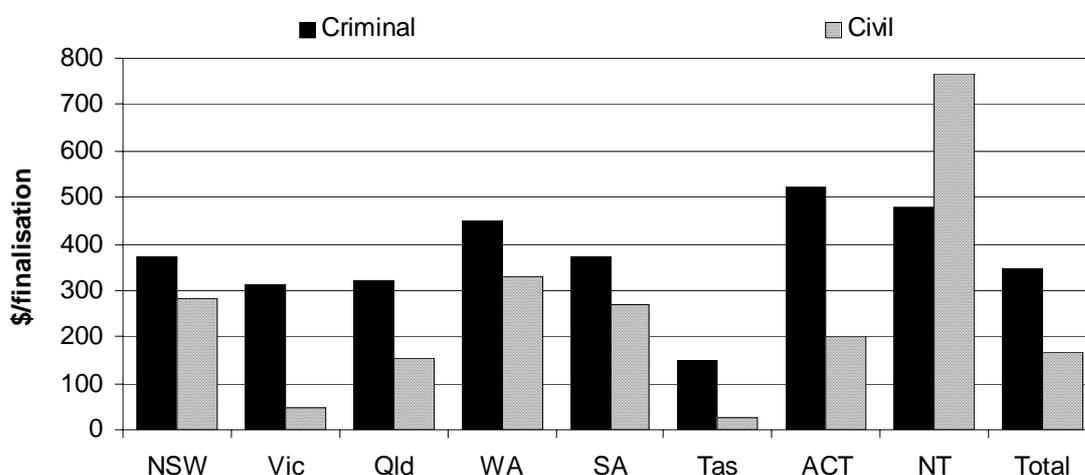
Net expenditure per finalisation for magistrates' courts only (excluding electronic and children's courts)

In 2002-03, net expenditure per criminal finalisation for magistrates' courts only (excluding electronic and children's courts) was \$348 nationally. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the ACT (\$522) and lowest in Tasmania (\$150) (figure 6.6).

Nationally, net expenditure per civil finalisation for the magistrates' courts only (excluding children's courts) was \$165. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the NT (\$765) and lowest in Tasmania (\$26) (figure 6.6).

The Victorian data include around 68 100 residential tenancy matters and 4800 civil claims applications, and the associated expenditure, that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction.

Figure 6.6 Net expenditure per finalisation, magistrates' courts only (excluding electronic and children's courts), 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). ^b Excludes payroll tax for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT. ^c The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction. ^d In the civil jurisdiction, the Victorian data include around 68 100 residential tenancy and 4800 civil claims applications, and the associated expenditure, that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. ^e In the civil jurisdiction, Queensland data include finalisations and associated expenditure from the Small Claims Tribunal. ^f The NT does not provide civil magistrates' court data and children's court data separately.

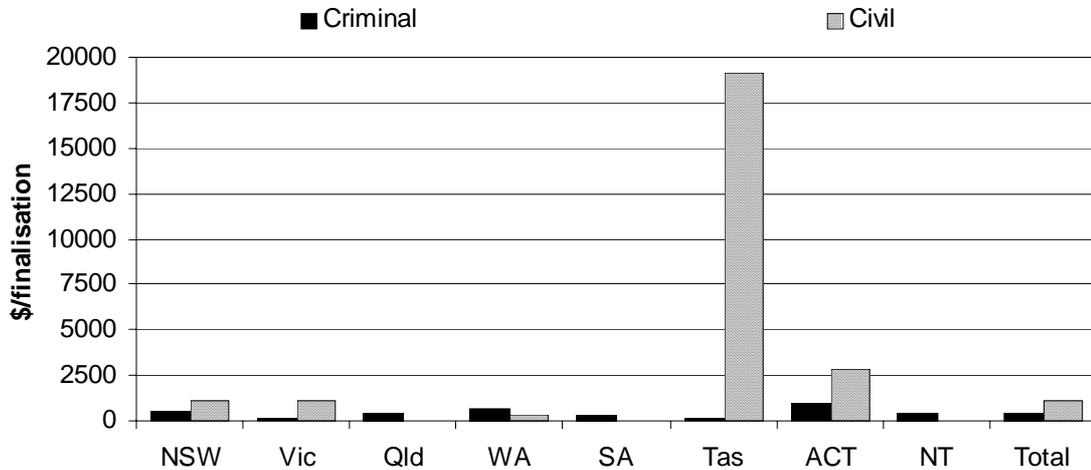
Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.30 and 6A.31.

Net expenditure per finalisation for children's courts

In 2002-03, net expenditure per criminal finalisation for children's courts was \$408 nationally. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the ACT (\$967) and lowest in Victoria (\$89) (figure 6.7).

Nationally, net expenditure per civil finalisation for the children's courts was \$1141. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in Tasmania (\$19 114) and lowest in WA (\$377) (figure 6.7). The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction.

Figure 6.7 **Net expenditure per finalisation, children's courts, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e}**



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). ^b Excludes payroll tax for Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT. ^c The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction. ^d Excludes finalisations for committals heard in the children's courts. ^e Queensland, SA and the NT have not provided children's court civil finalisations data.

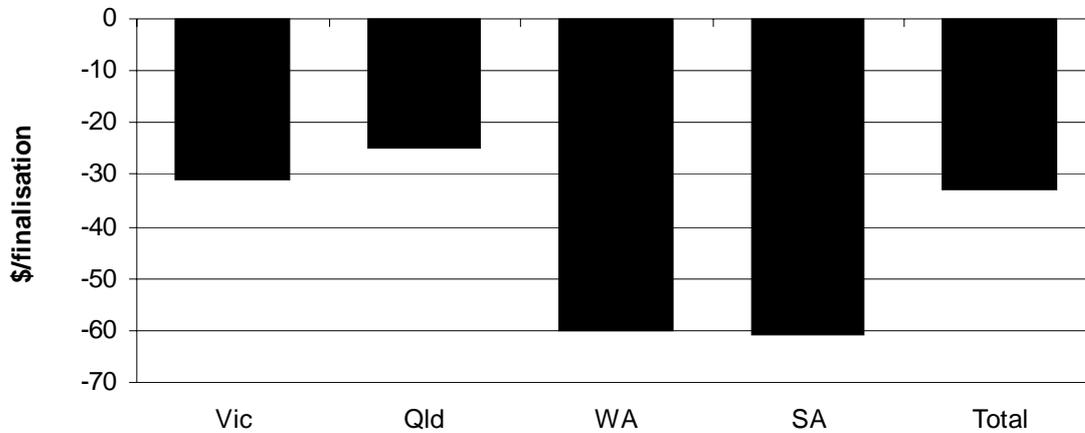
Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.30 and 6A.31.

Net expenditure per finalisation for electronic courts

All electronic courts in 2002-03 had income that outweighed any associated expenditure. Nationally, the income generated over expenditure per finalisation (based on unpaid infringement notices) was \$33. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in SA (\$61) and lowest in Queensland (\$25) (figure 6.8).

New South Wales, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not operate electronic courts. They may, however, operate bodies (such as a debt recovery office) that perform similar functions but do not operate under the auspices of a court.

Figure 6.8 Net expenditure per finalisation, electronic courts, 2002-03^{a, b, c}



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).

^b Excludes payroll tax for Victoria, Queensland and SA. ^c Electronic courts (infringement and expiated offence processing systems that have the status of a court) operate only in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. The electronic court data are based on unpaid infringement notices. Other jurisdictions may operate similar bodies that do not operate under the auspices of a court.

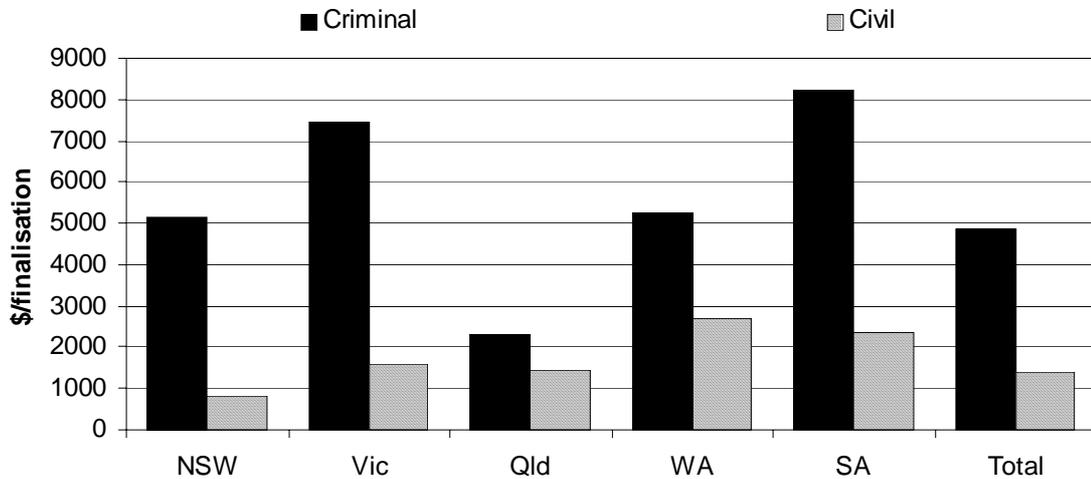
Source: State court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.30.

Net expenditure per finalisation for district/county courts

In 2002-03, net expenditure per criminal finalisation for district/county courts was \$4879. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in SA (\$8219) and lowest in Queensland (\$2323) (figure 6.9).

Nationally, net expenditure per civil finalisation for district/county courts was \$1385. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in WA (\$2706) and lowest in NSW (\$826) (figure 6.9). Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and the Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction.

Figure 6.9 **Net expenditure per finalisation, district/county courts, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).

^b Excludes payroll tax for NSW, Victoria, Queensland and SA. ^c Tasmania, the ACT, the NT and the Australian Government do not operate district/county courts. ^d In the criminal court jurisdiction in Queensland, some children's court expenditure and finalisations are heard in the district court. This has not been taken into account in the above analysis.

Source: State court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.30 and 6A.31.

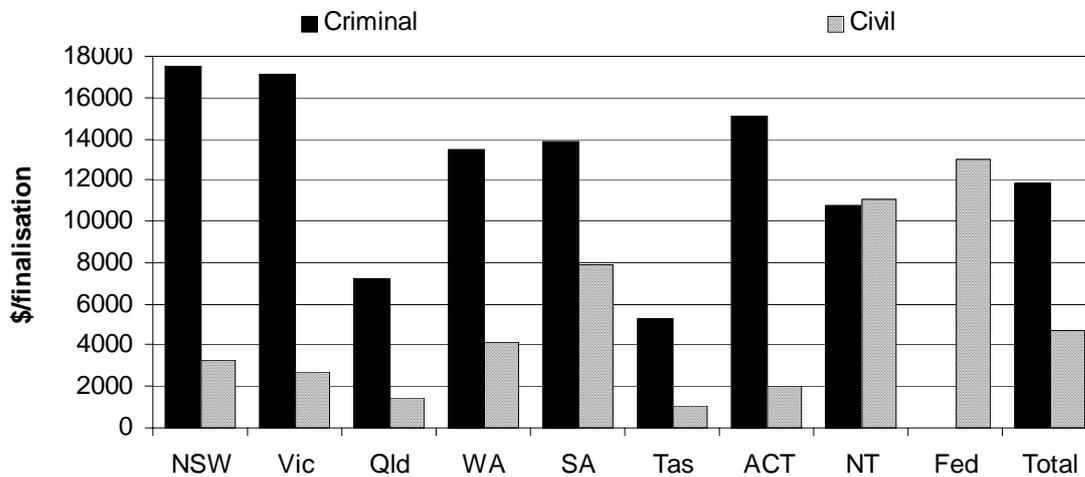
Net expenditure per finalisation for the supreme courts and the Federal Court

In 2002-03, net expenditure per criminal finalisation in the supreme courts was \$11 886. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in NSW (\$17 566) and lowest in Tasmania (\$5300) (figure 6.10).

Nationally, net expenditure per civil finalisation was \$4674. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the NT (\$11 033) and lowest in Tasmania (\$1038) (figure 6.10).

The Federal Court's net expenditure per finalisation in the civil jurisdiction was \$13 004 (figure 6.10). Data for the Federal Court include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court.

Figure 6.10 Net expenditure per finalisation, supreme courts and the Federal Court, 2002-03^{a, b, c}



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
^b Excludes payroll tax for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT. ^c Data for the Federal Court include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. As well, the Federal Magistrates Court has an impact on the workload and costs of the Federal Court. The Federal Court does not operate in the criminal jurisdiction.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.30 and 6A.31.

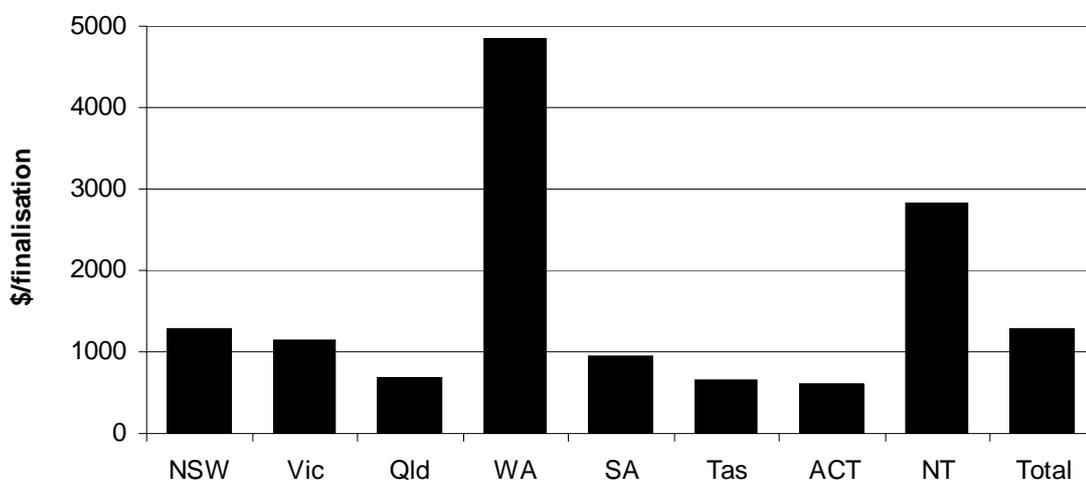
Net expenditure per reported death and fire for coroners' courts

Nationally, the coroners' courts' expenditure per reported death and fire was \$1283 in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in WA (\$4846) and lowest in the ACT (\$615) (figure 6.11).

Some jurisdictions have included autopsy and chemical analysis costs within their expenditure data, but others have excluded these costs because they are incurred outside their immediate control.

Data for NSW, Queensland and the ACT include fires reported to the coroner; all other jurisdictions exclude these data, so care needs to be taken when making comparisons. The Australian courts do not operate in this court jurisdiction.

Figure 6.11 Net expenditure per finalisation, coroners' courts, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d}



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).

^b Excludes payroll tax for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT. ^c Data for NSW, Queensland and the ACT include fires reported to the coroner. All other jurisdictions do not include these data.

^d WA and ACT include expenditure on autopsy and chemical analysis work. WA expenditure includes \$1.1 million and \$2 million incurred directly and indirectly, respectively, for autopsy and chemical analysis work. Some jurisdictions could not ascertain autopsy and chemical analysis costs because they are incurred outside their immediate control.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); table 6A.30.

Net expenditure per lodgment for family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court

The Family Court of WA could not compile information on the number of finalisations for this reporting period. Lodgment data, however, are available. As a result, the efficiency measure used is 'expenditure less income per lodgment'.

The establishment of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the number of finalisations and expenditure associated with the Family Court of Australia. The intention is for the Federal Magistrates Court to take on some of the workload previously managed by the Family Court of Australia (and the Federal Court).

In 2002-03, net expenditure per lodgment was \$1608 for the Family Court of Australia and \$883 for the Family Court of WA (figure 6.12). The data for the Family Court of Australia exclude an estimate of the 'free' allocations of the Family Court's resources to the Federal Magistrates Court. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court also has implications for comparisons between the two family courts. The Federal Magistrates Court received \$4.5 million worth of resources provided free of charge from the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia. In 2002-03, expenditure less income per lodgment for the Federal Magistrates Court was \$274.

Figure 6.12 Net expenditure per lodgment, family courts, 2002-03^{a, b}



^a Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines). ^b The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has expenditure and lodgment implications for the Family Court of Australia. The Family Court of Australia's civil lodgment data exclude instances where Family Court of Australia's deputy registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrate Court divorce applications.

Source: Australian and WA court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); tables 6A.2 and 6A.13.

Outcomes

There are no outcome indicators for court administration. It is noted, however, that the activities of court administrators lead to broader justice-wide outcomes that are not readily picked up in this service specific chapter.

6.4 Future directions in performance reporting

Improving data quality

Differences across States and Territories in the jurisdiction of courts, and in the allocation of cases between courts, affect the comparability of equity, efficiency and effectiveness data. The different methods undertaken to collect the data can also have an impact on data consistency and quality.

The Review, through the Court Administration Working Group and the Courts Practitioner Group, is taking substantive steps to improve data quality, including:

-
- assessing and implementing recommendations associated with the *ABS Courts Administration Data Collection National Report* on lodgments and finalisations
 - clearly defining issues pertaining to the scope of the data collection and reporting within the chapter
 - assessing the most appropriate way in which to collect and publish data
 - amending data definitions
 - improving data verification and data quality

These changes are ongoing and incremental.

6.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

“ In 2002-03 the NSW Attorney General’s Dept has focused on continued improvements in court performance, the expansion of crime prevention programs, the development of initiatives to improve outcomes for Aboriginal people who come into contact with the justice system, the delivery of electronic services for the community, and the use of information technology in transforming the Department’s business processes.

The courts saw a continuation of the trend of reducing pending caseloads, court waiting times and delays from committal to outcome, and increasing the percentages of proceedings finalised within six and 12-month periods.

An expansion of the Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT) program for offenders with illicit drug problems means the program is now available in 50 Local Courts.

A specialist child sexual assault jurisdiction is being piloted in Western Sydney, which aims to protect children involved as complainants in criminal proceeding from further trauma and victimisation.

The circle sentencing trial begun in Nowra in 2002 is continuing. Preparations have begun to implement circle sentencing at Dubbo, with Brewarrina and Walgett to follow in the coming year. The Aboriginal Specialist program has created 15 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander positions at Local Courts in metropolitan and regional areas with high Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. This program improves access to the Department’s services and these specialists also work with other agencies to run crime prevention programs and programs to reduce re-offending.

The Lawlink NSW website (www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au) experienced significant growth during the year, maintaining Lawlink’s position as one of Australia’s premier legal and government websites. For example, the Caselaw site now regularly receives some 900,000 hits per month, an increase of 100 per cent in 12 months.

There has been further development of NSW new computerised courts administration system, CourtLink. The system was successfully implemented in the Adoptions area of the Supreme Court in June 2003. This is the system’s first implementation and represents a major milestone for the project and the Department. Extensive work is also being undertaken to review and streamline business processes across the Supreme, District and Local Courts to prepare them for CourtLink.”

Victorian Government comments

“ In 2002-03, Victorian Courts introduced new technology, pilot programs and improved listing protocols furthering a commitment to the delivery of an accessible, efficient justice system and improved case management. Major initiatives and achievements included:

- Enhanced "in-court" technology at the Supreme Court (including real-time transcript, e-court technology, transcript analysis tools and video-conferencing facilities) facilitated a more efficient use of courtroom and judicial resources. The introduction of a new Juries Information Management System enabled the Juries Commissioner to meet the more demanding requirements of the Juries Act 2000.
 - The County Court implemented intensive criminal pre-trial management practices to support the Crimes (Criminal Trials) Act 1999. A comprehensive civil trial-listing regime was introduced to strategically address the caseload arising from the reintroduction of the common law right to sue for work related injuries. In addition, a new program for early inspection of subpoenaed materials before the registrar assisted in reducing civil trial case processing times.
 - Pilot mediation programs for civil claims above \$30,000 and for designated Intervention Order complaints was introduced at the Magistrates' Court. Improved Listing Protocols and extended operation of the CREDIT program and the Koori Court to include more regional courts/areas were further achievements. The Enforcement Review Program commenced at Melbourne Magistrate's Court and provided support to offenders with special needs (mental illness, physical disability) who incurred multiple fines.
 - Court Services facilitated improved communications between Courts and Tribunals and the government, and provided a focus for the administrative and strategic planning of Courts and Tribunals. The Attorney-General's Justice Statement and the Court Strategic Directions framework projects continued to develop strategic directions for the Attorney-General's portfolio over the next 10 years.
 - During 2002-03, the regional courthouses in Horsham, Wangaratta, and Bendigo were upgraded at a cost of \$2.64 mil. Works included building extensions and upgrades, disability access and heating / cooling systems. Construction of two new court houses commenced at Mildura and Warrnambool. Both are due to be completed in late 2004.
- ”

Queensland Government comments

“ Queensland courts’ performance in 2002-03 continues to achieve high standards of efficiency and effectiveness. Key initiatives not covered in the Report include:

- The Integrated Justice Information System project is a whole-of-government initiative charged with planning and implementing integrated justice solutions in collaboration with government agencies. The project will deliver a number of initiatives over five years. The first stage in 2003-4 involves the electronic transfer of bench charge sheets and related information from police to courts, with wide enquiry access to court lists.
 - The Coroners Act 2003 will commence on 1 December 2003. This is a major reform of the coronial jurisdiction. It provides for the coordination of the activities of coroners across the State by a new Office of the State Coroner, changes the criteria for deaths that must be subject to an inquest and creates new autopsy procedures.
 - The Evidence (Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2003 is designed to minimise the exposure of child witnesses to cross-examination in court. It enables a video recording of a child’s evidence and cross-examination given through Closed Circuit Television from a protected witness room at a preliminary hearing in a higher court, to be admissible at a subsequent trial.
 - An expansion program for the courts videoconferencing network will see an increase from eight courts to 35 by June 2004, with a further three the following year. The program includes sound reinforcement in courts and the installation of inductions loops for the hearing impaired.
 - The Queensland Drug Court initiative diverts eligible offenders from custody into intensive treatment for their drug dependency with a suspended sentence. Since its commencement in SE Queensland in June 2000, over 70 participants have graduated. An evaluation of the court by the Australian Institute of Criminology recommended minor improvements. The extension of the court to North Queensland in November 2002 has been successful with one graduate to date.
 - The Murri Court for Indigenous defendants in Brisbane has been accepted well, and a second court has commenced in Rockhampton.
 - The new Central Magistrates Courts complex in Brisbane is expected to be completed by October 2004. The design has given priority to security and convenience to members of the public. Innovative technology has been used throughout the building. In line with Government policy, 2 per cent of the capital cost is being spent on public art.
 - New courthouses will be opened at Mackay, Richlands and Cooktown during the year.
- ”

Western Australian Government comments

“ Western Australian courts welcome the new performance indicator framework that has been implemented during the 2002-03 year. As this is the transition year, between the old and new reporting framework, comparative data has not been available for all data items and tables within the report. The provision of the new data has been further complicated by the implementation of new information technology systems during the course of the year. It is anticipated that Western Australian courts will provide a complete data set in 2003-04.

Western Australia's major jurisdictions generally continue to resolve the majority of their caseloads in a timely manner. The timeliness for resolution of trial cases is in some cases less than consistent with national trends, as are some backlog results. There are a number of reasons for these results including the fact that the various jurisdictions work to clear their caseloads within agreed state timeliness standards (rather than the national benchmarks) and operational issues including case management practices relative to specific case types.

Although care should be taken in interpreting attendance and case clearance rates, Western Australia's results are generally consistent with other jurisdictions.

In terms of average cost per finalisation, Western Australia's jurisdictions generally rate in the middle of comparative jurisdictions.

Major projects underway with Western Australia include:

- Implementation of the Integrated Courts Management System (ICMS) that aims to provide a single information technology system to replace 14 existing legacy Information technology systems. The system was successfully implemented into the District Court civil jurisdiction during the year.
 - Development of a detailed case study for a proposed Central Business District Courts complex was completed during the year. The facility plans to bring together the criminal case requirements of the Supreme, District, and Magistrates' courts, thereby providing for all criminal trials in the central business district to be managed in the one facility.
 - Draft legislation has been introduced into Parliament to establish a State Administrative Tribunal (SAT), a single independent appeal body to replace nearly 50 separate industry and public tribunals and boards. If the legislation is passed SAT will be the most comprehensive administrative appeals system of any jurisdiction in Australia.
- ”

South Australian Government comments

“ The South Australian Courts have continued to pursue a range of strategies designed to improve the flow of matters through the various Courts.

In the Magistrates Court, two projects have been undertaken in collaboration with the Attorney-General's Department and other organisations involved in the processes of the Courts. One has had the aim of understanding the reasons for the currently high level of adjournments before a matter is finalised. The other has assessed the potential for making greater use of video conferencing, particularly between prisons and Courts, to expedite simple process hearings.

Each of these projects produced a number of recommendations which are proceeding to implementation. The Report of Government Services 2004 highlights the relatively low number of criminal matters proceeding to trial in South Australia in all Courts but particularly in the Magistrates Court. Over 98 per cent of criminal matters in the Magistrates Court are resolved by guilty plea. However, the proportion of initial pleas of not guilty is believed to be reasonably high for a Court of Summary jurisdiction. Much of the work of the Magistrates Court involves hearings and conferences from which guilty pleas emerge. Whilst this avoids expensive trials the Courts are interested in whether these processes can occur more quickly.

It is evident from the 2004 Report that in all Civil jurisdictions and in Magistrates Court (Criminal) South Australia has a low proportion of matters resolved by trial relative to lodgments. This reflects a desire by all Courts in civil matters to achieve resolution by alternative dispute resolution methods. However, this does impact on the timeliness of disposition as resolution is not always within the control of the Court.

In the District and Supreme Courts, a detailed examination has occurred of the listing processes to see if greater consistency can be achieved between what is expected to take place when a matter is listed for trial and what actually takes place. Although not covered by data included in the Report of Government Services, South Australian Court administrators have noted that a high proportion of trials listed do not take place on the day that they are scheduled. Many reasons seem to exist for this although very few of them are within the control of the Courts (such as unavailability of Courtrooms, Judicial Officers or Court staff). However, the changes, often at very late notice, do impact greatly on the Courts' ability to achieve more timely disposition of cases. Understanding the causes of such a high proportion of late notifications that a trial will not be proceeding and, where appropriate, dealing with the causes, remains a priority. ”

Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“

The report properly reflects the structural differences between the two-tiered court systems that operate in the ACT, the Northern Territory and Tasmania, and the three-tiered systems operating in the balance of the States. It remains important that the results in this report are interpreted in that context.

Overall, the ACT is very supportive of this year's adoption of an improved reporting framework based on revised national Key Performance Indicators. The potential improvements in accuracy and comparability enabled by this change represent a long-term strategy to delivery better value in terms of public transparency and accountability for the considerable data collection investment made each year. The new framework provides far more relevant, and therefore useful, indicators of better practice in courts administration. Stability in the core elements in the new framework will become increasingly important over time as the national KPI's are embedded into the operating systems and other reporting frameworks for the ACT's Courts and Tribunals.

During the reporting year, ACT Law Courts and Tribunals successfully completed implementation of a new proprietary computerised case management system for the Court of Appeal. Preparatory work for Stage 2 of the project (the criminal jurisdictions) is well advanced and the target of completing the replacement of all legacy systems by 2005-06 remains on track and on budget.

The occurrence of the most significant natural disaster in the Territory's history, the January 2003 firestorm, required a new approach to providing in-court information technology support to the ACT Coroner's Bushfire Inquiry. These innovations will, no doubt, have implications for how this type of support is provided to our courts into the future.

2002-03 also saw real advances in the areas of:

- reducing the number of Supreme Court pending criminal cases
- introducing additional dispute resolution systems by external mediation for both Supreme Court civil and Administrative Appeals Tribunal cases
- a shared commitment by the Government and the Judiciary to harmonised and simplified court rules across all jurisdictions
- common-form customer service surveys for both courts, to better understand and address the comparative quality issues most relevant to our services.

ACT Law Courts & Tribunals also became an active partner with the other justice and community sector agencies under the ACT Criminal Justice Strategic Plan, reflecting the Government's commitment to better social outcomes through whole-of-government cooperation and collaboration.

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Northern Territory Government comments

“ In conjunction with the Department’s strategic management and continuous improvement process, Courts Administration refreshed the business plan this reporting year. Highlights and plans and that have come to fruition follow:

- The Drug Court commenced operating in the Magistrates Court in Alice Springs and Darwin in June 2003. The program operates as a Bail program and offenders are not required to enter a plea prior to being eligible for assessment. A defendant’s commitment to rehabilitation can be monitored by the presiding Magistrate and where eligible, may have successful treatment taken into consideration at sentencing. Offenders outside of Darwin can be assessed but must be able to reside in either Darwin or Alice Springs for any treatment period.
 - Circuit Courts, which are primarily the Court of Summary Jurisdiction sitting in remote locations, continued to be well received and highly regarded by communities, leading to an increase in locations (currently 25) and sitting days. The monthly and bi-monthly visits by presiding Magistrates enhance the justice process through a range of factors including increased rate of attendance by defendants, as well as reducing apprehension, witness and adjournment costs. By spending the time in each community, the magistrate builds trust, develops an understanding of the social and cultural views, particularly those of elders, while the community benefits through education and a sense of involvement in the justice system.
 - Courts Administration continued to assist the Chief Justice and the Chief Magistrate in the implementation of a number of Courts and the Public initiatives to enhance public confidence in, improve access to and encourage knowledge of the courts system. An Education Liaison Officer was appointed to provide services on behalf of the Higher and Lower Courts. The education officer also worked closely with the Department of Education Employment and Training to facilitate the Courts’ contribution to the National Discovering Democracy Project.
 - The continued expansion of Video Conferencing facilities has resulted in the successful installation and use of facilities in Tennant Creek. A special project team is piloting expanded use of technology in remote centres as a way to compliment Circuit Courts, while reducing non-essential travel.
 - In partnership with the judiciary, a Courts and Technology Strategy committee was established to develop, monitor and drive the implementation and ongoing strategies for the use of all technologies, including information and information systems, within the Northern Territory Courts. The committee will determine the Court's priorities and future needs, while Courts Administration will be responsible for their implementation.
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6.6 Definitions

Table 6.26 Terms and indicators

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Accommodation expenditure	Depreciation, actual rent or imputed rent on court owned or occupied land and buildings, as well as expenditure on electricity, gas, water, telecommunications, cleaning, gardening and maintenance. Where used, the imputed rent is calculated using the market lease value of the floor area of all properties occupied by the court. Imputed rent equals the square metres multiplied by the market price per square metre of similar grade office space in a similar location.
Active pending population	A lodgment that is yet to be finalised but is part of the case management of court administrators.
Average expenditure per civil case	The total cost of the administrative services provided to civil matters divided by the total number of civil files handled. Includes salaries, sheriff expenses, juror costs, accommodation costs, library services, information technology, departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
Attendance Index	The average number of attendances for each finalisation in the reporting period. An attendance is defined as 'the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. The actual attendance is one which is heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.'
Backlog Index	A measure of case processing timeliness. It is the number of cases older than the applicable reporting standard, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).
Bench warrant	A warrant issued by a court for the arrest of a person who has been indicted.
Case	The measurement of workload in the civil jurisdiction. It is the issues, grievances or complaints that constitute a single and related series of disputes brought by an entity (or group of entities) against another entity (or group).
Clearance index	A measure of whether a court is keeping up with its workload. It is the number of finalisations in the reporting period divided by the number of lodgments in the same period (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).
Cost recovery	The level of court fees divided by the level of court expenditure.
Court fees collected	Total court income from fees charged in the civil jurisdiction. Includes filing, sitting hearing and deposition fees, and excludes transcript fees.
Court locations	A single street address of a court. Where a location or facility provides services for both criminal and civil cases, or where superior courts sit in lower court facilities on circuit, these locations are counted separately for each jurisdiction. This category includes: locations that provide registry services on a permanent basis, at which a court hearing is listed for determination before a judicial officer; locations where hearings are listed for determination before a judicial officer in a facility that does not provide full time or part time registry services; and all permanent court locations providing full time or part time registry services, at which there are no matters listed before a judicial officer.

(Continued on next page)

Table 6.26 (Continued)

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Electronic court	A court with the capacity to produce enforceable orders against defendants (such as fines, licence cancellation and incarceration) and to process infringements, on-the-spot fines and summary offences.
Excluded courts and tribunals	Guardianship boards, environment resources and development courts, and administrative appeals tribunals.
Finalisation	The completion of a matter so it ceases to be an item of work to be dealt with by the court. Finalisations are derived from timeliness data that may not reflect the total matters disposed by the courts in the reporting period.
Forms	The counting unit used in the family courts and family law matters pertaining to the Federal Magistrates Court. Forms are applications or notices lodged with the court.
Geographic accessibility	The number of metropolitan locations, divided by the total number of court locations, expressed as a percentage.
Income	Income derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
Information technology expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excludes capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure and includes licensing costs, computer leasing costs, the cost of consumables (such as data lines, paper and disks), training fees, access fees (for example, catalogue search and Internet access) and maintenance charges for software and hardware.
Inquests and inquiries held	Court hearings to determine the cause and circumstances of deaths reported to the coroner. Includes all coronial inquests and inquiries in full court hearings.
Judicial officer	Judges, magistrates, masters, coroners, judicial registrars and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data are provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.
Judicial and judicial support salaries	All salary expenditure and payments in the nature of salary, paid to employees of court administration. Includes base salaries, the employer-contributed component of superannuation, workers compensation (full cost, inclusive of any levies, bills and legal fees), higher duty allowances, overtime, actual and accruing terminal and long service leave, fringe benefits tax, and untaxed fringe benefits and payroll tax. (Judicial officers include judges, magistrates, masters, judicial registrars and other judicial officers who fulfil a primarily judicial function. Judicial support staff include judicial secretaries, tipstaff and associates).
Library expenditure	Non-salary and salary expenditure on court operated libraries. Non-salary expenditure includes book purchases, journal subscriptions, fees for interlibrary loans, copyright charges, news clippings service fees and photocopying. Expenditure also includes current information technology costs and court administration contributions towards the running costs of non-government operated libraries. Any costs recovered through borrowing and photocopy fees by court operated libraries are subtracted from expenditure.

(Continued on next page)

Table 6.26 (Continued)

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Lodgment	The initiation or commencement of a matter before the court. The date of commencement is counted as the date of registration of a court matter.
Matters	<p><i>Coronial matters:</i> Deaths and fires reported to the coroner in each jurisdiction, including all reported deaths and fires regardless of whether the coroner held an inquest or inquiry. Coronial jurisdictions could extend to manners of death of a person who was killed; was found drowned; died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown; died under suspicious or unusual circumstances; died during or following the administration of an operation of a medical, surgical, dental, diagnostic or like nature; died in a prison remand centre or lockup; or died under circumstances that (in the opinion of the Attorney-General) require that the cause of death be more clearly ascertained.</p> <p><i>Criminal matters:</i> Matters brought to the court by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions but could also be the Attorney-General, the police, local councils and traffic camera branches.</p> <p><i>Civil matters:</i> Matters brought before the court by individuals or organisations against another party, such as small claims and residential tenancies, as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>Excluded matters:</i> Extraordinary driver's licence applications; any application on a pending dispute; applications for bail directions or judgment; secondary processes (for example, applications for default judgments); interlocutory matters; investigation/examination summonses; firearms appeals; escort agents' licensing appeals; pastoral lands appeals; local government tribunals; police promotions appeals; applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers.</p> <p><i>Probate:</i> Matters such as applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person.</p>
Method of finalisation	The process that leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	How a criminal charge is introduced to a court level.
Non-adjudicated finalisation	A judgment or decision by the court as to whether the defendant is guilty of the charge laid against him or her — for example, whether the defendant pleaded guilty or was found guilty by the court, or was acquitted.
Non-urban area	Remote areas (defined in terms of low population density and long distances to large population centres) and rural areas (which include the remainder of non-urban statistical local areas).
Other expenditure	Expenditure on consultants, expert witnesses, mediators, interpreters, motor vehicles, court registries, first-line support staff, and overheads where incurred by the court administration agency.

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Table 6.26 (Continued)

<i>Terms</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of the probate registrar and probate clerks, along with non-salary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the GDP(E) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies, court security, jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction, it includes expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction, it includes expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excludes witness payments, fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security.
Timeliness	<p>The proportions of <i>total criminal cases</i> completed that are completed within six months, six to 12 months, 12 to 18 months and more than 18 months after lodgment. Cases are sorted according to the time taken to finalise after lodgment.</p> <p>The proportions of <i>total civil cases</i> completed that are completed within six months, six to 12 months, 12 to 18 months and more than 18 months after lodgment. Cases are sorted according to the time taken to finalise after lodgment.</p>
Umbrella department expenditure	Expenditure incurred by the umbrella department (the ministry or department of justice or the Attorney-General). Includes expenditure on accounting, human resources functions, training, media liaison, research, policy, property management and administration.
Urban area	State and Territory capital city statistical divisions and other urban areas (which are urban centres of 100 000 people or more).
Withdrawn	The formal withdrawal of charges by the prosecution (that is, by police, the Director of Public Prosecutions or the Attorney-General).

6.7 References

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6A Court administration – attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.6 of the chapter. Data in this Report are examined by the Court Administration Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Table 6A.1

Table 6A.1 **Lodgments, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
2002-03	500	550	1 238	545	330	573	174	342	..	4 252
2001-02	1 077	558	1 157	418	406	634	181	313	..	4 744
2000-01	997	732	1 402	463	279	466	218	363	..	4 920
1999-2000	1 003	653	1 374	506	392	717	234	338	29	5 246
1998-99	711	525	1 447	503	542	644	302	268	..	4 942
District/county courts (a)										
2002-03	8 891	4 894	8 485	2 825	1 366	..	..	..	..	26 461
2001-02	9 327	3 971	7 995	3 009	1 549	..	..	..	..	25 851
2000-01	8 483	4 402	8 073	3 128	1 299	..	..	..	..	25 385
1999-2000	9 651	4 076	8 409	2 956	1 087	..	..	..	..	26 179
1998-99	10 233	4 607	9 711	3 007	1 219	..	..	..	..	28 777
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)										
2002-03	265 526	132 425	166 790	65 203	65 630	55 775	6 716	11 642	..	769 707
2001-02	246 989	114 311	154 929	63 884	81 595	53 541	4 544	12 013	..	731 806
2000-01	265 255	92 274	190 656	77 224	55 051	62 995	na	11 761	..	755 216
Children's courts (b)										
2002-03	19 505	10 492	11 767	7 065	7 559	2 119	756	863	..	60 126
2001-02	17 270	9 383	11 308	6 642	6 321	2 119	763	617	..	54 423
2000-01	19 014	8 446	13 362	8 928	4 026	2 119	na	641	..	56 536
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (a), (b)										
2002-03	285 031	142 917	178 557	72 268	73 189	57 894	7 472	12 505	..	829 833
2001-02	264 259	123 694	166 237	70 526	87 916	55 660	5 307	12 630	..	786 229
2000-01	284 269	100 720	204 018	86 152	59 077	65 114	10 441	12 402	..	822 193
1999-2000	287 451	105 888	184 359	62 784	76 987	49 654	10 584	18 547	..	796 254
1998-99	467 091	579 027	359 934	198 515	205 010	16 570	11 974	19 348	..	1 857 469

Table 6A.1

Table 6A.1 **Lodgments, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	294 422	148 361	188 280	75 638	74 885	58 467	7 646	12 847	..	860 546
2001-02	274 663	128 223	175 389	73 953	89 871	56 294	5 488	12 943	..	816 824
2000-01	293 749	105 854	213 493	89 743	60 655	65 580	10 659	12 765	..	852 498
1999-2000	298 105	110 617	194 142	66 246	78 466	50 371	10 818	18 885	29	827 679
1998-99	478 035	584 159	371 092	202 025	206 771	17 214	12 276	19 616	..	1 891 188
Electronic courts (c)										
2002-03	..	882 766	343 276	196 453	122 005	..	..	..	..	1 544 500
2001-02	..	664 509	362 248	218 066	115 400	..	..	..	..	1 360 223
2000-01	..	662 104	266 791	186 364	112 349	..	..	..	..	1 227 608
1999-2000	3 160	522 278	195 048	..	110 231	..	..	..	..	830 717
<i>Coronial</i>										
Deaths reported (d)										
2002-03	6 143	4 219	2 540	1 402	3 673	552	317	317	..	19 163
2001-02	6 187	4 009	2 850	1 448	3 740	618	306	309	..	19 467
2000-01	5 519	4 185	2 997	1 650	3 379	604	324	304	..	19 499
1999-2000	6 708	4 030	3 357	2 338	3 229	590	304	305	..	20 861
1998-99	6 657	3 924	2 930	2 245	3 461	429	313	303	..	20 262
Fires reported (e)										
2002-03	403	–	1 141	na	na	na	1 286	np	..	2 830
2001-02	171	–	1 342	–	na	–	1 575	np	..	3 088
2000-01	343	5	1 080	np	np	4	1 319	np	..	2 751
1999-2000	416	9	1 310	np	np	–	336	np	..	2 071
1998-99	624	3	1 326	–	–	–	471	na	..	2 424
Coroners' courts (incl. deaths and fires reported) (d), (e)										
2002-03	6 546	4 219	3 681	1 402	3 673	552	1 603	317	..	21 993
2001-02	6 358	4 009	4 192	1 448	3 740	618	1 881	309	..	22 555

Table 6A.1

Table 6A.1 **Lodgments, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000-01	5 862	4 190	4 077	1 650	3 379	608	1 643	304	..	22 250
1999-2000	7 124	4 039	4 667	2 338	3 229	590	640	305	..	22 932
1998-99	7 281	3 927	4 256	2 245	3 461	429	784	303	..	22 686

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates court total and an under-estimation in the district court total.
- (b) Tasmanian Magistrates' and Children's Court data are derived from lodgments in the Hobart Magistrates Court, based on the assumption that the southern region represents 50 per cent of population base of the whole state.
- (c) Fines enforcement registries have only the status of a court (so are counted as electronic courts) in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. The electronic court data are based on unpaid infringement notices.
- (d) Prior to 2000-01, WA data for deaths reported to the coroner included deaths not in alignment with the national counting rules.
- (e) ACT data on reported fires include the necessity to report all types of fire to the coroner. In 2001-02, the data provided are based on the actual fire date rather than the date notified. Extrapolation is difficult given the seasonal nature of fires.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.2

Table 6A.2	Lodgments, civil									
	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (a), (b), (c)										
2002-03	10 340	5 511	5 167	2 873	1 879	1 708	1 086	483	4 840	33 887
2001-02	10 714	4 976	4 474	3 339	3 883	1 975	1 076	389	4 527	35 353
2000-01	10 127	4 818	4 318	3 659	1 631	2 697	954	430	5 390	34 024
1999-2000	9 538	4 346	5 222	2 955	1 347	2 307	1 197	447	6 250	33 609
1998-99	8 928	4 369	6 599	3 117	1 507	2 790	1 501	482	8 026	37 319
District/county courts (d)										
2002-03	9 214	7 999	7 405	3 485	3 132	..	..	..	..	31 235
2001-02	20 875	7 049	9 770	3 997	3 424	..	..	..	..	45 115
2000-01	19 180	9 902	11 284	3 855	3 119	..	..	..	..	47 340
1999-2000	14 726	7 564	6 902	4 983	3 026	..	..	..	..	37 201
1998-99	14 603	6 988	8 787	7 778	2 692	..	..	..	..	40 848
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f)										
2002-03	228 248	177 844	89 056	57 791	32 197	12 722	8 405	6 048	..	612 311
2001-02	226 627	176 253	86 851	53 915	30 852	13 682	7 656	na	..	595 836
2000-01	237 478	182 832	93 099	59 839	39 491	13 044	na	na	..	625 783
Children's courts										
2002-03	3 131	2 307	1 157	724	565	173	156	82	..	8 295
2001-02	3 143	2 596	65	850	488	504	176	na	..	7 822
2000-01	3 569	na	na	870	783	78	na	na	..	5 300
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e), (f)										
2002-03	231 379	180 151	90 213	58 515	32 762	12 895	8 561	6 130	..	620 606
2001-02	229 770	178 849	86 916	54 765	31 340	14 186	7 832	6 502	..	610 160
2000-01	241 047	182 832	97 548	60 709	40 274	13 122	9 908	3 943	..	649 383
1999-2000	232 829	191 289	96 809	58 376	39 538	13 010	10 186	4 792	..	646 829
1998-99	263 790	195 522	109 220	62 153	47 494	9 973	10 582	5 671	..	704 405

Table 6A.2

Table 6A.2	Lodgments, civil									
	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	250 933	193 661	102 785	64 873	37 773	14 603	9 647	6 613	4 840	685 728
2001-02	261 359	190 874	101 160	62 101	38 647	16 161	8 908	6 891	4 527	690 628
2000-01	270 354	197 552	113 150	68 223	45 024	15 819	10 862	4 373	5 390	730 747
1999-2000	257 093	203 199	108 933	66 314	43 911	15 317	11 383	5 239	6 250	717 639
1998-99	287 321	206 879	124 606	73 048	51 693	12 763	12 083	6 153	8 026	782 572
Federal Magistrates Court (g), (h)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59 692	59 692
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50 266	50 266
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35 974	35 974
Family courts (b), (h)										
2002-03	..	..	..	14 906	..	..	..	..	64 960	79 866
2001-02	..	..	..	14 949	..	..	..	..	82 181	97 130
2000-01	..	..	..	14 605	..	..	..	..	89 545	104 150
1999-2000	..	..	..	15 137	..	..	..	..	123 080	138 217
1998-99	..	..	..	14 521	..	..	..	..	122 159	136 680
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	22 152	15 942	4 443	4 985	5 032	2 216	525	124	..	55 419
2001-02	20 833	15 394	3 747	4 697	4 953	2 121	547	126	..	52 418
2000-01	20 428	14 939	3 410	4 497	4 807	2 001	440	108	..	50 630
1999-2000	20 278	14 701	3 113	4 667	4 721	1 843	500	118	..	49 941
1998-99	20 051	14 623	2 949	4 657	4 588	1 900	418	90	..	49 276

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Queensland supreme court data are extrapolated.
- (b) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court lodgment time series. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court affects the 2000-01 to 2002-03 data series. The Family Court of WA does elements of Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court work, so direct comparisons need to be made with caution.
- (c) From 16 December 1996, bankruptcy Part X and debtors' petitions were no longer lodged in the Federal Court and were transferred to the Insolvency Trustee Service Australia.

Table 6A.2

Table 6A.2	Lodgments, civil									
	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(d)	The Victorian county court experienced an increase in lodgments during 2002-03 due to recent changes to the Wrongs and Other Act (Public Liability Insurance Reform) 2002 and Limitations of Actions Acts (Insurance Reform) 2003.									
(e)	In 2002-03, the Victorian data included 66 228 residential tenancy matters and 5 109 civil claim applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These types of tribunal matters have also been included in past years data. In Victoria, applications for an Intervention order made in the children's court have been reported under magistrates' court lodgments.									
(f)	Queensland data include lodgments at its Small Claims Tribunal.									
(g)	Lodgments in the Federal Magistrates Court are made up of 54 696 family law forms and 4996 federal law cases.									
(h)	The Family Court of Australia civil lodgment data does not include instances where Family Court of Australia deputy registrars are given delegation to conduct Federal Magistrate Court divorce applications. As well, the Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrate Court excludes responses to final order applications, where previous year data contained these applications.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.3

Table 6A.3		Lodgments, per 100 000 population, criminal								
	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts										
2002-03	8	11	33	28	22	121	54	173	..	22
2001-02	16	12	32	22	27	134	57	158	..	24
2000-01	15	15	39	25	19	99	69	186	..	26
District/county courts (a)										
2002-03	134	100	228	146	90	..	..	..	..	134
2001-02	142	82	220	158	102	..	..	..	..	133
2000-01	131	93	226	167	86	..	..	..	..	132
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)										
2002-03	3 993	2 713	4 486	3 377	4 314	11 785	2 085	5 890	..	3 908
2001-02	3 751	2 375	4 259	3 354	5 394	11 347	1 423	6 080	..	3 763
2000-01	4 082	1 943	5 341	4 111	3 655	13 363	na	6 010	..	3 936
Children's courts (b)										
2002-03	293	215	316	366	497	448	235	437	..	305
2001-02	262	195	311	349	418	449	239	312	..	280
2000-01	293	178	374	475	267	449	na	328	..	295
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (a), (b)										
2002-03	4 286	2 928	4 802	3 743	4 811	12 233	2 320	6 327	..	4 213
2001-02	4 014	2 569	4 569	3 703	5 811	11 796	1 661	6 393	..	4 043
2000-01	4 375	2 120	5 715	4 587	3 923	13 812	3 307	6 338	..	4 285
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	4 427	3 039	5 064	3 917	4 922	12 354	2 374	6 500	..	4 369
2001-02	4 172	2 664	4 821	3 882	5 941	11 931	1 718	6 551	..	4 201
2000-01	4 521	2 229	5 981	4 778	4 028	13 911	3 376	6 523	..	4 443

Table 6A.3

Table 6A.3 **Lodgments, per 100 000 population, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.
- (b) Tasmanian magistrates' and children's court data are derived from lodgments in the Hobart magistrates' court, based on the assumption that the southern region represents 50 per cent of population base of the whole state.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0.

Table 6A.4

Table 6A.4 **Lodgments, per 100 000 population, civil**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (a)										
2002-03	155	113	139	149	124	361	337	244	25	172
2001-02	163	103	123	175	257	419	337	197	23	182
2000-01	156	101	121	195	108	572	302	220	28	177
District/county courts										
2002-03	139	164	199	180	206	..	..	..	..	159
2001-02	317	146	269	210	226	..	..	..	..	232
2000-01	295	208	316	205	207	..	..	..	..	247
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (c)										
2002-03	3 432	3 643	2 395	2 993	2 116	2 688	2 610	3 060	..	3 109
2001-02	3 442	3 661	2 387	2 830	2 039	2 900	2 397	na	..	3 064
2000-01	3 655	3 849	2 608	3 186	2 622	2 767	na	na	..	3 261
Children's courts										
2002-03	47	47	31	37	37	37	48	41	..	42
2001-02	48	54	2	45	32	107	55	na	..	40
2000-01	55	na	na	46	52	17	na	na	..	28
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b), (c)										
2002-03	3 479	3 691	2 426	3 030	2 153	2 725	2 658	3 101	..	3 151
2001-02	3 490	3 715	2 389	2 875	2 072	3 007	2 452	3 291	..	3 138
2000-01	3 710	3 849	2 733	3 232	2 674	2 783	3 138	2 015	..	3 384
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	3 773	3 967	2 764	3 360	2 483	3 086	2 995	3 346	25	3 481
2001-02	3 970	3 965	2 781	3 260	2 555	3 425	2 789	3 488	23	3 552
2000-01	4 161	4 159	3 170	3 632	2 990	3 356	3 441	2 235	28	3 809

Table 6A.4

Table 6A.4 **Lodgments, per 100 000 population, civil**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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Aus cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The Victorian county court experienced an increase in lodgments during 2002-03 due to recent changes to the Wrongs and Other Act (Public Liability Insurance Reform) 2002 and Limitations of Actions Acts (Insurance Reform) 2003.
- (b) In 2002-03, the Victorian data include 66 228 residential tenancies matters and 5109 civil claim applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These tribunal matters have also been included in past years data.
- (c) Queensland data include lodgments at its Small Claims Tribunal.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0.

Table 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Finalisations, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts										
2002-03	859	508	1 090	484	416	660	209	301	..	4 527
2001-02	1 134	611	1 023	395	378	489	197	308	..	4 535
2000-01	1 050	526	1 232	433	197	434	259	382	..	4 513
1999-2000	979	417	1 397	400	328	669	206	220	27	4 643
1998-99	771	420	1 299	384	573	500	207	220	..	4 374
District/county courts (a)										
2002-03	9 039	4 611	7 606	2 825	1 180	..	..	..	..	25 261
2001-02	9 223	3 481	7 941	2 988	1 192	..	..	..	..	24 825
2000-01	9 230	3 631	8 450	3 027	1 306	..	..	..	..	25 644
1999-2000	10 921	4 211	8 135	2 889	1 244	..	..	..	..	27 400
1998-99	9 085	4 718	8 736	2 652	na	..	..	..	..	25 191
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)										
2002-03	260 114	120 057	155 038	62 110	52 532	38 934	6 216	11 738	..	706 739
2001-02	132 580	109 559	144 230	60 033	55 071	38 618	5 187	11 928	..	557 206
2000-01	116 415	94 836	170 266	80 019	53 248	56 951	na	12 318	..	584 053
Children's courts (c), (d)										
2002-03	18 676	10 475	9 460	6 689	5 343	1 950	755	826	..	54 174
2001-02	na	8 428	8 396	6 538	4 719	1 830	605	684	..	31 200
2000-01	16 355	8 445	12 172	8 605	5 059	2 124	na	988	..	53 748
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (a), (b), (c), (d)										
2002-03	278 790	130 532	164 498	68 799	57 875	40 884	6 971	12 564	..	760 913

Table 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Finalisations, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2001-02	132 580	117 987	152 626	66 571	59 790	40 448	5 792	12 612	..	588 406
2000-01	132 770	103 281	182 438	88 624	58 307	59 075	14 060	13 306	..	651 861
1999-2000	124 252	109 330	155 347	86 290	199 214	52 894	13 856	18 089	..	759 272
1998-99	126 634	113 629	187 725	87 095	187 663	na	16 324	13 109	..	732 179
All courts (exclud. electronic courts)										
2002-03	288 688	135 651	173 194	72 108	59 471	41 544	7 180	12 865	..	790 701
2001-02	142 937	122 079	161 590	69 954	61 360	40 937	5 989	12 920	..	617 766
2000-01	143 050	107 438	192 120	92 084	59 810	59 509	14 319	13 688	..	682 018
1999-2000	136 152	113 958	164 879	89 579	200 786	53 563	14 062	18 309	27	791 315
1998-99	136 490	118 767	197 760	90 131	na	na	16 531	13 329	..	761 744
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	1 127 901	430 118	105 329	92 335	..	..	..	..	1 755 683
2001-02	..	741 094	285 561	109 447	102 050	..	..	..	..	1 238 152
2000-01	..	662 104	175 180	94 209	113 122	..	..	..	..	1 044 615
1999-2000	..	..	199 309	..	110 231	..	..	..	..	309 540
Coroners' courts (e), (f)										
2002-03	6 094	4 060	3 049	1 289	3 544	714	1 576	265	..	20 591
2001-02	5 158	4 455	3 897	1 368	3 740	627	1 821	214	..	21 280
2000-01	5 568	3 705	3 020	2 115	3 033	324	296	220	..	18 281
1999-2000	5 946	3 443	3 651	2 181	2 700	310	296	282	..	18 809
1998-99	7 281	3 865	4 171	2 159	3 049	429	297	326	..	21 577

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight over-estimation of the magistrates' court total and an under-estimation in the district court

Table 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Finalisations, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(b) In 2002-03, Tasmania data are projected, based on the Hobart finalisations.

(c) In Victoria, the number of cases reported as finalised in 2001-02 was under reported by 749 cases.

(d) Excludes finalisations data for committals heard in the children's court (except ACT which included four committals and the NT which included 13 committals).

(e) Prior to 2000-01, WA data for deaths reported to the coroner included deaths not in alignment with the national counting rules.

(f) ACT data on reported fires include the necessity to report all types of fire to the coroner. In 2001-02, the data provided are based on the actual fire date rather than the date notified. Extrapolation is difficult given the seasonal nature of fires.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Finalisations, civil

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (a), (b), (c)										
2002-03	10 522	3 583	4 952	3 031	1 064	2 108	1 041	443	5 145	31 889
2001-02	11 454	3 822	3 581	1 941	1 224	1 637	795	384	4 666	29 504
2000-01	10 902	2 128	5 079	2 592	1 296	1 469	836	391	5 243	29 936
1999-2000	8 770	2 341	4 312	2 581	1 535	1 196	1 166	438	6 376	28 715
1998-99	6 359	2 028	1 303	2 396	na	1 155	1 423	366	7 441	22 471
District/county courts (d)										
2002-03	16 645	8 179	5 311	3 477	2 672	..	..	..	..	36 284
2001-02	17 270	8 066	7 495	3 801	1 415	..	..	..	..	38 047
2000-01	12 954	7 623	7 467	5 040	1 413	..	..	..	..	34 497
1999-2000	13 022	9 068	6 150	9 671	1 604	..	..	..	..	39 515
1998-99	12 783	7 921	2 788	6 088	na	..	..	..	..	29 580
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e), (f)										
2002-03	79 953	153 103	47 793	31 931	28 017	12 797	12 350	3 373	..	369 317
2001-02	79 508	153 016	38 455	26 952	24 020	3 576	10 880	na	..	336 407
2000-01	32 173	180 861	na	20 529	37 726	1 822	na	na	..	273 111
Children's courts (g)										
2002-03	2 498	3 357	na	834	na	39	125	na	..	6 853
2001-02	na	2 017	na	829	na	404	147	na	..	3 397
2000-01	3 018	na	na	834	na	82	na	na	..	3 934
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e), (f), (g), (h)										
2002-03	82 451	156 460	47 793	32 765	28 017	12 836	12 475	3 373	..	376 170

Table 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Finalisations, civil

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2001-02	79 508	155 033	38 455	27 781	24 020	3 980	11 027	3 934	..	343 738
2000-01	35 191	180 861	38 341	21 363	37 726	1 904	6 773	1 743	..	323 902
1999-2000	82 154	151 451	41 212	20 133	39 258	2 022	5 537	2 825	..	344 592
1998-99	92 076	67 252	51 060	24 060	43 899	na	6 711	1 382	..	286 440

All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)

2002-03	109 618	168 222	58 056	39 273	31 753	14 944	13 516	3 816	5 145	444 343
2001-02	108 232	166 921	49 531	33 523	26 659	5 617	11 822	4 318	4 666	411 289
2000-01	59 047	190 612	50 887	28 995	40 435	3 373	7 609	2 134	5 243	388 335
1999-2000	103 946	162 860	51 674	32 385	42 397	3 218	6 703	3 263	6 376	412 822
1998-99	111 218	77 201	55 151	32 544	na	na	8 134	1 748	7 441	338 491

Federal Magistrates Court (i)

2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 849	52 849
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 044	3 044
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na

Family courts (j)

2002-03	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	57 466	57 466
2001-02	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2000-01	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	4 431	4 431

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court finalisation time series. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court affects the 2000-01 to 2002-03 data series.

(b) The 1999-2000 SA supreme court civil finalisations are extrapolated from a 40 per cent sample.

(c) In 2002-03 in Victoria the twelve month deeming rule for inactive cases has not been used.

Table 6A.6

Table 6A.6 **Finalisations, civil**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(d)	In 2002-03 in Victoria the twelve month deeming rule for inactive cases has not been used, and in Queensland not all inactive matters have been identified or finalised. Civil appeal data are not available for the NSW district court in 2000-01.									
(e)	In 2002-03, the Victorian data include 68 103 residential tenancy matters and 4835 civil claims list applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These types of tribunal matter have been included in past years data. Applications for an Intervention order finalised in the children's court have been reported under magistrates' court finalisations.									
(f)	Queensland data includes finalisations at their Small Claims Tribunal.									
(g)	Victorian information reported for finalisations in 2001-02 were under counted (only reported the number of protection applications finalised in 2001-02 that were also issued in 2001-02). Due to structure of its case management system, Victoria is unable to report number of protection applications finalised, but is able to report the number of orders made that relate to protection applications. The information reported include original orders, orders made upon application to vary an original order and breaches of original orders.									
(h)	Queensland and SA magistrates' court (total) data exclude children's court finalisations.									
(i)	In 2002-03 finalisations include federal law cases and family law forms. Previously, data were only supplied on federal law cases.									
(j)	The Family Court of Australia data include all applications finalised that are in scope in terms of lodgments. This may not have been the case for previous years.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.7

Table 6A.7 **Finalisations, per 100 000 population, criminal**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts										
2002-03	13	10	29	25	27	139	65	152	..	23
2001-02	17	13	28	21	25	104	62	156	..	23
2000-01	16	11	35	23	13	92	82	195	..	24
District/county courts (a)										
2002-03	136	94	205	146	78	..	..	..	..	128
2001-02	140	72	218	157	79	..	..	..	..	128
2000-01	142	76	237	161	87	..	..	..	..	134
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b)										
2002-03	3 911	2 460	4 170	3 217	3 453	8 227	1 930	5 939	..	3 588
2001-02	2 014	2 276	3 965	3 152	3 640	8 185	1 624	6 037	..	2 866
2000-01	1 792	1 997	4 770	4 260	3 536	12 080	na	6 295	..	3 044
Children's courts (c)										
2002-03	281	215	254	346	351	412	234	418	..	275
2001-02	na	175	231	343	312	388	189	346	..	160
2000-01	252	178	341	458	336	451	na	505	..	280
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (a), (b), (c)										
2002-03	4 192	2 674	4 424	3 563	3 804	8 639	2 164	6 356	..	3 863
2001-02	2 014	2 451	4 195	3 495	3 952	8 572	1 813	6 384	..	3 026
2000-01	2 043	2 174	5 111	4 718	3 872	12 531	4 454	6 800	..	3 397

Table 6A.7

Table 6A.7 Finalisations, per 100 000 population, criminal

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	4 341	2 779	4 658	3 734	3 909	8 778	2 229	6 509	..	4 014
2001-02	2 171	2 536	4 442	3 673	4 056	8 676	1 875	6 539	..	3 177
2000-01	2 202	2 262	5 382	4 902	3 972	12 623	4 536	6 995	..	3 555
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	23 107	11 568	5 455	6 069	..	..	..	..	8 913
2001-02	..	15 394	7 849	5 746	6 746	..	..	..	..	6 367
2000-01	..	13 939	4 907	5 016	7 512	..	..	..	..	5 444
Coroners' courts (d), (e)										
2002-03	92	83	82	67	233	151	489	134	..	105
2001-02	78	93	107	72	247	133	570	108	..	109
2000-01	86	78	85	113	201	69	94	112	..	95

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.
- (b) In 2002-03, Tasmania data are projected, based on the Hobart finalisations.
- (c) Excludes finalisations data for committals heard in the children's court (except ACT which included four committals and the NT which included 13 committals).
- (d) Prior to 2000-01, WA data for deaths reported to the coroner included deaths not in alignment with the national counting rules.
- (e) ACT data on reported fires include the necessity to report all types of fire to the coroner. In 2001-02, the data provided are based on the actual fire date rather than the date notified. Extrapolation is difficult given the seasonal nature of fires.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0.

Table 6A.8

Table 6A.8 Finalisations, per 100 000 population, civil										
	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (a), (b)										
2002-03	158	73	133	157	70	445	323	224	26	162
2001-02	174	79	98	102	81	347	249	194	24	152
2000-01	168	45	142	138	86	312	265	200	27	156
District/county courts (c)										
2002-03	250	168	143	180	176	..	..	..	..	184
2001-02	262	168	206	200	94	..	..	..	..	196
2000-01	199	160	209	268	94	..	..	..	..	180
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e)										
2002-03	1 202	3 137	1 285	1 654	1 842	2 704	3 835	1 706	..	1 875
2001-02	1 208	3 179	1 057	1 415	1 588	758	3 406	na	..	1 730
2000-01	495	3 808	na	1 093	2 505	386	na	na	..	1 423
Children's courts										
2002-03	38	69	na	43	na	8	39	na	..	35
2001-02	na	42	na	44	na	86	46	na	..	17
2000-01	46	na	na	44	na	17	na	na	..	21
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2002-03	1 240	3 205	1 285	1 697	1 842	2 712	3 873	1 706	..	1 910
2001-02	1 208	3 220	1 057	1 458	1 588	844	3 452	1 991	..	1 768
2000-01	542	3 808	1 074	1 137	2 505	404	2 145	891	..	1 688

Table 6A.8

Table 6A.8 Finalisations, per 100 000 population, civil

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	1 648	3 446	1 561	2 034	2 087	3 158	4 197	1 931	26	2 256
2001-02	1 644	3 467	1 361	1 760	1 762	1 190	3 701	2 186	24	2 115
2000-01	909	4 013	1 426	1 544	2 685	715	2 410	1 091	27	2 024
Federal Magistrates Court (g)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268	268
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (h)										
2002-03	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	292	292
2001-02	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2000-01	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	23	23

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court finalisation time series. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court affects the 2000-01 to 2002-03 data series.
- (b) The 1999-2000 SA supreme court civil finalisations are extrapolated from a 40 per cent sample.
- (c) In 2002-03 in Victoria the 12 month deeming rule for inactive cases has not been used, and in Queensland not all inactive matters have been identified or finalised. Civil appeal data are not available for the NSW district court in 2000-01.
- (d) In 2002-03, the Victorian data included 68 103 residential tenancy matters and 4835 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These types of tribunal matters have been included in past years data.
- (e) Queensland data includes finalisations at their Small Claims Tribunal.
- (f) Queensland and SA magistrates' court (total) data exclude children's court finalisations.
- (g) In 2002-03 finalisations include federal law cases and family law forms. Previously, data was only supplied on federal law cases.
- (h) The Family Court of Australia data includes all applications finalised that are in scope in terms of lodgments. This may not have been the case for previous years.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0.

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000)

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (a)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	15 822	8 727	7 844	6 671	6 165	3 498	3 162	3 323	..	55 212
2001-02	14 793	8 840	9 124	6 170	5 392	3 454	3 428	4 909	..	56 110
2000-01	14 594	8 921	9 716	6 212	5 315	3 516	4 060	6 035	..	58 368
District/county courts (b)										
2002-03	48 502	34 396	17 765	14 932	10 229	..	..	..	..	125 824
2001-02	44 125	27 471	17 627	11 786	9 850	..	..	..	..	110 859
2000-01	44 898	22 535	18 894	13 285	9 678	..	..	..	..	109 291
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	100 041	37 590	49 977	30 682	19 861	6 118	3 882	5 662	..	253 812
2001-02	92 038	37 044	50 199	29 334	20 531	5 285	3 040	6 875	..	244 346
2000-01	88 194	37 051	46 500	31 481	18 311	5 116	na	4 497	..	231 150
Children's courts										
2002-03	9 594	933	3 748	4 768	1 864	186	740	409	..	22 242
2001-02	9 015	720	3 526	4 257	1 818	175	759	472	..	20 742
2000-01	10 697	721	3 910	3 759	1 804	283	na	803	..	21 977
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b)										
2002-03	109 635	38 523	53 725	35 450	21 725	6 304	4 622	6 071	..	276 054
2001-02	101 053	37 765	53 725	33 591	22 349	5 459	3 799	7 346	..	265 088
2000-01	98 892	37 772	50 410	35 240	20 115	5 399	7 830	5 300	..	253 127

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 Real recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	173 959	81 646	79 334	57 053	38 119	9 802	7 784	9 394	..	457 091
2001-02	159 970	74 076	80 476	51 547	37 592	8 914	7 227	12 255	..	432 057
2000-01	158 384	69 227	79 020	54 737	35 108	8 915	11 889	11 335	..	420 785
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	1 624	7 900	3 343	3 300	..	..	..	..	16 166
2001-02	..	1 017	8 117	3 999	3 530	..	..	..	..	16 663
2000-01	..	1 834	10 162	3 791	5 721	..	..	..	..	21 508
Coroners' courts										
2002-03	8 052	4 641	2 076	6 324	3 380	487	1 010	748	..	26 718
2001-02	7 414	4 136	2 662	5 643	3 324	490	781	1 302	..	25 752
2000-01	6 952	4 791	2 277	5 589	3 520	398	769	1 839	..	26 135
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	16 235	8 994	8 050	6 671	6 391	3 559	3 162	3 420	..	56 482
2001-02	15 206	9 083	9 329	6 170	5 602	3 517	3 428	5 023	..	57 357
2000-01	14 966	9 186	9 919	6 212	5 521	3 599	4 060	6 162	..	59 625
District/county courts (b)										
2002-03	49 690	35 177	18 265	14 932	10 626	..	..	..	..	128 690
2001-02	45 210	28 194	18 042	11 786	10 244	..	..	..	..	113 477
2000-01	45 938	23 256	19 357	13 285	10 070	..	..	..	..	111 906

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	102 506	38 766	51 503	30 682	20 622	6 362	3 882	5 832	..	260 154
2001-02	94 499	38 126	51 794	29 334	21 295	5 420	3 040	7 085	..	250 594
2000-01	90 579	38 365	48 007	31 481	19 066	5 237	7 830	4 669	..	245 233
Children's courts										
2002-03	9 884	965	3 856	4 768	1 945	194	740	422	..	22 774
2001-02	9 302	746	3 631	4 257	1 899	180	759	486	..	21 260
2000-01	10 997	747	4 034	3 759	1 891	289	na	821	..	22 537
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b)										
2002-03	112 390	39 731	55 359	35 450	22 567	6 556	4 622	6 254	..	282 929
2001-02	103 801	38 872	55 425	33 591	23 194	5 600	3 799	7 571	..	271 854
2000-01	101 576	39 112	52 041	35 240	20 957	5 526	7 830	5 489	..	267 770
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	178 315	83 902	81 674	57 053	39 584	10 115	7 784	9 674	..	468 100
2001-02	164 217	76 150	82 796	51 547	39 039	9 117	7 227	12 595	..	442 688
2000-01	162 481	71 553	81 317	54 737	36 548	9 125	11 889	11 651	..	439 301
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	1 691	8 066	3 343	3 392	..	..	..	..	16 491
2001-02	..	1 065	8 252	3 999	3 634	..	..	..	..	16 950
2000-01	..	1 834	10 288	3 791	5 895	..	..	..	..	21 808

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 **Real recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coroners' courts (c)										
2002-03	8 194	4 764	2 107	6 324	3 433	496	1 010	768	..	27 095
2001-02	7 536	4 256	2 720	5 643	3 370	500	781	1 336	..	26 142
2000-01	7 044	4 882	2 329	5 589	3 568	414	769	1 863	..	26 459

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (b) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court expenditure in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.
- (c) WA expenditure includes \$1.1m and \$2m incurred directly and indirectly, respectively, for autopsy and chemical analysis work. Some jurisdictions are not able to ascertain autopsy and chemical analysis costs as they are incurred outside their immediate control.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (a)</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (b), (c)										
2002-03	53 156	16 253	12 877	16 361	9 825	2 489	2 951	5 136	72 945	191 993
2001-02	50 963	16 939	13 813	13 594	9 334	2 866	3 076	7 374	75 270	193 230
2000-01	47 033	14 227	12 980	13 958	9 427	2 552	4 260	6 643	78 830	189 910
District/county courts										
2002-03	27 972	19 310	11 553	12 111	7 474	..	..	..	..	78 420
2001-02	26 999	15 671	12 063	13 045	7 118	..	..	..	..	74 896
2000-01	24 665	13 305	11 266	12 017	7 120	..	..	..	..	68 374
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	49 284	25 699	14 346	15 101	10 929	1 098	3 879	3 056	..	123 392
2001-02	45 618	25 264	14 148	15 545	10 517	1 042	3 712	na	..	115 847
2000-01	37 102	24 418	na	16 757	9 675	1 129	na	na	..	89 081
Children's courts										
2002-03	2 669	3 738	1 141	322	597	745	370	67	..	9 650
2001-02	2 570	2 902	na	347	604	117	350	na	..	6 892
2000-01	2 796	2 847	na	166	531	26	na	na	..	6 366
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2002-03	51 953	29 437	15 487	15 423	11 526	1 843	4 249	3 124	..	133 042
2001-02	48 188	28 167	14 120	15 892	11 121	1 159	4 062	2 339	..	125 050
2000-01	39 898	27 265	13 032	16 923	10 206	1 154	3 451	3 194	..	115 123

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	133 081	65 000	39 917	43 895	28 825	4 332	7 200	8 259	72 945	403 455
2001-02	126 151	60 777	39 996	42 532	27 573	4 026	7 138	9 713	75 270	393 176
2000-01	111 596	54 797	37 279	42 898	26 753	3 706	7 711	9 837	79	373 407
Federal Magistrates Court (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 478	26 478
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 773	21 773
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (b), (c)										
2002-03	..	..	..	14 780	..	..	..	..	109 624	124 404
2001-02	..	..	..	12 310	..	..	..	..	110 129	122 440
2000-01	..	..	..	12 362	..	..	..	..	108 883	121 244
Probate (e)										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	1 516	471	–	213	392	78	3	27	..	2 700
2001-02	1 374	437	84	381	419	102	–	–	..	2 797
2000-01	1 139	458	94	305	385	114	–	6	..	2 500
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (b), (c)										
2002-03	54 648	16 873	13 193	16 361	10 233	2 549	2 951	5 281	72 945	195 033
2001-02	52 461	17 555	14 138	13 594	9 746	2 941	3 076	7 545	75 270	196 326
2000-01	48 485	14 813	13 306	13 958	9 842	2 608	4 260	6 776	78 830	192 877

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts										
2002-03	28 737	19 735	11 855	12 111	7 775	..	..	..	..	80 213
2001-02	27 771	16 046	12 319	13 045	7 422	..	..	..	..	76 604
2000-01	25 474	13 678	11 535	12 017	7 428	..	..	..	..	70 131
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	51 134	26 563	14 659	15 101	11 256	1 144	3 879	3 164	..	126 900
2001-02	47 454	26 083	14 595	15 545	10 830	1 069	3 712	2 415	..	121 704
2000-01	38 864	25 339	na	16 757	9 986	1 154	na	na	..	92 100
Children's courts										
2002-03	2 731	3 865	1 164	322	622	751	370	68	..	9 894
2001-02	2 633	3 007	na	347	630	120	350	na	..	7 089
2000-01	2 861	2 951	na	166	556	26	na	na	..	6 560
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2002-03	53 865	30 428	15 823	15 423	11 878	1 895	4 249	3 233	..	136 794
2001-02	50 087	29 091	14 595	15 892	11 461	1 189	4 062	2 415	..	128 793
2000-01	41 726	28 289	14 139	16 923	10 542	1 180	3 630	3 496	..	119 925
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	137 250	67 036	40 871	43 895	29 885	4 444	7 200	8 513	72 945	412 040
2001-02	130 319	62 692	41 052	42 532	28 629	4 131	7 138	9 961	75 270	401 723
2000-01	115 684	56 779	38 980	42 898	27 812	3 788	7 891	10 271	79	382 933

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Federal Magistrates Court (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26 478	26 478
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21 773	21 773
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (b), (c)										
2002-03	..	..	..	14 780	..	..	..	..	109 624	124 404
2001-02	..	..	..	12 310	..	..	..	..	110 129	122 440
2000-01	..	..	..	12 362	..	..	..	..	108 883	121 244
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	1 516	471	–	213	392	78	3	27	..	2 700
2001-02	1 374	437	84	381	419	102	–	–	..	2 797
2000-01	1 139	458	94	305	385	114	–	6	..	2 500

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (b) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court expenditure time series. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court affects the 2000-01 to 2002-03 data series.
- (c) Data for the Family Court of Australia exclude a preliminary estimate of the 'free' allocation of the Court's resources to the Federal Magistrates Court. Data for the Federal Court include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court.
- (d) The Federal Magistrates Court notes that its expenditure data contains \$4.488 million worth of resources received free of charge from the Federal Court of Australia.
- (e) Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.
- na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal income</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	733	–	27	164	405	–	12	65	..	1 406
2001-02	868	37	103	52	381	na	3	38	..	1 483
2000-01	823	18	53	117	468	–	3	43	..	1 524
District/county courts										
2002-03	1 787	–	95	153	530	..	..	..	..	2 565
2001-02	2 058	103	295	87	394	..	..	..	..	2 937
2000-01	2 131	59	201	199	706	..	..	..	..	3 296
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	3 784	–	135	2 837	247	288	637	48	..	7 976
2001-02	3 810	706	383	1 114	256	200	76	66	..	6 611
2000-01	5 745	13	241	6 299	337	26	414	12	..	13 087
Children's courts										
2002-03	8	na	6	75	24	–	10	3	..	126
2001-02	11	na	34	6	19	8	–	10	..	88
2000-01	55	–	21	31	42	1	–	–	..	150
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2002-03	3 792	–	141	2 912	271	288	647	51	..	8 102
2001-02	3 821	706	417	1 120	275	208	76	76	..	6 699
2000-01	5 800	13	262	6 330	379	27	414	12	..	13 236

Table 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	6 312	–	263	3 229	1 206	288	659	116	..	12 073
2001-02	6 747	846	815	1 259	1 051	208	79	114	..	11 119
2000-01	8 754	90	515	6 645	1 552	27	418	55	..	18 056
Electronic courts (b)										
2002-03	..	36 639	18 657	9 687	8 928	..	..	..	..	73 911
2001-02	..	17 947	19 050	7 215	8 341	..	..	..	..	52 553
2000-01	..	19 951	7 984	7 708	8 651	..	..	..	..	44 295
<i>Coronial income</i>										
Coroners' courts										
2002-03	116	17	23	77	23	9	40	–	..	305
2001-02	142	24	108	92	23	5	1	23	..	417
2000-01	78	–	8	58	40	–	27	–	..	212
<i>Civil income</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c)										
2002-03	18 218	6 666	5 530	3 742	1 380	300	811	248	6 038	42 933
2001-02	22 014	5 985	2 817	2 225	1 382	336	737	225	6 028	41 749
2000-01	19 391	6 389	2 104	1 055	1 454	367	816	187	6 736	38 499
District/county courts										
2002-03	14 227	6 263	3 835	2 704	1 127	..	..	..	..	28 156
2001-02	20 820	5 521	2 768	2 337	1 008	..	..	..	..	32 454
2000-01	16 949	5 532	2 781	1 657	1 220	..	..	..	..	28 139

Table 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	26 541	18 243	6 941	4 639	3 386	763	1 377	478	..	62 368
2001-02	26 332	18 161	7 031	5 817	2 993	821	1 083	815	..	63 053
2000-01	25 551	18 226	6 158	5 574	3 443	732	1 296	825	..	61 806
Children's courts										
2002-03	6	na	–	7	–	–	12	1	..	26
2001-02	6	na	na	9	–	4	na	na	..	19
2000-01	24	–	–	5	–	0	–	–	..	29
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2002-03	26 547	18 243	6 941	4 646	3 386	763	1 389	479	..	62 394
2001-02	26 338	18 161	7 031	5 826	2 993	825	1 083	815	..	63 072
2000-01	25 575	18 226	6 158	5 580	3 443	732	1 296	825	..	61 835
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	58 992	31 172	16 306	11 092	5 893	1 063	2 200	727	6 038	133 483
2001-02	69 172	29 667	12 616	10 388	5 383	1 161	1 820	1 040	6 028	137 275
2000-01	61 915	30 147	11 043	8 292	6 117	1 099	2 112	1 012	6 736	128 473
Federal Magistrates Court										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 140	10 140
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 099	9 099
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	0

Table 6A.11

Table 6A.11 **Real income (excluding fines), criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts (c)										
2002-03	..	..	..	1 617	..	..	..	..	5 163	6 780
2001-02	..	..	..	1 589	..	..	..	..	7 832	9 421
2000-01	..	..	..	1 928	..	..	..	..	7 104	9 032
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	13 776	3 552	–	2 142	2 581	223	294	np	..	22 568
2001-02	12 050	3 502	–	1 343	2 435	208	300	–	..	19 838
2000-01	11 908	3 421	–	791	2 417	206	251	34	..	19 028

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) Victorian electronic court income comes from government and non-government filing fees and statutory agency costs.
- (c) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia income time series.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.12

Table 6A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (b)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	15 089	8 727	7 817	6 507	5 760	3 498	3 150	3 258	..	53 806
2001-02	13 925	8 803	9 021	6 118	5 011	3 454	3 425	4 870	..	54 627
2000-01	13 772	8 902	9 663	6 095	4 847	3 516	4 056	5 992	..	56 843
District/county courts (c)										
2002-03	46 715	34 396	17 670	14 779	9 699	..	..	..	..	123 259
2001-02	42 067	27 368	17 332	11 699	9 456	..	..	..	..	107 922
2000-01	42 767	22 477	18 693	13 086	8 972	..	..	..	..	105 995
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	96 257	37 590	49 842	27 845	19 614	5 830	3 245	5 614	..	245 836
2001-02	88 228	36 338	49 816	28 220	20 275	5 085	2 964	6 809	..	237 735
2000-01	82 449	37 038	46 259	25 182	17 974	5 090	na	4 486	..	218 477
Children's courts										
2002-03	9 586	933	3 742	4 694	1 840	186	730	406	..	22 117
2001-02	9 004	720	3 492	4 251	1 799	167	759	462	..	20 654
2000-01	10 643	721	3 889	3 728	1 762	282	na	803	..	21 828
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c)										
2002-03	105 843	38 523	53 584	32 538	21 454	6 016	3 975	6 020	..	267 953
2001-02	97 232	37 059	53 308	32 471	22 074	5 251	3 723	7 270	..	258 389
2000-01	93 091	37 759	50 148	28 910	19 736	5 372	7 415	5 288	..	247 720

Table 6A.12

Table 6A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	167 647	81 646	79 071	53 824	36 913	9 514	7 125	9 278	..	445 018
2001-02	153 223	73 230	79 661	50 288	36 541	8 706	7 148	12 141	..	420 938
2000-01	149 630	69 138	78 504	48 091	33 555	8 888	11 472	11 280	..	410 559
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	- 35 016	- 10 757	- 6 344	- 5 628	..	..	..	..	- 57 745
2001-02	..	- 16 930	- 10 933	- 3 216	- 4 811	..	..	..	..	- 35 890
2000-01	..	- 18 118	2 178	- 3 916	- 2 930	..	..	..	..	- 22 787
Coroners' courts (d)										
2002-03	7 936	4 624	2 053	6 247	3 357	478	970	748	..	26 413
2001-02	7 272	4 112	2 554	5 551	3 301	485	780	1 279	..	25 335
2000-01	6 875	4 791	2 269	5 531	3 480	398	741	1 839	..	25 923
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	15 502	8 994	8 023	6 507	5 986	3 559	3 150	3 355	..	55 076
2001-02	14 338	9 046	9 226	6 118	5 220	3 517	3 425	4 985	..	41 537
2000-01	14 144	9 168	9 866	6 095	5 053	3 599	4 056	6 119	..	43 957
District/county courts (c)										
2002-03	47 903	35 177	18 170	14 779	10 095	..	..	..	..	126 124
2001-02	43 152	28 091	17 747	11 699	9 849	..	..	..	..	110 539
2000-01	43 807	23 197	19 156	13 086	9 364	..	..	..	..	108 610
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	98 722	38 766	51 368	27 845	20 375	6 074	3 245	5 784	..	252 178
2001-02	90 689	37 420	51 411	28 220	21 039	5 220	2 964	7 019	..	243 983
2000-01	84 833	38 352	47 766	25 182	18 730	5 211	7 415	4 657	..	232 147

Table 6A.12

Table 6A.12 Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2002-03	9 876	965	3 850	4 694	1 922	194	730	419	..	22 649
2001-02	9 291	746	3 597	4 251	1 880	172	759	476	..	21 172
2000-01	10 942	747	4 013	3 728	1 849	288	na	821	..	22 388
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c)										
2002-03	108 598	39 731	55 218	32 538	22 296	6 268	3 975	6 203	..	274 827
2001-02	99 980	38 166	55 008	32 471	22 919	5 392	3 723	7 495	..	265 155
2000-01	95 776	39 099	51 779	28 910	20 578	5 499	7 415	5 478	..	254 534
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	172 003	83 902	81 411	53 824	38 377	9 827	7 125	9 558	..	456 027
2001-02	157 470	75 304	81 981	50 288	37 988	8 909	7 148	12 480	..	431 569
2000-01	153 726	71 464	80 802	48 091	34 996	9 098	11 472	11 597	..	421 245
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	- 34 949	- 10 591	- 6 344	- 5 536	..	..	..	..	- 57 419
2001-02	..	- 16 882	- 10 798	- 3 216	- 4 708	..	..	..	..	- 35 604
2000-01	..	- 18 118	2 304	- 3 916	- 2 757	..	..	..	..	- 22 487
Coroners' courts (d)										
2002-03	8 078	4 747	2 084	6 247	3 410	487	970	768	..	26 790
2001-02	7 394	4 232	2 612	5 551	3 348	495	780	1 313	..	25 725
2000-01	6 966	4 882	2 321	5 531	3 528	414	741	1 863	..	26 247

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (c) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court expenditure in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.

Table 6A.12 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(d) WA expenditure includes \$1.1 million and \$2 million incurred directly and indirectly, respectively, for autopsy and chemical analysis work. Some jurisdictions are not able to ascertain autopsy and chemical analysis costs as they are incurred outside their immediate control.

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.13

Table 6A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus cts	Total
<i>Excluding payroll tax (b)</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c), (d)										
2002-03	34 938	9 587	7 347	12 619	8 445	2 189	2 140	4 888	66 907	149 060
2001-02	28 949	10 954	10 996	11 369	7 952	2 530	2 339	7 149	69 242	151 482
2000-01	27 642	7 838	10 876	12 903	7 973	2 185	3 444	6 456	72 094	151 411
District/county courts										
2002-03	13 745	13 047	7 718	9 407	6 347	..	..	..	..	50 264
2001-02	6 179	10 150	9 295	10 708	6 110	..	..	..	..	42 443
2000-01	7 716	7 773	8 485	10 360	5 900	..	..	..	..	40 234
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	22 743	7 456	7 405	10 462	7 543	335	2 502	2 579	..	61 025
2001-02	19 286	7 103	7 117	9 728	7 524	221	2 629	na	..	53 608
2000-01	11 551	6 192	na	11 182	6 232	397	na	na	..	35 553
Children's courts										
2002-03	2 663	3 738	1 141	315	597	745	358	66	..	9 624
2001-02	2 564	2 902	na	338	604	113	350	na	..	6 873
2000-01	2 772	2 847	na	161	531	26	na	na	..	6 337
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2002-03	25 406	11 194	8 546	10 777	8 140	1 080	2 860	2 645	..	70 648
2001-02	21 850	10 006	7 089	10 066	8 128	335	2 979	1 524	..	61 978
2000-01	14 323	9 038	6 874	11 343	6 763	422	2 155	2 369	..	53 288
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	74 089	33 828	23 611	32 803	22 932	3 269	5 000	7 532	66 907	269 972
2001-02	56 979	31 110	27 380	32 144	22 190	2 865	5 318	8 673	69 242	255 902

Table 6A.13

Table 6A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2000-01	49 681	24 650	26 235	34 606	20 636	2 607	5 599	8 825	72 094	244 933
Federal Magistrates Court (e)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 338	16 338
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 674	12 674
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (c), (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	13 162	..	..	..	..	104 461	117 623
2001-02	..	..	..	10 721	..	..	..	..	102 297	113 019
2000-01	..	..	..	10 433	..	..	..	..	101 779	112 212
Probate (f)										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	- 12 260	- 3 081	-	- 1 929	- 2 189	- 145	- 291	27	..	- 19 868
2001-02	- 10 676	- 3 065	84	- 962	- 2 016	- 106	- 300	-	..	- 17 041
2000-01	- 10 769	- 2 963	94	- 486	- 2 032	- 93	- 251	- 27	..	- 16 528
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c), (d)										
2002-03	36 430	10 207	7 663	12 619	8 852	2 249	2 140	5 033	66 907	152 100
2001-02	30 447	11 570	11 321	11 369	8 364	2 605	2 339	7 321	69 242	154 578
2000-01	29 094	8 424	11 202	12 903	8 388	2 241	3 444	6 588	72 094	154 379
District/county courts										
2002-03	14 510	13 472	8 020	9 407	6 648	..	..	..	..	52 057
2001-02	6 951	10 525	9 551	10 708	6 415	..	..	..	..	44 150
2000-01	8 525	8 145	8 753	10 360	6 208	..	..	..	..	41 992
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	24 593	8 320	7 718	10 462	7 870	381	2 502	2 687	..	64 532
2001-02	21 122	7 922	7 564	9 728	7 837	248	2 629	1 600	..	58 650
2000-01	13 313	7 112	na	11 182	6 543	422	na	na	..	38 572

Table 6A.13

Table 6A.13 Real net recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children's courts										
2002-03	2 725	3 865	1 164	315	622	751	358	67	..	9 868
2001-02	2 627	3 007	na	338	630	116	350	na	..	7 070
2000-01	2 838	2 951	na	161	556	26	na	na	..	6 531
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
2002-03	27 318	12 185	8 882	10 777	8 492	1 132	2 860	2 754	..	74 400
2001-02	23 749	10 930	7 564	10 066	8 467	364	2 979	1 600	..	65 720
2000-01	16 151	10 063	7 981	11 343	7 099	448	2 334	2 671	..	58 090
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	78 258	35 864	24 565	32 803	23 992	3 381	5 000	7 786	66 907	278 557
2001-02	61 147	33 025	28 436	32 144	23 246	2 970	5 318	8 921	69 242	264 448
2000-01	53 769	26 632	27 937	34 606	21 695	2 688	5 778	9 259	72 094	254 460
Federal Magistrates Court (e)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 338	16 338
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 674	12 674
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (c), (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	13 162	..	..	..	..	104 461	117 623
2001-02	..	..	..	10 721	..	..	..	..	102 297	113 019
2000-01	..	..	..	10 433	..	..	..	..	101 779	112 212
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	- 12 260	- 3 081	-	- 1 929	- 2 189	- 145	- 291	27	..	- 19 868
2001-02	- 10 676	- 3 065	84	- 962	- 2 016	- 106	- 300	-	..	- 17 041
2000-01	- 10 769	- 2 963	94	- 486	- 2 032	- 93	- 251	- 27	..	- 16 528

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).

Table 6A.13

Table 6A.13 **Real net recurrent expenditure, civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.										
(c) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court will have implications for the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia expenditure time series.										
(d) Data for the Family Court of Australia exclude a preliminary estimate of the 'free' allocation of the Court's resources to the Federal Magistrates Court. Data for the Federal Court of Australia include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court.										
(e) The Federal Magistrates Court notes that its expenditure data contains \$4.5 million worth of resources received free of charge from the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia.										
(f) Payroll tax could not be estimated and deducted for probate registries.										
na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.										

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (b)</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c), (d)										
2002-03	50 027	18 314	15 164	19 126	14 205	5 687	5 290	8 146	66 907	202 866
2001-02	42 874	19 757	20 017	17 487	12 963	5 985	5 764	12 020	69 242	206 109
2000-01	41 413	16 741	20 539	18 998	12 820	5 701	7 500	12 448	72 094	208 254
District/county courts (e)										
2002-03	60 460	47 443	25 388	24 186	16 045	..	..	..	..	173 522
2001-02	48 246	37 518	26 627	22 408	15 566	..	..	..	..	150 365
2000-01	50 483	30 250	27 178	23 446	14 872	..	..	..	..	146 230
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	119 000	45 046	57 247	38 307	27 157	6 165	5 747	8 193	..	306 861
2001-02	107 514	43 442	56 933	37 948	27 799	5 306	5 593	6 809	..	291 343
2000-01	93 999	43 230	na	36 364	24 206	5 487	na	na	..	203 286
Children's courts										
2002-03	12 249	4 671	4 883	5 008	2 437	931	1 088	472	..	31 740
2001-02	11 569	3 623	na	4 589	2 403	280	1 109	na	..	23 574
2000-01	13 415	3 567	na	3 889	2 293	307	na	na	..	23 472
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2002-03	131 249	49 717	62 130	43 315	29 594	7 096	6 835	8 664	..	338 601
2001-02	119 083	47 065	60 397	42 537	30 202	5 586	6 703	8 795	..	320 367
2000-01	107 414	46 797	57 022	40 253	26 499	5 794	9 570	7 657	..	301 008
All courts (excl. electronic and the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	241 736	115 474	102 682	86 627	59 844	12 783	12 125	16 810	..	648 082
2001-02	210 202	104 340	107 041	82 432	58 731	11 571	12 466	20 814	..	676 840
2000-01	199 311	93 788	104 740	82 698	54 191	11 495	17 071	20 105	..	655 492

Table 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	- 35 016	- 10 757	- 6 344	- 5 628	..	..	..	..	- 57 745
2001-02	..	- 16 930	- 10 933	- 3 216	- 4 811	..	..	..	..	- 35 890
2000-01	..	- 18 118	2 178	- 3 916	- 2 930	..	..	..	..	- 22 787
Federal Magistrates Court (f)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 338	16 338
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 674	12 674
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (c), (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	13 162	..	..	..	..	104 461	117 623
2001-02	..	..	..	10 721	..	..	..	..	102 297	113 019
2000-01	..	..	..	10 433	..	..	..	..	101 779	112 212
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c), (d)										
2002-03	51 932	19 201	15 686	19 126	14 838	5 808	5 290	8 388	66 907	207 176
2001-02	44 784	20 616	20 547	17 487	13 584	6 122	5 764	12 305	69 242	196 115
2000-01	43 238	17 592	21 069	18 998	13 441	5 839	7 500	12 708	72 094	198 335
District/county courts (e)										
2002-03	62 413	48 649	26 190	24 186	16 743	..	..	..	..	178 181
2001-02	50 103	38 617	27 298	22 408	16 264	..	..	..	..	154 689
2000-01	52 332	31 342	27 909	23 446	15 572	..	..	..	..	150 602
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
2002-03	123 315	47 086	59 086	38 307	28 244	6 455	5 747	8 471	..	316 711
2001-02	111 811	45 342	58 975	37 948	28 876	5 468	5 593	8 620	..	302 633
2000-01	98 146	45 465	na	36 364	25 273	5 633	na	na	..	210 880
Children's courts										
2002-03	12 601	4 830	5 014	5 008	2 544	945	1 088	486	..	32 517

Table 6A.14

Table 6A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
2001-02	11 918	3 753	3 597	4 589	2 510	288	1 109	476	..	28 242
2000-01	13 780	3 698	na	3 889	2 404	314	na	na	..	24 085
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (e)										
2002-03	135 916	51 916	64 100	43 315	30 788	7 400	6 835	8 956	..	349 227
2001-02	123 729	49 095	62 572	42 537	31 386	5 757	6 703	9 096	..	330 875
2000-01	111 926	49 162	59 761	40 253	27 677	5 947	9 750	8 148	..	312 624
All courts (excl. electronic and the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	250 261	119 766	105 976	86 627	62 369	13 208	12 125	17 344	66 907	734 584
2001-02	218 617	108 329	110 417	82 432	61 235	11 879	12 466	21 401	69 242	696 017
2000-01	207 496	98 096	108 739	82 698	56 691	11 786	17 250	20 856	72 094	675 704
Electronic courts										
2002-03	..	- 34 949	- 10 591	- 6 344	- 5 536	..	..	..	..	- 57 419
2001-02	..	- 16 882	- 10 798	- 3 216	- 4 708	..	..	..	..	- 35 604
2000-01	..	- 18 118	2 304	- 3 916	- 2 757	..	..	..	..	- 22 487
Federal Magistrates Court (f)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 338	16 338
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 674	12 674
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (c), (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	13 162	..	..	..	..	104 461	117 623
2001-02	..	..	..	10 721	..	..	..	..	102 297	113 019
2000-01	..	..	..	10 433	..	..	..	..	101 779	112 212

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (c) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has implications for the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia expenditure time series.

Table 6A.14 **Real net recurrent expenditure, criminal and civil (\$'000) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(d) Data for the Family Court of Australia excludes a preliminary estimate of the 'free' allocation of the Court's resources to the Federal Magistrates Court. Data for the Federal Court include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court.										
(e) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court expenditure in the magistrates' court will lead to a slight overestimation of the magistrates' court total and an underestimation in the district court total.										
(f) The Federal Magistrates Court notes that its expenditure data contains \$4.488 million worth of resources received free of charge from the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia.										

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.15

Table 6A.15 **Cost recovery – civil court fees collected as a proportion of civil expenditure (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (b)</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c)										
	30.4	40.4	40.4	20.1	8.6	8.2	26.6	3.0	5.8	19.5
District/county courts										
	35.1	32.5	31.4	20.3	8.9	..	..	..	..	29.1
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d)										
	52.6	51.9	46.6	19.9	22.5	52.6	13.8	15.0	..	42.9
Children's courts										
	–	na	na	1.0	–	na	np	–	..	–
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d)										
	49.9	45.3	43.2	19.5	21.3	31.4	12.6	14.6	..	39.8
Federal Magistrates Court										
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.2	38.2
Family courts (c)										
	..	..	..	9.1	..	..	..	..	3.2	3.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Recurrent expenditure with no income or revenue deducted.

(b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(c) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia and Federal Court in 2000-01 and 2001-02. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.

(d) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.16

Table 6A.16 **Average civil court fees collected per lodgment**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (a)										
2002-03	1 565	1 190	1 007	1 144	448	119	724	315	871	1 104
2001-02	1 842	1 184	594	480	208	108	658	429	939	1 019
2000-01	1 538	1 260	444	200	475	97	786	323	888	912
District/county courts										
2002-03	1 066	784	490	704	213	..	..	..	..	732
2001-02	777	783	266	528	195	..	..	..	..	601
2000-01	682	531	230	384	198	..	..	..	..	486
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (b), (c)										
2002-03	114	75	75	52	76	45	64	76	..	87
2001-02	114	75	78	77	70	42	64	na	..	89
2000-01	96	70	62	59	59	42	na	na	..	76
Children's courts										
2002-03	–	na	na	5	–	na	na	–	..	–
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na
2000-01	–	na	na	6	–	–	na	na	..	1
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (b), (c)										
2002-03	112	74	74	51	75	45	63	75	..	85
2001-02	112	74	78	75	69	40	62	105	..	89
2000-01	94	70	59	58	58	42	48	115	..	75

Table 6A.16

Table 6A.16 **Average civil court fees collected per lodgment**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Federal Magistrates Court (d)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	169
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	174
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (a)										
2002-03	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	54	60
2001-02	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	–	54
2000-01	..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	60	70
Probate										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	622	223	na	430	513	101	560	300	..	443
2001-02	578	227	na	286	492	98	548	300	..	379
2000-01	554	218	na	148	478	98	543	296	..	356

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court has reduced fees received by the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court. Many of the Family Court of Australia's applications do not attract a fee. The Family Court of WA does elements of work of both the Federal Magistrates Court and the Family Court of Australia, so direct comparisons with each are not possible.
- (b) The Victorian magistrates' court fees figure incorporates both the criminal and civil jurisdictions, but the civil court fees are likely to encompass a significant proportion. As well, the data includes 66 228 residential tenancies matters and 5109 civil claim applications lodged in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal.
- (c) Queensland data include lodgments at its Small Claims Tribunal.
- (d) Lodgments in the Federal Magistrates Court are made up of 54 696 family law forms and 4996 federal law cases.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.17

Table 6A.17 **Timeliness, all non-appeal matters finalised (criminal), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts (d), (e)	no.	114	158	730	254	105	619	174	288	..	2 442
< 6 months	%	18.4	53.8	59.5	82.7	52.4	58.6	36.8	48.3	..	56.1
6–12 months	%	41.2	36.7	25.5	13.0	24.8	28.3	28.7	28.5	..	26.9
>12–18 months	%	35.1	8.2	10.5	2.4	11.4	8.2	10.3	10.8	..	10.2
>18 months	%	5.3	1.3	4.5	2.0	11.4	4.8	24.1	12.5	..	6.8
District/county courts (e), (f)	no.	3 531	2 219	7 426	2 825	1 180	..	..	..	..	17 181
< 6 months	%	68.8	55.1	71.8	63.2	60.3	..	..	..	..	66.8
6–12 months	%	23.0	28.5	19.6	11.1	24.2	..	..	..	..	20.3
>12–18 months	%	5.6	9.9	4.7	17.3	9.7	..	..	..	..	8.0
>18 months	%	2.6	6.5	4.0	8.4	5.8	..	..	..	..	4.9
Magistrates' courts only (e), (f), (g) (excl. children's courts)	no.	256 776	117 694	146 438	59 978	52 012	38 362	6 026	11 515	..	688 801
< 6 months	%	94.8	90.1	93.4	93.3	77.5	78.8	79.0	84.0	..	91.1
6–12 months	%	4.8	7.1	3.9	4.9	12.6	12.7	14.0	7.7	..	6.1
>12–18 months	%	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	3.2	4.5	3.1	2.8	..	1.3
>18 months	%	0.1	1.4	1.4	0.9	6.7	4.0	3.9	5.4	..	1.5
Children's courts (g)	no.	18 676	10 475	9 460	6 689	5 343	1 950	755	826	..	54 174
< 6 months	%	93.7	94.7	92.3	93.5	73.9	63.0	86.6	66.6	..	90.1
6–12 months	%	5.9	4.5	5.2	5.2	17.8	22.4	7.8	16.6	..	7.4
>12–18 months	%	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.7	4.0	8.5	2.0	6.4	..	1.4
>18 months	%	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.6	4.3	6.2	3.6	10.4	..	1.2

Table 6A.17

Table 6A.17 **Timeliness, all non-appeal matters finalised (criminal), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (e), (f), (g), (h) (incl. children's courts)	no.	275 452	128 169	155 898	66 667	57 355	40 312	6 781	12 341	..	742 975
< 6 months	%	94.8	90.5	93.3	93.3	77.2	78.0	79.9	82.8	..	91.0
6-12 months	%	4.8	6.9	3.9	4.9	13.1	13.1	13.3	8.3	..	6.2
>12-18 months	%	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	3.3	4.7	3.0	3.1	..	1.3
>18 months	%	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	6.5	4.1	3.9	5.8	..	1.5
Coroners' courts (i)	no.	6 094	4 060	3 049	1 289	3 544	714	1 576	265	..	20 591
< 6 months	%	74.6	72.6	71.8	61.0	86.6	49.4	93.0	60.0	..	75.4
6-12 months	%	18.8	15.2	20.3	28.4	7.1	17.1	5.0	28.7	..	15.9
>12-18 months	%	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	2.6	10.8	1.1	4.9	..	3.8
>18 months	%	3.1	8.0	3.3	5.6	3.7	22.7	0.9	6.4	..	4.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.
- (b) Timeliness data are not collected on electronic court matters.
- (c) Excludes bench warrants for all court levels. This may lead to some increase in timeliness but is consistent with the definition of finalisation.
- (d) The significantly large amount of cases heard in Queensland relates to all second offences for drug matters going automatically to the supreme court. This does not occur in any other jurisdiction. In contrast, in NSW, almost all cases heard in the supreme court relate to murder or manslaughter.
- (e) Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court. This difference needs to be taken into account when comparing timeliness across States and Territories.
- (f) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will slightly affect the timeliness data shown.
- (g) In Tasmania, the data are projected based on finalisations in Hobart.
- (h) Excludes committals heard in the children's court (except the ACT which includes four committals in their data, and the NT 13 committals).
- (i) Timeliness data include finalisations of fires for NSW, Queensland and the ACT. The ACT fires are reported and finalised within a week unless there is an inquiry.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.18

Table 6A.18 **Timeliness, all non-appeal matters finalised (civil), 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (c), (d)	no.	9 706	3 291	4 696	2 643	935	2 070	965	242	4 357	28 905
< 6 months	%	59.7	51.2	69.7	49.8	73.3	14.5	19.7	40.9	58.8	55.1
6–12 months	%	17.9	17.0	9.0	11.8	11.4	13.3	11.3	10.7	11.3	14.0
>12–18 months	%	6.7	12.8	5.9	12.8	5.0	21.4	18.7	12.4	6.3	9.2
>18 months	%	15.7	19.0	15.4	25.6	10.3	50.7	50.4	36.0	23.6	21.8
District/county courts (c), (e)	no.	16 572	8 020	4 916	3 387	2 589	..	..	..	..	35 484
< 6 months	%	17.3	22.0	38.5	31.9	43.3	..	..	..	..	24.6
6–12 months	%	35.0	18.0	20.1	27.1	24.0	..	..	..	..	27.5
>12–18 months	%	28.4	33.0	16.7	19.3	13.9	..	..	..	..	25.9
>18 months	%	19.3	27.0	24.7	21.7	18.8	..	..	..	..	22.0
Magistrates' courts only (c), (f), (g) (excl. children's courts)	no.	79 953	153 103	47 793	31 931	28 017	12 797	12 350	3 373	..	369 317
< 6 months	%	84.6	95.1	91.6	90.6	46.4	22.8	44.6	70.5	..	83.8
6–12 months	%	9.3	3.4	5.7	5.6	16.8	32.2	9.9	15.1	..	7.5
>12–18 months	%	2.9	0.8	1.3	1.9	24.0	30.4	22.7	6.8	..	5.0
>18 months	%	3.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	12.9	14.6	22.7	7.6	..	3.6
Children's courts	no.	2 498	3 357	na	834	na	39	na	152	..	7 005
< 6 months	%	na	na	na	78.2	na	94.9	na	na	..	12.2
6–12 months	%	na	na	na	16.5	na	–	na	na	..	2.5
>12–18 months	%	na	na	na	4.1	na	5.1	na	na	..	0.7
>18 months	%	na	na	na	1.2	na	–	na	na	..	1.0

Table 6A.18

Table 6A.18 **Timeliness, all non-appeal matters finalised (civil), 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (c), (f), (g) (incl. children's courts)	no.	82 451	156 460	47 793	32 765	28 017	12 836	12 475	3 373	..	376 322
< 6 months	%	na	na	91.6	90.3	46.4	23.1	44.2	70.5	..	82.5
6–12 months	%	na	na	5.7	5.9	16.8	32.2	9.8	15.1	..	7.4
>12–18 months	%	na	na	1.3	2.0	24.0	30.3	22.5	6.8	..	4.9
>18 months	%	na	na	1.4	1.8	12.9	14.5	22.5	7.6	..	3.6
Federal Magistrates Court (h)	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 849	52 849
< 6 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.5	90.5
6–12 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
>12–18 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.5
>18 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.8
Family courts (h)	no.	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	57 045	57 045
< 6 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	83.3	83.3
6–12 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	8.4	8.4
>12–18 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	4.3	4.3
>18 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	4.0	4.0

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.
- (b) The parties to a case can significantly affect the conduct and timeliness of a case (for example, matters adjourned by the consent of the parties are outside the control of the court).
- (c) Tasmania, the ACT and the NT have a two-tier court system (that is, they do not have a district/county court) while the other jurisdictions have a three-tier court system. This difference needs to be considered when comparing timeliness across States and Territories.
- (d) To provide finalisation and timeliness data, including deemed finalisations in accordance with the national counting rules, Tasmania has adopted processes that provide an estimate.

Table 6A.18 **Timeliness, all non-appeal matters finalised (civil), 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(e) In Victoria the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. In WA, not all inactive matters may have been identified or finalised.

(f) Victorian data includes 68 103 residential tenancy matters and 4835 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These tribunal matters are included as other States and Territories (such as NSW) deal with residential tenancy and civil claims matters in their magistrates' courts.

(g) Queensland data include finalisations at its Small Claims Tribunal.

(h) The Federal Magistrates Court and Family Court of Australia data excludes responses.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Timeliness, cases finalised by trial (criminal), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme courts (d), (e)	no.	53	85	95	93	35	136	33	42	..	572
< 6 months	%	5.7	28.2	44.2	33.3	8.6	36.0	27.3	9.5	..	28.8
6-12 months	%	34.0	55.3	29.5	38.7	22.9	47.8	36.4	45.2	..	40.7
>12-18 months	%	45.3	14.1	18.9	19.4	40.0	9.6	9.1	23.8	..	19.6
>18 months	%	15.1	2.4	7.4	8.6	28.6	6.6	27.3	21.4	..	10.8
District/county courts (e), (f)	no.	596	320	823	544	202	..	..	..	..	2 485
< 6 months	%	40.4	10.6	64.6	5.3	13.4	..	..	..	..	34.7
6-12 months	%	42.1	44.7	24.9	18.4	37.1	..	..	..	..	31.1
>12-18 months	%	12.9	25.3	6.3	53.9	29.7	..	..	..	..	22.7
>18 months	%	4.5	19.4	4.1	22.4	19.8	..	..	..	..	11.5
Magistrates' courts only (e), (f), (g), (h) (excl. children's courts)	no.	19 065	7 880	5 323	6 480	643	3 960	117	737	..	44 205
< 6 months	%	82.3	63.6	87.3	63.1	19.8	79.9	35.9	68.2	..	75.3
6-12 months	%	13.9	20.2	8.7	27.6	45.9	11.7	56.4	19.8	..	16.9
>12-18 months	%	2.7	9.1	2.3	5.7	20.7	5.6	6.0	6.0	..	4.8
>18 months	%	1.1	7.1	1.6	3.6	13.7	2.9	1.7	6.0	..	3.0
Children's courts (i)	no.	3 413	395	286	757	43	75	31	38	..	5 038
< 6 months	%	80.5	70.9	87.4	71.3	27.9	41.3	67.7	68.4	..	77.6
6-12 months	%	18.3	26.8	8.7	24.6	46.5	28.0	22.6	15.8	..	19.7
>12-18 months	%	0.9	1.3	2.8	3.0	18.6	13.3	6.5	13.2	..	1.8
>18 months	%	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.0	17.3	3.2	2.6	..	0.9

Table 6A.19

Table 6A.19 **Timeliness, cases finalised by trial (criminal), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (e), (f), (g), (h), (i) (incl. children's courts)	no.	22 478	8 275	5 609	7 237	686	4 035	148	775	..	49 243
< 6 months	%	82.0	64.0	87.3	64.0	20.3	79.2	42.6	68.3	..	75.5
6-12 months	%	14.6	20.5	8.7	27.3	45.9	12.0	49.3	19.6	..	17.2
>12-18 months	%	2.4	8.7	2.3	5.4	20.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	..	4.5
>18 months	%	1.0	6.8	1.6	3.3	13.3	3.1	2.0	5.8	..	2.8
Coroners' courts	no.	357	247	544	40	38	5	92	8	..	1 331
< 6 months	%	34.7	12.6	61.4	-	2.6	-	45.7	12.5	..	40.0
6-12 months	%	23.2	20.6	25.4	2.5	2.6	-	33.7	25.0	..	23.1
>12-18 months	%	17.6	16.6	7.0	32.5	7.9	60.0	9.8	37.5	..	13.0
>18 months	%	24.4	50.2	6.3	65.0	86.8	40.0	10.9	25.0	..	23.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Data are regarded as preliminary only. Improvements in the quality of data are expected over time as the definition and data collection practices become more refined across jurisdictions.
- (b) Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.
- (c) A trial is defined as "The examination of, and decision on, a matter of law or fact by a court. In the Higher Courts, trials are usually conducted before a judge and jury whereby the judge rules on questions of law and the jury is responsible for determining whether or not the defendant is guilty. Some States and Territories also allow for a trial before a judge alone in the Higher Courts. Trials are finalised by a guilty verdict or an acquittal. "
- (d) In NSW, almost all indictments are for offences of murder or manslaughter; in other States and Territories, the range of indictments routinely presented is broader.
- (e) Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have district/county courts. This difference needs to be taken into account when comparing timeliness across States and Territories.
- (f) In Queensland, some children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will slightly affect the timeliness data shown.
- (g) Tasmanian data based on projected Hobart finalisations.
- (h) ACT magistrates' court hears substantial cases only. Data do not include trial on minor matters such as traffic.
- (i) In the Victorian children's court some of the matters included in figures for 'finalised by trial' are actually matters finalised as a plea of guilty. Victoria are unable to split cases that were finalised as a plea of guilty from cases finalised as a contested hearing. This will not be an issue next year.

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

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Timeliness, cases finalised by trial (civil), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme/Federal courts (d), (e)	no.	1 375	197	135	139	32	14	49	23	783	2 747
< 6 months	%	38.8	16.8	26.7	–	12.5	–	14.3	26.1	51.2	37.2
6–12 months	%	17.5	17.3	9.6	14.4	18.8	–	12.2	4.3	18.9	17.0
>12–18 months	%	12.7	19.8	14.8	56.8	18.8	14.3	18.4	8.7	12.3	15.5
>18 months	%	31.1	46.2	48.9	28.8	50.0	85.7	55.1	60.9	17.6	30.3
District/county courts (d)	no.	2 925	2 332	378	96	280	..	..	..	..	6 011
< 6 months	%	14.2	0.1	22.2	4.2	32.9	..	..	..	..	9.9
6–12 months	%	23.6	5.3	21.4	11.5	6.1	..	..	..	..	15.4
>12–18 months	%	24.1	11.4	16.9	21.9	15.7	..	..	..	..	18.3
>18 months	%	38.2	83.2	39.4	62.5	45.4	..	..	..	..	56.4
Magistrates' courts only (d), (f) (excl. children's courts)	no.	3 160	6 565	25 643	9 291	1 297	20	277	335	..	46 588
< 6 months	%	29.6	61.7	97.3	95.5	50.7	–	54.5	45.4	..	85.4
6–12 months	%	35.3	30.2	1.4	3.1	28.0	75.0	23.5	26.6	..	9.2
>12–18 months	%	23.0	5.1	0.5	0.9	11.4	25.0	9.4	13.4	..	3.2
>18 months	%	12.1	2.9	0.7	0.5	9.9	–	12.6	14.6	..	2.2
Children's courts	no.	na	na	na	580	na	na	12	na	..	606
< 6 months	%	na	na	na	85.2	na	na	41.7	na	..	84.2
6–12 months	%	na	na	na	11.9	na	na	50.0	na	..	12.4
>12–18 months	%	na	na	na	2.2	na	na	8.3	na	..	2.3
>18 months	%	na	na	na	0.7	na	na	–	na	..	1.2

Table 6A.20

Table 6A.20 **Timeliness, cases finalised by trial (civil), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total Magistrates' courts (d), (f) (incl. children's courts)	no.	3 160	6 565	25 643	9 871	1 297	20	289	349	..	47 194
< 6 months	%	29.6	61.7	97.3	94.9	50.7	–	54.0	43.6	..	85.3
6–12 months	%	35.3	30.2	1.4	3.6	28.0	75.0	24.6	25.5	..	9.2
>12–18 months	%	23.0	5.1	0.5	1.0	11.4	25.0	9.3	12.9	..	3.2
>18 months	%	12.1	2.9	0.7	0.5	9.9	–	12.1	14.0	..	2.2
Federal Magistrates Court	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	597	597
< 6 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.5	73.5
6–12 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.4	21.4
>12–18 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.4	3.4
>18 months	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.7
Family courts (g)	no.	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	2 378	2 378
< 6 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	24.0	24.0
6–12 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	23.1	23.1
>12–18 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	24.8	24.8
>18 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	28.2	28.2

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Data are regarded as preliminary only. Improvements in the quality of data will occur over time as the definition and data collection practices become more refined across jurisdictions.
- (b) Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.
- (c) A trial is defined as “the final determination of a cause of action by a judge (magistrate) by way of an evidentiary hearing in court”
- (d) Tasmania, the ACT and the NT do not have a district/county court. This difference needs to be taken into account when comparing timeliness across States/Territories.
- (e) Tasmania, to provide finalisation and timeliness data in accordance with the national counting rules, has adopted processes that provide an estimate.

Table 6A.20 **Timeliness, cases finalised by trial (civil), 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
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(f) Victorian data only includes civil claims finalised in the magistrates' court when booked in to be heard by a magistrate. Some of these cases may not have proceeded as a contested hearing.

(g) The Family Court of Australia data only includes those matters that commenced trial and were subsequently disposed, or were disposed on the day the trial was due to commence.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Appeal matters finalised, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Supreme courts</i>											
Criminal	no.	745	350	360	230	311	41	35	13	..	2 085
< 6 months	%	35.2	44.3	88.9	35.2	70.4	48.8	62.9	69.2	..	52.2
6–12 months	%	42.7	27.4	10.0	39.1	21.2	31.7	31.4	7.7	..	30.3
>12–18 months	%	14.6	13.1	1.1	12.2	4.2	14.6	5.7	7.7	..	10.0
>18 months	%	7.5	15.1	–	13.5	4.2	4.9	–	15.4	..	7.5
Civil	no.	816	292	256	388	129	38	76	201	788	2 984
< 6 months	%	47.5	43.5	55.9	20.9	80.6	57.9	59.2	70.6	62.8	51.8
6–12 months	%	37.7	18.5	37.1	21.1	17.1	28.9	27.6	20.9	29.3	29.0
>12–18 months	%	10.8	8.9	7.0	22.7	2.3	10.5	9.2	5.0	5.6	9.7
>18 months	%	3.9	29.1	–	35.3	–	2.6	3.9	3.5	2.3	9.5
<i>District/county courts</i>											
Criminal	no.	5 508	2 392	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 080
< 6 months	%	90.5	89.9	66.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.8
6–12 months	%	8.2	8.4	25.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7
>12–18 months	%	0.9	1.0	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0
>18 months	%	0.4	0.7	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6
Civil	no.	73	159	395	90	83	..	..	..	..	800
< 6 months	%	63.0	89.9	59.2	40.0	96.4	..	..	..	..	67.4
6–12 months	%	16.4	8.2	21.0	35.6	3.6	..	..	..	..	17.9
>12–18 months	%	6.8	0.6	5.3	12.2	–	..	..	..	..	4.8

Table 6A.21

Table 6A.21 **Appeal matters finalised, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
>18 months	%	13.7	1.3	14.4	12.2	–	..	..	..	..	10.0
<i>Family courts</i>											
Civil	no.	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	421	421
< 6 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	72.2	72.2
6–12 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	20.4	20.4
>12–18 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	5.2	5.2
>18 months	%	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	2.1	2.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Care needs to be taken when comparing timeliness data across jurisdictions because both the complexity and distribution of cases may vary.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.22

Table 6A.22 Committal matters finalised, magistrates' courts, 2002-03

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts	no.	3 338	2 363	8 600	2 132	520	572	190	223	..	17 938
< 3 months	%	35.5	31.0	32.5	52.6	48.1	29.4	31.1	38.6	..	35.7
3-6 months	%	36.8	24.9	36.2	33.0	33.5	24.5	31.6	30.0	..	33.9
>6-12 months	%	25.5	23.6	24.0	11.4	16.7	25.9	32.6	19.3	..	22.6
>12 months	%	2.1	20.5	7.4	2.9	1.7	20.3	4.7	12.1	..	7.9

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Tasmanian data are projected based on Hobart committals.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Backlog indicator, criminal, 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
<i>Supreme courts</i>									
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
Appeal	26.8	4.8	–	12.2	–	–	–	na	..
Non-appeal	1.5	4.3	6.0	15.4	9.2	4.8	6.5	na	..
All matters	17.6	4.8	–	13.4	1.3	4.4	4.9	na	..
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard									
Appeal	7.9	1.5	–	5.9	–	–	–	na	..
Non-appeal	0.7	5.4	2.0	6.7	–	3.4	7.6	na	..
All matters	5.2	2.0	0.7	6.2	–	3.2	6.4	na	..
<i>District/County courts</i>									
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
Appeal	–	–	21.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-appeal	–	7.2	4.9	27.5	8.9	..	..	..	..
All matters	–	5.2	6.9	27.5	8.9	..	..	..	..
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard									
Appeal	0.5	2.2	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-appeal	1.5	3.6	5.1	6.6	2.6	..	..	..	..
All matters	1.1	3.3	4.8	6.6	2.6	..	..	..	..
<i>Magistrates' courts (e), (f), (g)</i>									
Per cent > 6 mths old standard									
All matters	4.7	8.9	4.8	na	22.1	38.5	17.1	na	..

Table 6A.23

Table 6A.23 **Backlog indicator, criminal, 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
All matters	3.0	4.7	5.9	na	13.3	19.8	12.4	na	..
<i>Children's courts (f), (g)</i>									
Per cent > 6 mths old standard									
All matters	5.9	–	10.7	3.7	1.2	53.0	12.0	na	..
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
All matters	2.9	1.4	5.5	4.6	12.0	20.0	7.7	na	..
<i>Coroners' courts</i>									
Per cent > 6 mths old standard									
All matters	na	28.4	51.5	33.2	na	45.4	37.0	40.4	..
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
All matters	na	24.4	26.5	20.9	na	33.3	37.0	22.5	..

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Backlog is a measure of case processing timeliness. The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time, and that time does not necessarily equal delay. The formula for calculating the backlog index is the number of cases older than the applicable reporting standard, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).
- (b) This is a new indicator. As a result, the data for the backlog indicator is experimental for this reporting year.
- (c) In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count, and in the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months have been excluded. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an active pending population. Where jurisdictions have diverted from this national counting rule, it is footnoted.

Table 6A.23 **Backlog indicator, criminal, 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
(d) Some Queensland children's court matters are heard in the district court. As a result, the inclusion of all children's court matters in the magistrates' court will slightly affect the backlog data shown.									
(e) In the Victorian magistrates' court, defendants can be entered in to the Criminal Justice Diversion Program and the proceedings are adjourned for a period of up to 12 months. These defendants remain pending and hence may misrepresent the true case processing timeliness.									
(f) Tasmania's magistrate' and children's court data are derived from lodgments in the Hobart magistrates' court, based on the assumption that the southern region represents 50 per cent of the population base of the whole state. To provide finalisation and timeliness data, in accordance with the national counting rules, Tasmania has adopted processes that provide an estimate.									
(g) The ACT magistrate' and children's court estimate based on pending cases as at 1 October 2003. na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Backlog indicator, civil 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
<i>Supreme/Federal courts (f)</i>									
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
Appeal	–	28.8	–	22.6	11.7	10.7	3.3	na	6.0
Non-appeal	31.6	24.0	33.2	42.1	5.9	68.4	41.9	na	61.8
All matters	28.7	24.2	32.4	40.8	6.0	64.1	40.9	na	34.6
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard									
Appeal	0.3	8.8	0.9	12.1	–	5.5	–	na	7.0
Non-appeal	22.3	2.1	21.6	26.4	5.0	47.0	29.4	na	32.3
All matters	20.4	2.4	21.2	25.5	5.0	43.9	28.7	na	29.5
<i>District/County courts (g)</i>									
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
Appeal	na	na	29.6	44.6	–	..	..	..	..
Non-appeal	na	24.8	37.4	35.6	25.0	..	..	..	..
All matters	na	na	36.8	36.0	24.9	..	..	..	..
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard									
Appeal	na	na	22.4	31.9	–	..	..	..	..
Non-appeal	na	12.1	19.4	22.3	11.9	..	..	..	..
All matters	na	na	19.6	22.7	11.9	..	..	..	..
<i>Magistrates' courts (g)</i>									
Per cent > 6 mths old standard									
All matters	na	10.2	0.1	na	36.4	41.5	35.9	na	..

Table 6A.24

Table 6A.24 **Backlog indicator, civil 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
All matters	na	9.6	5.3	na	13.6	23.2	16.1	na	..
<i>Family courts (h)</i>									
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
Appeal	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	14.1
Non-appeal	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	16.3
All matters	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	16.3
Per cent > 2 yrs old standard									
Appeal	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	6.1
Non-appeal	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	7.7
All matters	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	7.7
<i>Federal Magistrates Court (h)</i>									
Per cent > 6 mths old standard									
All matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.4
Per cent > 12 mths old standard									
All matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.1

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) Backlog is a measure of case processing timeliness. The indicator recognises that case processing must take some time, and that time does not necessarily equal delay. The formula for calculating the backlog index is the number of cases older than the applicable reporting standard, divided by the total pending caseload (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage).

(b) This is a new indicator. As a result, the data for the backlog indicator is experimental for this reporting year.

Table 6A.24 **Backlog indicator, civil 2002-03 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>
(c)	In the criminal jurisdiction, those lodgments that have bench warrants associated with them have been excluded from the count, and in the civil jurisdiction those lodgments that have not been acted upon in the last 12 months have been excluded. The aim has been to focus on those matters that are part of an 'active pending' population. Where jurisdictions have diverted from this national counting rule, it is footnoted.								
(d)	In the Victorian county and supreme courts the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. Data are calculated using a count of substantive matters pending. These are claims pending on 30 June 2003 where a defence notice had been filed. The measure excludes Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal residential tenancies and civil claims list matters, complaints for intervention orders, Family Law Act applications and applications to the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal.								
(e)	In Queensland all court data for the purposes of the backlog index are extrapolated.								
(f)	In the Tasmanian supreme court, to provide finalisation and timeliness data, including deemed finalisations in accordance with the national counting rules, Tasmania has adopted processes that provide an estimate.								
(g)	In NSW the district and magistrates court can only provide pending data in respect of substantial (for example, case management) matters and the current database is unable to apply the 12 month deeming rule.								
(h)	In the Family Court of Australia and Federal Magistrates Court data excludes responses to applications.								

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.25

Table 6A.25 **Attendance index (average number of attendances per finalisation), 2002-03 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld (d)	WA (b), (e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT (g)	NT	Aus cts	Total
<i>Criminal – attendances per finalisation</i>										
Supreme court	na	2.2	3.7	na	6.1	9.3	7.3	na	..	5.7
District/county court	na	na	5.3	3.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	5.1
Magistrates court	na	2.7	1.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	4.7	na	..	2.3
Children's court	na	2.3	1.4	3.1	5.2	5.1	4.0	na	..	2.9
Coroner's court	na	0.1	–	–	na	–	0.1	–	..	–
<i>Civil - attendances per finalisation</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts	na	1.2	1.6	na	5.2	na	4.7	na	3.8	2.7
District/county court	na	2.0	1.2	3.9	5.5	..	..	..	..	2.6
Magistrates court	na	1.0	0.9	na	1.1	na	1.3	na	..	1.0
Children's court	na	na	na	3.8	na	na	5.9	na	..	4.4
Federal Magistrates Court (h)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	1.7
Family court (i)	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.5

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) The attendance index is based on a count of the number of times each case actually comes before the court before it is finalised. An attendance is defined as the number of times that parties or their representatives were required to be present in court (including any appointment which is adjourned or rescheduled) for all finalised matters during the year. The actual attendance should be one which is heard by a judicial officer or mediator/arbitrator.

(b) Courts do not have data available to enable it to identify the number of times parties are present in court.

(c) In the civil jurisdiction, supreme court data are an estimate and the district court data are an extrapolation. As well, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. The magistrates' court attendances for the Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal & Family Law Applications are estimates, with the estimate being one attendance per finalisation.

(d) The civil court attendance data are extrapolated.

Table 6A.25 **Attendance index (average number of attendances per finalisation), 2002-03 (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (b), (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(e) WA data for the criminal component of the district court are experimental. The criminal case management computer system does not record the number of hearings, which occurred per defendant. Data extracted is based on the number of listings recorded. Information may be refined in future.										
(f) In the criminal jurisdiction, Tasmania data for the magistrates' court are based on a 50 per cent southern sample. In the civil jurisdiction, Tasmanian courts do not have a civil case management system, so data cannot be produced.										
(g) In both the criminal and civil jurisdiction, total number of attendances based on total number of listings.										
(h) Excludes responses to applications.										
(i) Includes Alternative Dispute Resolution court and conference events held. Contains events that may not typically require attendance of parties, however these are included as they form part of the lodgments and finalised figures. Excludes responses to applications.										

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Judicial officers, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal										
<i>Number of FTE judicial officers</i>										
Supreme court	15.0	11.0	9.1	8.0	4.9	4.0	2.8	2.4	..	57.2
District/county court	46.0	32.0	17.6	16.0	11.3	..	..	..	..	122.9
Magistrates' court	112.0	65.0	51.4	29.0	24.8	9.4	4.2	6.9	..	302.8
Children's court	7.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	..	21.8
Electronic court (c)	..	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
Coroner's court	5.0	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.5	..	19.1
Total	185.0	115.0	85.4	59.0	45.0	14.3	8.8	11.3	..	523.7
Civil										
<i>Number of FTE judicial officers</i>										
Supreme/Federal Court	46.3	28.0	13.6	18.0	11.5	3.0	2.3	5.5	45.0	173.2
District/county court	28.0	22.0	14.0	10.6	9.5	..	..	..	..	84.1
Magistrates' court	10.0	41.0	15.1	11.7	8.3	1.6	3.0	5.3	..	96.0
Children's court	3.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	..	12.4
Federal Magistrates Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.0	21.0
Family court	..	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	..	59.7	71.7
Total	87.3	97.0	43.7	53.3	30.3	4.8	5.4	10.9	125.7	458.4
Criminal and civil										
<i>Number of FTE judicial officers</i>										
Supreme court	61.3	39.0	22.7	26.0	16.4	7.0	5.1	7.9	45.0	230.4
District/county court	74.0	54.0	31.6	26.6	20.8	..	..	..	..	207.0

Table 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Judicial officers, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court	122.0	106.0	66.5	40.7	33.1	11.0	7.3	12.2	..	398.8
Children's court	10.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	..	34.2
Total	267.3	207.0	125.8	98.3	74.3	18.5	13.4	20.7	45.0	870.3
Criminal										
<i>Rate per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme court	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	..	0.3
District/county court	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	..	..	..	..	0.6
Magistrates' court	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.5	..	1.5
Children's court	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.1
Electronic court (c)	..	na	na	na	na	..	..	..	..	na
Coroner's court	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	..	0.1
Total	2.8	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.7	5.7	..	2.7
Civil										
<i>Rate per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.9
District/county court	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.4
Magistrates' court	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.7	..	0.5
Children's court	–	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1	..	0.1
Federal Magistrates Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
Family court	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4
Total	1.3	2.0	1.1	2.8	2.0	1.0	1.6	5.5	0.6	2.3

Table 6A.26

Table 6A.26 **Judicial officers, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal and civil										
<i>Rate per 100 000 people</i>										
Supreme court	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	4.0	..	1.2
District/county court	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	..	..	..	..	1.1
Magistrates' court	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	6.2	..	2.0
Children's court	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	..	0.3	0.3	..	0.2
Total	4.0	4.2	3.4	5.1	4.9	3.8	4.2	10.5	..	4.4

Aust cts = Australian courts.

(a) FTE = full time equivalent.

(b) A judicial officer is defined as: judges; magistrates; masters; coroners; judicial registrars; and all other officers who, following argument and giving of evidence, make enforceable orders of the court. The data is provided on the basis of the proportion of time spent on the judicial activity.

(c) No electronic courts have open court sittings.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat. no. 3101.0.

Table 6A.27

Table 6A.27 **Magistrates' court locations and proportion of population living in a non-urban area, 2002-03 (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 (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of population living in a non-urban area	%	24.3	24.3	40.1	26.6	35.7	58.0	–	53.8	..	29.1
Criminal court locations (d)	no.	151	52	107	131	37	22	1	27	..	528
Urban	%	21.9	17.3	16.8	8.4	18.9	9.1	100.0	3.7	..	15.5
Non-urban	%	78.1	82.7	83.2	91.6	81.1	90.9	–	96.3	..	84.5
Civil court locations (d)	no.	134	54	84	39	37	22	1	24	..	395
Urban	%	20.9	20.4	21.4	20.5	18.9	9.1	100.0	4.2	..	19.2
Non-urban	%	79.1	79.6	78.6	79.5	81.1	90.9	–	95.8	..	80.8

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Court locations include permanent locations, temporary locations and registries without hearings.
- (b) Urban areas include State and Territory capital city statistical divisions and other urban areas (with populations of 100 000 or more). Non-urban areas include remote areas (defined in terms of low population density and long distances to large population centres) and rural areas (includes the remainder of non-urban statistical local areas).
- (c) The ACT magistrates' court is housed in one building - which provides administration and resources for the criminal, civil, coroner's and children's court jurisdictions – but there are no non-urban areas within the ACT.
- (d) In Tasmania, all civil and criminal courts are co-located. Victoria, SA and the ACT either have their courts co-located or cannot split between their criminal and civil locations.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Sources: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished); ABSa (unpublished), *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, Australia*, Cat. no. 3227.0; Department of Primary Industries and Energy (DPIE) and Department of Human Services and Health (DHS) 1994, *Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Classification 1991 Census Edition*, AGPS, Canberra.

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28		Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), criminal, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Note:	< 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.										
	100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.										
	>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.										
Supreme/Federal courts											
Appeal	223.7	83.9	75.8	98.3	125.4	124.2	77.8	54.2	..	115.3	
Non-appeal	68.3	118.8	95.7	81.7	128.0	114.6	134.9	90.6	..	100.0	
All matters	171.8	92.4	88.0	88.8	126.1	115.2	120.1	88.0	..	106.5	
District/county courts											
Appeal	106.3	99.4	59.6	np	na	..	..	..	..	102.4
Non-appeal	95.2	89.2	90.7	100.0	86.4	..	..	..	..	92.5
All matters	101.7	94.2	89.6	100.0	86.4	..	..	..	..	95.5
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)											
All matters	98.0	90.7	93.0	95.3	80.0	69.8	92.6	100.8	..	91.8	
Children's courts											
All matters	95.7	99.8	80.4	94.7	70.7	92.0	99.9	95.7	..	90.1	
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)											
All matters	97.8	91.3	92.1	95.2	79.1	70.6	93.3	100.5	..	91.7	
Electronic court											
All matters	..	127.8	125.3	53.6	75.7	..	..	..	..	113.7

Table 6A.28

Table 6A.28 **Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), criminal, 2002-03 (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Coroners' courts										
All matters	93.1	96.2	82.8	91.9	96.5	129.3	98.3	83.6	..	93.6

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The clearance index is the number of finalisations in the reporting period divided by the number of lodgments in the same period (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage). The following should assist in understanding the clearance index: a figure of 100 per cent indicates that a court is keeping up with its workload; a higher figure means that it is reducing its pending caseload (and it can be expected that a decrease in case processing times will follow); and a figure of less than 100 per cent means that the court is accumulating cases (and it can be expected that case processing times will increase in the immediate future).

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 **Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), civil, 2002-03 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Note:	< 100: There were more lodgments than finalisations in the reported year.									
	100: There were the same number of lodgments as finalisations in the reported year.									
	>100: There were more finalisations than lodgments in the reported year.									
Supreme/Federal courts										
Appeal	90.7	90.7	85.6	122.4	64.5	26.0	101.3	73.9	97.9	89.4
Non-appeal	102.8	63.4	96.5	103.4	55.7	132.5	95.5	114.7	108.0	94.6
All matters	101.8	65.0	95.8	105.5	56.6	123.4	95.9	91.7	106.3	94.1
District/county courts										
Appeal	76.8	106.7	50.3	73.2	101.2	..	..	..	..	64.8
Non-appeal	181.7	102.2	74.3	100.7	84.9	..	..	..	..	118.3
All matters	180.6	102.3	71.7	99.8	85.3	..	..	..	..	116.2
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts)										
All matters	na	na	53.7	55.3	87.0	100.6	146.9	55.8	..	49.8
Children's courts										
All matters	79.8	na	na	115.2	na	22.5	80.1	na	..	83.6
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts)										
All matters	na	86.8	53.0	56.0	85.5	99.5	145.7	55.0	..	60.6
Federal Magistrates Court										
All matters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88.5	88.5

Table 6A.29

Table 6A.29 Clearance index (finalisations/lodgments), civil, 2002-03 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts										
Appeal	na	..	..	..	..	95.0	95.0
Non-appeal	na	..	..	..	..	88.4	88.4
All matters	na	..	..	..	..	88.5	88.5

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) The clearance index is the number of finalisations in the reporting period divided by the number of lodgments in the same period (multiplied by 100 to convert to a percentage). The following should assist in understanding the clearance index: a figure of 100 per cent indicates that a court is keeping up with its workload; a higher figure means that it is reducing its pending caseload (and it can be expected that a decrease in case processing times will follow); and a figure of less than 100 per cent means that the court is accumulating cases (and it can be expected that case processing times will increase in the immediate future).
- (b) In the supreme and county courts, the 12 month deeming rule has not been used for civil timeliness data. In the magistrates' court, Victoria cannot apply the clearance index to its civil jurisdiction (ie. debt recovery). The clearance index could be determined if reporting according to substantive matters finalised. In the children's court, due to structure of case management system data are unable to be provided.

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal (2002-03 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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (c)</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	17 566	17 179	7 172	13 444	13 847	5 300	15 072	10 825	..	11 886
2001-02	12 279	14 407	8 819	15 488	13 256	7 064	17 386	15 813	..	12 046
2000-01	13 116	16 925	7 844	14 076	24 603	8 101	15 662	15 686	..	12 595
District/county courts (d)										
2002-03	5 168	7 460	2 323	5 232	8 219	..	..	..	..	4 879
2001-02	4 561	7 862	2 183	3 915	7 933	..	..	..	..	4 347
2000-01	4 633	6 190	2 212	4 323	6 870	..	..	..	..	4 133
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e)										
2002-03	370	313	321	448	373	150	522	478	..	348
2001-02	665	332	345	470	368	132	571	571	..	427
2000-01	708	391	272	315	338	89	na	364	..	374
Children's courts (f)										
2002-03	513	89	396	702	344	95	967	492	..	408
2001-02	na	85	416	650	381	91	1 255	675	..	662
2000-01	651	85	320	433	348	133	na	812	..	406
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e)										
2002-03	380	295	326	473	371	147	570	479	..	352
2001-02	733	314	349	488	369	130	643	576	..	439
2000-01	701	366	275	326	338	91	527	397	..	380

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal (2002-03 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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	581	602	457	746	621	229	992	721	..	563
2001-02	1 072	600	493	719	596	213	1 194	940	..	681
2000-01	1 046	644	409	522	561	149	801	824	..	602
Electronic courts (g)										
2002-03	..	- 31	- 25	- 60	- 61	..	..	..	..	- 33
2001-02	..	- 23	- 38	- 29	- 47	..	..	..	..	- 29
2000-01	..	- 27	12	- 42	- 26	..	..	..	..	- 22
Total magistrates' courts (incl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	..	3	72	150	105	..	..	..	..	84
2001-02	..	23	97	166	107	..	..	..	..	122
2000-01	..	26	146	137	98	..	..	..	..	133
Coroners' courts (h), (i)										
2002-03	1 302	1 139	673	4 846	947	669	615	2 823	..	1 283
2001-02	1 410	923	655	4 058	883	774	428	5 977	..	1 191
2000-01	1 235	1 293	751	2 615	1 147	1 227	2 504	8 358	..	1 418
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme courts										
2002-03	18 047	17 705	7 361	13 444	14 390	5 392	15 072	11 146	..	12 166
2001-02	12 643	14 806	9 019	15 488	13 810	7 192	17 386	16 184	..	9 159
2000-01	13 470	17 429	8 008	14 076	25 651	8 292	15 662	16 019	..	9 740

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal (2002-03 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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county courts (d)										
2002-03	5 300	7 629	2 389	5 232	8 555	..	..	..	..	4 993
2001-02	4 679	8 070	2 235	3 915	8 263	..	..	..	..	4 453
2000-01	4 746	6 389	2 267	4 323	7 170	..	..	..	..	4 235
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (e)										
2002-03	380	323	331	448	388	156	522	493	..	357
2001-02	684	342	356	470	382	135	571	588	..	438
2000-01	729	404	281	315	352	92	na	378	..	397
Children's courts (f)										
2002-03	529	92	407	702	360	99	967	507	..	418
2001-02	na	89	428	650	398	94	1 255	696	..	679
2000-01	669	88	330	433	365	136	na	830	..	417
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e)										
2002-03	390	304	336	473	385	153	570	494	..	361
2001-02	754	323	360	488	383	133	643	594	..	451
2000-01	721	379	284	326	353	93	527	412	..	390
All courts (excl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	596	619	470	746	645	237	992	743	..	577
2001-02	1 102	617	507	719	619	218	1 194	966	..	699
2000-01	2 149	1 330	841	1 045	1 170	306	1 602	1 694	..	1 235

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal (2002-03 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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Electronic courts (g)										
2002-03	..	- 31	- 25	- 60	- 60	..	..	..	..	- 33
2001-02	..	- 23	- 38	- 29	- 46	..	..	..	..	- 29
2000-01	..	- 27	13	- 42	- 24	..	..	..	..	- 22
Total magistrates' courts (incl. electronic courts)										
2002-03	..	4	75	150	112	..	..	..	..	86
2001-02	..	25	101	166	113	..	..	..	..	126
2000-01	..	na	151	137	104	..	..	..	..	137
Coroners' courts (h), (i)										
2002-03	1 326	1 169	684	4 846	962	682	615	2 898	..	1 301
2001-02	1 433	950	670	4 058	895	789	428	6 136	..	1 209
2000-01	1 251	1 318	768	2 615	1 163	1 279	2 504	8 468	..	1 436

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) Care needs to be taken when comparing 2000-01 and 2001-02 data with previous years data. The 2000-01 and 2001-02 data are expenditure less income, whereas the previous years data are expenditure less in-house revenue (only library, court reporting, and sheriff and bailiff revenue).
- (c) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (d) In the criminal court jurisdiction in Queensland, some children's court expenditure and finalisations are heard in the district court. This has not been taken into account in the above analysis.
- (e) The increase in expenditure per finalisation in Tasmania in 2001-02 may partly be due to lower than normal finalisations.

Table 6A.30

Table 6A.30 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal (2002-03 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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
(f)	Children's court finalisations do not include finalisations for committals heard in the children's court (except the ACT, which included four committals, and the NT, which included 13 committals).									
(g)	Fines enforcement registries only have the status of a court (so are counted as electronic courts) in Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. The electronic court data are based on unpaid infringement notices.									
(h)	The large decrease in expenditure per finalisation in 2001-02 in the ACT is due to the inclusion of fires in the finalisation count. Prior to 2000-01, WA data for deaths reported to the coroner included deaths not in alignment with the national counting rules. This may affect expenditure per finalisation comparisons for WA.									
(i)	WA and ACT include expenditure on autopsy and chemical analysis work. WA expenditure includes \$1.1 million and \$2 million incurred directly and indirectly, respectively, for autopsy and chemical analysis work. Some jurisdictions are not able to ascertain autopsy and chemical analysis costs as they are incurred outside their immediate control.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

Source: State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.31

Table 6A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (b)</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c)										
2002-03	3 320	2 676	1 484	4 163	7 937	1 038	2 056	11 033	13 004	4 674
2001-02	2 527	2 866	3 071	5 857	6 497	1 546	2 942	18 618	14 840	5 134
2000-01	2 535	3 683	2 141	4 978	6 152	1 487	4 120	16 511	13 750	5 058
District/county courts										
2002-03	826	1 595	1 453	2 706	2 375	..	..	..	..	1 385
2001-02	358	1 258	1 240	2 817	4 318	..	..	..	..	1 116
2000-01	596	1 020	1 136	2 055	4 176	..	..	..	..	1 166
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e)										
2002-03	284	49	155	328	269	26	203	765	..	165
2001-02	243	46	185	361	313	62	242	na	..	159
2000-01	359	34	na	545	165	218	na	na	..	130
Children's courts										
2002-03	1 066	1 114	na	377	na	19 114	2 864	na	..	1 141
2001-02	na	1 439	na	408	na	281	2 382	na	..	2 023
2000-01	919	na	na	193	na	312	na	na	..	1 611
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2002-03	308	72	179	329	291	84	229	784	..	188
2001-02	275	65	184	362	338	84	270	387	..	180
2000-01	407	50	179	531	179	222	318	1 359	..	165

Table 6A.31

Table 6A.31 Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	676	201	407	835	722	219	370	1 974	13 004	608
2001-02	526	186	553	959	832	510	450	2 009	14 840	622
2000-01	841	129	516	1 194	510	773	736	4 135	13 750	631
Federal Magistrates Court (g)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	309
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 164	4 164
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na
Family courts (c)										
2002-03	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	1 818	1 818
2001-02	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2000-01	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate) (c)										
2002-03	3 462	2 849	1 547	4 163	8 320	1 067	2 056	11 361	13 004	4 770
2001-02	2 658	3 027	3 161	5 857	6 833	1 592	2 942	19 064	14 840	5 239
2000-01	2 669	3 959	2 206	4 978	6 472	1 525	4 120	16 850	13 750	5 157
District/county courts										
2002-03	872	1 647	1 510	2 706	2 488	..	..	..	..	1 435
2001-02	402	1 305	1 274	2 817	4 533	..	..	..	..	1 160
2000-01	658	1 069	1 172	2 055	4 394	..	..	..	..	1 217

Table 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (d), (e)										
2002-03	308	54	161	328	281	30	203	797	..	175
2001-02	266	52	197	361	326	69	242	na	..	174
2000-01	414	39	na	545	173	232	na	na	..	141
Children's courts										
2002-03	1 091	1 151	na	377	na	19 268	2 864	na	..	1 170
2001-02	na	1 491	na	408	na	288	2 382	na	..	2 081
2000-01	940	na	na	193	na	317	na	na	..	1 660
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (d), (e), (f)										
2002-03	331	78	186	329	303	88	229	816	..	198
2001-02	299	70	197	362	353	92	270	407	..	191
2000-01	459	56	208	531	188	235	345	1 532	..	179
All courts (excl. the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	714	213	423	835	756	226	370	2 040	13 004	627
2001-02	565	198	574	959	872	529	450	2 066	14 840	643
2000-01	911	140	549	1 194	537	797	759	4 339	13 750	655
Federal Magistrates Court (g)										
2002-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	309
2001-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 164	4 164
2000-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	na	na

Table 6A.31

Table 6A.31 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family courts (c)										
2002-03	na	..	..	..	..	1 818	1 818
2001-02	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
2000-01	na	..	..	..	..	na	na

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (c) The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court will have implications for the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Court time series. Data for the Federal Court include the cost of resources provided free of charge to the Federal Magistrates Court. The introduction of the Federal Magistrates Court affects the 2000-01 and 2001-02 data series.
- (d) In 2002-03, the Victorian data include 68 103 residential tenancy matters and 4835 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These types of tribunal matter have been included in past Victorian data.
- (e) Queensland includes finalisations, and associated expenditure, from its Small Claims Tribunal.
- (f) Queensland and SA civil finalisations exclude children's court finalisations but include children's court expenditure. This will create a slightly increased expenditure per finalisations for the magistrates' court (total). All other jurisdictions include civil children's court data.
- (g) The Federal Magistrates Court results in 2001-02 are based on the number of cases finalised in the federal law jurisdiction. In 2002-03, the results are based on federal law cases and family law forms, hence the large reduction in cost per finalisation. The Federal Magistrates Court notes that its expenditure data contains \$4.488 worth of resources received free of charge from the Federal Court and Family Court of Australia.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Excluding payroll tax (b)</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate)										
2002-03	4 396	4 477	2 510	5 441	9 598	2 055	4 232	10 949	13 004	5 571
2001-02	3 406	4 457	4 348	7 486	8 092	2 815	5 810	17 370	14 840	6 055
2000-01	3 465	6 308	3 255	6 280	8 586	2 996	6 850	16 103	13 750	6 045
District/county courts (c)										
2002-03	2 354	3 709	1 965	3 838	4 165	..	..	..	..	2 819
2001-02	1 821	3 249	1 725	3 301	5 971	..	..	..	..	2 392
2000-01	2 276	2 688	1 708	2 906	5 470	..	..	..	..	2 431
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c), (d), (e), (f)										
2002-03	350	165	282	407	337	119	310	542	..	285
2001-02	507	165	312	436	351	126	348	na	..	326
2000-01	633	157	na	362	266	93	na	na	..	237
Children's courts										
2002-03	578	338	na	666	na	468	1 236	na	..	520
2001-02	na	347	na	623	na	125	1 475	na	..	681
2000-01	692	na	na	412	na	139	na	na	..	407
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
2002-03	363	173	293	426	345	132	351	544	..	298
2001-02	561	172	316	451	360	126	399	532	..	344
2000-01	640	165	258	366	276	95	459	509	..	308

Table 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts (excl. electronic and the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	607	380	444	778	656	226	586	1 008	..	525
2001-02	837	361	507	797	667	249	700	1 207	..	658
2000-01	986	315	431	683	541	183	778	1 271	..	612
<i>Including payroll tax where applicable</i>										
Supreme/Federal courts (excl. probate)										
2002-03	4 563	4 693	2 596	5 441	10 026	2 098	4 232	11 274	13 004	5 689
2001-02	3 558	4 651	4 463	7 486	8 480	2 880	5 810	17 782	14 840	5 761
2000-01	3 618	6 628	3 338	6 280	9 003	3 069	6 850	16 439	13 750	5 757
District/county courts (c)										
2002-03	2 430	3 804	2 028	3 838	4 346	..	..	..	..	2 895
2001-02	1 891	3 344	1 768	3 301	6 239	..	..	..	..	2 460
2000-01	2 359	2 785	1 753	2 906	5 727	..	..	..	..	2 504
Magistrates' courts only (excl. children's courts) (c), (d), (e), (f)										
2002-03	363	172	291	407	351	125	310	561	..	294
2001-02	527	173	323	436	365	130	348	na	..	339
2000-01	661	165	na	362	278	96	na	na	..	246
Children's courts										
2002-03	595	349	na	666	na	475	1 236	na	..	533
2001-02	na	359	na	623	na	129	1 475	na	..	816
2000-01	711	na	na	412	na	142	na	na	..	418

Table 6A.32

Table 6A.32 **Real net recurrent expenditure per finalisation, criminal and civil (2002-03 dollars) (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>Aus cts</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total magistrates' courts (incl. children's courts) (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)										
2002-03	376	181	302	426	358	138	351	562	..	307
2001-02	583	180	327	451	374	130	399	550	..	355
2000-01	666	173	271	366	288	98	468	541	..	320
All courts (excl. electronic and the family courts and the Federal Magistrates Court)										
2002-03	628	394	458	778	684	234	586	1 040	13 004	595
2001-02	870	375	523	797	696	255	700	1 242	14 840	676
2000-01	1 027	329	447	683	566	187	787	1 318	13 750	631

Aust cts = Australian courts.

- (a) Income is derived from court fees, library revenue, court reporting revenue, sheriff and bailiff revenue, probate revenue, mediation revenue, rental income and any other sources of revenue (excluding fines).
- (b) To improve comparability across jurisdictions, payroll tax was deducted from expenditure for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the NT.
- (c) In the criminal court jurisdiction in Queensland, some children's court expenditure and finalisations are heard in the district court. This has not been taken into account in the above analysis.
- (d) In 2002-03, the Victorian data include 68 103 residential tenancy matters and 4835 civil claims applications that were finalised in the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal. These types of tribunal matter have been included in past Victorian data.
- (e) Queensland includes finalisations, and associated expenditure, from its small claims tribunal.
- (f) The increase in expenditure per finalisation in Tasmania over 2001-02 may partly be due to lower than normal finalisations.
- (g) Queensland and SA civil finalisations data exclude children's court finalisations but include children's court expenditure. This will create a slightly increased expenditure per finalisation for the magistrates' court (total). All other jurisdictions include civil children's court data.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory court administration authorities and departments (unpublished).

Table 6A.33

Table 6A.33 Treatment of assets by court administration agencies

		<i>Federal Court of Australia</i>	<i>Family Court of Australia</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>
Revaluation method (d)	Land	Deprival	Deprival	Deprival or market	na	Deprival	Market	Deprival	Deprival	na	..
	Buildings	Deprival	Deprival	DRC	na	Deprival	Market	Deprival	Deprival	na	..
	Other assets	Deprival	Deprival	na	na	Deprival	..	Deprival	Deprival	na	..
Frequency of revaluations	Land, buildings	3 years	3 years	5 years	5 years	5 years	na	3 years	5 years	5 years	..
	Other assets	3 years	3 years	..	..	..	na	3 years	5 years	5 years	..
Useful asset lives (e), (f)	Buildings	na	na	40 years	40 years	50 years	40–50 years	60 years	50 years	na	..
	General equip.	na	na	5–16 years	5–10 years	3–7 years	5–10 years	2–10 years	5–20 years	na	..
	IT equipment	4 years	4 years	4 years	3-5 years	3 years	3-10 years	5–10 years	na	na	..
	Office equipment	8 years	8–10 years	4–10 years	10 years	5 years	5–10 years	10 years	na	na	..
	Vehicles	na	na	na	5 years	5 years	2–8 years	na	10 years	na	..
	Library material	80 years	80 years	10 years	na	Infinite	na	Infinite	na	na	..
	Buildings	2 000	2 000	na	na	2 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	2 000	..
	IT equipment	1 500	1 500	na	na	2 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	2 000	..
Other assets	2 000	2 000	3 000	3 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	5 000	2 000	..	

(a) Recognition threshold for revaluation of assets is \$500 000.

(b) Declining balance method of depreciation used in contrast to the straight-line method used by other jurisdictions.

(c) Services currently report under cash-based accounting.

Table 6A.33 Treatment of assets by court administration agencies

- (d) DRC is the depreciated replacement cost; market value is the current (net) value market selling price or exchange value; and deprival value may be either the DRC of an asset of a similar service potential or the stream of its future economic benefits. For some jurisdictions, office equipment includes furniture and fittings.
- (e) Estimated as 1/depreciation rate.
- (f) Asset lives for some assets have been grouped with other classifications. For some jurisdictions, IT equipment includes software.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Department annual reports.

7 Corrective services

Corrective services aim to meet the overall objectives of the criminal justice system, outlined in the Justice preface, by providing a safe, secure and humane adult correctional system that incorporates the elements of rehabilitation, community protection and reparation.

In this Report, corrective services include prison custody (including periodic detention) and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders (for example, parole and community work orders). The term ‘prisoners’ is used in this chapter to refer to people held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective service agency; the term ‘offenders’ is used to refer to people serving community corrections orders. Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter does not extend to:

- juvenile justice (which is covered in the Community services preface)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are generally the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (who are covered in the Police services chapter)
- people held in facilities such as immigration or military detention centres.

A profile of the corrective services sector is provided in section 7.1. Policy developments and how these may affect the collection, reporting and interpretation of data are briefly discussed in section 7.2. The framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 7.3, and the data collected are discussed in section 7.4. Future developments in performance reporting are broadly discussed in section 7.5. Jurisdictions’ comments are provided in section 7.6, and the chapter concludes with definitions in section 7.7.

In line with the Steering Committee’s decision on the treatment of payroll tax, financial indicators in the 2004 Report exclude payroll tax, unless designated otherwise (for example, payroll tax was not separately counted in 1998-99). Data for all financial indicators from 1999-2000 have been revised accordingly.

The manner of reporting data for ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons, along with the way they are treated in the calculation of rates, has also been changed to be

consistent with Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) reporting practices for corrective services publications.

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for chapter 7 are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report. The files are provided in Microsoft Excel 97 format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach7A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach7A.pdf.

Supporting tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 7A.3 is table 3 in the electronic files). These files can also be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

7.1 Profile of corrective services

Service overview

As discussed in the Justice preface, the operation of corrective services is significantly influenced by, and in turn influences, the other two components of the criminal justice system: police and courts. The management of prisoners and of offenders serving community corrections orders is the core business of all corrective services agencies, however, the scope of their responsibilities varies widely. Functions administered by corrective services in one jurisdiction may be administered by a different justice sector agency in another. For example, the responsibility for prisoner escorts; the management of prisoners held in court cells or police cells; the supervision of juvenile offenders on community correctional orders, juvenile detention; and the prosecution of breaches of community corrections orders, varies across jurisdictions.

Roles and responsibilities

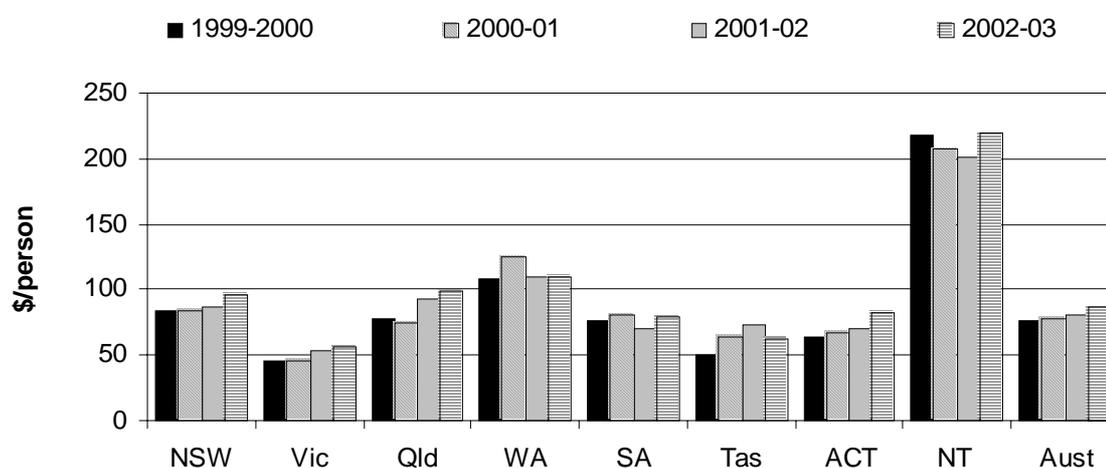
Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions except the ACT maintained both open and secure custody prison facilities during the reporting period. In 2002-03, the ACT maintained one remand prison, a temporary remand

facility and one periodic detention centre, with people sentenced to imprisonment in the ACT being held in NSW prisons under contractual arrangements between the two jurisdictions. Private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA) in 2002-03. Two jurisdictions (NSW and the ACT) provided for periodic detention of prisoners — for example, weekend detention in custody, where prisoners can return home and maintain work commitments during the week.

Funding

Nationally, reported expenditure on corrective services (net of revenue derived from own sources and excluding payroll tax) totalled \$1.7 billion in 2002-03 — almost \$1.5 billion (85.6 per cent) for prisons, \$188.0 million (11.0 per cent) for community corrections and \$59.0 million (3.4 per cent) for transport and escort services.¹ Expenditure per person in the population in 2002-03 ranged from \$219 in the NT to \$56 in Victoria (table 7A.11). Nationally, expenditure per person increased in real terms from \$76 in 1999-2000 to \$87 in 2002-03 (figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1 **Real expenditure on corrective services per person (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}**



^a Includes expenditure for all corrections (prisons, transport and escort services, and community corrections) net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues); excludes payroll tax. Includes depreciation, capital asset charges, debt servicing fees and other associated capital expenses; excludes the user cost of capital. Per person cost is calculated using total population (all ages). ^b Data for previous years have been adjusted to 2002-03 dollars using the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator (table A.26).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.12.

¹ Transport and escort service expenditure is reported separately from overall prison expenditure by NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the ACT (table 7A.6).

Size and scope of sector

Prison custody

In 2002-03, there was a total of 124 corrective service operated custodial facilities throughout Australia (table 7A.2). These comprised 81 government operated prisons and seven privately operated prisons; four government operated community custodial facilities (including two transitional centres) and five privately operated community custodial facilities; 12 periodic detention centres; and 15 24-hour court-cell centres (under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW).

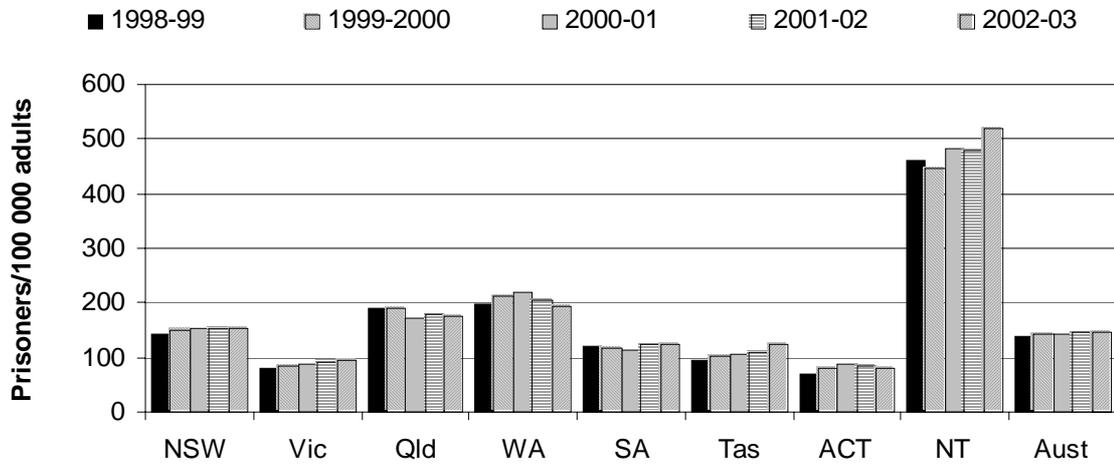
On average, 22 232 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during the year (table 7A.1) — an increase of 2.6 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (SCRCSSP 2003). In addition, on average, 946 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2002-03 — a decline of 10.2 per cent from the 2001-02 average.

Excluding periodic detainees, 27.3 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons (facilities for prisoners classified as low security) in 2002-03 and 72.7 per cent were held in secure facilities. A daily average of 4171 prisoners (18.8 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year — an increase of 14.9 per cent from the previous year's average (SCRCSSP 2003). In 2002-03, the proportion of prisoners accommodated in private prisons in those jurisdictions operating private prisons ranged from 39.7 per cent in Victoria to 7.2 per cent in SA (table 7A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2002-03 comprised 20 725 males and 1507 females — 93.2 per cent and 6.8 per cent of the prison population respectively. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 4600 — 20.7 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 7A.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 includes people at or over the minimum age at which sentencing to adult custody can occur in each jurisdiction (17 years old in Victoria and Queensland and 18 years old in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period). The national rate of imprisonment for all prisoners was 147.2 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2002-03, compared to 145.5 in 2001-02 (figure 7.2). The NT reported the highest imprisonment rate per 100 000 adults in 2002-03 (518.6) and the ACT reported the lowest rate (80.2) (figure 7.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 279.6 per 100 000 adult males and 19.6 per 100 000 adult females (table 7A.4).

Figure 7.2 **Imprisonment rates^{a, b}**



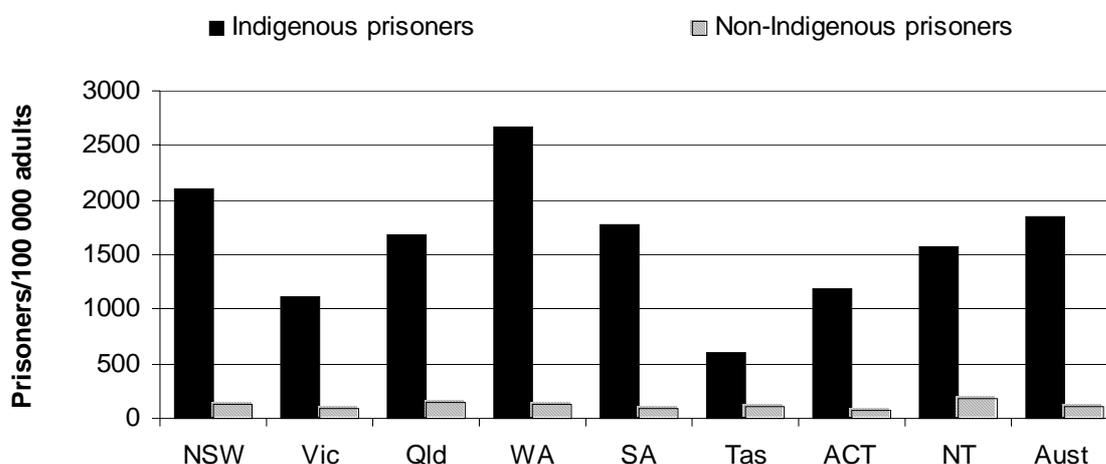
^a Based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by States and Territories, calculated against adult population estimates (ABS data supplied by the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).
^b ACT rates include prisoners held in the ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons as of 2002-03.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.5.

The national imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults was 1850.5 in 2002-03 compared with a rate of 115.4 for non-Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 non-Indigenous adults (figure 7.3). WA reported the highest rate of Indigenous imprisonment per 100 000 adults (2678.4) and Tasmania reported the lowest (600.8). The NT reported the highest non-Indigenous imprisonment rate per 100 000 adults (177.7) and the ACT reported the lowest (70.2) in 2002-03 (figure 7.3). These comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for States and Territories with low Indigenous populations, where 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.

While imprisonment rates for Indigenous people are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Nationally, 77.1 per cent of prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2002-03 (table 7A.1).

Figure 7.3 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous imprisonment rates, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by States and Territories, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates (ABS figures supplied by the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). ^b ACT rates include ACT prisoners held in the ACT and in NSW prisons. NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ^c Excludes prisoners reported as being of unknown Indigenous status. ^d Queensland was unable to report unknown Indigenous status separately and included prisoners of unknown Indigenous status as non-Indigenous prisoners.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.4.

Community corrections

All jurisdictions operate community corrections programs. Community corrections comprise a variety of non-custodial programs (listed for each jurisdiction in table 7A.23). These programs vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or personal development program attendance) and the level of restrictions placed on the person's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all community corrections programs, other than they generally provide either a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.

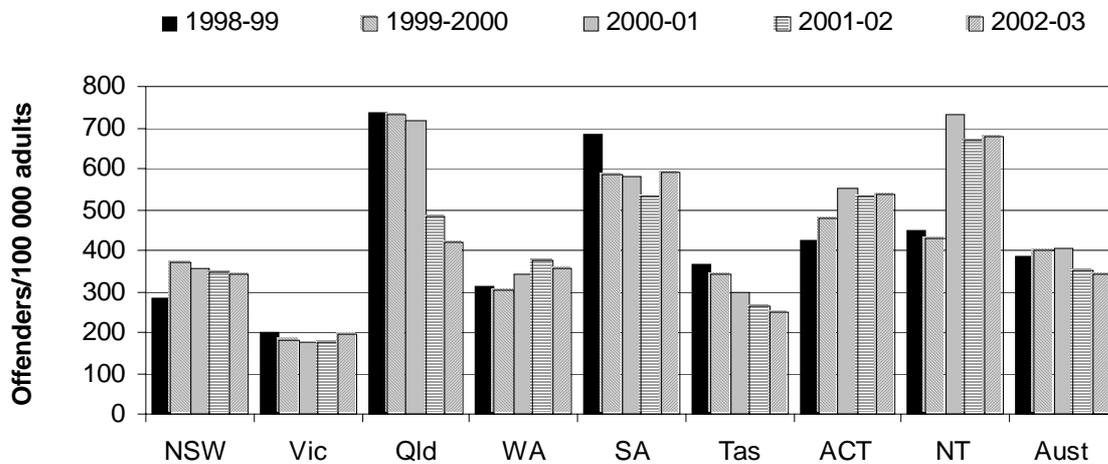
Community corrections include court imposed non-custodial sentences that are administered by corrective services. These sentences may include suspended sentences, court imposed home detention, community service orders, probation, intensive supervision orders and recognisance. In most States and Territories, fine default orders are administered by community corrections, as is bail supervision in some jurisdictions. All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Victoria and

Tasmania in 2002-03. Community corrections also include post-custodial programs (for example, parole, release on licence, pre-release orders and some forms of home detention), under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision.

A daily average of 51 929 offenders were serving community corrections orders across Australia in 2002-03 — a decrease of 0.7 per cent from the previous year's average (SCRCSSP 2003). This daily average comprised 42 329 males (81.5 per cent), 9225 females (17.8 per cent) and 375 offenders whose gender was reported as unknown. The daily average comprised 6871 Indigenous offenders (13.2 per cent of the total community correction population), 40 893 non-Indigenous offenders (78.7 per cent) and 4165 persons whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 7A.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 includes people at or over the age of entry to the adult correctional system in each jurisdiction (17 years old in Victoria and Queensland and 18 years old in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period). The national community corrections rate was 343.9 per 100 000 adults in 2002-03 compared to 351.0 in 2001-02 (figure 7.4). The NT reported the highest rate per 100 000 adults in 2002-03 (678.2) and Victoria reported the lowest (194.4) (figure 7.4). The national rate for female community correction offenders was 120.0 per 100 000 adult females, compared with 571.1 for adult males (table 7A.4).

Figure 7.4 Community corrections rates^{a, b}

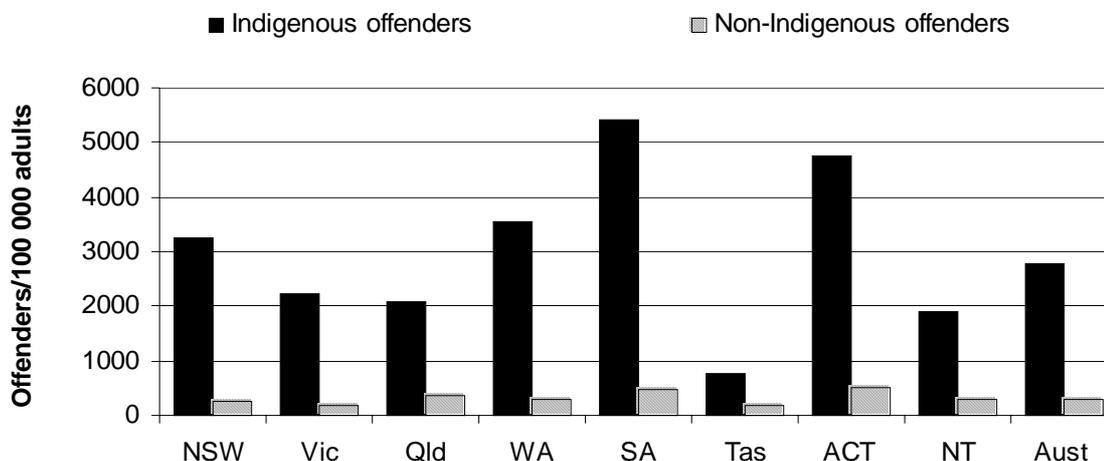


^a Based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates (ABS data supplied by the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). ^b All jurisdictions include persons on inactive orders as of 2000-01. NT community corrections rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three years. NSW rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three months. Victorian rates exclude persons on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.5.

For Indigenous offenders, the national rate was 2764.1 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 275.3 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 7.5). South Australia reported the highest rate of Indigenous offenders per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2002-03 (5398.1) and Tasmania reported the lowest (766.5). The ACT reported the highest rate of non-Indigenous offenders per 100 000 non-Indigenous adults (497.5) and Victoria reported the lowest rate (173.7) in 2002-03 (figure 7.5). As in the case of imprisonment rates, these comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for those jurisdictions with low Indigenous populations, where 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.

Figure 7.5 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous community corrections rates, 2002-03^a**



^a Rates are based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates (ABS data supplied by the National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown. Queensland was unable to report unknown Indigenous status separately and included offenders of unknown Indigenous status as non-Indigenous offenders.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.4.

7.2 Policy developments in corrective services

The development and management of appropriate, effective, responsive and co-ordinated programs and services continue to be a major policy focus for corrective services. This focus includes addressing the diversity and increasing complexity of the circumstances and needs of prisoners (both while imprisoned and on re-entry to the community) and offenders serving community-based sentences. Transition management of prisoners on release into the community is a major focus area, which has resulted in, for example, the establishment and operation of separate facilities such as transition centres in one jurisdiction. Such policy developments affect structural and operating arrangements that have been, and continue to be, reflected in reviews and revisions of the indicator framework.

The increasing complexity of the circumstances and needs of prisoners refers to the growing number of prisoners with unresolved drug and alcohol issues and backgrounds of social disadvantage, low educational achievement, poor employment history, significant health problems (including mental illness), and limited family and social skills. Policy responses include national initiatives — such as the National Strategy for Vocational Education and Training for Adults in Prison — and jurisdictional level approaches — such as transitional housing

initiatives to address the post-release accommodation problems faced by many prisoners (which have been linked to the risk of re-offending).

Addressing the specific needs of particular groups of prisoners and offenders continues to be a key element of both custodial and community-based programs and services. This includes policy and planning issues associated with the growing number and proportion of female prisoners, developing culturally appropriate services for Indigenous people, and developing appropriate programs for those with mental illness, intellectual disability, substance abuse, dual diagnosis, or a history of self-harming behaviour. The development, introduction and enhancement of programs and services targeting the needs of specific prisoner and offender groups will increasingly impact upon effectiveness, equity and efficiency indicators in the future.

There is a growing acknowledgment nationally that the sector has an active role to play in crime prevention activities. One of the key objectives of corrective services is to provide programs and opportunities that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community and reduce the risk of re-offending. Delivering these programs and services is increasingly involving other government and non-government agencies in collaborative partnerships that, in some instances, include funding arrangements that have flow-on consequences for expenditure and cost indicators.

7.3 Framework of performance indicators

For the 2004 Report, the framework of performance indicators has been revised to provide information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and to distinguish the outputs and outcomes of government services for corrective services. This approach is consistent with the revised general performance indicator framework and service process diagram in chapter 1 (figures 1.2 and 1.3) that have been agreed by the Steering Committee. Corrective services performance is reported against common objectives agreed by all jurisdictions (box 7.1).

Box 7.1 Objectives for corrective services

Corrective services effectiveness indicators relate to the objectives of:

- **custody** — to protect the community by the sound management of prisoners commensurate with the risks they pose to the community, and to ensure the environment in which prisoners are managed enables them to achieve an acceptable quality of life consistent with community norms
- **community** — to protect the community by the sound management of offenders commensurate with the risks they pose to the community, and to ensure the environment in which offenders are managed enables them to achieve an acceptable quality of life, consistent with community norms, through referral to social support agencies
- **reparation** — to ensure work undertaken by prisoners or offenders benefits the community either directly or indirectly (by reducing costs to the taxpayer)
- **prisoner/offender programs** — to provide programs and opportunities that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community and reduce the risk of re-offending
- **advice to sentencing and releasing authorities** — to provide sentencing and releasing authorities with advice to assist in the determination of the disposition of prisoners and offenders, their release to parole, and the necessary conditions for their supervision and post-release supervision.

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

Corrective services efficiency indicators relate to the objective of **resource management** — to manage resources to deliver correctional services efficiently.

Jurisdictions continue to investigate comparability issues through their participation in the National Corrections Advisory Group (NCAG) and work to improve the counting rules for performance measures. Definitions and counting rules were refined during the year as part of the continuing effort to ensure comparability of all indicators across jurisdictions. Data for previous years have been updated, where possible, in accordance with revised counting rules and definitions. This Report presents some historical data that may be different from data published in the 2003 Report for a number of jurisdictions (tables are footnoted accordingly). In other cases, it has not been possible to recalculate historical data, so any conclusions about changes within individual jurisdictions need to be considered in this context.

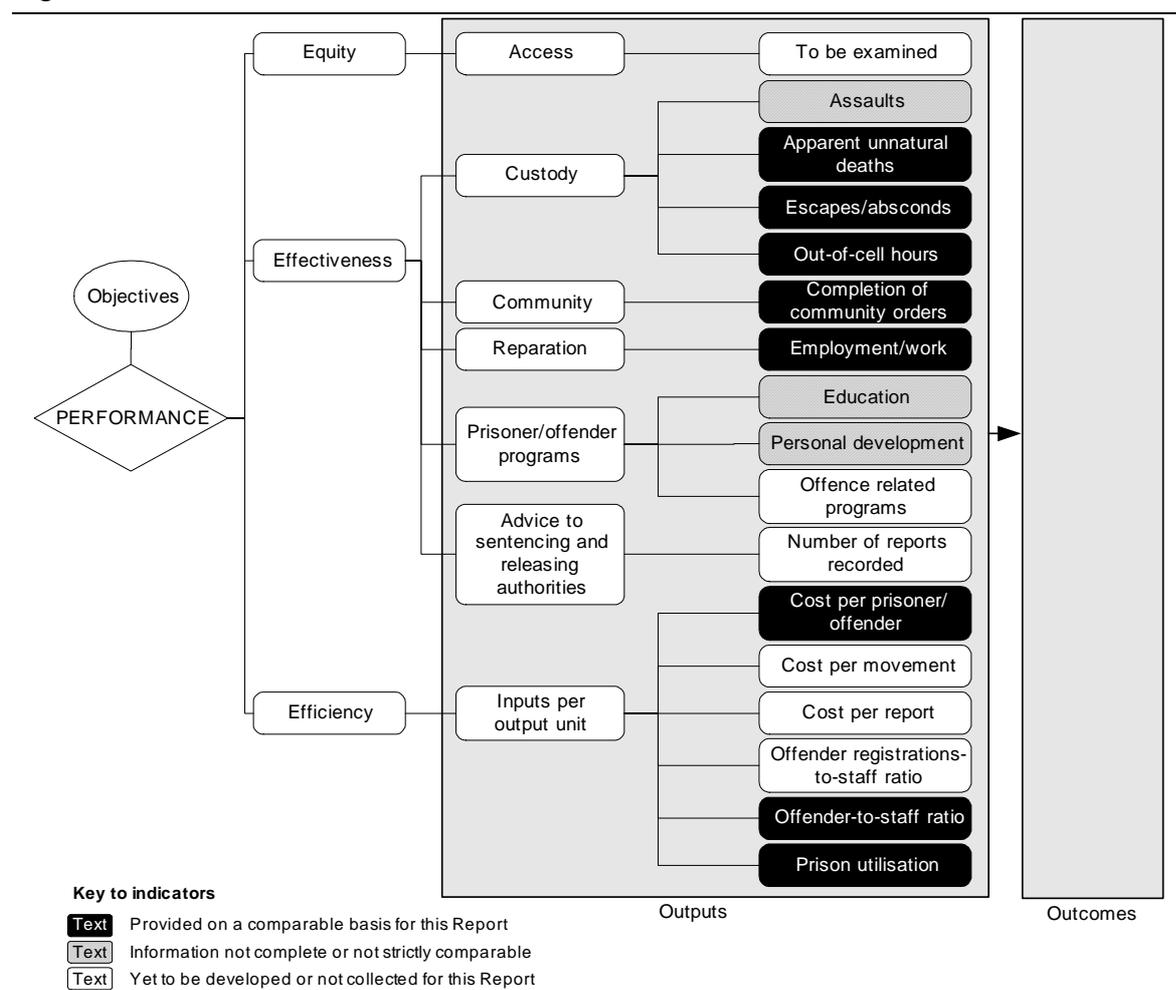
Figure 7.6 specifies the performance indicators associated with the objectives identified in box 7.1. At this stage there are no outcome indicators for corrective services. It is noted, however, that the activities of corrective services influence

broader justice-wide outcomes (such as recidivism) that are reported in the Justice preface.

For periodic detainees, relevant effectiveness indicators, such as assaults and escapes, are reported separately. For relevant efficiency indicators (such as recurrent cost per prisoner), periodic detainees are counted as two-sevenths of a prisoner, as they spend two days a week in prison. Given the unique contracted service arrangements in the ACT, the ACT indicators are presented according to the most appropriate representation of effectiveness and cost — that is, either separately for remand prisoners and/or periodic detainees held in ACT centres, or as the total ACT prisoner population (whether held in NSW or ACT facilities).

The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 7.6). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Figure 7.6 Performance indicators for corrective services



7.4 Key performance indicator results

Performance is reported against the objectives for corrective services set out in box 7.1, using the indicator framework shown in figure 7.6. 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. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

Outputs

Equity

The application of equity indicators in the corrective services area is being examined.

Effectiveness

Custody

Prison custody indicators are particularly vulnerable to the effects of small numbers, especially when expressed as a rate of total prisoner populations in jurisdictions with relatively small average daily prisoner populations. Given the small absolute numbers in many cases, care needs to be taken when comparing effectiveness indicators across jurisdictions and over time within jurisdictions. A single incident in the smallest jurisdiction can double the rate of some indicators, but have little apparent effect in the larger jurisdictions. For example, a single death in prison in the jurisdiction with the smallest prison population (the ACT) in 2002-03 would result in a rate of 1.47 per 100 prisoners and a second death would double the rate to 2.94. In contrast, one additional death during the year in the jurisdiction with the largest prisoner population (NSW) would change the rate by a far smaller proportion, from 0.11 per 100 prisoners to 0.13, and a second additional death would increase the rate to 0.14.

Custody — assaults

Indicators reporting on assaults were revised in 2000-01 to account for differences in the level of severity of assaults reported. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in actual bodily harm requiring medical treatment and

assessment involving hospitalisation or extended periods of ongoing medical treatment, and also include all acts of sexual assault. 'Assaults' refer to acts of physical violence resulting in a physical injury that may or may not require short-term medical intervention but do not involve hospitalisation.

In 2002-03, Tasmania recorded the highest rate of 'serious assaults' by prisoners on other prisoners per 100 prisoners (1.36) and WA reported the lowest (0.11). NSW had the highest rate of 'assaults' by prisoners on other prisoners per 100 prisoners (16.86) and the NT had the lowest (4.48) (table 7A.13). Small numbers of assaults relative to small prisoner populations affect this indicator and need to be considered when interpreting these results. For example, the rate of serious assaults by prisoners on prisoners in Tasmania (the jurisdiction with the highest rate) represents six incidents over the year, compared to only one incident in the jurisdiction with the lowest rate (the NT).

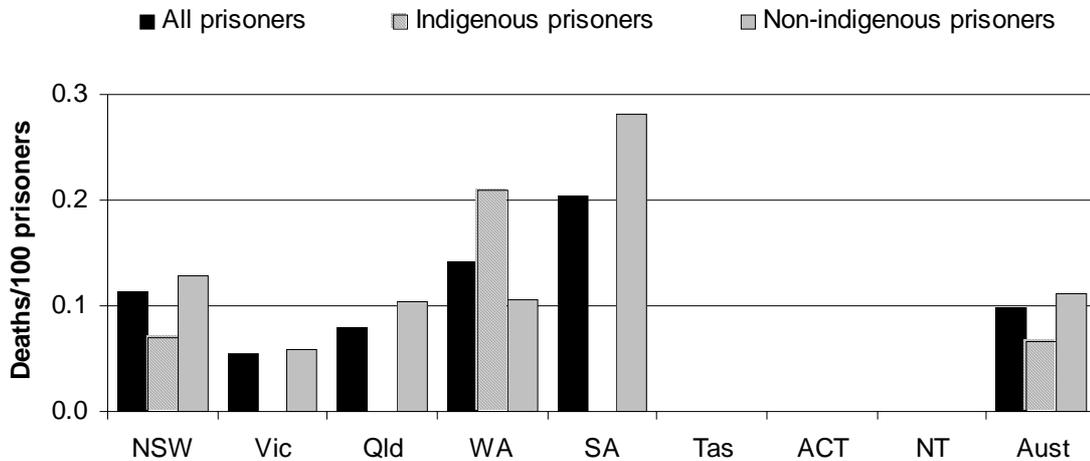
The reported rate of 'serious assaults' by prisoners on officers per 100 prisoners in 2002-03 ranged from 0.20 in SA to zero in NSW, Victoria, WA, Tasmania and the NT. As with the rates of serious assaults by prisoners on prisoners, these rates can represent a very small number of cases. For the two jurisdictions reporting rates above zero, these rates are based on three incidents (SA) and one incident (Queensland) respectively during the year. The rate of 'assaults' by prisoners on officers per 100 prisoners was highest in WA (3.97) and lowest in the NT (0.56) (table 7A.13). The ACT did not report on these indicators in 2002-03.

In NSW in 2002-03, the rate of 'serious assault' on periodic detainees by other periodic detainees was 0.11 per 100 detainees and the rate of 'assault' on detainees was 2.64. There were no incidents of 'serious assault' on officers and the rate of 'assault' on officers was 0.11 (table 7A.13). The ACT did not report these indicators in 2002-03.

Custody — apparent unnatural deaths

In 2002-03, the rate of death from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners ranged from 0.20 per 100 prisoners in SA to zero in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT (figure 7.7). For Indigenous prisoners, WA reported the highest rate of death from apparent unnatural causes (0.21 — two deaths) and Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT reported the lowest (zero) (figure 7.7). Neither of the two jurisdictions operating periodic detention reported deaths of periodic detainees in 2002-03 (table 7A.14).

Figure 7.7 Prisoner death rates from apparent unnatural causes, 2002-03^a

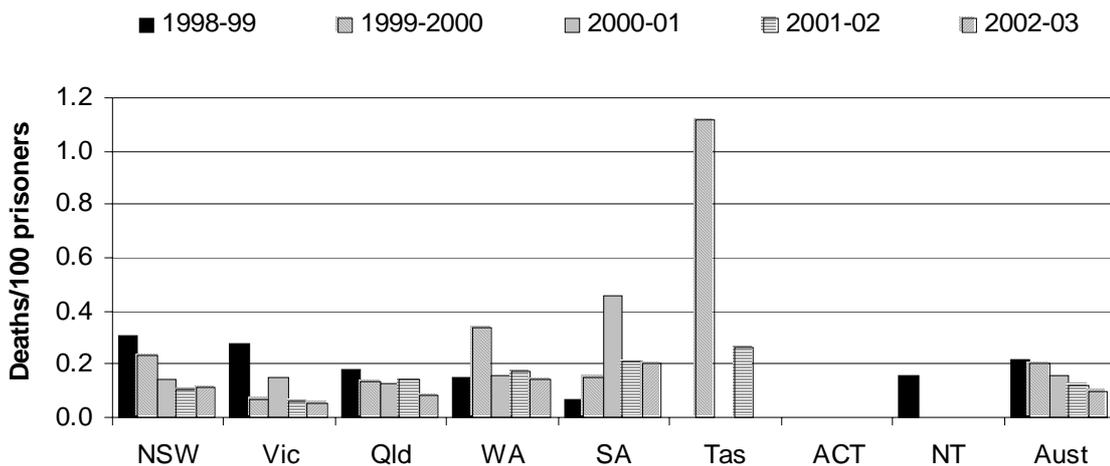


^a Indigenous death rates from apparent unnatural causes represent one death in NSW and two deaths in WA in 2002-03.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.14.

The national rate of death by apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners declined from 0.22 in 1998-99 to 0.10 in 2002-03 (figure 7.8). Rates fell for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners (table 7A.15).

Figure 7.8 Prisoner death rates from apparent unnatural causes, all prisoners

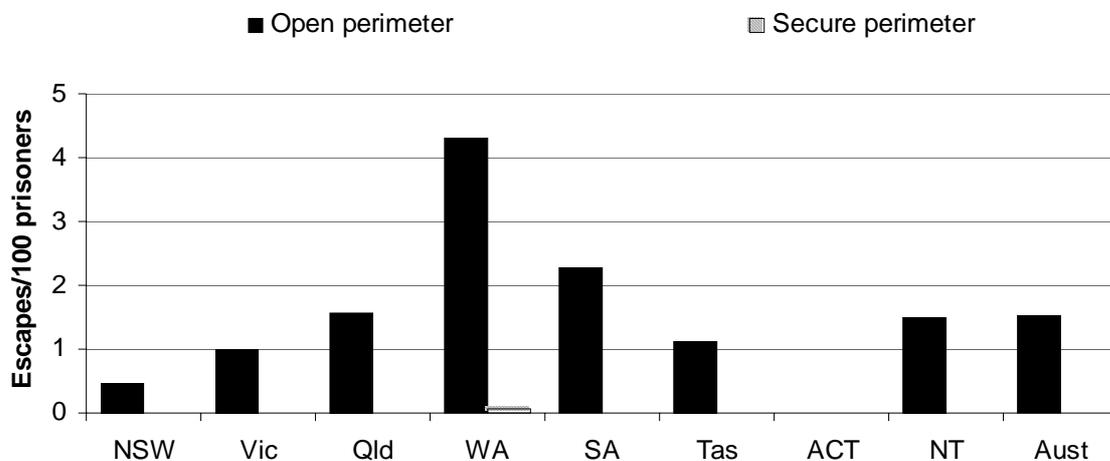


Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.15.

Custody — escapes/absconds

Western Australia reported the highest rate of absconds from open perimeter custody in 2002-03 (4.30 per 100 prisoners) and NSW reported the lowest (0.47). The rate of escapes from secure custody ranged from 0.05 in WA (one incident) to zero in all other jurisdictions (figure 7.9). The absconding rate among prisoners serving periodic detention was zero for both jurisdictions operating periodic detention (NSW and the ACT) (table 7A.16).

Figure 7.9 Prisoner escape/abscond rate, 2002-03

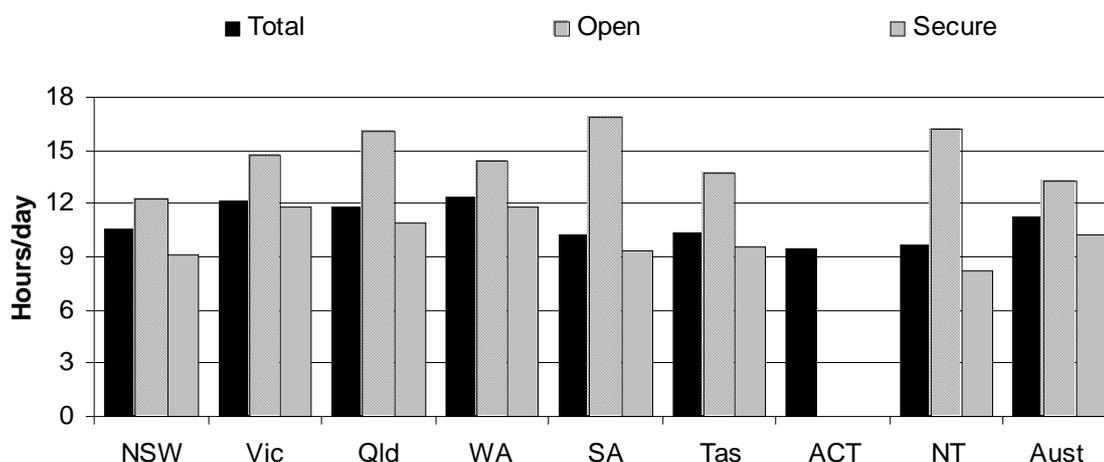


Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.16.

Custody — out-of-cell hours

In 2002-03, WA reported the highest average daily out-of-cell hours for all prisons combined (12.3 hours per day) and the ACT reported the lowest (9.5 hours per day). Out-of-cell hours for open custody ranged from 16.9 per day in SA to 12.3 per day in NSW. Out-of-cell hours for secure custody ranged from 11.8 per day in Victoria and WA to 8.2 per day in the NT (figure 7.10). The ACT figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT remand facilities and therefore open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable for that jurisdiction.

Figure 7.10 Average out-of-cell hours, by prisoner security level, 2002-03^a



^a ACT data are based on prisoners held in ACT remand facilities.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.17.

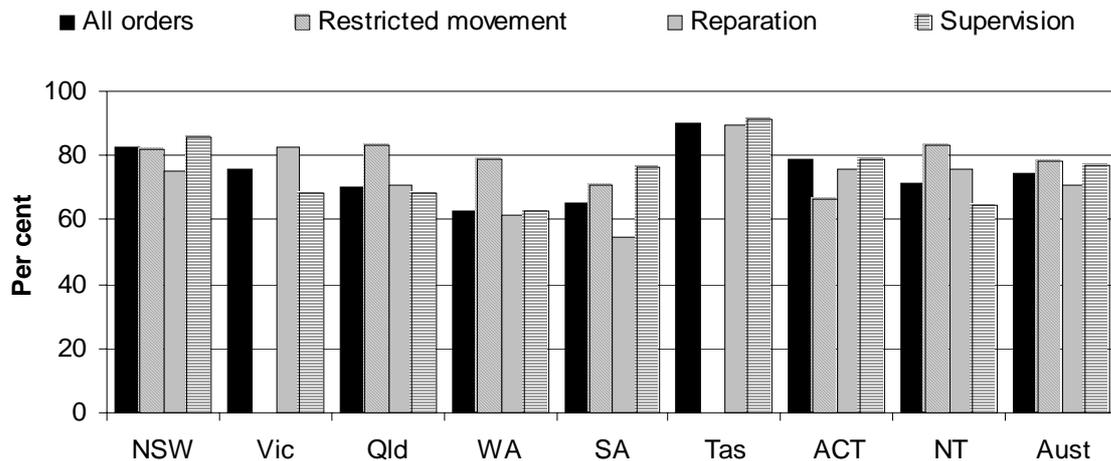
Community corrections — completion of community orders

A key effectiveness indicator for the management of offenders in the community is the successful completion of orders. Unsuccessful completion occurs when the offender breaches an order (failing to comply with the conditions of the order) or commits a further offence. Data need to be interpreted with care because, for example, a 100 per cent order completion figure could mean either exceptionally high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance. Completion rates are also affected by differences in the risk profiles of offender populations and policy decisions that may drive the determination of risk. High-risk offenders, who are subject to higher levels of supervision, are more likely to be detected when conditions of orders are breached. High breach rates, therefore, may be perceived in some jurisdictions as a positive outcome reflecting a more intensive management of community orders.

In 2002-03, Tasmania reported the highest proportion of successful completion for all orders (90.0 per cent) and WA reported the lowest (62.8 per cent). Successful completion of restricted movement orders ranged from 83.2 per cent in both Queensland and the NT, to 66.7 per cent in the ACT. However, the ACT proportion is based on only a very small number of restricted movement orders and is not necessarily representative of long-term trends or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. The completed proportion of reparation orders ranged from 89.3 per cent in Tasmania to 54.7 per cent in SA. The completed proportion of

supervision orders ranged from 91.2 per cent in Tasmania to 62.8 per cent in WA (figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11 **Successful completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2002-03^a**



^a Victoria and Tasmania did not have restricted movement orders in 2002-03.

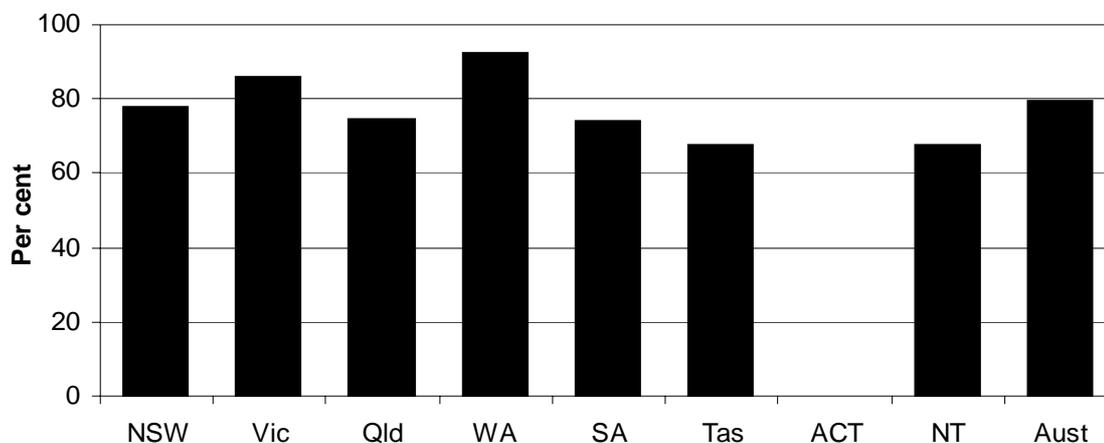
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.18.

Reparation — prisoner employment

Prisoner employment provides reparation to the community by generating income from prison industries, offsetting expenditure through work in prison services (work undertaken to service the prison) and unpaid community work by prisoners. All jurisdictions reported a significant number of prisoners employed in prison industries or services or, in a smaller number of cases, working in the community as part of a pre-release scheme where prisoners are employed under industrial award conditions.

In 2002-03 the highest proportion of prisoners employed was reported by WA (92.4 per cent of prisoners eligible to work) and the lowest was reported by Tasmania (67.6 per cent) (figure 7.12). Victoria reported the highest proportion of prisoners employed in commercial industries (45.6 per cent), WA reported the highest proportion employed in prison service industries (71.8 per cent) and Queensland reported the highest proportion in work release (2.6 per cent). These comparisons need to be interpreted with care because factors outside the control of corrective services (such as local economic conditions) affect the capacity to attract commercially viable prison industries, particularly where the prisons are remote from large population centres.

Figure 7.12 Proportion of eligible prisoners employed, 2002-03^a



^a Excludes the ACT because its prison accommodates only remand prisoners.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.19.

The employment rate among periodic detainees in 2002-03 in the two jurisdictions operating periodic detention was 66.0 per cent in NSW and 34.2 per cent in the ACT (table 7A.19).

Reparation — community work by community corrections offenders

Large numbers of offenders are required to undertake community work as part of their orders. In 2002-03, the ACT reported the highest average number of hours ordered per offender with a work order (116 hours) and Queensland reported the lowest (69 hours), of those jurisdictions able to report these data (table 7A.19). In 2002-03, the ACT also reported the highest number of hours worked per offender with a work order (73 hours) and Queensland reported the lowest (41 hours) of those jurisdictions able to report these data (table 7A.19).

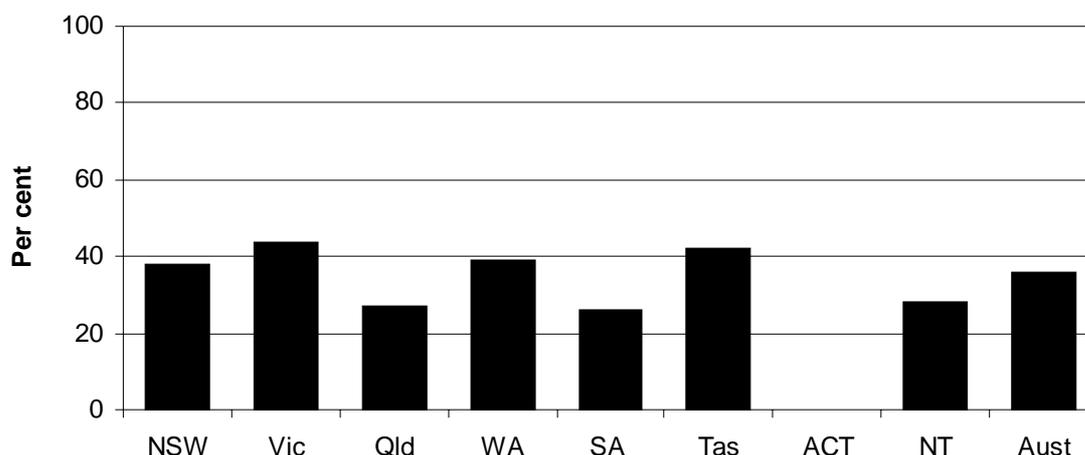
The ratio of hours ordered to be worked to hours actually worked indicates the extent to which corrective services were able to administer these orders. The ratio is based on the number of community work hours to be served on all orders registered during the year, divided by the number of hours actually worked by all offenders during the same period. It does not measure the extent to which individual offenders complied with the community work requirements of their orders. In 2002-03, WA reported the largest ratio of hours ordered to hours worked (2.1) and the ACT reported the smallest ratio (1.6), of those jurisdictions able to report these data (table 7A.19).

Prisoner/offender programs — education

Enhancing employment opportunities through education and training is important for successfully reintegrating prisoners into the community and reducing the risk of reoffending. This indicator reflects only participation in accredited education and training courses under the Australian Qualifications Framework and does not include a range of offence related programs that are also provided in prisons, such as drug and alcohol, psychological and personal development courses.

Victoria reported the highest proportion of eligible prisoners undertaking accredited education or training courses in 2002-03 (43.8 per cent) and SA reported the lowest (26.2 per cent) (figure 7.13). The proportion of prisoners undertaking different types of education and training courses varied across jurisdictions, with Victoria reporting the highest proportion in vocational education and training (42.5 per cent), NSW reporting the highest in secondary school sector courses (30.9 per cent), Queensland reporting the highest in higher education (3.3 per cent) and Tasmania reporting the highest in pre-certificate level 1 courses² (11.7 per cent). Education indicators do not apply to the ACT, because that jurisdiction accommodates only remand prisoners (table 7A.20).

Figure 7.13 Proportion of prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2002-03^a



^a Excludes the ACT because that jurisdiction's prison accommodates only remand prisoners. Prisoners eligible to participate in education are defined differently across jurisdictions (see single jurisdiction data in the supporting tables for details).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.20.

² Refers to accredited education courses below the Certificate 1 level (for example, learning to read and recognising numbers).

Prisoner/offender programs — personal development

The relevant indicator for community corrections is the proportion of offenders undertaking personal development courses provided by, or on referral from, corrective services. Only two jurisdictions could report on this indicator for 2002-03 — WA (55.7 per cent) and the NT (51.8 per cent) (table 7A.20).

Prisoner/offender programs — offence related programs

This indicator is under development. Progress has been made in defining the indicator and developing counting rules.

Advice to sentencing and releasing authorities — number of reports recorded

This indicator relates to reports prepared by corrective services providing pre- and post-sentencing advice to sentencing and releasing authorities and is still under development. Progress has been made in defining the indicator and developing counting rules, and the indicator is being trialed for inclusion in future reports.

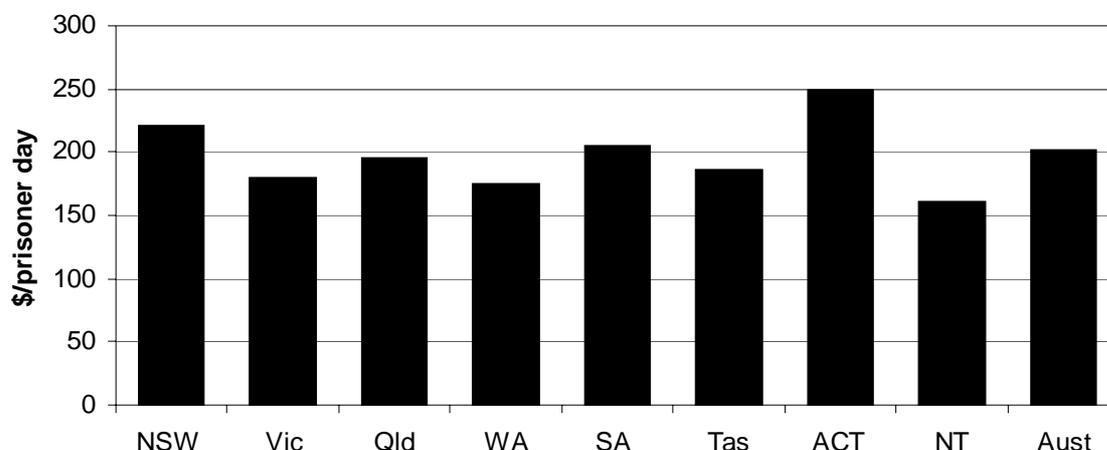
Efficiency

The data presented for these efficiency indicators are affected by factors other than differences in true efficiency. These factors include the composition of the prisoner population (such as security classification, the number of female or special need prisoners, and the number of periodic detainees), the size and dispersion of the area serviced and the scale of operations.

Inputs per output unit — cost per prisoner

A measure of efficiency in resource management is the cost of prison services divided by the number of prisoner days (unit costs). The total cost (combined recurrent and capital costs) per prisoner per day in 2002-03 ranged from \$250 in the ACT to \$161 in the NT (figure 7.14).

Figure 7.14 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2002-03^a



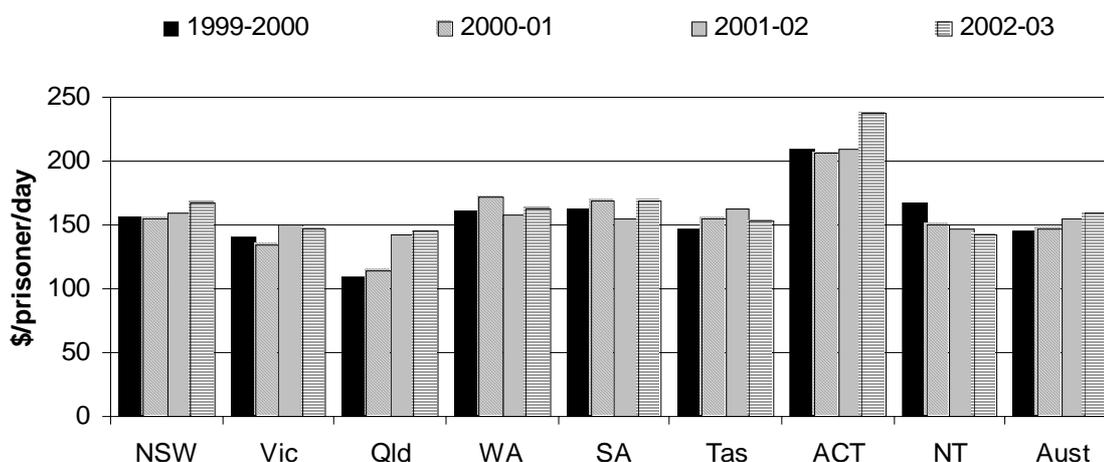
^a Total cost per prisoner day is the combined recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day. Recurrent cost is calculated from recurrent expenditure and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue) and payroll tax. Capital cost includes the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt service fees where applicable. Total cost excludes the cost of transport and escort services where these are reported separately by jurisdictions.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.6.

Average recurrent cost per prisoner per day in 2002-03 (for open and secure prisons combined) ranged from \$238 in the ACT to \$142 in the NT. Calculating costs for open and secure custody separately, the ACT reported the highest unit cost for open prisons (which includes periodic detention cost in NSW and the ACT) (\$154) and WA reported the lowest (\$108). The ACT reported the highest unit costs for prisoners in secure custody (\$335) and Queensland reported the lowest (\$148) (table 7A.6). Recurrent costs per prisoner for the ACT are affected by the fact that nearly all costs relating to ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are recurrent costs. The NT cannot apportion its costs to open and secure custody.

Nationally, the real recurrent cost per prisoner per day has increased from \$146 in 1999-2000 to \$159 in 2002-03 (figure 7.15).

Figure 7.15 Real recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}



^a Costs are based on recurrent expenditure net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues) and exclude payroll tax. ^b Data for previous years were adjusted to 2002-03 dollars using the GDP price deflator (table A.26).

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

The capital costs included in this section are, the user cost of capital and depreciation for government owned prisons, and debt servicing fees for privately owned facilities. 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 eight per cent to the value of government assets. The costs of capital for land and other assets are shown separately, to allow users to consider any differences in land values across jurisdictions when assessing the results.

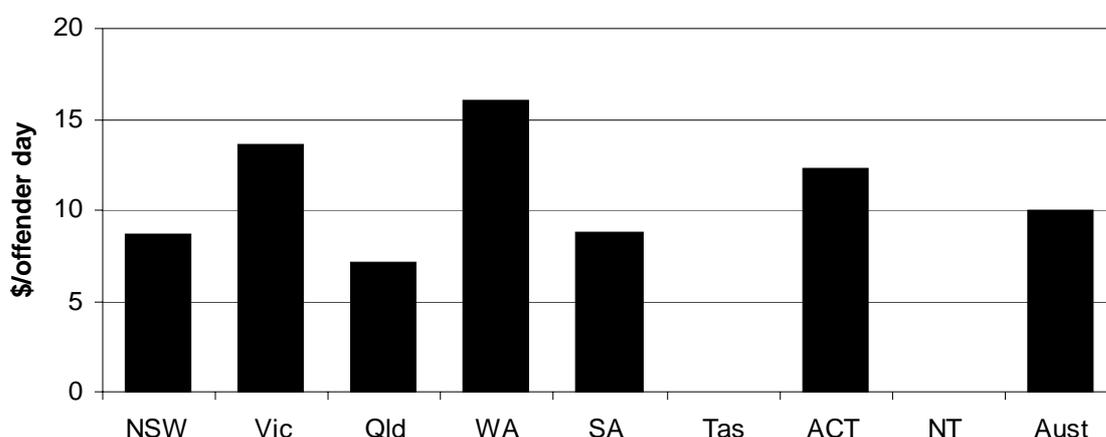
The Steering Committee accepts that asset valuation data are imperfect. It also recognises that the treatment of costs does not necessarily fully recognise the cost of public capital used by departments to deliver services (that is, capital has generally been considered 'free'). This treatment can lead to significant underestimation of costs for those services for which government capital is a major input.

For 2002-03, capital cost per prisoner per day (for open and secure prisons combined) ranged from \$54 in NSW to \$12 in the ACT (table 7A.6). ACT capital costs relate to only the remand and periodic detention centres in the ACT.

Inputs per output unit — cost per offender (community corrections)

A measure of the efficiency of resource management is the total cost divided by the number of offender days (unit costs). This indicator is affected by size and dispersion factors, particularly in jurisdictions where offenders reside in remote communities. It 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. The total cost per offender per day in community corrections in 2002-03 ranged from \$16 in WA to \$7 in Queensland (figure 7.16).

Figure 7.16 Total cost per offender per day, 2002-03^a



^a Total cost per offender day is the combined recurrent and capital cost per offender per day. Recurrent cost is calculated from recurrent expenditure and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue) and payroll tax. Capital cost includes the user cost of capital and depreciation.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.9.

The average recurrent cost per offender per day in 2002-03 ranged from \$16 in WA to \$7 in Queensland (table 7A.9). The capital costs relevant to community corrections are the user cost of capital and depreciation for government owned community corrections assets. In Victoria, Tasmania, the NT and the ACT, the user cost of capital for land does not apply because these jurisdictions do not own the land used to operate community corrections programs. In 2002-03, capital cost per offender per day ranged from \$0.65 in Victoria to \$0.05 in the ACT (table 7A.9). Tasmania and the NT did not report on capital costs per offender for 2002-03.

Inputs per output unit — cost per movement

This indicator relates to the cost of transporting and escorting prisoners under the supervision of corrective services and is still under development. Progress has been made in defining the indicator and developing counting rules, and the indicator is being trialed for inclusion in future reports.

Inputs per output unit — cost per report

This indicator relates to the cost of reports prepared by corrective services providing advice to sentencing and releasing authorities and is still under development. Progress has been made in defining the indicator and developing counting rules, and the indicator is being trialed for inclusion in future reports.

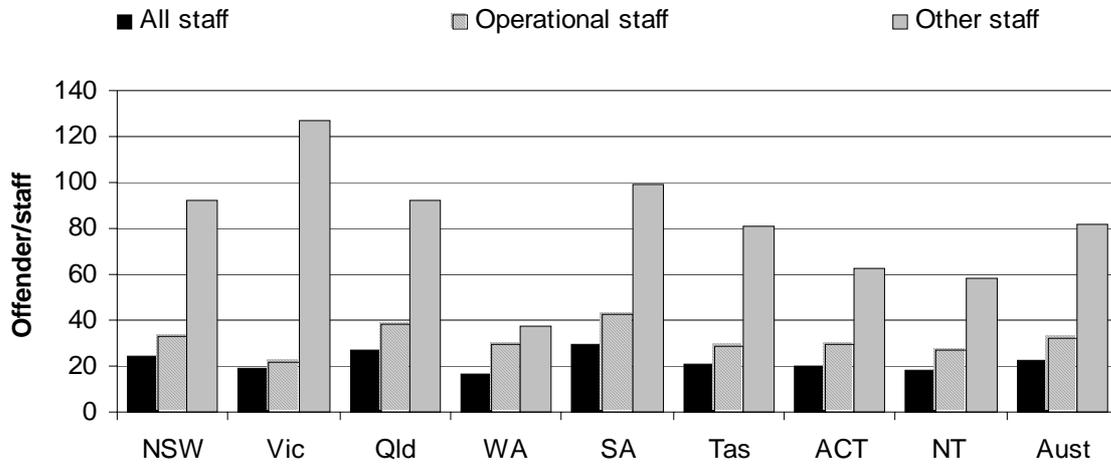
Inputs per output unit — offender registrations-to-staff ratio

This indicator is the ratio of new offenders entering community corrections during the year to staff numbers. It represents a measure of ‘flow’ (that is, a count of individuals *across* a period of time) as opposed to ‘stock’ (that is, a count of individuals *at* a specific point in time). This indicator is still under development. Progress has been made in defining the indicator and developing counting rules, and the indicator is being trialed for inclusion in future reports.

Inputs per output unit — offender-to-staff ratio

This indicator compares the daily average number of offenders with staff numbers. Offender-to-staff ratios for community corrections ranged from 29.7 offenders per staff member in SA to 16.5 in WA in 2002-03. SA also reported the highest ratio of offenders to ‘operational staff’ (42.5) while Victoria reported the lowest (22.0). The ratio of offenders to ‘other staff’ ranged from 126.6 in Victoria to 37.1 in WA (figure 7.17).

Figure 7.17 Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2002-03



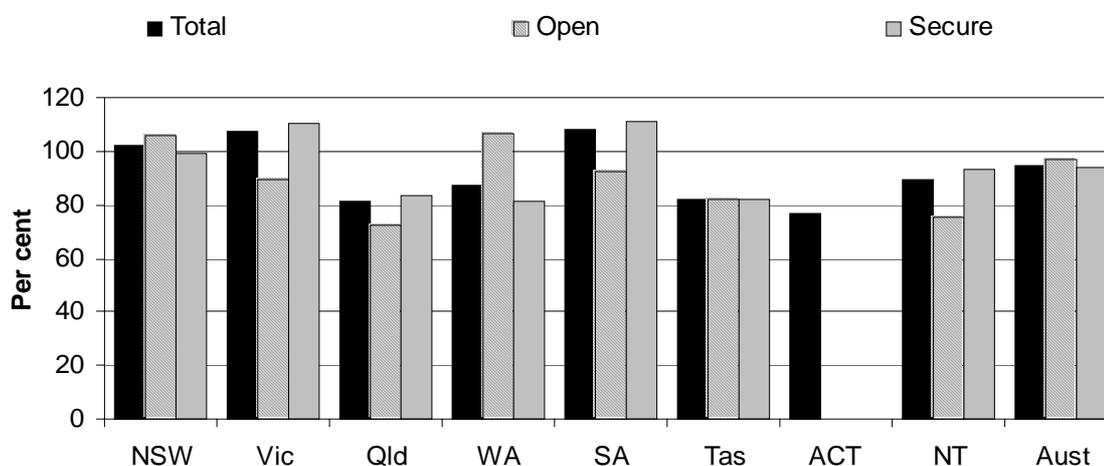
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.21.

Inputs per output unit — prison utilisation

A prison system's utilisation rate is considered to be an indicator of the efficiency with which private and publicly owned assets are employed. The optimum rate of prison utilisation lies in the range of 85 to 95 per cent because facilities need to provide accommodation for the transfer of prisoners, provide special purpose accommodation such as hospital and protection units, provide separate facilities for males and females, cater for different security levels, and deal with short term fluctuations in prisoner numbers.

Prison utilisation for all prisons (open plus secure) in 2002-03 ranged from 108.2 per cent in SA to 76.4 per cent in the ACT. In NSW, Victoria and SA it exceeded 100 per cent of nominal design capacity. (Rates exceed 100 per cent of design capacity when more prisoners are housed in a facility than allowed for in its design.) WA reported the highest open prison utilisation rate at 106.5 per cent and Queensland the lowest (72.4 per cent). South Australia had the highest secure custody utilisation rate (110.8 per cent) and WA had the lowest (81.0 per cent) in 2002-03 (figure 7.18).

Figure 7.18 Prison capacity utilisation rates, 2002-03^a



^a ACT data are based on prisoners held in ACT remand facilities.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 7A.22.

Outcomes

No outcome indicators for Corrective services are included in this Report, however, broader justice-wide outcomes (such as recidivism) are reported in the Justice preface.

7.5 Future directions in performance reporting

Through NCAG, jurisdictions will begin to develop outcome indicators, consider ways in which the new general framework adopted by the Steering Committee can be used as a guide to improving the existing framework, and examine ways of incorporating new data into the chapter. Jurisdictions will also continue to refine definitions and counting rules to maximise data comparability across States and Territories. Continuing to improve the comparability and completeness of cost data is a priority area.

A number of indicators are being trialed for inclusion in future reports. They relate to:

- the number of reports recorded — reports prepared by corrective services providing pre- or post-sentencing advice to sentencing or releasing authorities
- cost per movement — the cost of transporting and escorting prisoners under the supervision of corrective services

-
- cost per report
 - offender registrations-to-staff ratio — new offenders registered with community corrections during the counting period who do not have a current order as a ratio of community corrections staff.

Other indicators are being developed to report on issues of policy relevance to corrective services, such as indicators to assess illicit substance abuse and offence related programs.

7.6 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A 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 (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).

New South Wales Government comments

“

NSW is responsible for managing the largest correctional system in Australia. The NSW inmate population has continued to increase at a rate of approximately 3 per cent a year over the last 4 years, following on from an increase of 8 per cent in 1998-99 and an increase of 6 per cent in 1999-00. In 2002-03 the daily average prisoner population was 7983. In 2002-03 the daily average periodic detention population was 870.

In terms of performance in 2002-03, NSW has shown a number of significant improvements; notably a continuing downward trend in assault rates, a historically low escape rate and an improvement in 'out of cell' hours. Despite the pressure of increasing demands across the whole department, community-based outcomes have improved compared to previous years with levels of prison utilisation remaining above the national average.

To meet the increasing demand for custodial services, the NSW Government continues the planning and development of new correctional facilities including one at Wellington, in the mid-west of NSW. In 2002, a second pre-release transitional centre was opened. This centre, Bolwarra House, specialises in programs for women prisoners with identified drug and alcohol problems. A correctional centre located at Kempsey and the Dillwynia Correctional Centre for women located in outer metropolitan Sydney are scheduled to be opened in 2004. Along with these new facilities, NSW is proceeding with the expansion of a number of existing correctional facilities to accommodate the increasing inmate population.

In 2002-3 the demand for community-based services remained high both in terms of increased demand for court advice and the subsequent flow of offenders registering with community-based orders. In 2002-03 the daily average number of people serving community based orders was 17 276.

In 2002-03 the 'Throughcare strategy' was further developed. This strategy focuses on the integrated management of offenders throughout the correctional system, including identification and assessment of their needs and risk of re-offending upon entry, participation in offence related programs and support for successful re-integration into the community. Progress was also made in the deployment of a standard risk/needs assessment tool, the development of a computer-based offender case management system and improved transitional support for offenders upon release. The development of a formal process of accreditation of offender programs provided in custody and in the community was also progressed. These developments will lead to improvements in the way NSW manages, measures and reports on risk management and interventions aimed at reducing offending behaviour and improving public safety.

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Victorian Government comments

“ In 2002-03, Corrections in Victoria continued to implement programs funded under the Corrections Long Term Management Strategy. Although Victoria’s imprisonment rate is well below the national average, prisoner numbers have continued to grow significantly over the past decade, and the Strategy was developed to reduce this increased demand for adult prison beds and to address offending behaviour to enhance community safety.

The Corrections Long Term Management Strategy comprises an extensive prison infrastructure program, delivery of diversion programs, rehabilitation programs to reduce the risk of re-offending and pre and post-release transitional programs to assist prisoners re-integrate into the community.

The main achievements during 2002-03 were:

- Continued project management of the prison infrastructure program with the delivery of 297 permanent and 100 temporary beds throughout the prison system and site selections for three new prisons finalised;
 - The Pilot Bail Advocacy and Support Service Program expanded to three courts and assisted over 540 defendants in accessing support services;
 - In June 2003, Home Detention legislation was passed which comes into effect in January 2004, and will provide a front-end sentencing option as well as a pre-release option to assist the re-integration of prisoners into the community;
 - Recruitment of Victoria’s first Indigenous Community Corrections Officers to provide more culturally appropriate case management of Indigenous offenders;
 - Training in motivational interviewing, the use of assessment tools, and the delivery of the cognitive skills program were delivered to staff to support cultural change;
 - A major review of prisoner education and training was completed in collaboration with the Office of Training and Tertiary Education and recommendations of the review will be implemented in 2003-04;
 - Results of the first full year of the revised Victorian Prison Drug Strategy show improvement in prisoner participation and completion of intensive drug programs, reduction in the rate of prisoners detected using drugs in prison, and evidence of reduction in drug use for prisoners who participated in post-release support programs;
 - Over 900 prisoners and offenders registered with the Pilot Employment Program and over 500 prisoners received assessments for post-release housing assistance under the Pilot Housing Program.
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Queensland Government comments

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Queensland's Department of Corrective Services managed a daily average prison population of 5067 during 2002-03 compared to 4982 in the prior reporting period. This is the second highest prisoner population of Australian jurisdictions. In March 2003, the Maryborough Correctional Centre was commissioned, representing the final major project of the capital works renewal and development program. This program positions the department for future growth in prisoner numbers as reflected by the prison design utilisation rate of 81.5 per cent. This capacity enabled the permanent closure of the obsolete Moreton B Correctional Centre.

Queensland continued to maintain a safe, secure and humane correctional system. Points of particular note include no deaths of Indigenous prisoners from unnatural causes and no escapes from a secure custody prison. The balanced approach to the public/private operations of correctional facilities also continued. Following a comprehensive tender process, the operating contract for the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre (the State's primary remand centre) was awarded to Australasian Correctional Management, effective from 1 January 2003.

The daily average number of persons on community corrections orders in Queensland was 11 978 – a decline of 11 per cent compared to last year. The reduction is primarily due to the impact of the State Penalties Enforcement Register (SPER). SPER was introduced in November 2000 with the intent to ensure that fines are satisfied through various payment options thereby reducing the number of offenders subject to reparation orders and the number of fine defaulters in the custodial system.

A statewide expansion of drug testing of offenders on court ordered and post release community based orders enhanced community safety by detecting illicit drug usage quickly and allowing community correction's staff to take immediate action. A drug court trial commenced in June 2000 in South-East Queensland and has achieved strong community support as an approach to stemming property crime associated with offenders supporting their drug addiction and as a means to help offenders overcome addiction and reclaim their lives. It is administered by staff from multiple agencies including corrective services. Research to date by the Australian Institute of Criminology reported that the trial had a significant impact on reducing recidivism among convicted drug users. In November 2002, the drug court trial was expanded to North Queensland.

The development of the new "end-to-end" approach to business continued during 2002-03. The approach is referred to as the Integrated Offender Management Strategy. It aims for a greater focus on offender centred management through the removal of traditional boundaries which inhibit seamless case management process. Work undertaken included a significant revision of offender management procedures and the redevelopment of the Offender Risk Needs Inventory which improves the identification of criminogenic risks and needs.

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Western Australian Government comments

“ Western Australia has continued to review the way the data for the national indicators is collected. During 2002-03 this review shifted from the prisons' indicators to the community corrections' indicators. Further review and enhancement is anticipated in 2003-04 as Western Australia implements a new community based corrections' information system. The implementation of this system will enhance data quality.

During 2002-03 Western Australia continued to focus on strategies to:

- reduce the rate and cost of imprisonment;
- assist prisoners successfully re-integrate into the community;
- reduce the risk of re-offending;
- improve the credibility of community based options;
- increase the involvement of victims; and
- meet the needs of low security women prisoners.

Western Australia has seen an overall decrease in the rate of imprisonment, however particular groups; those on remand, female prisoners and indigenous prisoners have increased. The department is currently conducting further analyses to examine the reasons behind these increases in order to more effectively target reducing imprisonment strategies.

The re-entry co-ordination services' service delivery model was developed during 2002-03. These services will be provided by not for profit non-Government agencies to prisoners and their families both pre and post release. The focus of the services is to provide information, support and linkage into appropriate community resources to reduce the risk of re-offending.

The Community Justice Services workforce increased during 2002-03 as part of the Reform of Adult Justice agenda. The newly created positions will provide additional professional supervision for case management to enable a more comprehensive, quality service to be provided to high risk offenders.

A further objective of the Reform of Adult Justice was increased involvement of victims in the justice process. Western Australia operates a pre-sentence reparative mediation program. During 2002-03 this program was refined in order to develop a higher profile of the program in the courts and more immediate assessment of the suitability of the offender for mediation. This program also aims to divert offenders from further involvement in the criminal justice system.

Western Australia continued implementing the re-development of the low security prison for women in 2002-03. The low security women's prison will create a normalised residential environment with new management procedures aimed at enhancing the prisoner's development of important life skills and reducing the risk of re-offending.”

South Australian Government comments

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During the financial year 2002-03 the South Australian Department for Correctional Services commissioned a new data warehouse. Implementation of the warehouse has necessitated the development of new computer codes. The checking of codes and data implementation processes will continue during 2003-04.

The high prison utilisation capacity in SA is problematic. The Department for Correctional Services is currently in the process of developing a business case for the building of a new 120 bed women's prison. Consideration will shortly be given to the extension of prison facilities for men. Further objectives are to continue to implement advanced prison security training and reporting mechanisms, to improve the prison health services, and to complete a framework for prisoner re-socialisation and pre-release skills.

South Australia continues to have a low percentage of eligible prisoners participating in education. SA only counts educational courses that are nationally accredited and contribute to the award of a recognised qualification. The SA Department for Correctional Services does not allow prisoners to be enrolled in an educational program unless they will conceivably be under Departmental care long enough to complete several course modules within the qualification framework. The remandee population in SA has a significant impact on educational throughput as these persons are not detained long enough to allow for educational outcomes to be recorded.

As at 30 June 2003 there were 7227 Community Correction Orders current in South Australia. A similar number to that of the previous year. The Department continues its efforts to improve the delivery of community based offender management services in the Anangu-Pitjantjatjara lands and to enhance the quality of its community service programs through the expansion of opportunities for offenders to learn skills with employment potential.

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Tasmanian Government comments

“ The Tasmanian prison population (remand and sentenced) has continued to increase, resulting in further pressure being placed on facilities and staff. The daily average inmate population (systemwide) in 2002-03 was more than 14 per cent higher than the previous financial year – the increase in daily average numbers of female inmates was 48 per cent over the same period. Such significant increases have not previously been experienced.

In recent years the Government has commenced the Prisons Infrastructure Redevelopment Program. The first phase of the redevelopment will see a Secure Mental Health Unit built on the Risdon site, followed by the replacement of other buildings at Risdon. We look forward to developing a system in which we can not only offer inmates better opportunities for rehabilitation and development within a safe, secure setting, but also one in which we can offer our staff a modern and more comfortable working environment, as well as new opportunities for training, development and career progression, with an operating model that lends itself more readily to team-based work. The redevelopment program will be complemented by a comprehensive Organisational Development program.

There is a strong desire to reduce the prisoner population by providing viable alternatives, including enhanced community-based sentencing options. Options such as increasing the use of a range of community-based sentences, and alternatives for fine defaulters, are being explored in an effort to reduce steadily increasing prisoner numbers. A working group, involving staff from the Prison Service, the courts, Justice head office, Community Corrections and the Police, is currently trying to predict the likely impact of court waiting lists, police activity and sentencing trends on future prison populations. Although such impacts are incredibly difficult to predict, it is hoped that the results from the working group will at least give us an idea of what is ahead, which will enable a proactive approach to be taken. The need to incorporate additional accommodation into existing facilities continues to increase, and will be further affected by the decommissioning of the medium security prison at Risdon in early 2004 (to allow redevelopment work to commence onsite).

In relation to the interpretation of Tasmanian data presented in the Corrective Services chapter of this report, it is vital to take care when comparing indicators across jurisdictions, given the size of our jurisdiction and offender/inmate populations. As stated at several points in this report, very small changes in absolute numbers can result in significant changes in rates or percentages in smaller jurisdictions, and it can be misleading to make broad comparisons with other jurisdictions.”

Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The ACT has continued to focus on the development of rehabilitation programs for offenders and remand prisoners. In 2002-03 Corrective Services introduced a *Violence Prevention Program* aimed at medium to high-risk violent offenders. Further progress was also made in the ongoing development of the *Sex Offender Program*. As part of this process the ACT has convened a *Program Advisory Group*, comprised of national experts in the treatment of sexual offenders.

The greater emphasis on offence related programs has resulted in an increased recurrent cost per offender day compared with the previous year. The increased cost reflects the greater investment of resources being made by the ACT to rehabilitate offenders, rather than decreased efficiency.

The Symonston Temporary Remand Centre was opened in November 2002 to alleviate overcrowding at the Belconnen Remand Centre. The new centre has an operational capacity of 30 remandees. This additional capacity has resulted in an improved figure for out-of-cell hours in terms of secure custody.

High ACT prisoner per day costs are attributed to poor economies of scale and the fact that a relatively small number of detainees are split between two facilities. The ACT has no control over prisoner per day costs of prisoners accommodated in NSW correctional facilities under a contractual agreement. The Government recently approved the establishment of a correctional facility incorporating a new remand centre (to replace the current facilities) and a facility for sentenced prisoners including a transitional release centre. It is expected that the new facility, which would end the current arrangement with NSW for sentenced prisoners, will be operational in 2007.

The ACT rate for Indigenous community correction offenders of 4742.4 per 100 000 appears high by comparison with other jurisdictions. Further, comparisons need to be interpreted with caution, as small number effects can introduce statistical variation that does not accurately represent differences between jurisdictions. The average daily number of Indigenous offenders managed by Community Corrections was 104, ten fewer offenders than the previous year.

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Northern Territory Government comments

“ Correctional Services in the Northern Territory is influenced by: high levels of geographic separation and isolation, limited access to support services in regional areas, the strong Indigenous presence including a significant traditional homelands community and the distance between the two major administrative regions.

Prisoners and Community Corrections clients are managed in two correctional centres located in Darwin and Alice Springs and through ten Community Corrections offices located in metropolitan and regional areas across the Territory.

Each correctional centre has a bed capacity of 400, with a realistic capacity of approximately 375. In 2002-03 the average occupancy was 89 per cent, which falls within the preferred range of design capacity. At the Darwin Correctional Centre, the daily average number of prisoners was 369 and at Alice Springs Correctional Centre, the daily average was 346. This represented an overall 6.5 percent increase on the previous year.

During 2002-03 the NT Government focused on *Safer Territory Communities* through reducing crime and recidivism, focusing on improving community safety and increasing and improving access to justice for all Territorians. A Department of Justice major project team was formed to focus on re-integration, diversion and community law and justice strategies for prisoners and 'at risk' offenders. The team, with significant input from Corrections, was established to begin developing and implementing strategies to divert and relocate suitable offenders away from the formal prison system to community based 'alternative measures' where appropriate risk management systems are available.

Significant achievements were made during the year with the introduction of a criminogenic instrument, in support of identifying offender risk and assisting the sentence planning process. Combined with the planned Integrated Offender Management initiative for 2003-04, this instrument will assist with improving the offender management process.

Other highlights include the completion of a new staff training centre at Alice Springs Correctional Centre and a prisoner recreational compound at Darwin Correctional Centre.”

7.7 Definitions

Table 7.1 Terms

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
24-hour court cell	A place of detention located in court and/or police complexes managed by correctional officers and that accommodates sentenced/unsentenced prisoners/offenders for short periods of time (not including holding cells).
Community corrections	Community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison administrative arrangements and fine conversions for offenders, which principally involve the provision of one or more of the following activities: supervision, programs or community work.
Community custodial facilities	Correctional custodial facilities where prisoners are prepared for post-release by participating in work release programs and educational activities, performing community service, engaging in family visits and attending community-based rehabilitation programs. They include transitional centres in NSW and community custody centres (including Work Outreach Camps, Women's Community Custody Centres, and Indigenous Community Placement Centres) in Queensland.
Home detention	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.
Inactive order and/or "in suspense"	Those awaiting breach or court hearing, interstate transfers or sentence to prison where prison sentence is less than the current active order.
Indigenous	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. Counting was by self-disclosure.
Offender	An adult person with a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision by corrective services).
Open custody	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.
Periodic detainee	A person subject to a periodic detention order.
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.
Prison	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre which held adult prisoners, excluding police prisons or juvenile detention facilities.
Prisoner	A person with a court-issued authority held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective service agency.
Private prison	A government or privately owned prison (see <i>prison</i>) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
Reparation (i)	A sub-category of community-based corrections that refers to all offenders with a community service bond/order or fine option that requires them to undertake unpaid work.
Reparation (ii)	In the broader context of this data collection, refers to work undertaken by prisoners or offenders that benefits the community directly or indirectly by reducing costs to the taxpayer.

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Table 7.1 (Continued)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Restricted movement	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to offenders who are subject to a system of restricted movement, including supervision and/or electronic monitoring.
Secure custody	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
Supervision (compliance)	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to all offenders (other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation (i)).
Work order	A community service order or bond that imposes work upon an offender. (Note: in some jurisdictions, fine options and expiations also require an undertaking by the offender to pay off the fine through community work).

Source: NCAG (2003).

Table 7.2 Descriptors^a

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
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.
Daily average prisoner/periodic detention/offender population	The average number of prisoners, periodic detainees and/or offenders during the counting period.
Imprisonment rate	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.
Number of correctional facilities	A facility gazetted as a prison, remand centre or periodic detention centre for adults, operated or administered by State/Territory correctional agencies and including community custodial facilities and 24-hour court cell centres (defined in table 7.2).
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.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred in the provision of government services or programs, including salaries, maintenance and working expenses, grants and subsidies, other services, expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of corrective services, contracted management services, and relevant expenditure by umbrella and other departments, but excluding payroll tax.
Total cost of service	Includes the combined prison and community corrections recurrent expenditure (net of recurrent receipts and payroll tax), the cost of transport and escort services, and capital costs comprising (for this item only) depreciation on government owned facilities, debt service fees for privately owned facilities, capital asset charges and other associated capital expenses, but excluding user cost of capital.

a In some instances there is a variation with the NCAG data manual classification of 'descriptors' and 'indicators'.

Source: NCAG (2003).

Table 7.3 Indicators^a

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Assault	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner resulting in a physical injury that may or may not require short term medical intervention of a non-hospitalised nature. An assault is recorded where either (a) a charge is proved either by a jurisdictional correctional authority, a Governor's hearing or a court of law, or (b) there is evidence that an assault took place because at least one of the following circumstances apply: there is at least one apparently reliable witness to the assault, or the victim claims assault and there is no obvious reason to doubt this claim, or a visible injury has occurred and there is sufficient circumstantial or other evidence to make an assault the most likely cause of the injury on the basis of the balance of probabilities. The rate is expressed per 100 prisoner years, calculated by dividing the total number of assaults by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.
Serious assault	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner against another prisoner or staff member resulting in actual bodily harm, including: (i) harm requiring medical treatment and assessment by a medical officer resulting in overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility (for example, prison clinic, infirmary, hospital or a public hospital); (ii) harm requiring extended periods of ongoing medical treatment; or (iii) all acts of sexual assault. The same requirements of (a) and (b) (above) for assault apply.
Average number of hours to be worked per offender	The balance of community work hours 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 actually worked per offender	The number of actual hours worked per offender with a work order.
Capital cost 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), the depreciation cost for government owned prisons/facilities, and debt servicing fees for privately owned facilities.
Completion rate of community orders	The proportion of community orders successfully completed (by order type) within the counting period.
Cost per movement	The average cost per movement of transporting and escorting prisoners under the supervision of Corrective services. Includes the costs of contracted transport services.
Cost per report	The average cost per report providing advice to sentencing and releasing authorities.
Education rate	The number of prisoners actively participating in education as a proportion of those who are eligible for educational opportunities. Those excluded from the count include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • those in centres where the policy is not to provide education programs or where education programs are not available (i.e., remand centres, 24-hour court cells) • remandees for whom access to education is not available • hospital patients who are medically unable to participate • fine defaulters who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time) • subgroups of the above categories.

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Table 7.3 (Continued)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Employment (prisoners and periodic detainees)	The average number of prisoners or periodic detainees employed on the first day of each month as a proportion of those eligible to participate in employment. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for employment include those undertaking full time education and prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in work programs, for example: <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) • subgroups of the above categories.
Employment (community corrections)	The number of community work hours worked per offender during the counting period.
Escape/abscond rate (open/secure)	A person who escaped from corrective services' custody (including under contract). The rate is expressed per 100 prisoner years, calculated by dividing the number of escapes/absconds by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100.
New offender registrations-to-staff ratio	The level of staff supervision based on the number of staff employed and the total number of new offender registrations (that is, the number of new and/or existing offenders registered with Community corrections during the counting period with a new set of orders).
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-to-staff ratio	The level of staff supervision based on the number of staff employed and the average number of offenders.
Out-of-cell hours	The time during which prisoners are not confined to cells, averaged over all days of the year.
Number of reports recorded	The number of pre- and post-sentence reports prepared by corrective services providing advice to sentencing and releasing authorities.
Periodic detention utilisation rate	The extent to which periodic detention capacity is meeting 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.
Personal development	The percentage of offenders taking personal development courses provided by, or on referral from, corrective services.
Prison design capacity utilisation rate	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.
Ratio of number of hours ordered to actual hours worked per offender	The ratio of number of hours ordered to be worked to number of hours actually worked during the counting period per offender with a work order.

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Table 7.4 (Continued)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Recidivism: return to corrections	<p><i>Prisoners</i></p> <p>The proportion of sentenced prisoners not subject to further supervision/contact with corrective services upon release who return to Corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years of completing a prison sentence.</p> <p><i>Community corrections</i></p> <p>The proportion of offenders not subject to further supervision/contact with corrective services upon completion of an order who return to Corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years of the last community order completion date.</p>
Recidivism: return to prison	The proportion of sentenced prisoners not subject to further supervision/contact with corrective services upon release who return to prison with a new correctional sanction within two years of completing a prison sentence.
Recidivism: return to community corrections	The proportion of offenders completing a community order, not subject to further supervision/contact with corrective services upon completion, who return to community corrections with a new correctional sanction within two years of the last community order completion date.
Recurrent cost per prisoner/offender	The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender, calculated against recurrent expenditure net of consolidated funds and receipts (that is, own source revenue), payroll tax and capital costs.
Unnatural death rate	<p>The death wherever occurring (including hospital) of a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who is in prison custody • whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody • who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person • who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody, <p>and 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. The rate is expressed per 100 prisoner years, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p>

^a In some instances there is a variation with the NCAG data manual classification of 'descriptors' and 'indicators'.

Source: NCAG (2003).

7.8 References

NCAG (National Corrections Advisory Group) 2003, Data Collection Manual 2002-03, Canberra, unpublished.

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 2003, *Report on Government Services 2003*, Canberra.

7A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 7.7 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 service agencies in State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Table 7A.1

Table 7A.1

Average daily prisoner population, 2002-03

	<i>Units</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT in ACT(a)</i>	<i>ACT in NSW(a)</i>	<i>ACT total</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	no.	7 983	3 644	5 067	2 843	1 470	442	68	128	196	715	22 232
<i>Secure/open custody</i>												
Open	no.	3 600	403	832	837	176	88	–	95	95	133	6 069
Secure	no.	4 383	3 241	4 235	2 006	1 294	354	68	33	101	582	16 163
Open — share	%	45.1	11.1	16.4	29.4	12.0	19.9	–	74.2	48.5	18.6	27.3
Secure — share	%	54.9	88.9	83.6	70.6	88.0	80.1	100.0	25.8	51.5	81.4	72.7
<i>Male/female prisoners</i>												
Male	no.	7 435	3 372	4 739	2 633	1 381	408	64	120	184	693	20 725
Female	no.	548	272	328	210	89	34	4	8	12	22	1 507
Male — share	%	93.1	92.5	93.5	92.6	93.9	92.3	94.1	93.8	93.9	96.9	93.2
Female — share	%	6.9	7.5	6.5	7.4	6.1	7.7	5.9	6.3	6.1	3.1	6.8
<i>Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners (b)</i>												
Indigenous	no.	1 447	163	1 188	954	249	58	11	15	26	530	4 600
Non-Indigenous	no.	6 237	3 453	3 879	1 889	1 064	380	57	113	170	185	17 144
Indigenous status unknown	no.	299	28	na	–	157	4	–	–	–	–	488
Indigenous — share	%	18.1	4.5	23.4	33.6	16.9	13.1	16.2	11.7	13.3	74.1	20.7
Non-Indigenous — share	%	78.1	94.8	76.6	66.4	72.4	86.0	83.8	88.3	86.7	25.9	77.1
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.7	0.8	na	–	10.7	0.9	–	–	–	–	2.2
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	720	1 445	1 210	690	106	..	..	..	..	..	4 171
Privately operated prisons — share	%	9.0	39.7	23.9	24.3	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	18.8
<i>Periodic detention</i>												
Total detainees	no.	870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	946
Attending residential component	no.	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	562

(a) NSW figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT data are presented as total prisoners and separately by the jurisdiction in which the ACT prisoner is held. Australian figures are calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are not double counted.

(b) Queensland is unable to report separately for 'unknown' and include these numbers under non-Indigenous prisoners. Percentages are derived using the total daily average prisoner population which includes prisoners whose Indigenous status is not known.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.2

Table 7A.2	Correctional custodial facilities, at 30 June 2003 (number)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> ^(a)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total facilities	57	13	20	13	9	5	3	4	124
Government operated prisons	28	11	11	12	8	5	2	4	81
Privately operated prisons	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	7
Government operated community custodial facilities	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
24-hour court cell centres	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Periodic detention centres	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12

(a) Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (STRC), which was opened in November 2002, is counted as a separate asset with a depreciating value separate to the Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC). STRC serves as an overflow facility for BRC as well as accommodation for low-risk detainees.

.. Not applicable

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.3

Table 7A.3

Average daily community corrections population, by type of order, 2002-03

	<i>Units</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>
Total persons (a), (b)	no.	17 276	7 407	11 978	5 216	6 921	887	1 309	935	51 929
Male	no.	14 565	5 984	9 486	4 039	5 584	711	1 123	837	42 329
Female	no.	2 578	1 259	2 492	1 177	1 259	176	186	98	9 225
Gender unknown	no.	133	164	na	–	78	–	–	–	375
Male — share	%	84.3	80.8	79.2	77.4	80.7	80.2	85.8	89.5	81.5
Female — share	%	14.9	17.0	20.8	22.6	18.2	19.8	14.2	10.5	17.8
Gender unknown — share	%	0.8	2.2	na	–	1.1	–	–	–	0.7
Indigenous	no.	2 230	328	1 467	1 270	758	74	104	640	6 871
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 253	6 595	10 511	3 931	5 488	620	1 205	290	40 893
Indigenous status unknown	no.	2 793	484	na	15	675	193	–	5	4 165
Indigenous — share	%	12.9	4.4	12.2	24.3	11.0	8.3	7.9	68.4	13.2
Non-Indigenous — share	%	70.9	89.0	87.8	75.4	79.3	69.9	92.1	31.0	78.7
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	16.2	6.5	na	0.3	9.8	21.8	–	0.5	8.0
Persons per order type (c)										
Restricted movement order (d)	no.	229	..	75	81	219	..	2	51	657
Reparation order	no.	4 414	2 324	4 063	2 487	2 871	459	148	265	17 031
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	14 157	5 257	8 916	4 248	3 831	534	1 162	648	38 753

(a) Queensland is unable to report separately for 'unknown' and include these numbers under non-Indigenous offenders. Percentages are derived using the total daily average community corrections population (which includes offenders whose Indigenous status is not known).

(b) All offenders on inactive/in-suspense orders are included in Queensland, WA and ACT rates. NSW rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three months. NT rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for more than three years. Victoria excludes all persons on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

(c) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(d) Restricted movement orders (home detention) were only introduced in the ACT from October 2001 and became available as a sentencing option in October 2002. The low number of restricted movement orders can be attributed to the unsuitability of some offenders to undertake such orders.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.4

Table 7A.4 **Imprisonment and community corrections rates, 2002-03 (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>
<i>Imprisonment^(c)</i>									
All prisoners	155.2	95.6	177.1	195.2	125.3	124.1	80.2	518.6	147.2
Male prisoners	294.2	181.5	336.8	364.5	240.6	235.9	154.3	955.1	279.6
Female prisoners	21.0	13.9	22.6	28.6	14.8	18.6	9.6	33.7	19.6
Indigenous prisoners	2 094.5	1 108.2	1 691.9	2 678.4	1 773.3	600.8	1 185.6	1 568.9	1 850.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	122.6	91.0	139.0	133.0	91.8	109.7	70.2	177.7	115.4
<i>Periodic detention</i>									
All periodic detainees	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	31.1	..	..
Male detainees	32.3	..	..	..	..	..	59.6	..	..
Female detainees	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	..
Indigenous detainees	95.1	..	..	..	..	..	364.8	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	..	..
<i>Community corrections</i>									
All offenders (d), (e)	341.3	194.4	418.7	358.2	589.7	249.0	535.6	678.2	343.9
Male offenders	585.7	322.2	674.2	559.1	972.7	411.1	942.0	1 153.6	571.1
Female offenders	100.1	64.4	171.4	160.4	210.0	96.1	148.6	150.0	120.0
Indigenous offenders	3 261.8	2 230.9	2 089.2	3 565.6	5 398.1	766.5	4 742.4	1 894.5	2 764.1
Non-Indigenous offenders	245.4	173.7	376.6	276.7	473.3	178.9	497.5	278.6	275.3

(a) Rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee and offender populations supplied by States and Territories. The population figures used to calculate rates in 2002-03 are persons at December 2002 aged 17 or over for Victoria and Queensland, and persons aged 18 or over in the other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(b) Interjurisdictional comparisons should be treated with care. Small changes in numbers in those jurisdictions with relatively low Indigenous populations can have a disproportionate effect on the respective rates.

(c) NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT.

(d) Queensland is unable to report separately for 'unknown' and include these numbers under non-Indigenous prisoners and offenders. Rates are derived using the total daily average prisoner and community corrections populations which include prisoners and offenders whose Indigenous status is not known.

(e) All offenders on inactive/in-suspense orders are included in Queensland, WA and ACT rates. NSW rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three months. NT rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for more than three years. Victoria excludes all persons on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.5

Table 7A.5 **Imprisonment and community correction rates (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>
Imprisonment (c)									
1998-99	143.4	79.1	191.5	196.1	121.9	93.3	70.5	462.3	139.1
1999-2000	150.3	83.6	188.5	213.1	116.4	100.6	79.9	445.9	143.4
2000-01	153.2	88.1	172.2	220.3	115.0	105.3	87.8	483.4	143.6
2001-02	155.1	91.7	178.7	204.1	123.3	109.1	83.6	480.1	145.5
2002-03	155.2	95.6	177.1	195.2	125.3	124.1	80.2	518.6	147.2
Periodic detention									
1998-99	28.9	..	..	..	..	..	13.0	..	..
1999-2000	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	29.4	..	..
2000-01	22.6	..	..	..	..	..	29.2	..	..
2001-02	19.7	..	..	..	..	..	27.1	..	..
2002-03	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	31.1	..	..
Community corrections (d)									
1998-99	284.5	200.7	736.2	314.0	683.4	367.7	425.4	447.4	387.1
1999-2000	373.1	182.6	732.2	302.4	583.2	341.7	476.6	427.8	402.2
2000-01	358.4	174.7	718.6	342.3	581.9	295.8	550.9	732.4	403.6
2001-02	348.2	177.0	482.3	374.7	532.7	263.8	529.7	669.0	351.0
2002-03	341.3	194.4	418.7	358.2	589.7	249.0	535.6	678.2	343.9
Total corrective services (e)									
1998-99	456.8	279.8	927.7	510.1	805.2	461.0	508.9	909.7	536.1
1999-2000	549.4	266.2	920.7	515.5	699.6	442.3	586.0	873.7	551.0
2000-01	534.1	262.7	890.8	562.6	696.9	401.1	667.9	1 215.8	554.2
2001-02	523.0	268.7	661.0	578.8	655.9	372.9	640.3	1 149.2	500.0
2002-03	513.7	290.0	595.8	553.4	715.0	373.1	646.9	1 196.8	491.1

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) Rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee and offender populations supplied by States and Territories. The population figures used are persons at December 2002 aged 17 or over for Victoria and Queensland, and persons aged 18 or over in the other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(c) As of 2002-03, NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. Australian rates in all years are calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are not double counted.

(d) In line with national counting rules agreed in 1999-2000, all jurisdictions include persons on inactive orders as of 2000-01. NT community corrections rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three years. NSW rates exclude offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three months. Victoria excludes persons on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

(e) Total corrective service rates for NSW, the ACT and Australia include periodic detention prisoners.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.6

Table 7A.6		Recurrent expenditure on prisons, recurrent cost and capital cost per prisoner per day, 2002-03								
	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT(a)	Aust
Net recurrent expenditure (b)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	214 539	16 812	41 258	32 973	9 587	4 034	6 559	na	325 762
Secure	\$'000	288 840	179 123	228 895	135 702	81 317	20 750	12 346	na	946 973
All prisons	\$'000	503 379	195 935	270 153	168 675	90 904	24 784	18 905	37 161	1 309 896
Transport and escort services (c)	\$'000	46 356	2 193	7 530	na	1 659	na	1 305	na	59 043
Payroll tax										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	8 484	514	925	..	309	133	..	na	10 365
Secure	\$'000	11 394	3 185	4 622	..	2 533	743	..	na	22 477
All prisons	\$'000	19 878	3 699	5 547	..	2 842	876	..	1 387	34 229
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (d)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$	152.6	114.1	135.8	107.9	149.1	125.5	153.9	na	143.7
Secure	\$	180.4	151.3	148.0	185.2	172.1	160.5	334.7	na	159.9
All prisons	\$	167.4	147.2	146.0	162.4	169.3	153.5	237.7	142.3	159.4
Capital cost per prisoner per day (e)										
Total user cost of capital (f)	\$	42.1	14.5	32.5	na	24.4	21.1	8.5	13.5	31.6
Land	\$	3.9	1.1	2.0	na	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.6
Other assets	\$	38.2	13.4	30.6	na	21.6	20.6	7.9	12.9	29.0
Debt servicing fees (g)	\$	..	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	\$	11.7	3.6	16.6	12.7	10.8	11.0	3.7	4.7	11.4
Total capital cost (h)	\$	53.9	32.5	49.2	12.7	35.2	32.1	12.1	18.2	43.0
Combined recurrent and capital cost										
Total cost per prisoner per day(i)(j)	\$	221.3	179.7	195.1	175.2	204.5	185.6	249.9	160.5	202.3

(a) NT recurrent costs cannot be apportioned to open and secure custody categories.

(b) Net recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

(c) SA Correctional Services pay 30 per cent of the cost of offender transport, with remaining costs incurred between police, courts and health services.

(d) Australian recurrent cost per prisoner for open and secure custody is calculated against Australian total daily average numbers minus NT prisoners in each level of custody. Australian averages also exclude any double counting of ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(e) ACT capital costs relate only to remand and periodic detention centres in the ACT.

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

Table 7A.6

- (g) 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 in 2002-03.
 - (h) WA was not able to report on any capital cost data other than depreciation in 2002-03. WA total capital cost per prisoner per day is therefore not directly comparable with other jurisdictions.
 - (i) Total cost per prisoner is the combined recurrent cost per prisoner per day, which is calculated from recurrent expenditure and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue) and payroll tax, and capital cost per prisoner per day, which includes the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt service fees where applicable. Total cost does not include the cost of transport and escort services where reported separately by jurisdictions.
 - (j) Totals given may not equate directly with the aggregate of recurrent and capital unit cost because of rounding to one decimal place.
- .. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.7

Table 7A.7 **Real recurrent expenditure on prisons (2002-03 \$'000) (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>
1999-2000	439 377	156 561	203 550	174 080	78 572	19 140	15 663	37 553	1 124 494
2000-01	441 684	160 639	196 345	195 970	81 052	21 002	16 978	35 998	1 149 669
2001-02	467 953	188 135	257 336	168 657	80 798	22 909	16 912	35 889	1 238 589
2002-03	503 379	195 935	270 153	168 675	90 904	24 784	18 905	37 161	1 309 896

(a) Expenditure is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue).

(b) In line with Steering Committee decisions on the treatment of payroll tax, cost figures presented in this report are exclusive of payroll tax unless otherwise specified. Past year figures have been amended accordingly and will differ from those published in the 2003 Report. Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.8

Table 7A.8	Real recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 dollars) (a)								
	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
1999-2000	156.8	140.0	110.1	160.6	161.9	146.1	208.8	167.5	145.7
2000-01	154.1	134.3	114.0	172.0	168.0	155.4	206.1	149.3	146.6
2001-02	158.8	149.5	141.4	158.0	154.0	162.5	208.7	146.4	154.3
2002-03	167.4	147.2	146.0	162.4	169.3	153.5	237.7	142.3	159.4

(a) In line with Steering Committee decisions on the treatment of payroll tax, cost figures presented in this report are exclusive of payroll tax unless otherwise specified. Past year figures have been amended accordingly and will differ from those published in the 2003 Report. Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

(b) ACT figures include all ACT prisoners whether in the ACT or NSW prisons. NSW figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Australian figures are calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are not double counted.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.9

Table 7A.9

Recurrent expenditure on community corrections, recurrent cost and capital cost per offender per day, 2002-03

	<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>
Net recurrent expenditure (a)	\$'000	54 139	35 149	30 531	29 857	21 207	3 007	5 861	4 861	184 612
Payroll tax	\$'000	2 534	1 080	977	..	785	142	..	181	5 699
<i>Recurrent cost per offender per day</i>	\$	8.6	13.0	7.0	15.7	8.4	9.3	12.3	14.2	9.7
<i>Capital cost per offender per day</i>										
Total user cost of capital (b)	\$	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.21	0.23	na	0.01	na	0.12
Land (c)	\$	–	..	–	0.15	0.05	..	..	..	0.02
Other assets	\$	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.19	na	0.01	na	0.09
Depreciation	\$	0.06	0.53	0.05	0.13	0.12	na	0.04	na	0.14
Total capital cost	\$	0.12	0.65	0.15	0.34	0.36	na	0.05	na	0.26
<i>Combined recurrent and capital cost</i>										
Total cost per offender per day(d)	\$	8.7	13.6	7.1	16.0	8.7	na	12.3	na	10.0

(a) Net recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

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

(c) The user cost of capital per offender for land is not applicable to Victoria, Tasmania, NT and the ACT because these jurisdictions do not own the land used to operate community corrections programs.

(d) Totals given may not equate directly with the aggregate of recurrent and capital unit cost because of rounding to one decimal place.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.10

Table 7A.10 **Real recurrent expenditure on community corrections (2002-03 \$'000)**
(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>
1999-2000	47 247	22 542	24 045	19 861	17 337	3 246	2 668	5 299	142 245
2000-01	47 444	23 569	25 149	21 852	18 712	3 103	3 126	5 328	148 285
2001-02	50 768	27 719	28 593	24 998	18 958	3 123	4 434	5 161	163 755
2002-03	54 139	35 149	30 531	29 857	21 207	3 007	5 861	4 861	184 612

(a) Expenditure is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue).

(b) In line with Steering Committee decisions on the treatment of payroll tax, cost figures presented in this report are exclusive of payroll tax unless otherwise specified. Past year figures have been amended accordingly and will differ from those published in the 2003 Report. Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.11

Table 7A.11

Expenditure on corrective services and expenditure per head of population per year, 2002-03

	<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>
Net recurrent and capital expenditure										
Prisons	\$'000	538 706	235 826	331 997	181 912	96 725	26 552	19 197	38 389	1 469 304
Community corrections	\$'000	54 529	36 895	31 042	30 246	21 518	3 007	5 879	4 861	187 977
<i>All corrections</i>										
Total net expenditure (a)	\$'000	639 591	274 914	370 569	212 158	119 902	29 559	26 381	43 250	1 716 324
Population	'000	6671.4	4902.9	3750.5	1940.5	1524.1	474.4	322.7	197.4	19784.0
Cost per head of population per year (b)	\$	95.9	56.1	98.8	109.3	78.7	62.3	81.8	219.1	86.8

(a) Expenditure on corrective services is the total of prison and community corrections recurrent expenditure (net of recurrent receipts and payroll tax), the cost of transport and escort services, and reported capital expenditure for prisons and community corrections. Capital expenditure for this item comprises depreciation on government owned assets, debt service fees for privately owned facilities, capital asset charges, and other associated capital expenses, but excludes user cost of capital.

(b) Cost per head of population per year is based on the total resident population (all ages).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.12 Real expenditure on corrective services per head of population per year (2002-03 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
1999-2000	84.3	46.2	78.0	108.8	76.7	49.9	63.5	218.4	76.3
2000-01	83.9	46.2	75.3	125.4	80.1	63.7	66.4	207.7	77.0
2001-02	87.0	52.6	92.5	109.9	70.7	73.5	70.3	201.8	81.1
2002-03	95.9	56.1	98.8	109.3	78.7	62.3	81.8	219.1	86.8

- (a) Expenditure on corrective services is the total of prison and community corrections recurrent expenditure (net of recurrent receipts and payroll tax), the cost of transport and escort services, and reported capital expenditure for prisons and community corrections. Capital expenditure for this item comprises depreciation on government owned assets, debt service fees for privately owned facilities, capital asset charges, and other associated capital expenses, but excludes user cost of capital. Cost per head of population per year is based on the total resident population (all ages). Data from years prior to 2002-03 have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.
- (b) In line with Steering Committee decisions on the treatment of payroll tax, cost figures presented in this report are exclusive of payroll tax unless otherwise specified. Past year figures have been amended accordingly and will differ from those published in the 2003 Report.
- (c) ACT figures include all ACT prisoners whether held in ACT or NSW prisons. NSW figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Australian figures are calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are not double counted.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.13

Table 7A.13 **Prison assault rates, 2002-03 (per 100 prisoners)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (a)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Prisoners</i>									
Prisoner on prisoner									
Serious assault	0.63	0.66	0.45	0.11	0.75	1.36	na	0.14	0.53
Assault	16.86	5.35	4.70	12.52	9.46	9.95	na	4.48	10.60
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	–	0.02	–	0.20	–	na	–	0.02
Assault	1.40	0.80	1.18	3.97	1.09	2.94	na	0.56	1.57
<i>Periodic detainees</i>									
Prisoner on prisoner									
Serious assault	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Assault	2.64	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Assault	0.11	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..

(a) The ACT has not reported on assaults for ACT prisoners in ACT facilities in 2002-03 due to concerns about data quality and comparability with other jurisdictions. Assaults by ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are included in the count for NSW prisoners.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.14

Table 7A.14	Death rates from apparent unnatural causes, 2002-03 (per 100 prisoners) (a)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Prisoners</i>									
All prisoners	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.20	–	–	–	0.10
Indigenous prisoners	0.07	–	–	0.21	–	–	–	–	0.07
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.28	–	–	–	0.11
<i>Periodic detainees</i>									
All detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) Indigenous death rates from apparent unnatural causes represent one death in NSW and two deaths in WA in 2002-03.

.. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.15

Table 7A.15 Death rates from apparent unnatural causes (per 100 prisoners)

	<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									
1998-99	0.31	0.28	0.18	0.15	0.07	–	–	0.16	0.22
1999-2000	0.23	0.07	0.14	0.34	0.15	1.12	–	–	0.20
2000-01	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.45	–	–	–	0.16
2001-02	0.10	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.21	0.26	–	–	0.12
2002-03	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.20	–	–	–	0.10
Indigenous prisoners									
1998-99	0.26	–	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.21	0.12
1999-2000	0.43	–	–	0.31	–	–	–	–	0.20
2000-01	0.17	0.70	0.09	0.19	0.92	–	–	–	0.20
2001-02	0.08	–	0.08	0.11	–	–	–	–	0.07
2002-03	0.07	–	–	0.21	–	–	–	–	0.07
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
1998-99	0.31	0.29	0.20	0.22	0.09	–	–	–	0.25
1999-2000	0.19	0.07	0.18	0.35	0.18	1.25	–	–	0.20
2000-01	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.42	–	–	–	0.15
2001-02	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.20	0.29	0.30	–	–	0.14
2002-03	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.28	–	–	–	0.11

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.16

Table 7A.16	Escape/abscondment rates, 2002-03 (per 100 prisoners)								
	<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 perimeter	0.47	0.99	1.56	4.30	2.27	1.14	..	1.50	1.53
Secure perimeter (a)	–	–	–	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.01
Periodic detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) Secure perimeter escape rates represent one incident in WA in 2002-03.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.17

Table 7A.17 Prisoner out-of-cell hours, 2002-03 (hours per day)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (a)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total	10.6	12.1	11.8	12.3	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.7	11.3
Open	12.3	14.7	16.1	14.4	16.9	13.7	..	16.2	13.3
Secure	9.2	11.8	10.9	11.8	9.4	9.5	..	8.2	10.3

(a) Open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable to the ACT because figures relate only to prisoners held in ACT remand facilities.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.18

Table 7A.18 **Successful completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2002-03 (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	82.9	75.7	70.3	62.8	65.1	90.0	78.8	71.7	74.4
Restricted movement(a)	81.9	..	83.2	79.1	70.7	..	66.7	83.2	78.2
Reparation	75.1	82.6	70.9	61.4	54.7	89.3	75.6	75.8	71.1
Supervision	85.7	68.0	68.5	62.8	76.2	91.2	79.1	64.8	77.3

(a) ACT rates are based on only a very small number of restricted movement orders each year and, therefore, are not representative of long term trends and will fluctuate from year to year.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.19

Table 7A.19 **Prisoner and offender employment rates, 2002-03 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust (c)
<i>Prisons (a)</i>									
Total	77.8	86.1	74.9	92.4	74.1	67.6	..	67.8	79.8
Commercial industries	36.6	45.6	34.9	20.6	36.1	24.3	..	2.0	34.1
Service industries	39.6	40.5	37.4	71.8	36.2	43.3	..	65.8	44.5
Work release	1.5	..	2.6	na	1.8	..	..	–	1.8
<i>Periodic detainees</i>									
Total	66.0	..	..	..	..	..	34.2	..	..
Service industries	28.0	..	..	..	..	..	22.4	..	..
Community work	37.9	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	..	..
<i>Community corrections</i>									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	na	69	86	104	na	116	108	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	60	41	42	57	na	73	58	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	1.7	2.1	1.8	na	1.6	1.9	na

(a) Victoria uses the average number of prisoners on the last working day of each month. South Australia, Tasmania and the NT use the number of prisoners in custody on the single day that employment data are collected (30 June). All other jurisdictions use the daily average prisoner population.

(b) Prisoner employment figures are not applicable, given ACT prisoners managed in the ACT are remand prisoners only.

(c) Australian calculations for prison employment exclude ACT prisoners. Australian averages for offender employment have not been calculated given the number of jurisdictions able to report consistently on this indicator.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.20

Table 7A.20 **Prisoner and offender education and training rates, 2002-03 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (a)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
<i>Prisons (c)</i>									
Total	37.9	43.8	27.0	39.2	26.2	42.4	..	28.2	35.8
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.9	–	9.5	–	2.8	11.7	..	0.8	3.4
Secondary school education	30.9	1.1	3.7	0.4	1.2	4.3	..	3.1	13.0
Vocational Education and Training	24.0	42.5	13.0	41.7	21.5	25.8	..	23.1	27.1
Higher education	1.2	1.8	3.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	..	1.1	1.8
<i>Community corrections</i>									
Personal development courses (d)	na	na	na	55.7	na	na	na	51.8	na

(a) Education figures are not applicable, given ACT prisoners managed in the ACT are remand prisoners only.

(b) Australian average figures calculated against Australian daily average prisoner population excluding ACT prisoners.

(c) Classification of education types is based on the Australian Qualification Framework (AQF), under which 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.

(d) Australian average figures are not calculated as only two jurisdictions reported on this indicator in 2002-03.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.21

Table 7A.21 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2002-03**

	<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	24.1	18.7	27.2	16.5	29.7	21.1	20.1	18.3	23.0
Offender-to-operational staff	32.7	22.0	38.6	29.6	42.5	28.6	29.8	26.7	32.0
Offender-to-other staff	91.9	126.6	92.1	37.1	98.9	80.6	62.3	58.4	81.8

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.22

Table 7A.22	Prison design capacity utilisation rates, 2002-03 (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 (a)									
Total prisons (b)	102.0	107.5	81.5	87.2	108.2	82.0	76.4	89.4	94.7
Open	105.9	89.4	72.4	106.5	92.1	82.2	..	75.6	97.0
Secure	98.9	110.3	83.6	81.0	110.8	81.9	..	93.3	93.8
Periodic detention centres	69.3	..	..	..	..	..	86.7	..	..

(a) Includes design capacity in relocatable accommodation units.

(b) ACT data are based on prisoners held in ACT remand facilities only.

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 7A.23

Table 7A.23 **Categorisation of correctional sanctions**

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Community corrections</i>
NSW	Secure prisons Open prisons Periodic detention	Front-end home detention program Supervision (including suspended sentence, bail supervision) Reparation (community service, work order) Fine substitution (fine default/community service order) Post-prison orders (parole, licence) Suspended sentence with participation in a drug program (imposed by NSW Drug Court)
Victoria	Secure prisons Open prisons	Intensive correction orders Combined custody and treatment orders Drug Treatment Order (pilot program) Community-based orders Parole Community work orders Fine default orders
Queensland	Secure prisons Open prisons Community custody centres Work Outreach Camps (WORC) Program	Probation Qld Commonwealth Recognisance Community service Fine option Intensive correction Prison/probation Parole Post-prison home detention Intensive drug rehabilitation order
WA	Secure prisons Open prisons	Community-based order (may include supervision, community service and community work programs) Intensive supervision order (may include supervision curfew programs) Work release Work and development order (nonpayment of fines) Parole Home detention (prison and bail)
SA	Secure prisons Open prisons	Post-prison administrative home detention Front-end home detention program Bail home detention Probation Parole Community service order Fine option community service Supervised bail
Tasmania	Secure prisons Open prisons	Supervision Parole Community service (work orders) Fine substitution (by community service orders)
ACT	Secure prisons (remand prisoners held in the ACT and sentenced prisoners transferred to the NSW prison system) Open prisons (sentenced prisoners transferred to the NSW prison system) Periodic detention	Front-end home detention program Court ordered community service order Recognisance with supervision conditions (probation) Bail supervision Parole Wholly or partially suspended prison sentence
NT	Secure prisons Open prisons	Front-end home detention program Court ordered community service order Probation Bail supervision Parole Fine default community service order

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — NSW

Table 7A.24

New South Wales

Table 7A.24 Descriptors, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (a)	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population</i>					
Total — all prisons	6 884	7 311	7 531	7 788	7 983
Male, Indigenous, open prison	394	414	403	457	526
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 456	2 634	2 794	2 743	2 753
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	38	58	55
Female, Indigenous, open prison	22	33	40	52	63
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	129	144	156	177	202
Female, unknown, open prison	na	na	1	1	1
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	683	632	642	677	771
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 940	3 169	3 000	3 070	3 103
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	160	264	227
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	70	72	84	79	87
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	190	213	200	191	179
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	13	19	16
<i>Total — male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	6 473	6 849	7 037	7 269	7 435
Female prisoners, all prisons	411	462	494	519	548
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 169	1 151	1 169	1 265	1 447
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	5 715	6 160	6 150	6 181	6 237
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	212	342	299
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	3 001	3 225	3 432	3 488	3 600
Secure prisoners	3 883	4 086	4 099	4 300	4 383
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	51	66	78	85	128
Non-Indigenous prisoners	538	525	509	473	583
Unknown	na	na	3	5	9
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	589	591	590	563	720
<i>Imprisonment rate (b)</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	143.4	150.3	153.2	155.1	155.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 919.7	1 807.6	1 791.5	1 892.1	2 094.5
<i>Number of facilities (c)</i>					
Government operated prisons	25	27	26	28	28
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	1	1	1	2	2
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	na
24-hour court cell centres	5	9	12	15	15
Total facilities	32	38	40	46	46
<i>Prison design capacity (d)</i>					
Open prisons	3 011	3 100	3 364	3 448	3 398

Table 7A.24

New South Wales**Table 7A.24 Descriptors, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (a)	2002-03
Secure prisons	3 842	4 020	4 206	4 337	4 431
Total — all prisons	6 853	7 120	7 570	7 785	7 829
Recurrent expenditure (\$'000 in 2002-03 dollars) (e)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	494 813	477 120	480 288	507 328	536 367
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	35 110	37 744	38 604	39 374	32 988
Net recurrent expenditure	459 703	439 377	441 684	467 953	503 379

(a) As of and including 2001-02, data include persons received and discharged on the same day from a non-24 hour court cell. Data for 2001-02 have been revised accordingly. Information for previous years are not available.

(b) As of 2002-03, NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Excludes periodic detention centres

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

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.25

New South Wales

Table 7A.25 Effectiveness, prisons (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (b)					
Prisoners on prisoners	14.09	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	0.82	0.93	1.05	0.63
Assaults	na	24.02	22.56	16.38	16.86
Prisoners on officers	3.92	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	0.03	–	0.04	–
Assaults	na	1.93	1.85	1.44	1.40
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	3	5	2	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	20	12	9	7	8
Total — all prisoners	23	17	11	8	9
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (c)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	2	2	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	3	4	8	6
Total — all prisoners	3	5	6	8	7
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.26	0.43	0.17	0.08	0.07
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.35	0.19	0.15	0.11	0.13
Total — all prisoners	0.33	0.23	0.15	0.10	0.11
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d)					
Open level of security	1.73	1.18	1.37	1.43	0.47
Secure level of security	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.12	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (e)					
Open level of security	13.4	12.3	12.6	11.6	12.3
Secure level of security	9.2	9.7	10.6	9.8	9.2
Total	11.0	10.8	11.5	10.6	10.6
Employment rate (per cent) (f)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	36.7	35.8	38.3	37.7	36.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	42.1	40.9	44.8	44.8	39.6
Work release	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5
Total — all industries	81.0	78.5	85.0	84.3	77.8
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (g)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	18.9	9.1	3.8	2.9	2.9
AQF Secondary School sector education	17.1	28.5	35.7	38.4	30.9
AQF Vocational Education and Training	21.1	23.9	22.3	26.8	24.0
AQF Higher Education	3.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Total — all training	43.1	46.4	43.7	43.4	37.9

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2002-03, there were no incidents of serious assault, either between prisoners or prisoners on staff, 22 prisoner on prisoner assaults, and 17 prisoner on staff assaults in court cells.

(c) Includes death by unknown causes.

New South Wales**Table 7A.25 Effectiveness, prisons (a)**

- (d) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as 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 7 escapes of this type in 2002-03. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are not counted within this category. In 2002-03 there were 6 such escapes/absconds from court cells or court escorts.
- (e) As of 1999-2000, NSW figures includes all known irregular lockdowns and regular lock-ins, such as closures for meals, in the calculation of time out of cells.
- (f) The following classes of prisoners are excluded from the calculation of employment rates in all years: (i) prisoners in full time education and (ii) prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in a work program (specifically, remandees who choose not to work; hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work; prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work; and fine defaulters who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time). These figures also exclude prisoners accommodated in the Transitional Centre for Women and those held in 24-hour court cells.
- (g) In 1999-2000, NSW data were collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June 2000 and are not comparable with previous years due to revised counting rules introduced in 1999-2000. Figures as of 2000-01 are calculated against daily average prisoner population. Changes to national counting rules were introduced in 2000 and figures as of and including 2000-01 are not directly comparable with previous years.

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.26

New South Wales**Table 7A.26 Descriptors, periodic detention (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average daily periodic detention population (b)					
Total	1 386	1 266	1 109	988	870
Male, Indigenous	78	75	73	78	57
Male, non-Indigenous	1 190	1 079	871	751	707
Male, unknown	na	na	66	84	40
Female, Indigenous	19	8	12	2	8
Female, non-Indigenous	99	104	85	73	58
Female, unknown	na	na	2	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	1 268	1 154	1 010	913	804
Female detainees	118	112	99	75	66
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	97	83	85	80	65
Non-Indigenous detainees	1 289	1 183	956	824	765
Unknown	na	na	68	84	40
Average daily population attending (residential only)					
	599	581	477	494	536
Periodic detention rate					
Detainees/100 000 adult population	28.9	26.0	22.6	19.7	17.2
Indigenous detainees/100 000	159.3	130.3	130.3	119.7	95.1
Number of periodic detention centres	11	10	10	10	11
Useable periodic detention capacity (c)	916	848	794	804	774

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component.

(c) In past Reports, usable capacity used the same capacity figures for Weekend and Mid Week programs, which overestimated capacity demand for Mid Week programs. The revised figures reflect a more accurate indication of the useable capacity of the Periodic Detention Centres.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.27

New South Wales**Table 7A.27 Effectiveness, periodic detention (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees	1.95	1.58	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	–	–	0.11
Assaults	na	na	2.80	2.43	2.64
Detainees on officers	0.70	0.24	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Assaults	na	na	0.09	0.10	0.11
Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 detainees)	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.40	–
Employment rates (per cent) (b)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	11.5	17.5	11.2	17.3	28.0
Community work	37.0	46.4	31.7	41.2	37.9
Total employed	48.5	63.8	42.8	58.5	66.0

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) Data for the full year were not available from two centres in 2002-03.

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.28

New South Wales**Table 7A.28 Efficiency, prisons and periodic detention (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	153.9	142.9	138.1	145.7	152.6
Secure prisoners	205.0	169.0	168.8	170.2	180.4
Total — all prisoners	181.2	156.8	154.1	158.8	167.4
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	42.4	42.1
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	na	na	na	8.3	11.7
Total	na	na	na	50.7	53.9
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	99.7	104.0	102.0	101.2	105.9
Secure	101.1	101.6	97.5	99.2	98.9
Total	100.5	102.7	99.5	100.0	102.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) (c)	65.4	68.5	60.1	61.4	69.3

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

(c) In past reports, utilisation rates were calculated against counts that used the same capacity figures for Weekend and Mid Week programs, which overestimated capacity demand for Mid Week programs. Previous year figures have been revised in the current Report.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.29

New South Wales

Table 7A.29 Descriptors, community corrections (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000 (b)	2000-01 (b)	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	6	6	4	4	9
Male, non-Indigenous	123	108	107	100	153
Male, unknown	na	30	40	46	31
Female, Indigenous	1	4	2	1	2
Female, non-Indigenous	28	21	10	13	22
Female, unknown	na	9	13	11	10
Gender not recorded	na	1	2	1	2
Total persons	158	179	178	176	229
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	261	456	441	380	384
Male, non-Indigenous	3 480	2 874	2 502	2 503	2 632
Male, unknown	na	1 416	1 533	1 135	737
Female, Indigenous	55	89	93	86	84
Female, non-Indigenous	676	489	410	405	404
Female, unknown	na	309	337	206	129
Gender not recorded	na	19	31	24	44
Total persons	4 472	5 652	5 347	4 739	4 414
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	867	1 369	1 287	1 364	1 527
Male, non-Indigenous	8 010	8 880	7 651	7 962	8 768
Male, unknown	na	2 098	2 939	2 777	1 639
Female, Indigenous	204	309	299	315	413
Female, non-Indigenous	1 297	1 364	1 154	1 224	1 338
Female, unknown	na	515	700	609	371
Gender not recorded	na	44	78	47	101
Total persons	10 378	14 579	14 108	14 298	14 157
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c)					
Male, Indigenous	1 013	1 612	1 542	1 577	1 756
Male, non-Indigenous	10 602	10 554	9 224	9 608	10 571
Male, unknown	na	3 161	4 041	3 614	2 238
Female, Indigenous	230	354	352	372	474
Female, non-Indigenous	1 811	1 656	1 406	1 492	1 627
Female, unknown	na	758	951	757	477
Total persons, Indigenous	1 243	1 967	1 895	1 949	2 230
Total persons, non-Indigenous	12 413	12 232	10 654	11 119	12 253
Total persons, unknown	na	3 955	5 070	4 418	2 793
Total males	11 615	15 327	14 807	14 799	14 565
Total females	2 041	2 768	2 709	2 621	2 578
Total gender not recorded	na	59	103	66	133
Total persons	13 656	18 154	17 619	17 486	17 276
Community corrections rates					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	284.5	373.1	358.4	348.2	341.3
Indigenous offenders/100 000	2 041.2	3 089.1	2 904.2	2 915.1	3 261.8
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (d)					
Recurrent expenditure	48 688	47 644	48 124	51 615	55 146
Recurrent receipts	576	397	680	847	1 007
Net recurrent expenditure	48 111	47 247	47 444	50 768	54 139

New South Wales

Table 7A.29 Descriptors, community corrections (a)

- (a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.
- (b) NSW community corrections data has been reviewed as an ongoing quality assurance process, dating back to the introduction of a new computer system in late 1999. Past year figures for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 have been revised accordingly
- (c) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Up to and including 1999-2000, male offender numbers include offenders where gender was not known and non-Indigenous numbers include offenders where Indigenous status was not known. As of 1999-2000, figures include offenders on inactive (in suspense) orders.
- (d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

na Not available.

Table 7A.30

New South Wales**Table 7A.30 Effectiveness, community corrections (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	77.9	75.4	74.6	76.4	81.9
Reparation orders	80.3	73.8	66.0	70.5	75.1
Supervision orders	87.3	81.4	80.4	82.0	85.7
Total — all orders	84.0	78.6	75.4	78.5	82.9
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
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.31

New South Wales**Table 7A.31 Efficiency, community corrections (a), (b)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (c)	9.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.6
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$)	na	na	na	0.1	0.1
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	29.8	39.7	36.0	34.6	32.7
Offender-to-other staff	82.3	100.3	100.1	94.0	91.9
Offender-to-all staff	21.9	28.5	26.5	25.3	24.1

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) Figures prior to 1999-2000 exclude offenders awaiting breach outcome, interstate transfers, or offenders who were imprisoned for a period less than the current order. As of and including 1999-00, the figures reflect the inclusion of offenders 'in suspense' in the daily average offender population. Figures are therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — Victoria

Table 7A.32

Victoria**Table 7A.32 Descriptors, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population</i>					
Total — all prisons	2 856	3 062	3 276	3 446	3 644
Male, Indigenous, open prison	10	4	4	6	7
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	286	303	337	321	342
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	1	2	2
Female, Indigenous, open prison	1	1	2	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	30	33	46	47	50
Female, unknown, open prison	na	na	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	106	114	126	129	141
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 287	2 456	2 589	2 730	2 855
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	3	11	24
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	6	7	10	14	13
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	130	144	158	183	206
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	1	2
<i>Total — male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	2 689	2 877	3 060	3 199	3 372
Female prisoners, all prisons	167	185	216	247	272
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	123	126	142	151	163
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 733	2 936	3 130	3 281	3 453
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	4	14	28
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	327	341	390	378	403
Secure prisoners	2 529	2 721	2 886	3 068	3 241
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	61	62	63	63	71
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 245	1 334	1 301	1 335	1 360
Unknown	na	na	2	6	14
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 306	1 396	1 366	1 404	1 445
<i>Imprisonment rate (a)</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	79.1	83.6	88.1	91.7	95.6
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	917.9	906.9	1 003.7	1 047.2	1 108.2
<i>Number of facilities</i>					
Government operated prisons	10	10	12	11	11
Privately operated prisons	3	3	2	2	2
Government operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	13	13	14	13	13
<i>Prison design capacity (b)</i>					
Open prisons	371	364	394	403	451

Table 7A.32

Victoria

Table 7A.32

Descriptors, prisons

Secure prisons	2 504	2 524	2 587	2 667	2 939
Total — all prisons	2 875	2 888	2 981	3 070	3 390
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (c)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	161 675	167 219	169 819	196 855	205 308
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	12 859	10 658	9 179	8 719	9 373
Net recurrent expenditure	148 816	156 561	160 639	188 135	195 935

(a) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over.

(b) This includes beds in relocatable accommodation units.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.33

Victoria

Table 7A.33 Effectiveness, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners	10.64	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	1.08	1.13	1.07	0.66
Assaults	na	7.32	8.30	6.04	5.35
Prisoners on officers	2.45	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	–	–	–	–
Assaults	na	1.31	0.92	0.49	0.80
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	8	2	4	2	2
Total — all prisoners	8	2	5	2	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	1	6	4	3
Total — all prisoners	1	1	6	4	3
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	0.70	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.29	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.06
Total — all prisoners	0.28	0.07	0.15	0.06	0.05
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Open level of security	3.67	2.93	4.62	2.65	0.99
Secure level of security	0.16	–	0.07	0.10	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7
Secure level of security	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8
Total	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1
Employment rate (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	41.2	46.8	47.2	46.4	45.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	33.3	40.0	36.9	37.8	40.5
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	74.6	86.8	84.2	84.2	86.1
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (b)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	19.5	na	0.4	0.8	–
AQF Secondary School sector education	na	9.6	0.7	0.7	1.1
AQF Vocational Education and Training	45.0	36.6	43.8	41.2	42.5
AQF Higher Education	3.1	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
Total — all training	56.6	44.7	45.3	42.5	43.8

(a) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as 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 2002-03.

(b) Prisoners undertaking pre-certificate Level 1 were included under 'AQF Secondary Schools Sector' in 1999-2000. Prisoners undertaking secondary education were included under pre-certificate Level in 1998-99.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.34

Victoria**Table 7A.34 Efficiency, prisons and periodic detention**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)(a)					
Open prisoners	na	126.9	111.3	127.4	114.1
Secure prisoners	na	141.6	137.4	152.2	151.3
Total — all prisoners	146.3	140.0	134.3	149.5	147.2
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	11.0	14.5
Debt servicing fees	na	na	na	15.0	14.3
Depreciation	na	na	na	3.5	3.6
Total	na	na	na	29.5	32.5
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	88.1	93.7	99.0	93.8	89.4
Secure	101.0	107.8	111.6	115.0	110.3
Total	99.3	106.0	109.9	112.2	107.5
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.35

Victoria**Table 7A.35 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	na	na	na	56	77
Male, non-Indigenous	na	na	na	1 367	1 566
Male, unknown	na	na	na	87	97
Female, Indigenous	na	na	na	18	26
Female, non-Indigenous	na	na	na	312	384
Female, unknown	na	na	na	25	28
Gender not recorded	na	na	na	90	145
Total persons	na	na	na	1 954	2 324
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	na	na	na	154	182
Male, non-Indigenous	na	na	na	3 670	4 042
Male, unknown	na	na	na	166	165
Female, Indigenous	na	na	na	44	54
Female, non-Indigenous	na	na	na	762	762
Female, unknown	na	na	na	40	34
Gender not recorded	na	na	na	16	19
Total persons	na	na	na	4 851	5 257
Average daily distinct persons serving orders					
Male, Indigenous	na	na	183	202	251
Male, non-Indigenous	na	na	4 860	4 914	5 475
Male, unknown	na	na	241	249	258
Female, Indigenous	na	na	45	61	77
Female, non-Indigenous	na	na	1 014	1 055	1 120
Female, unknown	na	na	53	63	61
Total persons, Indigenous	na	na	228	263	328
Total persons, non-Indigenous	na	na	5 874	5 969	6 595
Total persons, unknown	7 246	6 693	397	418	484
Total males	6 042	5 527	5 284	5 365	5 984
Total females	1 204	1 166	1 112	1 179	1 259
Total gender not recorded	na	na	103	106	164
Total persons	7 246	6 693	6 499	6 650	7 407
Community corrections rates					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	200.7	182.6	174.7	177.0	194.4
Indigenous offenders/100 000	na	na	1 611.6	1 824.0	2 230.9
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	25 130	24 023	18 372	18 694	19 698

Table 7A.35

Victoria**Table 7A.35 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (a)					
Recurrent expenditure	22 032	22 542	23 569	27 719	35 149
Recurrent receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure	22 032	22 542	23 569	27 719	35 149

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.36

Victoria**Table 7A.36 Effectiveness, community corrections (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent) (b)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	79.2	72.0	71.0	73.6	82.6
Supervision orders	58.0	52.6	50.9	58.3	68.0
Total — all orders	72.0	65.0	62.1	66.7	75.7
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	49	53	59	60	60
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) Over time, more breach outcomes are finalised and recorded, allowing prior year figures to be recalculated for greater accuracy.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.37

Victoria**Table 7A.37 Efficiency, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (a)	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.4	13.0
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$)	na	na	na	0.2	0.6
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	35.4	30.1	28.2	19.7	22.0
Offender-to-other staff	146.4	101.4	93.8	106.7	126.6
Offender-to-all staff	28.5	23.2	21.7	16.6	18.7

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

na Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — Queensland

Table 7A.38

Queensland

Table 7A.38 Descriptors, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population (a)</i>					
Total — all prisons	5 044	5 061	4 714	4 982	5 067
Male, Indigenous, open prison	120	142	141	141	145
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	828	853	665	643	616
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	na	na	na
Female, Indigenous, open prison	16	13	12	14	19
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	70	74	45	64	52
Female, unknown, open prison	na	na	na	na	na
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	903	902	855	954	957
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 905	2 841	2 775	2 907	3021
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	na	na	na
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	50	59	59	73	67
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	152	177	162	186	190
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Total — male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 756	4 738	4 436	4 645	4739
Female prisoners, all prisons	288	323	278	337	328
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 089	1 116	1 067	1 182	1188
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 955	3 945	3 647	3 800	3879
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	1 034	1 082	863	862	832
Secure prisoners	4 010	3 979	3 851	4 120	4235
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	148	160	167	159	162
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 029	937	1 033	1 000	1048
Unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 177	1 097	1 200	1 159	1210
<i>Imprisonment rate</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	191.5	188.5	172.2	178.7	177.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 785.7	1 727.3	1 605.5	1 732.0	1691.9
<i>Number of facilities</i>					
Government operated prisons	12	13	12	11	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Government operated community custodial facilities	2	2	2	2	2
Privately operated community custodial facilities	8	6	5	5	5
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	24	23	21	20	20
<i>Prison design capacity</i>					
Open prisons	1 184	1 244	1 256	1 223	1 149
Secure prisons	3 791	4 200	4 407	4 267	5 067
Total — all prisons	4 975	5 444	5 663	5 490	6 216

Queensland**Table 7A.38 Descriptors, prisons****Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (b)**

Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	207 146	203 550	196 345	273 840	287 736
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	na	na	na	16 504	17 583
Net recurrent expenditure	207 146	203 550	196 345	257 336	270 153

(a) Open' includes prisoners in work outreach camps, community custody corrections and outstations. Prisoners whose Indigenous status is not known are included within the count of non-Indigenous prisoners.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.39

Queensland

Table 7A.39 Effectiveness, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners	10.01	10.83	6.83	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	na	1.16	0.45
Assaults	na	na	na	6.88	4.70
Prisoners on officers	1.29	1.11	1.53	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	na	0.14	0.02
Assaults	na	na	na	1.00	1.18
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	1	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	8	7	5	6	4
Total — all prisoners	9	7	6	7	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	3	1	–	1	3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	7	6	5	6	–
Total — all prisoners	10	7	5	7	3
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.09	–	0.09	0.08	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.20	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.10
Total — all prisoners	0.18	0.14	0.13	0.14	0.08
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	2.03	2.03	1.51	1.74	1.56
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.9	16.7	16.8	18.1	16.1
Secure level of security	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9
Total	11.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8
Employment rate (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	20.2	23.5	27.3	28.4	34.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	44.0	40.0	36.8	35.2	37.4
Work release	..	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.6
Total — all industries	64.2	66.1	67.5	65.8	74.9
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	19.7	18.4	18.7	13.2	9.5
AQF Secondary School sector education	6.6	6.7	7.7	8.5	3.7
AQF Vocational Education and Training	16.4	17.9	19.4	16.4	13.0
AQF Higher Education	3.0	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.3
Total — all training	45.6	47.9	50.6	41.7	27.0

(a) This indicator was revised in 2000-01 to include separate categories of assault according to seriousness of injury sustained. Queensland was unable to report against this revised indicator for years prior to 2001-02.

(b) Includes death by unknown causes.

Table 7A.39

- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as 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 6 escapes of this type in 2002-03.
- (d) Changes to national counting rules were introduced in 2000 and figures as of and including 2000-01 are not directly comparable with previous years. An improved data collection process was implemented from January 2003 which reflects greater accuracy in reporting against education indicators. Data for 2002-03 are based on data for January to June 2003 averaged to a full year result. 2002-2003 figures are not directly comparable with previous years.

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.40

Queensland**Table 7A.40 Efficiency, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (a)	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (b)					
Open prisoners	64.7	57.5	76.1	156.1	135.8
Secure prisoners	132.6	124.4	122.5	138.4	148.0
Total — all prisoners	118.7	110.1	114.0	141.4	146.0
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	33.3	32.5
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	na	na	na	12.9	16.6
Total	na	na	na	46.2	49.2
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	87.3	87.0	68.7	70.5	72.4
Secure	105.8	94.7	87.4	96.6	83.6
Total	101.4	93.0	83.2	90.7	81.5
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Queensland cost per prisoner is affected by the inclusion of additional corporate overhead costs as of and including 2001-02.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.41

Queensland

Table 7A.41 Descriptors, community corrections

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	7	6	8	4	7
Male, non-Indigenous	89	95	84	65	60
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Female, Indigenous	1	1	1	2	1
Female, non-Indigenous	12	10	10	7	7
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Gender not recorded	na	na	na	na	na
Total persons	109	112	103	78	75
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 233	1 211	1 042	616	387
Male, non-Indigenous	8 792	8 336	6 958	3 534	2 732
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Female, Indigenous	411	410	327	190	125
Female, non-Indigenous	2 417	2 551	1 722	1 055	819
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Gender not recorded	na	na	na	na	na
Total persons	12 853	12 508	10 049	5 395	4 063
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	712	761	934	978	835
Male, non-Indigenous	5 832	6 046	6 541	6 508	6 345
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Female, Indigenous	190	225	265	282	256
Female, non-Indigenous	1 303	1 316	1 445	1 506	1 480
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Gender not recorded	na	na	na	na	na
Total persons	8 037	8 348	9 185	9 274	8 916
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	1 762	1 840	1 985	1 432	1 116
Male, non-Indigenous	13 572	13 555	13 585	9 213	8 370
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Female, Indigenous	558	587	594	436	351
Female, non-Indigenous	3 497	3 675	3 505	2 364	2 141
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	na
Total persons, Indigenous	2 321	2 427	2 579	1 868	1 467
Total persons, non-Indigenous	17 069	17 230	17 090	11 577	10 511
Total persons, unknow	na	na	na	na	na
Total males	15 335	15 395	15 570	10 645	9 486
Total females	4 055	4 262	4 099	2 800	2 492
Total gender not recorded	na	na	na	na	na
Total persons	19 390	19 657	19 669	13 445	11 978
Community corrections rates					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	736.2	732.2	718.6	482.3	418.7
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 805.4	3 756.4	3 880.6	2 737.2	2 089.2
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults (b)	123 200	94 500	45 591	42 563	36 074
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	61 625	59 440	38 818	22 664	21 452
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (c)					
Recurrent expenditure	24 548	24 045	25 149	29 309	31 261
Recurrent receipts	na	na	na	715	730
Net recurrent expenditure	24 548	24 045	25 149	28 593	30 531

Table 7A.41 **Descriptors, community corrections**

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Offenders whose Indigenous status is not known are included within the count of non-Indigenous offenders.
- (b) Figures prior to and including 2000-01 are based on only the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year, as hours for orders that continued into the year from orders commenced prior to the start of the year were not available.
- (c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.42

Queensland**Table 7A.42 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	91.3	88.7	89.8	80.3	83.2
Reparation orders	61.4	59.4	59.5	61.8	70.9
Supervision orders	68.3	67.4	64.2	58.6	68.5
Total — all orders	62.3	60.4	60.4	61.4	70.3
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender (a)	80	64	42	61	69
Average hours worked per offender	40	40	36	32	41
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.00	1.59	1.17	1.88	1.68
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data prior to and including 2000-01 are based on only the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year, as hours for orders that continued into the year from orders commenced prior to the start of the year were not available.

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.43

Queensland**Table 7A.43 Efficiency, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (a)	3.5	3.3	3.5	5.8	7.0
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$)	na	na	na	0.1	0.2
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	77.8	52.1	61.1	46.0	38.6
Offender-to-other staff	285.9	157.3	200.7	106.7	92.1
Offender-to-all staff	61.2	39.2	46.8	32.2	27.2

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — WA

Table 7A.44

Western Australia**Table 7A.44 Descriptors, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population</i>					
Total — all prisons	2 685	2 969	3 119	2 922	2 843
Male, Indigenous, open prison	308	337	361	275	244
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	552	604	643	586	506
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	36	35	35	33	32
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	32	41	48	45	55
Female, unknown, open prison	na	na	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	513	547	565	571	627
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 121	1 254	1 313	1 288	1 256
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	49	61	64	50	51
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	74	90	90	74	72
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	—	—
<i>Total — male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	2 494	2 742	2 882	2 720	2 633
Female prisoners, all prisons	190	226	237	202	210
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	905	980	1 026	929	954
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 779	1 989	2 093	1 993	1 889
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	—	—	—
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	928	1 017	1 087	939	837
Secure prisoners	1 757	1 951	2 032	1 983	2 006
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	1	90	191
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	5	310	499
Unknown	..	..	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	6	400	690
<i>Imprisonment rate</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	196.1	213.1	220.3	204.1	195.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 856.7	2 954.2	3 018.1	2 668.9	2 678.4
<i>Number of facilities</i>					
Government operated prisons	15	15	15	15	12
Privately operated prisons	—	—	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	15	15	15	16	13
<i>Prison design capacity (a)</i>					
Open prisons	727	734	799	802	786

Table 7A.44

Western Australia**Table 7A.44 Descriptors, prisons**

Secure prisons	1 644	1 776	1 833	2 142	2 476
Total — all prisons	2 371	2 510	2 632	2 944	3 262
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (b)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	157 671	174 080	206 136	178 140	176 618
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	5 812	na	10 166	9 483	7 943
Net recurrent expenditure	151 860	174 080	195 970	168 657	168 675

(a) The increase in secure capacity in 2001-02 is due to the commencement of Acacia Prison in December 2001. The decrease in open capacity is largely due to the closure of Pardelup Prison Farm, Bunbury Regional Prison, and Riverbank Prison.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.45

Western Australia**Table 7A.45 Effectiveness, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners	1.42	1.11	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	na	1.78	0.11
Assaults	na	na	na	16.05	12.52
Prisoners on officers	2.16	1.08	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	na	0.79	–
Assaults	na	na	na	3.29	3.97
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	3	2	1	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	7	3	4	2
Total — all prisoners	4	10	5	5	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	3	1	1	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	1	3	5	1
Total — all prisoners	2	4	4	6	3
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	0.31	0.19	0.11	0.21
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.22	0.35	0.14	0.20	0.11
Total — all prisoners	0.15	0.34	0.16	0.17	0.14
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	9.05	5.50	6.07	4.90	4.30
Secure level of security	0.68	0.26	0.39	–	0.05
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (d)					
Open level of security	15.7	15.2	15.0	14.6	14.4
Secure level of security	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8
Total	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.4	12.3
Employment rate (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	33.6	30.1	32.8	19.2	20.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	44.8	32.4	37.3	69.2	71.8
Work release	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all industries	78.3	62.5	70.1	88.3	92.4
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	5.3	5.8	3.1	1.4	–
AQF Secondary School sector education	4.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
AQF Vocational Education and Training	25.8	39.2	50.5	53.6	41.7
AQF Higher Education	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.9
Total — all training	39.0	48.9	55.5	57.6	39.2

(a) This indicator was revised in 2000-01 to include separate categories of assault according to seriousness of injury sustained. WA was unable to report against this revised indicator in 2000-01.

(b) Includes deaths by unknown causes.

Western Australia

Table 7A.45 **Effectiveness, prisons**

- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision).
- (d) Based on the security rating of the prison and not the security rating of the individual prisoner.
- (e) Prisoners ineligible for education programs include those older than 80 years of age, prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days, remandees of less than 28 days, short term fine defaulters, prisoners on temporary transfer to an external hospital, and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. Changes to national counting rules were introduced in 2000 and data as of and including 2000-01 are not directly comparable with previous years.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.46

Western Australia**Table 7A.46 Efficiency, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	73.8	80.6	105.7	98.8	107.9
Secure prisoners	208.2	202.3	207.5	186.1	185.2
Total — all prisoners	161.7	160.6	172.0	158.0	162.4
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	26.9	na
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	na	na	na	12.1	12.7
Total	na	na	na	39.1	12.7
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	127.6	138.6	136.0	117.1	106.5
Secure	106.9	109.9	110.9	92.6	81.0
Total	113.2	118.3	118.5	99.3	87.2
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years were adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds, recurrent receipts and capital costs.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.47

Western Australia**Table 7A.47 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	29	23	18	18	21
Male, non-Indigenous	53	55	55	53	48
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	4	4	5	6	8
Female, non-Indigenous	4	7	7	6	4
Female, unknown	na	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	na	–	–	–	–
Total persons	90	89	85	83	81
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	599	533	593	562	483
Male, non-Indigenous	1 063	1 067	1 330	1 449	1 366
Male, unknown	na	74	11	5	9
Female, Indigenous	231	196	223	220	206
Female, non-Indigenous	331	329	387	411	417
Female, unknown	na	24	7	4	6
Gender not recorded	na	–	–	–	–
Total persons	2 224	2 223	2 551	2 651	2 487
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	603	586	665	707	686
Male, non-Indigenous	1 747	2 029	2 506	2 734	2 667
Male, unknown	na	68	2	1	–
Female, Indigenous	169	189	199	235	213
Female, non-Indigenous	437	513	661	700	682
Female, unknown	na	27	1	1	–
Gender not recorded	na	–	–	–	–
Total persons (a)	3 272	3 412	4 034	4 378	4 248
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	929	880	946	993	935
Male, non-Indigenous	2 150	2 309	2 826	3 175	3 095
Male, unknown	na	101	12	5	9
Female, Indigenous	315	286	317	356	335
Female, non-Indigenous	549	597	739	831	836
Female, unknown	na	40	7	4	6
Total persons, Indigenous	1 244	1 166	1 263	1 349	1 270
Total persons, non-Indigenous	2 699	2 906	3 565	4 006	3 931
Total persons, unknown	355	141	19	9	15
Total males	3 319	3 189	3 784	4 173	4 039
Total females	979	883	1 063	1 191	1 177
Total gender not recorded	na	–	–	–	–
Total persons	4 298	4 213	4 847	5 364	5 216
Community corrections rates					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	314.0	302.4	342.3	374.7	358.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 924.8	3 516.7	3 715.6	3 874.5	3 565.6
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	47 836	39 075	43 634	42 191	39 153

Table 7A.47

Western Australia**Table 7A.47 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	22 295	18 664	20 712	19 892	19 087
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (c)					
Recurrent expenditure	19 964	19 931	22 267	25 223	30 105
Recurrent receipts	67	70	414	225	248
Net recurrent expenditure	19 897	19 861	21 852	24 998	29 857

(a) 1998-99 figures include 316 offenders whose Indigenous status was not known.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Orders which have both supervision and work components have been counted under each category. Orders without supervision or reparation or restricted movements, but with program attendance conditions only, are included under supervision orders.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.48

Western Australia**Table 7A.48 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	73.6	83.4	82.2	79.5	79.1
Reparation orders	64.5	61.1	61.1	61.3	61.4
Supervision orders	63.7	62.2	59.4	63.2	62.8
Total — all orders	62.8	63.0	61.4	62.9	62.8
Reparation — employment (hours) (b)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	97	90	90	87	86
Average hours worked per offender	45	43	43	41	42
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.15	2.09	2.11	2.12	2.05
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development (c)	45.2	48.1	51.7	54.9	55.7

(a) Orders which were revoked for reasons other than breach or for which the termination type was not known are excluded. Court orders which have both a supervision and a work component are counted under each category. Program only orders without supervision or reparation (which do not fit under any category) are counted under supervision.

(b) Only community service orders, intensive supervision orders with a work component, community-based orders with a work component and fine option orders have been included. Early release orders with a work component (home detention prison, work release and some parole orders) have been excluded as the number of hours to be worked may vary between such orders and there is no complete record of hours worked under such orders.

(c) WA is unable to provide complete information on the number of offenders undertaking personal development courses at any one time. Data refer to the number of distinct persons who have been ordered by the court or parole board to undertake specific personal development courses, those subject to any type of supervision order, and those subject to a Community Corrections Order with a work component only (excluding Work and Development orders).

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.49

Western Australia**Table 7A.49 Efficiency, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (a)	12.7	12.9	12.3	12.8	15.7
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$)	na	na	na	0.3	0.3
<i>Offender to staff ratios (b)</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	33.5	56.9	61.4	55.3	29.6
Offender-to-other staff	86.5	131.7	173.1	206.3	37.1
Offender-to-all staff	24.1	39.8	45.3	43.6	16.5

(a) Data for previous years were adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds, recurrent receipts and capital costs.

(b) In 2002-03, counting rules were applied in strict accordance with national definitions and reporting standards. Data are not directly comparable with previous years.

na Not available.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — SA

Table 7A.50

South Australia**Table 7A.50 Descriptors, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population (a)</i>					
Total — all prisons	1 383	1 329	1 321	1 436	1 470
Male, Indigenous, open prison	13	11	9	13	12
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	174	170	127	138	146
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	20	22	18
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	221	189	192	201	217
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	899	890	784	846	863
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	113	132	125
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	20	15	16	19	20
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	56	54	40	50	55
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	20	15	14
<i>Total — male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 307	1 260	1 245	1 352	1 381
Female prisoners, all prisons	76	69	76	84	89
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	254	215	217	233	249
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 129	1 114	951	1 034	1 064
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	153	169	157
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	187	181	156	173	176
Secure prisoners	1 196	1 148	1 165	1 263	1 294
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	7	5	5	1	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	96	99	72	79	75
Unknown	na	na	25	24	29
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	103	104	102	104	106
<i>Imprisonment rate</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	121.9	116.4	115.0	123.3	125.3
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 030.4	1 645.7	1 622.8	1 700.2	1 773.3
<i>Number of facilities</i>					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	9	9	9	9	9
<i>Prison design capacity</i>					
Open prisons	201	201	191	191	191

Table 7A.50

South Australia**Table 7A.50 Descriptors, prisons**

Secure prisons	1 113	1 044	1 100	1 151	1 168
Total — all prisons	1 314	1 245	1 291	1 342	1 359
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (b)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	89 286	86 603	88 835	89 927	100 616
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	9 174	8 032	7 782	9 129	9 712
Net recurrent expenditure	80 112	78 572	81 052	80 798	90 904

(a) Non-Indigenous prisoner data prior to 2000-01 include prisoners whose Indigenous status was not known or not reported.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

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

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.51

South Australia**Table 7A.51 Effectiveness, prisons (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (b)					
Prisoners on prisoners	9.40	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	0.90	0.45	0.77	0.75
Assaults	na	7.22	6.51	7.94	9.46
Prisoners on officers	4.27	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	0.30	0.53	0.14	0.20
Assaults	na	1.66	0.68	1.46	1.09
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	2	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	2	4	3	3
Total — all prisoners	1	2	6	3	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	3	1	–	2
Total — all prisoners	1	3	1	–	2
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	0.92	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.09	0.18	0.42	0.29	0.28
Total — all prisoners	0.07	0.15	0.45	0.21	0.20
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	3.21	1.66	–	1.73	2.27
Secure level of security	0.92	0.61	0.17	0.08	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.1	16.6	16.3	16.3	16.9
Secure level of security	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.4
Total	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.2	10.5
Employment rate (per cent) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	34.9	29.7	27.5	32.0	36.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	41.7	49.1	49.5	36.7	36.2
Work release	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.6	1.8
Total — all industries	78.4	80.3	77.8	71.3	74.1
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	10.5	13.1	5.2	2.8	2.8
AQF Secondary School sector education	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
AQF Vocational Education and Training	18.8	12.6	15.9	22.9	21.5
AQF Higher Education	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total — all training	31.6	28.3	23.1	28.0	26.2

(a) Data in this table are revised and may differ from those in previous reports.

(b) The introduction of a new data warehouse system in 2002-03 has provided the capacity to better collect information on assaults that is strictly consistent with national counting rules. Data have been revised for previous years.

South Australia

Table 7A.51 Effectiveness, prisons (a)

- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as 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 2 escapes of this type in 2002-03.
- (d) All data calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June.
- (e) In 1999-2000, all Indigenous prisoners and prisoners housed in Mt Gambier prison were excluded from this calculation. Years prior to 2000-01 also excluded remandees and fine defaulters. Changes to national counting rules were introduced in 2000 and figures as of and including 2000-01 are not directly comparable with previous years.

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

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.52

South Australia**Table 7A.52 Efficiency, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (a)(b)					
Open prisoners	138.1	132.5	158.3	140.2	149.1
Secure prisoners	172.4	166.5	169.3	155.9	172.1
Total — all prisoners	167.8	161.9	168.0	154.0	169.3
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	23.7	24.4
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	na	na	na	10.5	10.8
Total	na	na	na	34.3	35.2
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	93.0	90.0	81.7	90.6	92.1
Secure	107.5	110.0	105.9	109.7	110.8
Total	105.3	106.7	102.3	107.0	108.2
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

(b) Recurrent costs in 2002-03 have been affected by significant increases in the salaries component of recurrent expenditure, mainly due to the provisions of Workers Compensation payments, and changes to the methodology used to calculate worker's compensation liability by the Actuary.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.53

South Australia**Table 7A.53 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	2	4	7	12	10
Male, non-Indigenous	106	115	144	159	144
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	44
Female, Indigenous	–	1	1	1	1
Female, non-Indigenous	11	12	13	12	15
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	6	1	2
Total persons	119	132	171	185	219
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	220	173	218	189	229
Male, non-Indigenous	3 346	2 396	2 453	2 176	1 927
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	61
Female, Indigenous	94	89	84	72	94
Female, non-Indigenous	1 385	1 025	801	612	505
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	19
Gender not recorded	63	41	139	47	36
Total persons	5 108	3 724	3 695	3 096	2 871
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	158	181	275	303	347
Male, non-Indigenous	2 561	2 682	2 622	2 608	2 369
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	453
Female, Indigenous	44	46	62	66	69
Female, non-Indigenous	555	572	564	532	466
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	87
Gender not recorded	15	10	183	35	40
Total persons	3 333	3 491	3 706	3 544	3 831
Average daily distinct persons serving orders					
Male, Indigenous	323	308	432	452	586
Male, non-Indigenous	5 416	4 692	4 610	4 483	4 440
Male, unknown	na	na	na	na	558
Female, Indigenous	118	121	128	126	164
Female, non-Indigenous	1 821	1 489	1 211	1 066	986
Female, unknown	na	na	na	na	109
Total persons, Indigenous	442	429	561	582	758
Total persons, non-Indigenous	7 312	6 181	6 122	5 623	5 488
Total persons, unknown	na	na	na	na	675
Total males	5 739	5 000	5 042	4 935	5 584
Total females	1 939	1 610	1 339	1 192	1 259
Total gender not recorded	76	48	302	78	78
Total persons	7 754	6 658	6 683	6 205	6 921
Community corrections rates (a)					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	683.4	583.2	581.9	532.7	589.7

Table 7A.53

South Australia**Table 7A.53 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 533.2	3 291.5	4 195.3	4 246.9	5 398.1
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	107 086	75 554	68 565	79 006	68 178
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	43 826	31 001	24 422	25 404	37 440
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (b)					
Recurrent expenditure	18 897	18 438	19 969	20 264	22 548
Recurrent receipts	1 610	1 101	1 257	1 306	1 341
Net recurrent expenditure	17 287	17 337	18 712	18 958	21 207

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Non-Indigenous figures includes offenders whose Indigenous status was not known or not reported.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.54

South Australia**Table 7A.54 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	57.2	66.3	69.9	65.4	70.7
Reparation orders (b)	56.6	60.4	57.6	60.6	54.7
Supervision orders	81.1	78.8	78.5	76.4	76.2
Total — all orders	60.0	64.3	69.3	67.3	65.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	73	74	108	132	104
Average hours worked per offender	30	30	39	42	57
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.44	2.44	2.81	3.11	1.82
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Revocations involving dual orders (community service and supervision) have been counted under either or both of reparation and supervision orders according to the outcome for each component.

(b) Community service fine expiation options ceased in the first quarter of 2000-01, although some offenders were still completing the program during the 2001-02 financial year.

na Not available.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.55

South Australia**Table 7A.55 Efficiency, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (a)	6.1	7.1	7.7	8.4	8.4
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$)	na	na	na	0.4	0.4
<i>Offender to staff ratios (b)</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	55.8	56.9	44.3	38.1	42.5
Offender-to-other staff	78.2	50.4	63.6	56.9	98.9
Offender-to-all staff	32.6	26.7	26.1	22.8	29.7

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

(b) Excludes very short term casual and very short term temporary employee numbers as of 2002-03.

na Not available.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — Tasmania

Table 7A.56

Tasmania**Table 7A.56 Descriptors, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population</i>					
Total — all prisons	332	359	370	386	442
Male, Indigenous, open prison	8	8	8	6	8
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	82	81	67	71	79
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	—	—	1
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	24	30	32	42	44
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	203	219	244	242	274
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	2	2
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	1	1	2	3	6
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	13	20	17	20	27
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	—	1
<i>Total - male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	310	337	351	363	408
Female prisoners, all prisons	14	21	19	23	34
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	25	39	42	51	58
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	299	320	328	333	380
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	—	2	4
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	90	89	75	77	88
Secure prisoners	242	270	295	309	354
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	93.3	100.6	105.3	109.1	124.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	379.6	416.7	456.7	540.9	600.8
<i>Number of facilities</i>					
Government operated prisons	5	5	5	5	5
Privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Government operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	5	5	5	5	5
<i>Prison design capacity</i>					
Open prisons	113	107	107	107	107

Table 7A.56

Tasmania**Table 7A.56 Descriptors, prisons**

Secure prisons	329	338	419	418	432
Total — all prisons	442	445	526	525	539
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (a)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	21 196	22 168	24 180	26 319	27 713
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	2 719	3 028	3 178	3 410	2 929
Net recurrent expenditure	18 477	19 140	21 002	22 909	24 784

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.57

Tasmania**Table 7A.57 Effectiveness, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.93	1.12	0.81	0.52	1.36
Assaults	1.54	2.79	7.57	4.66	9.95
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	0.56	0.54	0.78	2.94
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	4	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	4	–	1	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	1	–	–	–	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1.25	–	0.30	–
Total — all prisoners	–	1.12	–	0.26	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	5.57	7.89	5.33	–	1.14
Secure level of security	2.89	1.48	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	13.8	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.7
Secure level of security	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.5
Total	11.0	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.4
Employment rate (per cent)(c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	40.7	36.1	35.4	24.4	24.3
Service (no fee for service) industries	22.7	34.7	37.5	34.9	43.3
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	63.5	70.8	72.9	59.3	67.6
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	11.1	4.8	14.6	11.1	11.7
AQF Secondary School sector education	5.9	5.1	6.0	5.7	4.3
AQF Vocational Education and Training	12.2	19.2	26.9	27.3	25.8
AQF Higher Education	3.5	3.1	2.0	0.6	0.5
Total — all training	25.4	31.9	39.9	36.5	42.4

(a) Improvements to incident reporting and data collection methods have contributed to increases in reported assault data in 2002-03.

Tasmania

Table 7A.57 Effectiveness, prisons

- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as 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 no escapes of this type in 2002-03.
- (c) All data calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June. Tasmanian employment rates in 2001-02 were affected by a significantly higher number of prisoners in custody at 30 June 2002 relative to the daily average number of prisoners over the course of the year.
- (d) The number of prisoners participating in education at 30 June 1999 was substantially reduced as a result of a lockdown during a major disturbance at one prison. Changes to national counting rules were introduced in 2000 and figures as of and including 2000-01 are not directly comparable with previous years.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.58

Tasmania**Table 7A.58 Efficiency, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	86.9	87.3	107.1	125.9	125.5
Secure prisoners	179.6	165.5	167.7	171.6	160.5
Total — all prisoners	156.1	146.1	155.4	162.5	153.5
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	24.1	21.1
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation (b)	na	na	na	35.8	11.0
Total	na	na	na	59.9	32.1
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	79.4	83.0	70.1	72.0	82.2
Secure	73.6	79.8	70.4	73.9	81.9
Total	75.1	80.6	70.3	73.5	82.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

(b) The Department was required to write back \$3.8m of depreciation as a result of planning changes to the new prison development. Previous figures included amounts for accelerated depreciation based on existing buildings being demolished within 6 years. The new plan includes keeping existing buildings as part of the new complex. For comparison purposes the depreciation is shown before the write back.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.59

Tasmania**Table 7A.59 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	59	58	31	30	26
Male, non-Indigenous	456	449	225	395	228
Male, unknown	na	na	115	252	118
Female, Indigenous	16	15	8	3	9
Female, non-Indigenous	88	86	43	76	48
Female, unknown	na	na	24	65	30
Gender not recorded	na	na	–	–	–
Total persons	619	608	446	821	459
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	68	63	53	50	33
Male, non-Indigenous	523	558	427	350	352
Male, unknown	na	na	93	95	41
Female, Indigenous	15	18	9	11	15
Female, non-Indigenous	86	103	80	66	76
Female, unknown	na	na	20	22	17
Gender not recorded	na	na	–	–	–
Total persons	852	742	682	594	534
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	111	117	74	52	51
Male, non-Indigenous	852	897	597	478	512
Male, unknown	na	na	193	235	148
Female, Indigenous	28	31	16	10	23
Female, non-Indigenous	158	173	118	93	108
Female, unknown	na	na	41	65	45
Total persons, Indigenous	139	148	90	62	74
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 010	1 070	715	571	620
Total persons, unknown	na	na	234	300	193
Total males	963	1 014	864	765	711
Total females	186	204	175	168	176
Total gender not recorded	na	na	–	–	–
Total persons	1 149	1 218	1 039	933	887
Community corrections rates					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	367.7	341.7	295.8	263.8	249.0
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 574.9	1 584.6	939.8	657.6	766.5
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults (b)	25 434	17 885	13 120	16 345	11 860

Table 7A.59

Tasmania**Table 7A.59 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	na	16 316	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (c)					
Recurrent expenditure	3 451	3 377	3 239	3 228	3 068
Recurrent receipts	18	131	136	105	61
Net recurrent expenditure	3 433	3 246	3 103	3 123	3 007

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(b) 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.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.60

Tasmania**Table 7A.60 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	na	87.6	88.3	80.2	89.3
Supervision orders	94.5	94.7	93.2	90.6	91.2
Total — all orders	87.8	90.1	90.3	86.2	90.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender (a)	58	53	45	49	na
Average hours worked per offender	42	49	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.38	1.10	na	na	na
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Figures for 1998-99 to 2001-02 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. Tasmania is unable to report on the number of new offenders with work orders during the period in 2002-03, which further limits the consistency of this indicator with national counting rules. Data are therefore not reported for 2002-03.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.61

Tasmania**Table 7A.61 Efficiency, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (a)	8.2	7.3	8.2	9.2	9.3
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (b)	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	42.2	39.3	33.5	30.1	28.6
Offender-to-other staff	118.9	110.7	91.9	84.8	80.6
Offender-to-all staff	31.1	29.0	24.6	22.2	21.1

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.

na Not available.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — ACT

Table 7A.62

Australian Capital Territory
Table 7A.62 Descriptors, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population (a)</i>					
Total — all prisons	165	186	206	203	196
Male, Indigenous, open prison	6	5	9	5	10
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	77	83	86	91	77
Male, unknown, open prison	na	na	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	2	3	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	6	8	10	7	6
Female, unknown, open prison	na	na	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	9	5	7	13	13
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	64	77	84	80	84
Male, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	1	1	1	1	1
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3	4	6	3	3
Female, unknown, secure prison	na	na	—	—	—
<i>Total - male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	156	170	186	189	184
Female prisoners, all prisons	10	16	20	14	12
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	15	14	20	21	26
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	150	172	186	182	170
Unknown, all prisons	na	na	—	—	—
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	89	99	108	106	95
Secure prisoners	76	87	98	97	101
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	70.5	79.9	87.8	83.6	80.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	839.6	709.4	984.7	988.2	1 185.6
<i>Number of facilities (b)</i>					
Government operated prisons	1	1	1	1	2
Privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Government operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Prison design capacity (c)</i>					
Open prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Secure prisons	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.62

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.62 Descriptors, prisons**

Total — all prisons	42	51	55	69	89
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (d)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	13 435	15 663	16 978	16 912	18 905
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net recurrent expenditure	13 435	15 663	16 978	16 912	18 905

(a) In 1999-2000, Indigenous and non-Indigenous average figures were based on a prorata estimation from the last six months of the year, as separate breakdowns for ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons were not available for the first six month period. In 1998-99, Indigenous breakdown for ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons was derived by extrapolating the proportion of ACT Indigenous prisoners in custody in NSW prisons at 30 June to the relevant average daily population over the annual period, as separate breakdowns were not available for the entire period. Excludes prisoners on periodic detention.

(b) Excludes periodic detention centres. Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (STRC), which was opened in November 2002, is counted as a separate asset with a depreciating value separate to the Belconnen Remand Centre (BTC). STRC serves as an overflow facility for BRC as well as to accommodate low-risk detainees.

(c) Open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable to the ACT. This refers to the design capacity of the Belconnen Remand Centre and, since November 2002, of the Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (STRC). It does not include the transfer capacity of remandees to NSW prisons. The opening of the STRC increased operational capacity by 20 in 2002-03.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.63

Australian Capital Territory

Table 7A.63 Effectiveness, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners	na	na	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	na	na	na
Assaults	na	na	na	na	na
Prisoners on officers	na	na	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	na	na	na	na
Assaults	na	na	na	na	na
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security	–	na	8.5	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (b)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.5	9.5
Employment rate (per cent) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	..	..	..	..	..
Service (no fee for service) industries	..	..	..	..	..
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	..	..	..	..	..
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	..	..	..	..	..
AQF Secondary School sector education	..	..	..	..	..
AQF Vocational Education and Training	..	..	..	..	..
AQF Higher Education	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all training	..	..	..	..	..

(a) The ACT has not reported on assaults because of concerns about data quality and comparability with other jurisdictions.

(b) Open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable to the ACT.

Table 7A.63

(c) Employment and education figures are not applicable given ACT prisoners managed in the ACT are remand prisoners only.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.64

Australian Capital Territory
Table 7A.64 Descriptors, periodic detention

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	69	68	69	66	76
Male, Indigenous	4	4	5	8	6
Male, non-Indigenous	61	60	60	55	65
Male, unknown	na	na	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	–	–	1	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous	4	4	3	2	3
Female, unknown	na	na	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	65	64	65	62	71
Female detainees	4	4	4	3	5
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	4	4	6	9	8
Non-Indigenous detainees	65	64	63	57	68
Unknown	na	na	–	–	–
Average daily population attending (residential only)					
	30	23	31	24	26
Periodic detention rate					
Detainees/100 000 adult population	na	29.4	29.2	27.1	31.1
Indigenous detainees/100 000	205.5	205.2	295.4	436.7	364.8
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity(b)	46	51	51	47	30

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component.

(b) ACT detention centre capacity changed during 2001-02 from a capacity of 51 to a revised capacity of 30 when the new detention centre became operational in May 2002. A figure of 47, a combination of both capacities, was used as the basis of calculating rates to represent utilisation across the whole year.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.65

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.65 Effectiveness, periodic detention**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Detainees on detainees	na	na	..	..	..
Serious assault	na	na	na	na	na
Assault	na	na	na	na	na
Detainees on officers	na	na	..	..	..
Serious assault	na	na	na	na	na
Assault	na	na	na	na	na
Death rates (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate/abscond rate (per 100 detainees)	–	na	–	–	–
Employment rates (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	18.8	19.2	22.9	14.8	22.4
Community work	36.2	14.5	22.6	23.3	11.8
Total employed	55.0	33.7	45.5	38.1	34.2

(a) The ACT has not reported on assaults because of concerns about data quality and comparability with other jurisdictions.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.66

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.66 Efficiency, prison and periodic detention**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	145.9	154.3	159.7	147.4	153.9
Secure prisoners	271.7	282.5	266.4	287.4	334.7
Total — all prisoners	198.0	208.8	206.1	208.7	237.7
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (b)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	5.7	8.5
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	na	na	na	1.2	3.7
Total	na	na	na	6.9	12.1
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (c)					
Open	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100.8	95.2	106.9	94.2	76.4
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	66.4	45.1	61.2	50.0	86.7

(a) Data for previous years were adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds, recurrent receipts and capital costs.

(b) ACT capital costs relate only to the remand centre and periodic detention centre, and therefore do not reflect the capital cost component of ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons, which are subsumed under contracted management fees.

(c) Utilisation rates relate to remand prisoners at the Belconnen Remand Centre and STRC only. Open and secure custody breakdown is not applicable.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.67

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.67 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	1	–
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	1	1
Male, unknown	..	..	..	–	–
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	–	1
Female, unknown	..	..	..	–	–
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	–	–
Total persons	..	..	..	2	2
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	na	8	5	7	5
Male, non-Indigenous	na	144	147	121	124
Male, unknown	na	na	6	–	–
Female, Indigenous	na	3	3	3	2
Female, non-Indigenous	na	25	35	32	17
Female, unknown	na	na	1	–	–
Gender not recorded	na	na	–	–	–
Total persons	na	180	198	163	148
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	51	52	77	82	78
Male, non-Indigenous	706	722	733	856	917
Male, unknown	na	na	93	–	–
Female, Indigenous	7	12	18	22	20
Female, non-Indigenous	157	142	156	165	147
Female, unknown	na	na	17	–	–
Gender not recorded	na	na	1	–	–
Total persons	921	928	1 095	1 125	1 162
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	50	61	82	89	82
Male, non-Indigenous	780	866	880	977	1 041
Male, unknown	na	na	100	–	–
Female, Indigenous	10	15	21	25	22
Female, non-Indigenous	158	167	191	196	164
Female, unknown	na	na	18	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	60	75	103	114	104
Total persons, non-Indigenous	938	1 033	1 071	1 173	1 205
Total persons, unknown	na	na	118	–	–
Total males	829	927	1 061	1 066	1 123
Total females	168	181	230	221	186
Total gender not recorded	na	na	1	–	–
Total persons	998	1 108	1 292	1 287	1 309
Community corrections rates					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	425.4	476.6	550.9	529.7	535.6

Table 7A.67

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.67 Descriptors, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Indigenous offenders/100 000	na	3 975.5	5 075.8	5 371.9	4 742.4
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	16 934	16 937	21 289	25 828	16 663
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	11 884	10 546	11 704	10 239	10 481
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (c)					
Recurrent expenditure (d)	2 376	2 668	3 126	4 434	5 861
Recurrent receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure	2 376	2 668	3 126	4 434	5 861

(a) Restricted movement orders (home detention) were only introduced in the ACT from October 2001 and became available as a sentencing option in October 2002. The low number of restricted movement orders can be attributed to the unsuitability of some offenders to undertake such orders.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Prior to 2000-01 offenders currently awaiting outcome of a breach of an order or who are currently imprisoned are excluded from the count of daily average offenders.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

(d) The introduction of home detention during 2001-02 increased recurrent expenditure from previous year levels.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.68

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.68 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders (a)	..	..	..	100.0	66.7
Reparation orders (b)	na	91.7	64.2	73.8	75.6
Supervision orders	77.1	83.8	84.3	83.2	79.1
Total — all orders	71.4	84.6	82.4	82.1	78.8
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	100	105	115	138	116
Average hours worked per offender	71	66	63	55	73
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.42	1.61	1.82	2.52	1.59
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	7.8	na

(a) ACT rates are based on only a very small number of orders each year and are therefore not representative of long term trends and will fluctuate from year to year.

(b) Changes in work practices have contributed to the reduction in successful completion rates since 1999-2000.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.69

Australian Capital Territory**Table 7A.69 Efficiency, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (a)	6.5	6.6	6.6	9.4	12.3
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (b)	na	na	na	0.0	0.0
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	36.9	41.8	39.6	31.4	29.8
Offender-to-other staff (c)	218.9	139.3	164.5	99.0	62.3
Offender-to-all staff	31.6	32.2	31.9	23.8	20.1

(a) Data for previous years were adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds, recurrent receipts and capital costs.

(b) The land asset component of calculating user cost of capital is not applicable for the ACT given that offices are rental premises, although some depreciation costs are applicable and are included in these figures, for example, depreciation on fitout of the rented premises. Capital costs are therefore based on only the user cost of capital component of other assets and relevant depreciation costs in 2002-03.

(c) As of and including 2002-3, Sentence Administration Board Staff are counted under 'other' staff, as they are not actually supervising offenders. These staff have been included under 'operational' staff in previous years.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data — NT

Table 7A.70

Northern Territory
Table 7A.70 Descriptors, prisons

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<i>Average daily prison population</i>					
Total — all prisons	624	614	660	671	715
Male, Indigenous, open prison	110	94	108	93	108
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	10	17	24	46	25
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	338	301	295	315	408
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	138	184	215	199	152
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	18	13	13	11	14
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	10	5	5	7	8
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total — male/female</i>					
Male prisoners, all prisons	596	596	642	653	693
Female prisoners, all prisons	28	18	18	18	22
<i>Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	466	408	416	419	530
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	158	206	244	252	185
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total — open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	120	111	132	139	133
Secure prisoners	504	503	528	532	582
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	462.3	445.9	483.4	480.1	518.6
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 488.6	1 243.0	1 284.9	1 263.7	1 568.9
<i>Number of facilities (a)</i>					
Government operated prisons	4	4	4	4	4
Privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Government operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	..	..	..	..	..
Total facilities	4	4	4	4	4
<i>Prison design capacity</i>					
Open prisons	140	164	164	180	176
Secure prisons	620	636	636	620	624

Table 7A.70

Northern Territory**Table 7A.70 Descriptors, prisons**

Total — all prisons	760	800	800	800	800
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (b)					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	39 688	37 553	35 998	35 889	37 161
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	385	—	—	—	—
Net recurrent expenditure	39 303	37 553	35 998	35 889	37 161

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

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000.

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

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.71

Northern Territory**Table 7A.71 Effectiveness, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners	12.02	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	0.98	0.76	0.60	0.14
Assaults	na	8.47	10.00	4.17	4.48
Prisoners on officers	2.24	..	..	..	..
Serious assaults	na	1.47	1.67	0.45	–
Assaults	na	1.79	3.64	3.13	0.56
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	1	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	2	–	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	2	1	2
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.21	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	0.16	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Open level of security	–	–	–	1.44	1.50
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.3	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.2
Secure level of security	10.2	8.4	8.2	7.0	8.2
Total	11.1	11.0	10.9	8.9	9.7
Employment rate (per cent) (b)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	2.4	2.8	4.5	3.0	2.0
Service (no fee for service) industries	53.4	53.2	63.8	61.1	65.8
Work release	–	2.4	0.8	–	–
Total — all industries	55.8	58.4	69.1	64.2	67.8
Education rate (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	30.7	–	–	–	0.8
AQF Secondary School sector education	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
AQF Vocational Education and Training	45.3	62.2	53.2	46.4	23.1
AQF Higher Education	1.0	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.1
Total — all training	61.7	68.6	54.8	49.7	28.2

(a) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as 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 no escapes of this type in 2002-03.

Table 7A.71

(b) All data calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June.

(c) Changes to national counting rules were introduced in 2000 and figures as of and including 2000-01 are not directly comparable with previous years. Prior to 1999-2000 Pre-certificate level 1 included certificate I and II courses.

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

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.72

Northern Territory**Table 7A.72 Efficiency, prisons**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	172.4	167.5	149.3	146.4	142.3
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2002-03 \$) (b)					
User cost of capital	na	na	na	14.8	13.5
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	na	na	na	..	4.7
Total	na	na	na	14.8	18.2
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	85.7	67.7	80.5	77.2	75.6
Secure	81.3	79.1	83.0	85.8	93.3
Total	82.1	76.8	82.5	83.9	89.4
Periodic detention utilisation rate					

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs. NT recurrent expenditure cannot be apportioned to open and secure custody categories.

(b) Up until 2001-02, the NT used a cash based accounting and therefore capital costs did not include depreciation in that year.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.73

Northern Territory

Table 7A.73 Descriptors, community corrections (a)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Average number of offenders on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	9	9	15	15	22
Male, non-Indigenous	7	6	11	16	23
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	1
Female, Indigenous	2	1	–	1	3
Female, non-Indigenous	2	2	2	2	2
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	20	18	28	34	51
Average number of offenders on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	137	139	243	209	194
Male, non-Indigenous	67	62	78	54	35
Male, unknown	–	–	1	1	–
Female, Indigenous	21	22	44	37	32
Female, non-Indigenous	13	12	11	9	4
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	238	235	377	310	265
Average number of offenders on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	223	206	326	350	379
Male, non-Indigenous	100	107	228	208	203
Male, unknown	–	–	5	2	4
Female, Indigenous	13	18	29	26	33
Female, non-Indigenous	15	17	27	27	29
Female, unknown	–	–	–	1	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	351	348	615	614	648
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	357	345	569	559	576
Male, non-Indigenous	180	172	314	273	256
Male, unknown	–	–	5	3	5
Female, Indigenous	39	41	72	62	64
Female, non-Indigenous	28	31	40	37	34
Female, unknown	–	–	–	1	–
Total persons, Indigenous	396	386	641	621	640
Total persons, non-Indigenous	208	203	354	310	290
Total persons, unknown	–	–	5	4	5
Total males	537	517	888	835	837
Total females	67	72	112	100	98
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	604	589	1 000	935	935
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	447.4	427.8	732.4	669.0	678.2

Table 7A.73

Northern Territory**Table 7A.73 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 265.0	1 176.0	1 979.0	1 873.0	1 894.5
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	73 099	69 684	81 851	70 509	48 394
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	46 361	37 109	45 770	39 617	25 825
Recurrent expenditure (2002-03 \$'000) (c)					
Recurrent expenditure	5 749	5 299	5 328	5 161	4 861
Recurrent receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure	5 749	5 299	5 328	5 161	4 861

(a) In line with national counting rules, offenders with inactive orders are included in the daily average number of NT offenders as of and including 2000-01. NT figures do not include offenders whose order has been in suspense for more than three years.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. Recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax as of and including 1999-2000. From 2001-02 recurrent 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 this Report. Figures for previous years include these costs.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.74

Northern Territory**Table 7A.74 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Successful completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	93.0	95.5	93.5	85.7	83.2
Reparation orders	64.5	59.8	60.6	60.2	75.8
Supervision orders	69.4	72.5	74.6	78.1	64.8
Total — all orders	66.8	63.7	65.1	66.3	71.7
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	84	80	76	82	108
Average hours worked per offender	53	43	42	46	58
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.60	1.88	1.79	1.78	1.87
Rehabilitation — personal development					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development (a)	62.3	62.4	28.4	49.1	51.8

(a) Figures do not include offenders on 'in suspense' orders as they are not eligible for involvement in personal development.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 7A.75

Northern Territory**Table 7A.75 Efficiency, community corrections (a)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (b), (c)	26.1	24.6	14.6	15.1	14.2
Capital cost per offender per day (2002-03 \$) (d)	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender-to-operational staff	11.0	15.5	26.3	24.0	26.7
Offender-to-other staff	37.8	39.3	52.6	103.9	58.4
Offender-to-all staff	8.5	11.1	17.5	19.5	18.3

- (a) In line with national counting rules, offenders with inactive orders are included in the daily average number of offenders. The NT figures for 2000-01 and 2000-02 do not include offenders whose order has been in suspense for more than three years.
- (b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. In accordance with revised counting rules, unit costs as of and including 1999-2000 are calculated against total recurrent expenditure less consolidated funds and recurrent receipts, payroll tax, and capital costs.
- (c) The NT unit costs and offender to staff ratios prior to 2000-01 do not take into account the impact of juvenile clients supervised by community correction officers, as these young offenders do not fall within the scope of the daily average offender population. As of and including 2001-02, the number of hours allocated to juvenile justice functions by relevant staff members have been converted to FTEs and deducted from the staff numbers used to calculate offender to staff ratios. In 2002-03, ratios have been affected by the establishment of the Department of Justice, which increased the representation of Corporate Support Services staff attributed to Community Corrections (prior to 2002-03 Northern Territory Correctional Services operated as a stand alone Agency).
- (d) The NT does not own land and buildings used to operate community corrections programs, so the user cost of capital is zero for those components of capital cost. The NT was unable to report on other items of capital expenditure that make up this indicator.

na Not available.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

PART D

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

8 Emergency management

Emergency management aims to reduce the level of risk to the community of emergencies occurring, reduce the adverse effects of emergencies, and improve the level and perception of safety in the community. This chapter reports on selected activities of State and Territory government fire services, ambulance services (with ambulance defined as pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services) and emergency rescue services. While there is some information in section 8.1 on the scope of activities, the chapter does not report on the total range of State and Territory emergency services.

A profile of emergency management appears in section 8.1, followed by a discussion of recent policy developments in section 8.2. Together, these sections provide a context for assessing the performance indicators presented later in the chapter. A framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 8.3. The data are discussed in sections 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6, and future directions for performance reporting are discussed in section 8.7. Jurisdictions' comments are provided in section 8.8. The chapter concludes with definitions in section 8.9.

Major changes in this year's chapter include the reporting of:

- expanded reporting on road rescue incident numbers and the number of road rescue incidents in which extrications occur
- more complete data on State and Territory Emergency Services (SES/TES) organisations' volunteer numbers
- improved information on fire services response times to structure fires, through the reporting of response times disaggregated by geographic remoteness areas
- more complete ambulance patient satisfaction data, by reporting on all jurisdictions.

Data have also been improved by refining data items. These improvements include revised definitions for fire personnel numbers and revised instructions for fire and ambulance asset valuation.

Supporting tables

Supporting tables for chapter 8 are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report. The files are provided in Microsoft Excel 97 format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach8A.xls and in Adobe PDF format as \Publications\Reports\2004\Attach8A.pdf.

Supporting tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3 is table 3 in the electronic files). These files can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp/2004/index.html). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

8.1 Profile of emergency management

Emergency management is defined as a range of measures to manage risks to communities and the environment (EMA 2003). The emergency management sector includes a range of service providers engaged in areas as diverse as risk assessment, State and city governance, legislation, community development, emergency response, urban development and land use management, and community recovery. The range of events addressed by emergency management includes fires, medical transport and emergencies, rescues, other natural events (such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, heatwaves, cyclones and other storms), consequences of acts of terrorism, technological and hazardous material incidents (such as chemical spills, harmful gas leaks, radiological contamination, explosions and spills of petroleum and petroleum products), and the quarantine and control of diseases and biological contaminants. Emergency management aims to create and strengthen safe, sustainable and resilient communities that can avoid or minimise the effects of emergencies and at the same time have the ability to recover quickly by restoring their socioeconomic vitality.

Roles and responsibilities

The practice of emergency management requires cooperation among Australian, State, Territory and local governments, industry, community organisations and the community in general.

Australian Government

The primary role of the Australian Government is to support and develop national emergency management capability. This is achieved by a range of activities, including:

- coordinating the Australian Government's material and technical assistance to States and Territories in the event of large scale emergencies (through Emergency Management Australia [EMA]), which is a division within the Australian Attorney-General's Department)
- providing financial assistance to States, Territories and authorities for flood prevention/mitigation (through the Regional Flood Mitigation Program of the Department of Transport and Regional Services) and for helping to bear the costs of natural disasters (through the Natural Disaster Relief Arrangements of the Department of Transport and Regional Services)
- providing information, best practice materials and training programs (through EMA)
- providing funding for risk management (through the Natural Disaster Risk Management Studies Program of the Department of Transport and Regional Services) and undertaking comprehensive risk assessment (through Geoscience Australia)
- supporting community awareness activities (through EMA, the Bureau of Meteorology and Geoscience Australia).

Australian Government agencies also have specific emergency management responsibilities, including: the control of exotic animal diseases; aviation and maritime search and rescue; the management of major marine pollution and meteorological and geological hazards; the provision of firefighting services at some airports and some defence installations; human quarantine; and research and development.

State and Territory governments

State and Territory governments are responsible for instituting regulatory arrangements for the protection of life, property and the environment, and they have the primary responsibility for delivering emergency services, including fire and ambulance services, directly to the community. Australian, State and Territory governments are also jointly responsible for developing building fire safety codes, undertaking fire related research, formulating policies and providing advice on fire safety.

Local governments

Local governments in most States and Territories are involved to varying degrees in emergency management. Their roles and responsibilities include:

- considering community safety in regional and urban planning by assessing risks, and developing mitigation measures and prevention plans to address emergencies such as bush and structure fires, floods, storms, landslips and hazardous materials incidents
- improving community preparedness through local emergency and disaster plans
- issuing hazard reduction notices to private land holders and clearing vegetation in high risk public areas
- collecting statutory levies to fund fire services
- allocating resources for response and recovery activities
- providing financial and operational assistance to rural fire brigades and/or other voluntary emergency service units.

Fire services

State and Territory governments provide a range of emergency management activities through fire services, including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (see section 8.3). The role of fire services differs across jurisdictions and includes involvement in a variety of activities (table 8A.34).

The management structure of fire services also differs across jurisdictions (box 8.1). Separate urban and rural fire services deliver fire services in most jurisdictions. Land management departments also typically provide rural fire services. Jurisdictions with more than one fire authority may separate services in different ways — for example, NSW separates fire services based on service function and geographic area, whereas Victoria separates fire services by geographic area only.

Box 8.1 Delivery and scope of activity of primary fire services^a

Urban

Attend residential and commercial structure fires; incidents involving hazardous materials; and road accidents within major urban centres.

Rural

Attend local structure fires and other events outside major urban centres; rural nonstructure fires (including crop, bushland and grassland fires on private property); and fires in national parks and State forests.

NSW	NSW Fire Brigades — this government department reports to the Minister for Emergency Services directly.	NSW Rural Fire Service — this government department reports to the Minister for Emergency Services directly.
Vic ^b	Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board — this statutory authority reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Emergency Services Commissioner. Country Fire Authority — this statutory authority reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services and the Emergency Services Commissioner.	Department of Sustainability and Environment — this department is responsible for public lands.
Qld	Queensland Fire and Rescue Service — this service, incorporating the Rural Fire Service, is a division of the Department of Emergency Services, reporting to the Director-General, who reports to the Minister for Emergency Services.	
WA	Fire and Emergency Services Authority of WA — this umbrella statutory authority reports to the Minister for Police and Emergency Services directly and incorporates the Bush Fire Service, the State Emergency Service and the Fire and Rescue Service.	
SA	Metropolitan Fire Service — this statutory authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services directly.	Country Fire Service — the board of this authority reports to the Minister for Emergency Services directly.
Tas	Tasmania Fire Service — this is the operational arm of the State Fire Commission, which reports to the Minister for Health and Human Services.	
ACT	ACT Fire Brigade and ACT Bushfire Service — these are agencies of the ACT Emergency Services Bureau, which reports to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services.	
NT	NT Fire and Rescue Service — this is a branch of the larger Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Services. The Chief Fire Officer reports to the Commissioner for Police, who reports to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services.	Bushfires Council ^c — this is a board, which reports to the Minister for Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

^a Excludes brigades employed by large scale public and private land managers; port, mining and other infrastructure brigades; and land management departments and brigades operating under Australian jurisdiction (for example, airport and defence installations). ^b The Metropolitan Fire and Emergency Services Board provides urban fire services coverage from the Melbourne Central Business District through to the middle and outer suburbs. The Country Fire Authority provides urban and rural fire services coverage for all parts of Victoria other than the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire District and public lands. This includes outer metropolitan Melbourne and regional centres. ^c The NT Bushfires Council is primarily a land management organisation and responds only to grass fires and bushfires on land outside the Fire and Rescue Service response areas. The NT statistics in this chapter do not apply to the Bushfires Council unless stated.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Some jurisdictions have particular arrangements for the provision of fire services to Indigenous communities. (For more information on fire services provided to Indigenous communities, see SCRCSSP 2002, p. 572.)

Ambulance services

The role of ambulance services across jurisdictions generally includes:

- providing emergency pre-hospital patient care and transport in response to sudden injury and illness
- retrieving emergency patients
- accessing emergency pre-hospital patients (for example, in confined spaces and hazardous environments)
- undertaking inter-hospital patient transport
- conducting road accident rescue
- planning and coordinating patient services in multicasualty events.

Some government ambulance services also provide first aid training courses, as do non-government providers such as St John Ambulance Australia and the Australian Red Cross. The Royal Flying Doctor Service responds to medical emergencies in remote inland areas of Australia. It was contracted in 1999-2000, for example, by the Ambulance Service of NSW for routine and emergency work in the north west sector of NSW. Similarly, the Queensland and Tasmanian Ambulance Services, respectively, contract the Royal Flying Doctor Service to provide aircraft and pilots for their air ambulance services, and the costs of those services are included in the ambulance costs reported for these jurisdictions. Data relating to other Royal Flying Doctor Service activities are not included in the Report.

State and Territory governments provide ambulance services in most jurisdictions. In WA and the NT, St John Ambulance is under contract to the respective governments as the primary provider of ambulance services (box 8.2).

Box 8.2 Relationships of primary ambulance response and management agencies to government

<i>NSW</i>	<i>Ambulance Service of NSW</i> — a statutory authority reporting to the Minister for Health
<i>Vic</i>	<i>Metropolitan Ambulance Service, Rural Ambulance Victoria, and Alexandra and District Ambulance Service</i> — separate statutory bodies reporting to the Minister for Health
<i>Qld</i>	<i>Queensland Ambulance Service</i> — a division of the Department of Emergency Services, reporting to the Director-General, who reports to the Minister for Emergency Services
<i>WA</i>	<i>St John Ambulance</i> — an incorporated not-for-profit organisation under contract to the WA Government
<i>SA</i>	<i>SA Ambulance Service</i> — an incorporated joint venture between the State Minister for Health and St John Priory Australia
<i>Tas</i>	<i>Tasmanian Ambulance Service</i> — a statutory service of the Hospital and Ambulance Division of the Department of Health and Human Services
<i>ACT</i>	<i>ACT Ambulance Service</i> — an agency of the ACT Emergency Services Bureau, reporting to the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services.
<i>NT</i>	<i>St John Ambulance</i> — an incorporated not-for-profit organisation under contract to the NT Government

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Some jurisdictions have particular arrangements for the provision of ambulance services to Indigenous communities. (For an example of ambulance services provided to Indigenous communities in Queensland, see SCRCSSP 2002, p. 574. For information on Indigenous access to air medical services, see SCRCSSP 2003, pp. 8.7–8.8.)

State Emergency Services and Territory Emergency Services (SES/TES)

State and Territory governments contribute to a range of emergency management activities through SES/TES. These services include prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (see section 8.3). The role of SES/TES across jurisdictions encompasses a variety of activities (table 8A.35). In particular, SES/TES in most jurisdictions have a role in attending road rescue incidents and performing extrications, which are reported this year for the first time. Corresponding financial data for SES/TES are not reported.

Other emergency management organisations

The Review does not yet report on the performance of Australian Government or local government emergency management services or their agencies.

Funding

Fire services

Total funding of the fire services covered in this Report was \$1.6 billion in 2002-03. Nationally, funding increased (when measured in real terms) each year from 1998-99 to 2002-03, with an average annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent. Within jurisdictions, funding increased (in real terms) both each year and overall in Victoria and Queensland, and increased overall for all other jurisdictions except the ACT and the NT (table 8.1). Funding for land management agencies is not included in the \$1612.8 million reported.

Table 8.1 Real funding of fire services (2002-03 dollars) (\$ million)^{a, b, c}

	NSW ^d	Vic ^e	Qld ^f	WA ^g	SA ^h	Tas	ACT ⁱ	NT ^j	Aust ^k
1998-99	413.4	297.7	219.0	89.9	92.1	38.2	37.1	22.5	1 209.7
1999-2000	464.3	300.9	241.9	106.5	115.2	37.6	22.7	21.3	1 310.4
2000-01	451.8	325.9	251.2	101.9	116.0	39.4	26.0	22.0	1 334.2
2001-02	567.5	345.2	263.5	95.7	108.5	41.5	25.5	14.0	1 461.4
2002-03	641.0	377.8	284.5	99.7	119.8	47.9	25.7	15.5	1 612.8

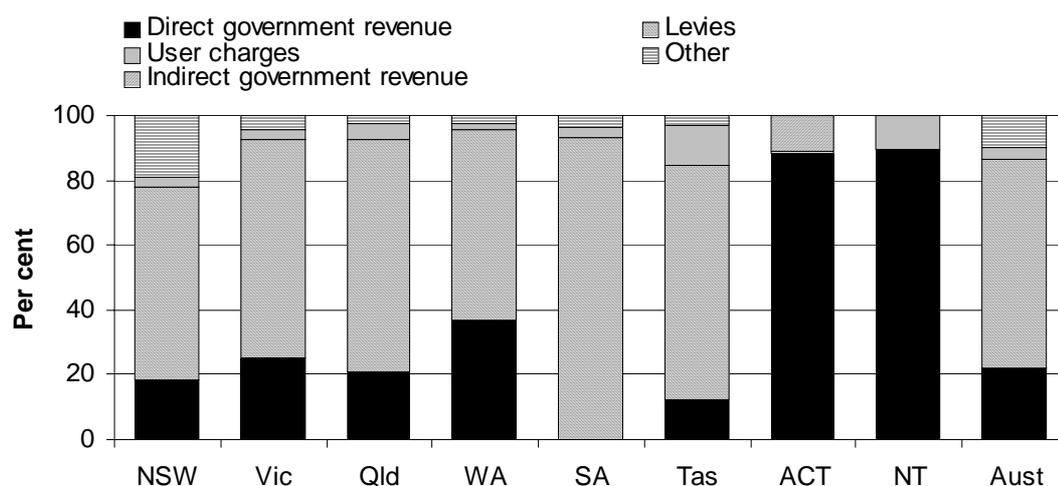
^a Real funding is based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator 2002-03 = 100 (table A.26). ^b Indirect revenue is counted in government grants in table 8A.1. Funding reported is the sum of government grants, levies, user charges and miscellaneous revenue. Indirect revenue is shown on a separate line (where government grants are shown net of indirect revenue, and indirect revenue is included in indirect government and other revenue) and is, therefore, not to be interpreted as an additional amount. ^c Due to differences in definitions and counting rules, data reported may differ from those in agency annual reports and other sources. ^d NSW Fire Services data for 1999-2000 are artificially inflated by abnormal items of \$23 million. ^e In Victorian data for 1998-99, the proportions of principal funding contributions from State Governments, local governments and insurance companies are established in legislation. The actual proportions received may vary as a result of the level of income from user charges and other income sources. The first year of funding for a special resources initiative in Victoria was 2000-01. ^f Government grants for Queensland in 2002-03 include a 6 per cent equity return funded by the State Government, equal to \$15 032. ^g WA data for 1998-99 do not include Bush Fire Brigades, which are the responsibility of local government. ^h Funding for SA in 1998-99 includes \$1 million received from AUSAID for reimbursement of costs of the Indonesian Fire Suppression Exercise. The large increase in SA funding between 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is due to the \$12.1 million Government Radio Network, the estimated \$2.5 million for enterprise bargaining, the estimated \$1.5 million in CPI adjustments and capital investment increases. The SA increase in Australian Government grants in 2002-03 is due to the Country Fire Service matching to Australian Government funding. ⁱ The ACT data for 1998-99 include funds for all four response agencies under the Emergency Services Bureau: the ACT Fire Brigade, ACT Bushfire Service, ACT Emergency Service and ACT Ambulance Service. The ACT funding change for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 reflects the revised method of attributing funds to the Emergency Services Bureau by event type. The high contribution by the ACT Government in 2001-02 reflects the cessation of the Emergency Services Levy and that the ACT Government has funded an expected revenue shortfall pending the finalisation of negotiations with the Australian Government on an agreement for the provision of fire services. The Australian Government has made interim payments to the ACT for 2001-02 and 2002-03. ^j NT data for 1999-2000 include an Australian Government (National Heritage Trust) grant for a fire management research project. The large decrease in NT funding between 2000-01 and 2001-02 is mainly due to a reduction in capital items expenditure. ^k Totals may not sum as a result of rounding.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.1.

Fire services are funded from a variety of sources, with non-government sources making a significant contribution. The primary sources of funding across all jurisdictions in 2002-03 were grants from State and Territory governments, levies on insurance companies and property owners, user charges, and fundraising and donations. Levies on insurance companies were the primary source of funding for NSW, Victoria and WA. Levies on property owners were the largest contributors to fire services funding for Queensland, SA and Tasmania. Territory governments were the most important source of funds for the ACT and the NT (table 8A.1). In addition to relying on funded resources, all States and Territories rely on volunteer firefighters, who make a significant contribution to the community.

Nationally, 21.9 per cent of funding for fire services was provided directly by government in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the highest proportion of direct government funding was in the NT (89.7 per cent) and the lowest was in SA (0.1 per cent) (figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Major sources of fire services funding, 2002-03^{a, b, c}



^a Indirect revenue is counted in government grants in table 8A.1. Funding reported is the sum of government grants, levies, user charges and miscellaneous revenue. Indirect revenue is shown separately (where government grants are shown net of indirect revenue, and indirect revenue is included in indirect government and other revenue) and is, therefore, not to be interpreted as an additional amount. ^b Government grants for Queensland in 2002-03 include a 6 per cent equity return funded by the State Government, equal to \$15 032. ^c The SA increase in Australian Government grants in 2002-03 is due to the Country Fire Service matching Australian Government funding.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.1.

Ambulance services

Total funding of ambulance services covered in this Report was \$1.1 billion in 2002-03. Nationally, funding increased (when measured in real terms) each year

from 1998-99 to 2002-03, with an average annual growth rate of 7.3 per cent. Within jurisdictions, funding increased (in real terms) both each year and overall in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. For all other jurisdictions, funding did not increase every year, but did increase overall between 1998-99 to 2002-03 (table 8.2).

Table 8.2 Real funding of ambulance services (2002-03 dollars)
(\$ million)^{a, b, c}

	NSW ^d	Vic ^e	Qld	WA ^f	SA	Tas	ACT ^g	NT ^h	Aust ⁱ
1998-99	262.8	211.2	191.0	50.5	65.1	15.7	na	10.1	806.5
1999-2000	283.7	216.3	215.6	61.6	75.4	16.2	9.4	9.4	887.7
2000-01	294.6	239.1	237.7	61.6	73.7	16.8	9.4	9.5	941.2
2001-02	288.6	274.3	239.8	66.7	89.1	18.0	10.0	9.8	996.4
2002-03	316.9	298.5	257.7	69.6	80.7	18.4	14.9	10.9	1 067.7

^a Real funding is based on the ABS GDP price deflator 2002-03 = 100 (table A.26). ^b Indirect revenue is counted in government grants in table 8A.18. Funding reported is the sum of government grants, subscription fees, transport fees, donations and miscellaneous revenue. ^c Due to differences in definitions and counting rules, data reported may differ from those in agency annual reports and other sources. ^d NSW has a subscription scheme but funds are deposited in the consolidated revenue of NSW Treasury. ^e Victorian data for 1998-99 exclude the Ambulance Officers Training Centre. Victoria received additional funding in 2001-02 from both government and direct service revenue for new and improved services. Victoria's 2002-03 other revenue includes profit on sale of non current assets of \$489 million. ^f For 1999-2000, WA subscription fees are for country regions only; insurance transport fees include those covered by private health insurance; and workers' compensation transport fees are not separately identified and are included with the uninsured. ^g The source of funds for the ACT Ambulance Service in 1998-99 are included in the ACT Emergency Services Bureau data reported in table 8.1 and could not be provided separately. The ACT funding change for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 reflects the revised method of attributing funds to the Emergency Services Bureau by event type. ^h The 2001-02 NT Government revenue data include transports for the NT Government and the Department of Health and Community Services under purchaser-provider contract guidelines, and interhospital transport fees. Other revenue includes sales, training and contract paramedical work. ⁱ Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. **na** Not available.

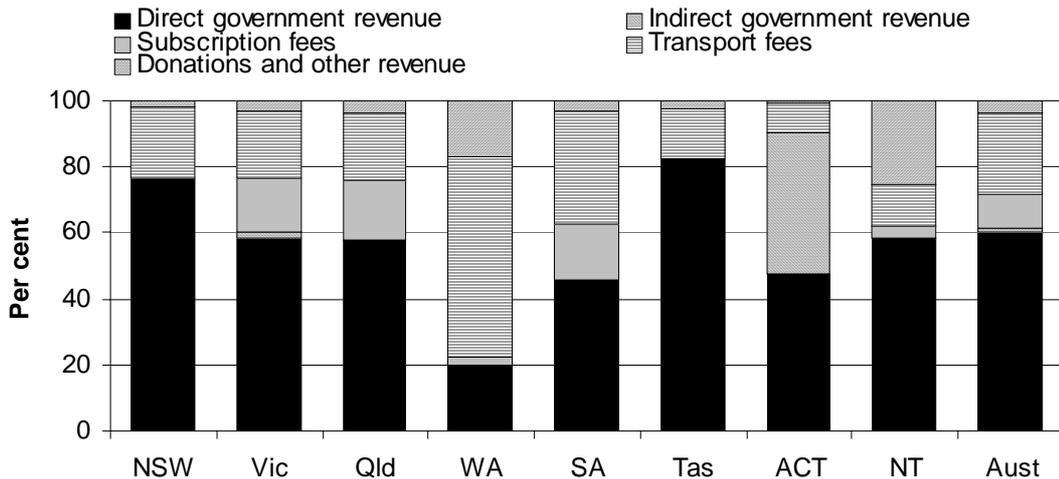
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.18.

Ambulance services are funded by a variety of sources, with non-government sources making a significant contribution. The primary sources of funding across all jurisdictions in 2002-03 were grants from State and Territory governments, subscriptions, transport fees (from government hospitals, private citizens and insurance) and donations. State and Territory governments were the largest contributors to ambulance services funding in all States and Territories except WA. The contribution from this level of government in 2002-03, including direct and indirect funding, was highest in the ACT (90.2 per cent) and lowest in WA (19.8 per cent). The primary source of funds in WA was transport fees (60.5 per cent). All jurisdictions except NSW and Tasmania received funding from subscriptions. Queensland relied more on subscriptions as a funding source (18.4 per cent) than did any other jurisdiction (table 8A.18). There is an ambulance

subscription scheme in NSW, but these funds are deposited in the consolidated revenue of NSW Treasury.

Nationally, 60.4 per cent of funding for ambulance services was provided directly by government in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the highest proportion of direct government funding was in Tasmania (82.4 per cent), where a free service is provided due to State Government policy, and the lowest was in WA (19.8 per cent), where St John Ambulance provides services on behalf of the State Government (figure 8.2). Total government funding is equal to that provided by State and Territory governments, because either the Australian and local governments provided no funding, or funding from these sources was less than 0.1 per cent (figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 Major sources of ambulance services funding, 2002-03^{a, b, c}



^a Indirect revenue is counted in government grants in table 8A.18. Funding reported is the sum of government grants, levies, user charges and miscellaneous revenue. Indirect revenue is shown separately (where government grants are shown net of indirect revenue, and indirect revenue is included in indirect government and other revenue) and is, therefore, not to be interpreted as an additional amount. ^b NSW has a subscription scheme but funds are deposited in the consolidated revenue of NSW Treasury. ^c Victoria's 2002-03 other revenue includes profit on sale of non current assets of \$489 million.

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

Size and scope

Fire services

The scope of activity within fire service delivery is broad and varies across jurisdictions (table 8A.34). A range of organisations that deliver services relating to various emergency management events is summarised in table 8A.37.

Incidents

Information on reported fires and other incidents was provided separately for fire agencies in each jurisdiction. Data were not available for all fire services across jurisdictions. Fire services are required by legislation to respond to all calls, and an incident cannot be deemed to be a false report until the fire service has responded and investigated the site. Nationally, 34.5 per cent of the 361 014 reported incidents were fires and 65.5 per cent were other emergencies and incidents in 2002-03 (table 8A.2). Nationally, fire services and land management agencies also reported 62 582 landscape fire incidents in 2002-03, an increase of 9.5 per cent from 2001-02 (table 8A.3).

The proportions of incident types varied substantially across jurisdictions in 2002-03. WA fire services, for example, attended 27 003 incidents, of which 54.4 per cent were fires and 45.6 per cent were other emergencies and incidents. By comparison, the ACT fire services attended 9773 incidents, of which 15.8 per cent were fires and 84.2 per cent were other emergencies and incidents. In NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT, the highest proportion of fires attended were landscape, bush and grass fires. In Victoria and the ACT, other fires constituted the most attendances. Fires within a structure, involving a structure were the least attended type of fire for all jurisdictions (table 8A.2).

Human resources

Human resources refers to any person delivering a firefighting or firefighting related service, or managing the delivery of this service, including:

- firefighters (qualified paid and volunteer firefighters)
- support personnel (any paid person or volunteer directly supporting the operational provider, including technical and communications personnel and personnel staff).

Nationally, 13 058 full time equivalent (FTE) paid personnel were involved in the delivery of fire services in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the number of FTE paid personnel ranged from 4626 in NSW to 194 in the NT. Nationally, the majority of paid personnel were firefighters (77.5 per cent). Across jurisdictions, this proportion was highest in SA (96.6 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (65.4 per cent) (table 8A.4).

Volunteer firefighters (215 222 people) participated in the delivery of fire services in 2002-03. The number of volunteer firefighters varied across jurisdictions, from 68 676 in NSW to 455 in the NT (table 8A.4).

Ambulance services

The scope of activity within ambulance service delivery is broad and varies across jurisdictions. A range of organisations that deliver services relating to various emergency management events is summarised in table 8A.37.

Incidents

Ambulance services attended 2.2 million incidents nationally in 2002-03. Most of these were emergency incidents (44.6 per cent), followed by nonemergency incidents (35.3 per cent) and urgent incidents (20.1 per cent). The proportion of emergency incidents was highest in NSW (65.7 per cent) and lowest in Queensland (28.1 per cent) (table 8A.19). Data for NSW are not strictly comparable with the data of other jurisdictions because NSW does not triage emergency calls. Urgent incident and response caseload data for NSW are included in emergency caseload figures.

Human resources

Data on human resources for ambulance services are reported by operational status on an FTE basis to provide a detailed description of the human resources profile for ambulance agencies. Human resources include any person involved in delivering an ambulance service or managing the delivery of this service:

- ambulance operatives (including patient transport officers, students and base level ambulance officers, qualified ambulance officers, other clinical personnel and communications operatives)
- operational and corporate support personnel (including management, operational planners and coordinators, education and training personnel, corporate support personnel, nonoperative communications and technical personnel)
- remunerated and nonremunerated volunteers (including any paid and unpaid volunteer personnel providing ambulance services on an on-call basis, and corporate support).

Nationally, 9452 FTE salaried personnel were involved in the delivery of ambulance services. Across jurisdictions, the number of FTE salaried ambulance personnel ranged from 3162 people in NSW to 113 people in the NT. The majority of salaried ambulance personnel in 2002-03 were ambulance operatives (77.3 per cent). Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 86.7 per cent in NSW to 62.2 per cent in the NT (table 8A.20).

Nationally, 5801 volunteer ambulance personnel (comprising 5466 nonremunerated and 335 remunerated volunteer ambulance personnel) participated in the delivery of ambulance services in 2002-03. The number of nonremunerated volunteer and retained ambulance operatives varied across jurisdictions, from 2748 in WA to 22 in the NT. Volunteer operational and business support personnel were used in WA (726), SA (300) and the NT (one). Due to the decentralised structure of its ambulance services, WA has a high number of volunteer operational and business support personnel (table 8A.20).

The participation of volunteers in emergency management

Volunteers play a significant role in the provision of emergency services in Australia, across the areas of prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. The input by volunteers is particularly important in rural and remote service provision, where caseload/incident levels are low but community safety needs are still a high priority. In Victoria's Country Fire Authority, for example, approximately 85 per cent of its 61 657 volunteers in 2001-02 functioned in rural areas (CFA, VRFBA and VUFBA 2001) (table 8.3).

Table 8.3 Ambulance, fire and SES/TES volunteers in emergency services (number)

	NSW ^a	Vic ^b	Qld ^a	WA	SA ^a	Tas ^a	ACT	NT ^a	Aust
2001-02									
Ambulance	67	358	352	2 705	1 753	516	–	24	5 775
Fire	68 710	61 657	46 534	21 676	17 000	4 866	650	461	221 554
Total	68 777	62 015	46 886	24 381	18 753	5 382	650	485	227 329
2002-03									
Ambulance	57	387	403	2 748	1 654	530	–	22	5 801
Fire	68 676	58 000	46 677	23 608	12 244	4 912	650	455	215 222
SES/TES	9 072	5 129	18 265	2 308	6 808	550	180	539	42 851
Total	77 805	63 484	65 345	28 664	20 706	5 992	830	1 016	255 446

^a Numbers for fire services include part paid volunteers. ^b In 2001-02, 328 of the 358 Victorian ambulance service volunteers were remunerated for some time (usually response), but not for other time (usually on-call time). In 2002-03, 335 of the 387 Victorian ambulance service volunteers were remunerated for some time (usually response), but not for other time (usually on-call time). – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 8A.4, 8A.20 and 8A.30.

Volunteers in many emergency management organisations — including fire, ambulance, SES/TES, marine rescue, and recovery and relief agencies — provide services relating to emergency situations and disasters resulting from natural hazards such as wildfires, floods, severe storms, earthquakes, cyclones, and human caused and technological events. Including the ambulance, fire and SES/TES volunteers, across Australia, over 500 000 volunteers participate each year in the

management of a broad range of emergency situations and disasters (EMA 2001) from organisations such as the Red Cross.

Governments incur costs in supporting volunteers to deliver emergency services in their communities by providing funds and support through infrastructure, training, uniforms, personal protective equipment, operational equipment and support for other operating costs. The cost to the Tasmanian Government in 2000-01 of services wholly provided by ambulance volunteers, for example, was \$1385 flagfall per case, compared with \$781 flagfall per case in the mixed career/volunteer stations, and only \$535 flagfall per case in the urban areas, where every crew has two salaried ambulance personnel (TAS and KPMG 2001). (For more information on estimates of volunteer participation in the provision of emergency services, see SCRCSSP 2003, pp. 8.16–8.19.)

Other emergency management service categories

The Review does not report on a number of emergency service categories including: rescues (other than road rescues); natural events (other than landscape fires); technological and hazardous material incidents; emergency relief and recovery; and quarantine and disease control. Emergency management departments and agencies that provide services in these areas are identified in table 8A.37.

8.2 Policy developments in emergency management

A summary of developments in the emergency management sector is provided in this section.

Research initiatives

A Bushfire Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) has been established with 16 core participants and 20 supporting participants, including fire agencies, the EMA, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Bureau of Meteorology, universities and the private sector. The Bushfire CRC focuses on five major interrelated research areas: safe prevention, preparation and suppression; the management of prescribed and wild fires in the landscape; community self-sufficiency for fire safety; the protection of people and property; and education. The Centre for Risk and Community Safety Research was established in 2001. It has three partners: the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology University, the Australian National University and the EMA. The centre focuses on social and economic policy research in emergency management.

Growing demand for pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services

All Australian ambulance services have been experiencing substantial growth in ambulance service demand. This growth has implications for performance, resourcing, staff fatigue and the sustainability of current service delivery models. Potentially many factors influence this increase in demand, ranging from an ageing population to changes in health service provision and technology (for example, the availability of general practitioners, day surgery and new treatments). Research is underway to gain a clearer understanding of factors affecting demand growth and funding, and to identify strategies to manage demand into the future.

Bushfire inquiries

Following the severe bushfires that occurred in southeast Australia in the summer of 2002-03, the Australian, NSW, Victorian and ACT governments have held inquiries into the management of these events. The Council of Australian Governments has commenced an independent inquiry into bushfire mitigation and management in Australia, which will provide a final report in early 2004. In general, these inquiries focus on risk reduction measures, such as prescribed burning, community education and mutual aid arrangements across States and Territories.

Emergency services levies

States have adopted different models for the administration of levies and charges for the emergency management sector. Fire service levies apply to insurance policy holders in NSW and Victoria, and to property ownership in Queensland, Tasmania and WA (from 1 July 2003). Ambulance services receive funds from transport fees and from subscriptions fees in all States and Territories except NSW and Tasmania. From 1 July 1999, SA established a Community Emergency Services Levy on mobile and fixed property to fund emergency services, including fire services, the SES, police search and rescue, Volunteer Marine Rescue and surf lifesaving. From 1 July 2003, Community Ambulance Cover has replaced the Queensland Ambulance Service Subscription scheme, and provided all Queensland residents with ambulance cover anywhere in Australia.

8.3 Framework of performance indicators

The broad aim of emergency management is to reduce the level of risk to the community from emergencies. The framework of performance indicators in this chapter is based on the objectives for emergency management, which are common

to all Australian emergency management agencies (box 8.3). These objectives are nationally agreed and developed by the Emergency Management Working Group.

Box 8.3 Objectives for emergency management

Emergency management services aim to provide highly effective, efficient and accessible services that:

- reduce the adverse effects of emergencies and disasters on the Australian community (including people, property, infrastructure, economy and environment)
- contribute to the management of risks to the Australian community
- enhance public safety.

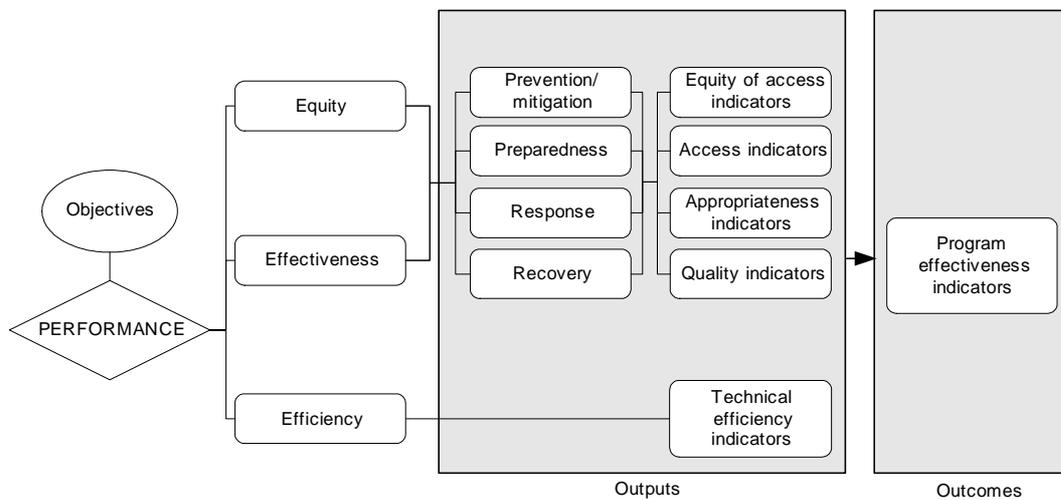
Emergency management agencies aim to reduce the number of emergency incidents through prevention activities. They work to reduce the impact of emergency incidents through community and operational preparedness. Fast, effective response and recovery services are critical to containing hazards and managing the consequences of emergency incidents. The prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery performance indicator framework (figure 8.3) used in this chapter reflects all these activities.

For the 2004 Report, the framework has been revised to provide information on the equity, efficiency and effectiveness of government provided and/or funded (that is, government funded in part) emergency services, and to distinguish the outputs and outcomes of government emergency services. This approach is consistent with the revised general performance indicator framework and service process diagram in chapter 1 (figures 1.2 and 1.3) that have been agreed by the Steering Committee.

The general performance indicator framework presented in figure 8.3 has been applied to road rescue, fire, and ambulance services (pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services). Revised frameworks for fire and ambulance services are included in sections 8.4 and 8.5. A framework for road rescue services is included in section 8.6, reported for the first time.

The outcomes indicators in the performance framework indicate the effects of a service on the community, economy and environment. The outcomes indicators currently reported are the fire death rate, the fire injury rate, the median dollar losses from structure fire incidents, total property losses from structure fire incidents, and the survival rate from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

Figure 8.3 **General performance indicator framework for emergency management**



The framework uses the widely accepted ‘comprehensive approach’ (prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) to classify the key functions common to emergency agencies. Outputs for emergency services are grouped accordingly.

- *Prevention and mitigation* — the results of measures taken in advance of an emergency aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on the community and the environment. Activities that contribute to outputs of prevention and mitigation include: advice on land management practice for hazard reduction and prevention; the inspection of property and buildings for hazards, compliance with standards and building codes, and levels of safe practices; the preparation of risk assessment and emergency management plans; risk categorisation for public information campaigns; and public information campaigns and educational programs to promote safe practices in the community.
- *Preparedness* — the results of measures to ensure, if an emergency occurs, that communities, resources and services are capable of responding to, and coping with, the effects. Activities that contribute to outputs of preparedness include: public education and training; emergency detection and response planning (including the installation of smoke alarms and/or sprinklers); hazardous chemicals and material certification, and the inspection of storage and handling arrangements; the exercising, training and testing of emergency service personnel; and standby and resource deployment and maintenance. Preparedness also involves establishing equipment standards and monitoring adherence to these standards.

-
- *Response* — the results of strategies and services to control, limit or modify the emergency to reduce its consequences. Activities that contribute to outputs of response include: the implementation of emergency plans and procedures; the issuing of emergency warnings; the mobilisation of resources in response to emergency incidents; the suppression of hazards (for example, fire containment); the provision of immediate medical assistance and relief; and search and rescue.
 - *Recovery (emergency services)* — the results of strategies and services to return agencies to a state of preparedness after emergency situations. Activities that contribute to outputs of emergency services recovery include: critical incident stress debriefing; and salvage and restoration of an emergency site to a safe state.
 - *Recovery (community)* — the results of strategies and services to support affected individuals and communities in their reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. Activities that contribute to outputs of community recovery include: the restoration of essential services; counselling programs; temporary housing; long term medical care; and public health and safety information.

Effective prevention activities reduce the requirement to respond to, and recover from, emergency events. Efficient resource use reduces the risk to the community by supporting a greater availability of services. Every jurisdiction is placing a greater emphasis on preventative activities.

8.4 Key performance indicator results — fire services

Figure 8.4 presents the performance indicator framework for fire services that has been developed from the general framework for all emergency services (figure 8.3). Definitions of all indicators are provided in table 8.4. Performance information has been reported for a number of indicators. These results might have been influenced by factors such as differences in climatic and weather conditions, the sociodemographic and topographic composition of jurisdictions, property values and dwelling construction types. Importantly, jurisdictions also have diverse legislative fire protection requirements.

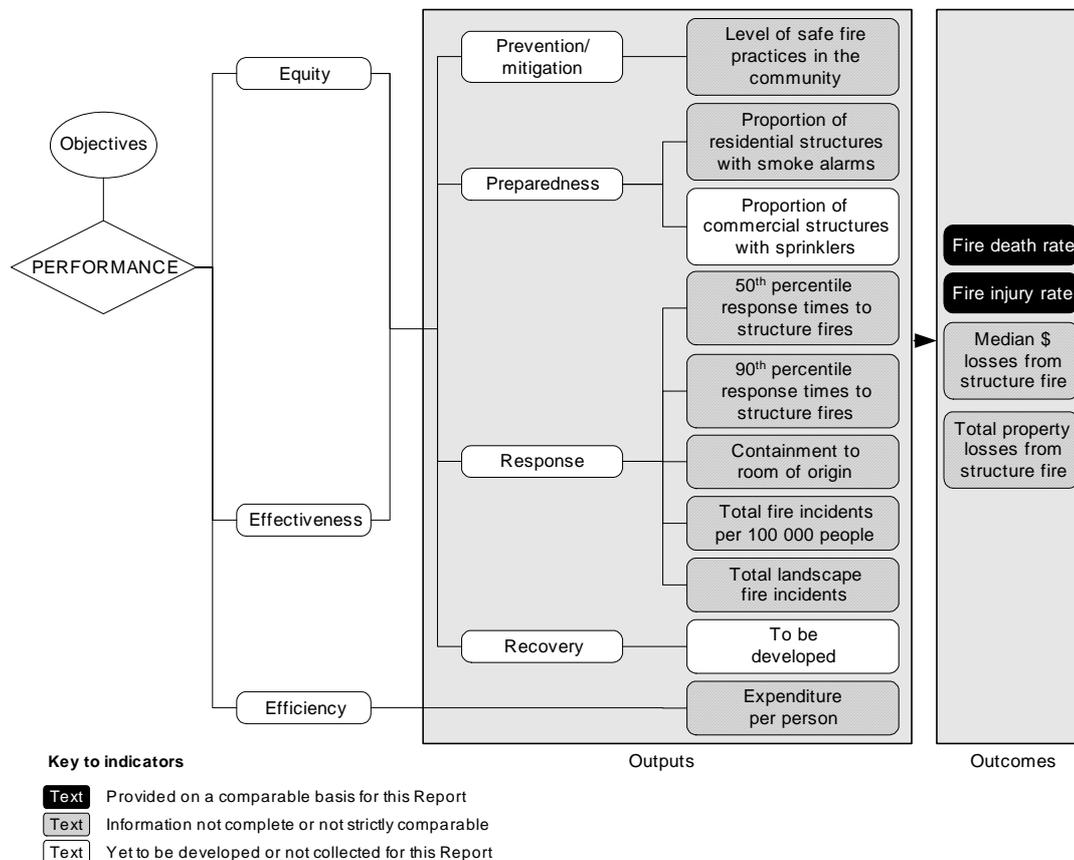
Results need to be interpreted with care because data might have been derived from small samples (for example, the Australian Bureau of Statistics [ABS] Population Survey Monitor Population Survey Monitor and jurisdictions' fire safety measures surveys) or are highly variable as a result of the relatively small populations (as in, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT). The role of volunteers, particularly for country and rural fire brigades, also needs to be considered when interpreting some indicators (such as fire expenditure per 1000 people). Specifically, volunteer

personnel provide a substantial proportion of fire services (and emergency services more generally) (ABS 2001a). While costs such as the training and equipment associated with volunteers are included in the cost of fire service provision, the labour costs of providing fire services would be much greater without volunteers (assuming these functions were still performed).

Further, information has not been reported for all fire agencies in each jurisdiction consistently over time. Reported results sometimes exclude rural fire services. Partly for this reason, performance data are not always strictly comparable across jurisdictions. Fire services are cooperating to improve and enhance the standards for the collection of fire data, which is evident by the inclusion of rural fire services data for more jurisdictions in more current years. Differences in counting rules are expected to be minimised for future reports.

The performance indicator framework for fire services shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 8.4). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6). For this Report, the performance indicator data for the fire death rate and the fire injury rate are provided on a comparable basis.

Figure 8.4 Performance indicators for fire services



Outputs

Outputs are measured by the level of safe fire practices in the community; the proportion of residential structures with smoke alarms; the 50th and 90th percentile response times to structure fires; containment to the room of origin; total fire incidents per 100 000 people; total landscape fire incidents; and expenditure per person.

Equity and effectiveness

Prevention/mitigation — level of safe fire practices in the community

Fire prevention output indicators focus on the level of fire safety practices in the community. Selected fire risk management/mitigation strategies across jurisdictions are identified in table 8A.32. The ABS Population Survey Monitor supplied national level data on household fire safety measures installed or prevention procedures followed. These data were collected for nine quarters from November 1998 to

November 2000 (providing data for 1998-99 and 1999-2000) and were included in previous reports. The Population Survey Monitor has been discontinued. Data for 2001-02 and 2002-03 have been collected by jurisdictions and collated by the Australasian Fire Authorities Council (AFAC). Differences in the survey methods and instruments of these two collections mean that the data are not fully comparable over time. Comparison across jurisdictions should also be treated with caution because sample size influences the accuracy of sample estimates.

Data for this prevention indicator were not available for 2002-03. Table 8A.11 contains data for 2001-02 for Victoria and Queensland, and Population Survey Monitor data for households with a fire safety measure, by fire safety measure installed or followed.

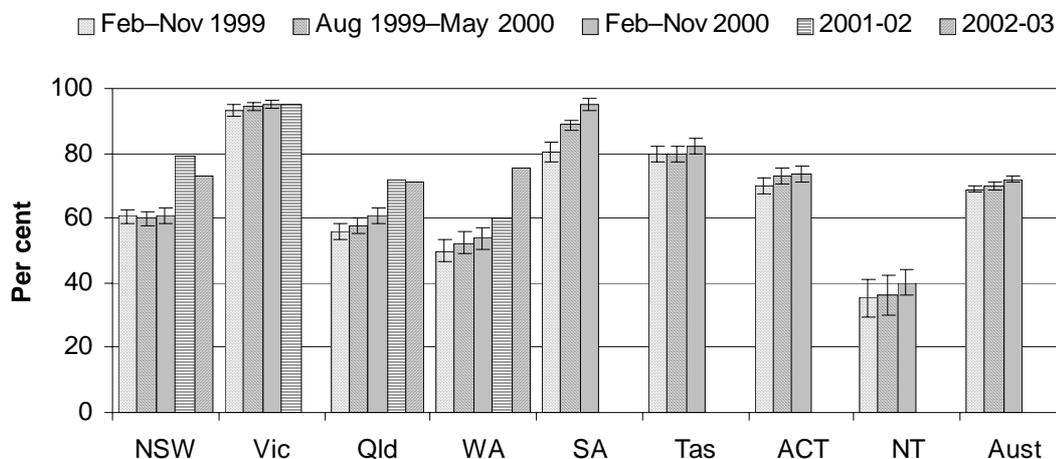
Preparedness — proportion of residential structures with smoke alarms

Caution needs to be exercised when interpreting the preparedness survey data presented in this section because of changes in sources over time and the reliability of sample data (as outlined above). Household fire safety measures include operational smoke alarms or detectors, sprinkler systems, safety switches, fire extinguishers, fire blankets, fire evacuation plans, external water supplies, the removal of external fuel sources and external sprinklers. Data for 2002-03 relate to operational smoke alarms installed.

Three jurisdictions (NSW, Queensland and WA) conducted surveys in 2002-03, collecting data on total households that had an operational smoke alarm or smoke detector installed. Some jurisdictions did not undertake a survey in 2002-03 because the proportion of total households with a fire safety measure is close to 100 per cent (as in SA) and, in any case, this is a slow moving indicator.

Across those jurisdictions that undertook a survey, the proportion of total households that had an operational smoke alarm or smoke detector installed was highest in WA (75.2 per cent) and lowest in Queensland (71.4 per cent). The proportions in 2002-03 represented an increase from the 2001-02 figures for WA and a decrease for NSW and Queensland (figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5 Households with an operational smoke alarm installed^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Caution needs to be used where there are small differences in the Population Survey Monitor results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (see section 11.8 of the *2002 Report on Government Services*). Standard errors relating to the Population Survey Monitor data are indicated by lines that appear at the top of each graph bar. ^b Only the final quarter for 2000 had new data because the Population Survey Monitor ceased. The 2001-02 data are from jurisdictional collections for the first time. Data for 2001-02 are not strictly comparable with the Population Survey Monitor data, because the new survey instruments used to collect the data differ from that of the Population Survey Monitor. ^c NSW 2001-02 data are sourced from the 2002 NSW Department of Health's Continuous Health Survey Program. Data for 2001-02 represent six months of 2002. Ninety-five per cent of these data fell within the following confidence interval: 77.8–80.2 per cent of households that had at least one smoke alarm. NSW 2002-03 data are sourced from the 2002 NSW Health Survey (Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health). Data for 2002-03 represent the full 12 month period of 2002. Ninety-five per cent of these data fell within the following confidence interval: 71.8–74 per cent of households that had at least one smoke alarm. ^d Victorian 2001-02 data are sourced from a random telephone survey of 2304 respondents residing within the 23 local government areas significant to the metropolitan fire district. ^e Queensland 2001-02 data are sourced from the Queensland Household Survey (November 2001) conducted by Queensland's Office of the Government Statistician. Values are based on 3000 completed telephone interviews conducted across all statistical regions of the State. Around three quarters (75.5 per cent) of Queensland homes had smoke alarms installed. In 95.3 per cent of these homes the smoke alarm was operational. Queensland 2002-03 data are sourced from the Queensland Household Survey (November 2002) conducted by Queensland's Office of Economic and Statistical Research. Values are based on 3000 completed telephone interviews conducted across all statistical regions of the State. ^f WA 2001-02 and 2002-03 data are sourced from a survey by a market research organisation (a random telephone survey with residents of Perth households).

Source: ABS (2001b); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.10.

Preparedness — proportion of residential structures with sprinklers

The Review has identified this indicator for development and reporting in future.

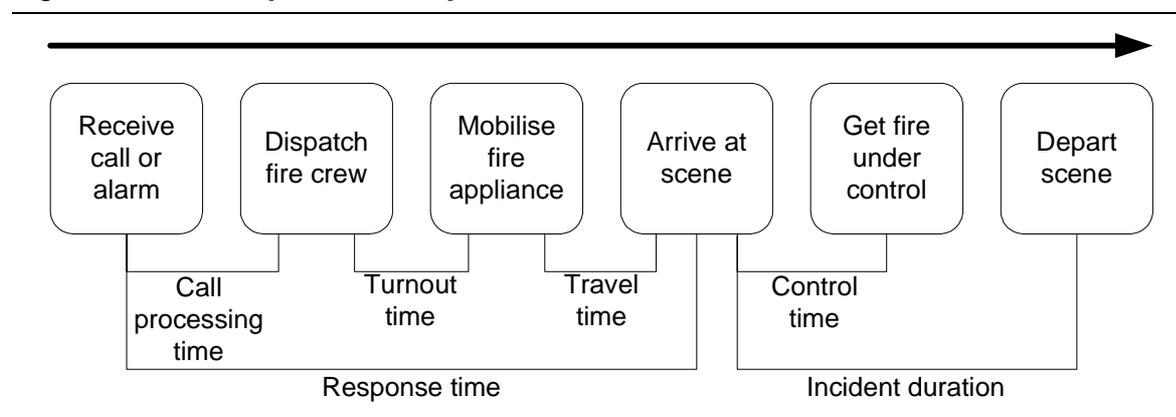
Response

Response times and containment of structure fires (to the object or room of origin) are indicators of the effectiveness of fire services in terms of their ability to respond

to and suppress fires. Response times to structure fires are reported first, followed by containment of structure fires to the object/room of origin.

The response time is defined as the interval between the receipt of the call at the dispatch centre and the arrival of the vehicle at the scene (that is, when the vehicle is stationary and the handbrake is applied). This and other intervals are illustrated in figure 8.6. Response times are provided on a jurisdictional basis, so they are not agency specific (which is consistent with information provided for other indicators in this chapter).

Figure 8.6 Response time points and indicators



The information was provided for response times to structure fires. The data relate to the performance of the reporting agency (or agencies) only, not necessarily to the performance of all fire services within each jurisdiction. Response time data need to be viewed with care because performance is not strictly comparable across jurisdictions, given the following:

- Response time data for some jurisdictions represent responses to urban, rural and remote areas.
- Responses may include career firefighters, auxiliary/part time firefighters and volunteers.
- While definitions on response times are consistent, not all jurisdictions have systems in place to capture all components of response time for all cases from the time of the call to arrival at the scene.
- The definition of response times varies across jurisdictions (that is, the data provided by jurisdictions may diverge from the definitions agreed for the Report). This is partly because some agencies use a manual system to calculate response time figures while other services retrieve the data from computer aided dispatch (CAD) systems.

Response — 50th and 90th percentile response times to structure fires

The 50th percentile response time to structure fires refers to the time within which 50 per cent of the first responding fire resources arrived at the scenes. The 50th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in Tasmania (8.1 minutes) and lowest in the ACT (5.0 minutes) (figure 8.7).

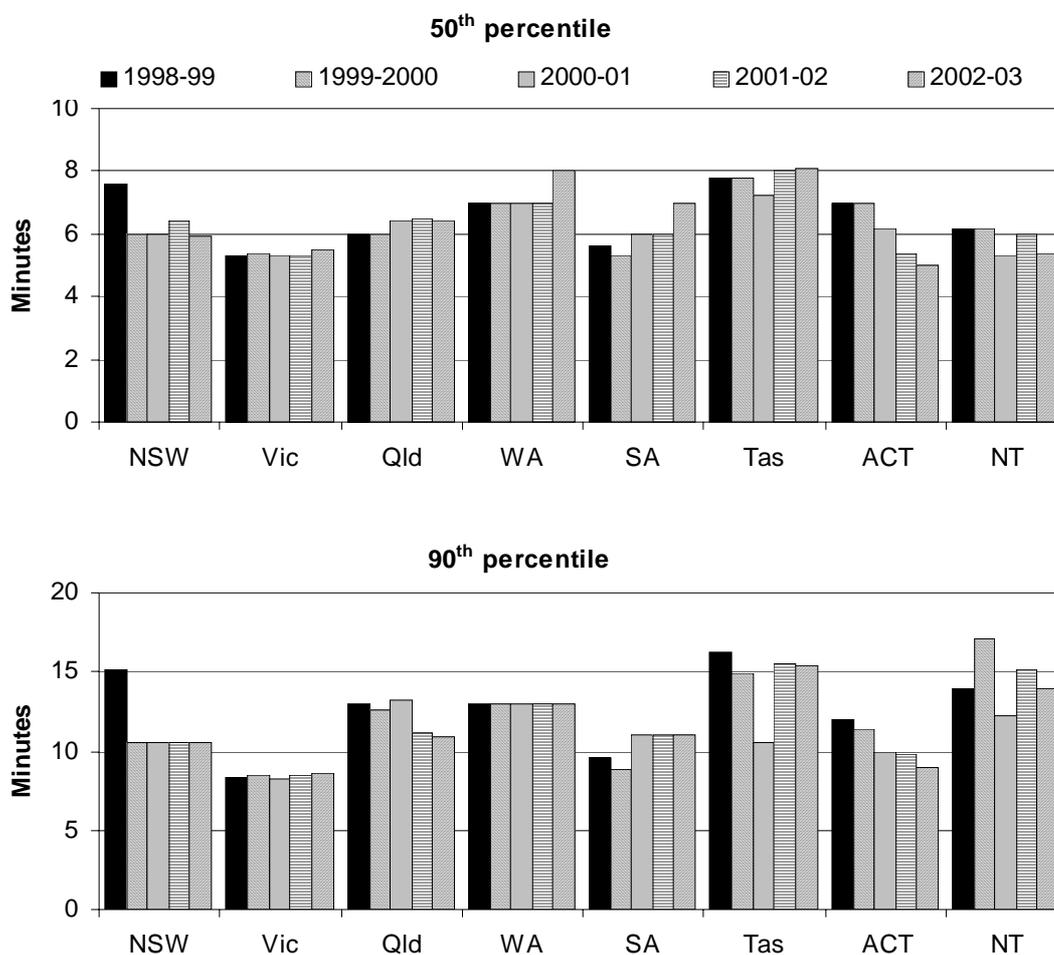
The 90th percentile response time to structure fires refers to the time within which 90 per cent of the first responding fire resources arrived at the scenes. The 90th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in Tasmania (15.4 minutes) and lowest in Victoria (8.6 minutes) (figure 8.7).

Response times vary within a jurisdiction depending on the remoteness of the area (among other factors) in which the responses occur. Response times are segmented into remoteness areas, based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification for the first time this year.

For major cities the 50th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in WA (8.0 minutes) and lowest in the ACT (5.0 minutes). For outer regional areas the 50th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in Tasmania (10.9 minutes) and lowest in the NT (5.3 minutes). For very remote areas the 50th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in Tasmania (16.7 minutes) and lowest in Queensland (5.8 minutes) (figure 8.8).

For major cities the 90th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in WA (13.0 minutes) and lowest in Victoria (7.7 minutes). For outer regional areas the 90th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in WA (23.0 minutes) and lowest in Queensland (11.8 minutes). For very remote areas the 90th percentile response time in 2002-03 was highest in WA (62.0 minutes) and lowest in Queensland (9.3 minutes) (figure 8.8).

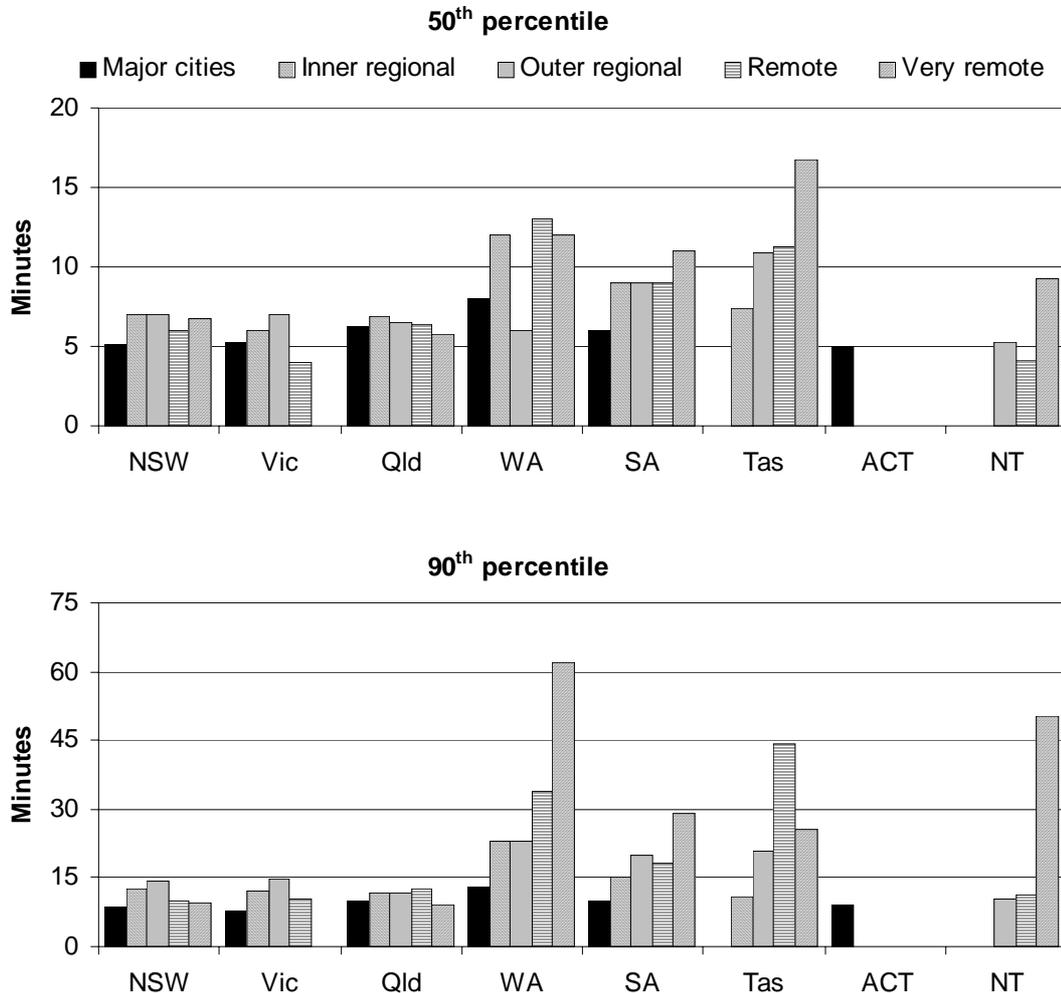
Figure 8.7 Response times to structure fires^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j}



^a Differences between jurisdictions in definitions of response times, geography, personnel mix, and system type (manual or CAD), affect the comparability of response times data. ^b NSW data for 1998-99 to 2001-02 are for NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts. Due to industrial bans, data for 1999-2000 are derived from a sample representing 80 per cent of the incidents, and data for 2000-01 are derived from a sample representing 85 per cent of the incidents. Data for 2002-03 include responses from the NSW Fire Brigades and the Rural Fire Service. ^c Victorian data are not uniformly consistent with the nationally agreed definition. Specifically, some inner metropolitan calls do not include all of the call processing time (approximately 36–40 seconds per response time) due to the time stamp generated by the computer aided dispatch system. ^d Queensland data for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 exclude the Queensland Rural Fire Service. Data for 2001-02 include incidents within the Urban Fire Levy boundary only and exclude incidents where the first attending appliance was from the Rural Fire Service. ^e WA data for 1998-99 exclude the Bush Fire Brigades. ^f SA data for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 exclude the Country Fire Service. Country Fire Service data for 2001-02 are for all structure fires, not the subset specified in the data dictionary for response time reporting. ^g Tasmanian data for 2000-01 exclude the Rural Fire Brigades. Data for 2001-02 include responses from unmanned stations. ^h Industrial bans in the ACT mean data for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are based on extrapolated results from three months of data. Data for 2001-02 are adjusted to combine manual and automatic timing data. ⁱ The NT data include auxiliary stations where generally speaking response is done from home to station and then to the incident. Data do not include the NT Bushfires Council and some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer stations. ^j See table 8A.38 for a summary of inclusions and exclusions.

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

Figure 8.8 **Response times to structure fires across geographic areas, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e, f}**



^a Differences between jurisdictions in definitions of response times, geography, personnel mix, and system type (manual or CAD), affect the comparability of response times data. ^b NSW data (for some parts of the State) are not uniformly consistent with the nationally agreed definition. Data exclude reports with incomplete time details. ^c Queensland response times data for Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS) urban crews exclude incidents outside Urban Fire Levy boundaries. Three incidents within Urban Fire Levy boundaries could not be geocoded and have been excluded. Response times for the QFRS rural brigade crews are not recorded. ^d In SA, the Country Fire Service and the Metropolitan Fire Service do not have geocoded data. SA data include incident records with both alarm and arrival times. ^e Tasmanian data include 758 of the reported 780 structure fires. ^f ACT data exclude response time data for the January 2003 bushfires.

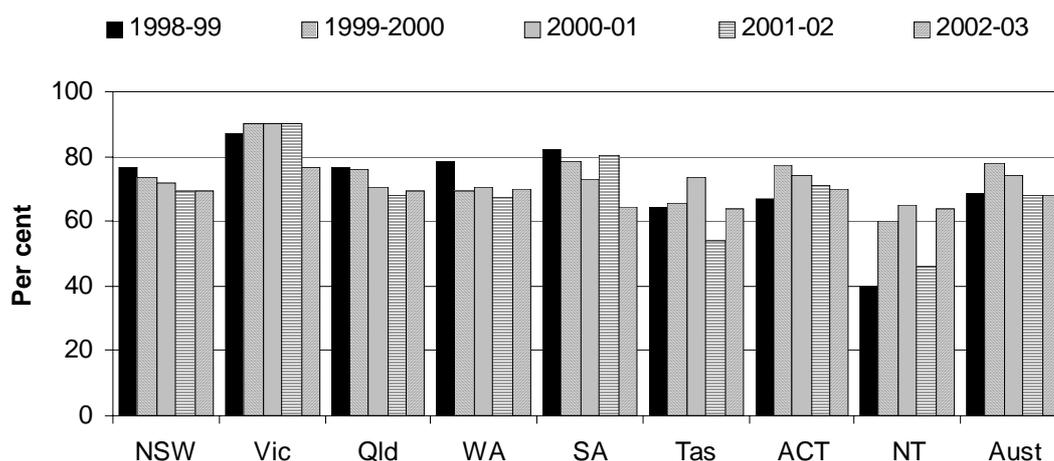
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.13.

Response — containment to room of origin

Another indicator of response effectiveness is the proportion of structure fires contained to the object or room of origin. Nationally, the proportion of fires contained to the object or room of origin was 68.3 per cent in 2002-03. Across

jurisdictions, the proportion of fires contained to the object or room of origin was highest in Victoria (76.5 per cent) and lowest in the NT (63.5 per cent) in 2002-03 (figure 8.9).

Figure 8.9 Structure fires contained to the object/room of origin^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}



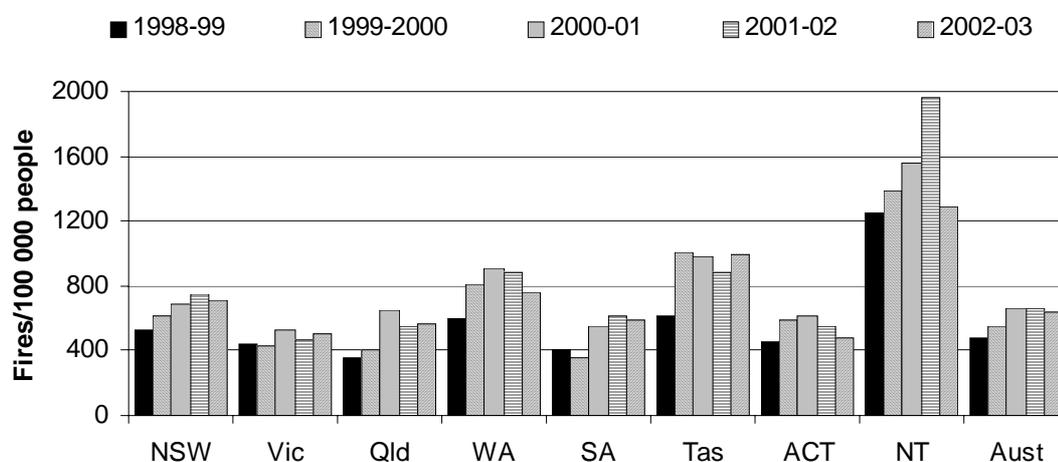
^a NSW data exclude the Rural Fire Service, but include responses to calls outside the NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts. Due to industrial bans, 1999-2000 data are derived from a sample representing 80 per cent of the incidents, and 2000-01 data are derived from a sample representing 85 per cent of the incidents. ^b Victorian data for 1998-99 to 2001-02 exclude the Country Fire Authority. Data for 2002-03 include the Country Fire Authority. ^c Queensland data for all years exclude incidents solely attended by the Rural Fire Service. ^d WA 1998-99 data exclude Bush Fire Brigades. ^e SA data exclude the Country Fire Service. ^f Industrial bans in the ACT mean data for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are based on extrapolated results from three months of data. Data exclude the ACT Bushfire Service. Data exclude response time data for the January 2003 bushfires. ^g The average for Australia excludes rural fire service data for some years as per the jurisdictions' caveats. ^h See table 8A.38 for a summary of inclusions and exclusions.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.14.

Response — total fire incidents per 100 000 people

Nationally, there were 633 fire incidents per 100 000 people in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the total number of fire incidents was highest in the NT (1288 per 100 000 people) and lowest in the ACT (479 per 100 000 people). The total number of fire incidents per 100 000 people increased between 2001-02 and 2002-03 in Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania and decreased in all other jurisdictions (figure 8.10). Nationally, between 2000-01 and 2002-03, the number of other emergencies and incidents increased by 8.5 per cent (table 8A.2).

Figure 8.10 Total fire incidents^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}



^a Total fire incidents data include landscape fire incidents. ^b NSW data for 1998-99 are for the NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside the NSW Fire Brigades designated fire districts. Due to industrial bans 1999-2000 data for the NSW Fire Brigades are derived from a sample representing 80 per cent of the incidents, and 2000-01 data for the NSW Fire Brigades are derived from a sample representing 85 per cent of the incidents. The increase in incident levels for 2001-02 is due to the expansion of the incident reporting system to include data from all Rural Fire Districts. ^c In Queensland, accurate identification of incidents attended by both QFRS urban and rural crews is not possible at this stage. Reporting of incident attendance by QFRS rural crews is incomplete due to voluntary reporting procedures. The extent of under reporting is unknown. It is expected, however, that both these anomalies will be addressed in the next 12 months. ^d WA data for 1998-99 exclude Bush Fire Brigades. ^e Industrial bans in the ACT mean data for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are based on extrapolated results from three months of data. In the ACT, the January 2003 bushfires included in the 2002-03 data have been counted as one event. ^f In the NT data, the high number of incidents per 100 000 people can be attributed to the large number of grass fires in central Australia caused by drought conditions during the reporting period, and to the improved monitoring of previously faulty fire alarms. ^g The average for Australia excludes rural fire service data for some years as per the jurisdictions' caveats. ^h See table 8A.38 for a summary of inclusions and exclusions.

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

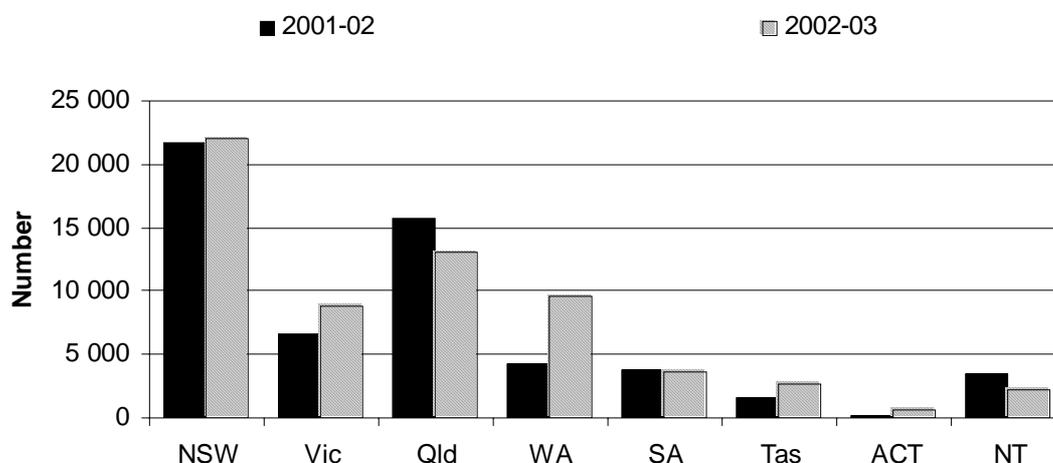
Response — total landscape fire incidents

Interpreting landscape fires data across jurisdictions is problematic because current data limitations make it difficult to measure the number and impact of landscape fires. The number of landscape fires is likely to be understated to varying degrees across jurisdictions. Landscape fires data, for example, typically exclude undetected fires in very remote locations, grass fires of under one hectare on unoccupied lots in urban localities, and managed burns (fuel reduction, regeneration of native vegetation, land clearing or agriculture related burning) conducted by land management agencies. The emergency fire fighting activities of land management agencies are also excluded for some jurisdictions. The cost to government and the community is also difficult to estimate because landscape fire incidents are not

classified by the amount of damage caused or the resources deployed in extinguishment.

Nationally, the total number of landscape fire incidents in 2002-03 was 62 582 (table 8A.3). Across jurisdictions, the total number of landscape fire incidents was highest in NSW (21 942 incidents) and lowest in the ACT (623 incidents) (figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11 Landscape fire incidents^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}



^a Financial data for 2001-02 and 2002-03 exclude funding for land management agencies. ^b These data may be different to those reported elsewhere in the chapter because these data reflect responses from fire and other services for some jurisdictions. ^c NSW data include fires from land management agencies and the Rural Fire Service for all bush and grass fires regardless of size of area burnt. ^d Victorian data for 2001-02 do not include incidents from the Department of Sustainability and Environment. Victorian data for 2002-03 include 857 incidents from the Department of Sustainability and Environment. These incidents burnt nearly 1.2 million hectares. ^e In Queensland, accurate identification of incidents attended by both QFRS urban and rural crews is not possible at this stage. Reporting of incident attendance by QFRS rural crews is incomplete due to voluntary reporting procedures. The extent of under reporting is unknown. It is expected, however, that both these anomalies will be addressed in the next 12 months. ^f WA data for 2001-02 include fires for area burnt greater than one hectare. The total number of landscape fires is comprised of 3680 (Fire and Emergency Services Authority) and 493 (Department of Conservation and Land Management — CALM) fires. Financial and personnel data related to CALM landscape fire data are not included in this report. Data for 2002-03 include 525 landscape fires in which the CALM was the lead agency. ^g Tasmanian data include vegetation fires over one hectare. ^h In the ACT, the January 2003 bushfires included in the 2002-03 data have been counted as one event. ⁱ NT data exclude the NT Bushfires Council and some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.3.

Efficiency

Efficiency indicators report on the unit cost of service delivery. The calculation of unit costs requires the specification of outputs. For fire services, this is a difficult

task, given the diversity of activities undertaken. The fire sector has considered a range of options for specifying outputs.

Expenditure per person

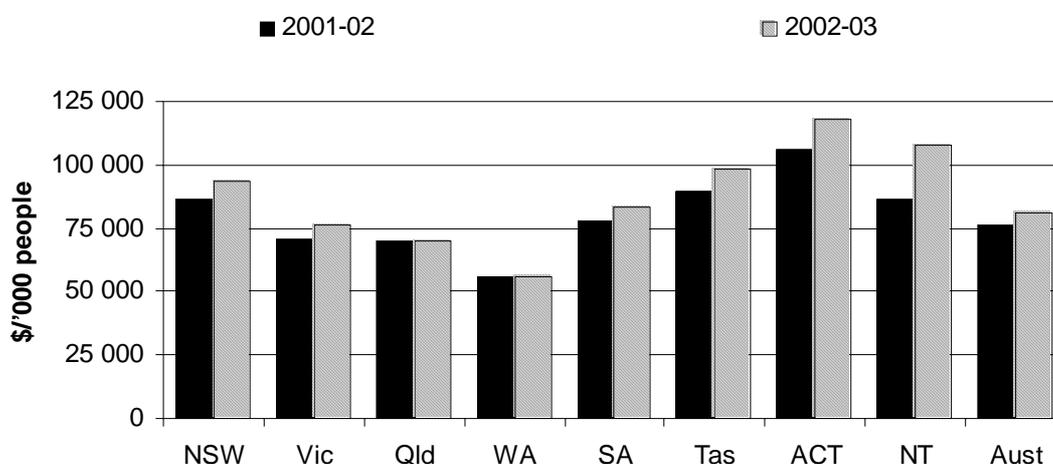
Expenditure and funding per person are employed as proxies for efficiency. Expenditure and funding per fire are not used as proxies for fire services efficiency because a fire service that devotes more resources to the prevention and preparedness components to reduce the number of fire incidents could erroneously appear to be less efficient.

The main efficiency indicator is fire services expenditure per 1000 people. Fire services funding per 1000 people is also reported, to show the contribution of governments and other funding sources. The quality of efficiency data improved for the 2003 Report, with the adoption of a consistent basis for reporting payroll tax. The quality of efficiency reporting for the 2004 Report has improved by replacing the previous method of reporting a proxy for cost per person, which used the difference between cost estimations and revenue. Efficiency data in previous Reports will, therefore, differ from those reported here. The time series has been recalculated in the 2004 Report to include comparable data over time. Efficiency data are not fully comparable, however, because there are differences in the reporting of asset related costs.

Expenditure is reported as the total cost (total direct and indirect government and other fire expenditure) of fire services. Cost to government is reported as total government funding of fire services. Total expenditure is a measure of efficiency for fire services, and government funding is a measure of the cost to government of fire services. Both are reported, because revenue from other sources is significant for a number of jurisdictions.

Nationally, the total expenditure on fire services per 1000 people in 2002-03 was \$81 046. Across jurisdictions, it ranged from \$118 219 in the ACT to \$55 838 in WA (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 Real fire services expenditure (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b, c, d, e}

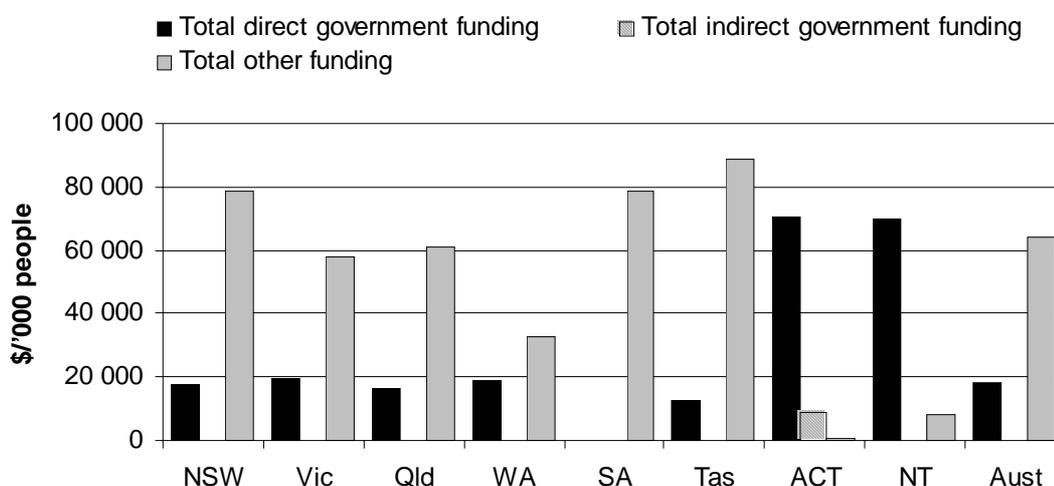


^a Total fire expenditure includes levies on insurance companies and property owners, user charges, fundraising and donations and indirect revenue. Data for some jurisdictions prior to 2000-01 have been adjusted to reflect population coverage by fire agencies. ^b Total government fire expenditure per person is reported in the 2004 Report for the time series replacing total fire expenditure less indirect government and non-government revenue per person. Non-government revenue is now termed 'other revenue' because some items in this category (for example, levies) are not strictly non-government. ^c Funding for a special resources initiative was first included in Victorian data for 2000-01. Fire appliances revaluation on June 2001 and land and buildings upward revaluation in June 2002 for Victoria's Metropolitan Fire Brigade have resulted in an ongoing effect increasing the user cost of capital and depreciation amounts for 2001-02 and future years. Training costs as part of other operating costs do not represent total training costs for the Country Fire Authority. Personnel and other costs associated with this item will be included under other expense headings. Communications expenditure for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade increased due to Intergraph costs. Provisions for losses expenditure for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade increased due to disposals of revalued fire appliances. ^d The high contribution by the ACT Government in 2001-02 reflects the cessation of the Emergency Services Levy and that the ACT Government has funded an expected revenue shortfall pending the finalisation of negotiations with the Australian Government on an agreement for the provision of fire services. The Australian Government has made interim payments to the ACT for 2001-02 and 2002-03. ^e User cost of capital in the NT includes assets for the NT Fire and Rescue Service only. Revenue from user charges includes the NT Fire and Rescue Service only and other revenue includes the Bush Fire Council only. Indirect government and non-government revenue data for the NT in 2000-01 include charges to landholders for aerial control burning and firebreaks, and the sale of assets.

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

Nationally, direct and indirect government funding on fire services per 1000 people in 2002-03 was \$18 117. Across jurisdictions it ranged from \$78 771 in the ACT to \$59 in SA. Nationally, direct government funding per 1000 people in 2002-03 was \$17 933, ranging across jurisdictions from \$70 195 in the ACT to \$59 in SA. Other funding per 1000 people in 2002-03 was \$63 904 nationally, ranging across jurisdictions from \$88 874 in Tasmania to \$942 in the ACT (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 Fire services funding 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Total fire expenditure includes levies on insurance companies and property owners, user charges, fundraising and donations and indirect revenue. Data for some jurisdictions prior to 2000-01 have been adjusted to reflect population coverage by fire agencies. ^b Total government fire expenditure per person is reported in the 2004 Report for the time series replacing total fire expenditure less indirect government and non-government revenue per person. Non-government revenue is now termed other revenue because some items in this category (for example, levies) are not strictly non-government. ^c Funding for a special resources initiative was first included in Victorian data for 2000-01. Fire appliances revaluation on June 2001 and land and buildings upwards revaluation in June 2002 for Victoria's Metropolitan Fire Brigade have resulted in an ongoing effect increasing the user cost of capital and depreciation amounts for the 2001-02 and future years. Training costs as part of other operating costs do not represent total training costs for the Country Fire Authority. Personnel and other costs associated with this item will be included under other expense headings. Communications expenditure for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade increased due to Intergraph costs. Provisions for losses expenditure for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade increased due to disposals of revalued fire appliances. ^d The high contribution by the ACT Government in 2001-02 reflects the cessation of the Emergency Services Levy and that the ACT Government has funded an expected revenue shortfall pending the finalisation of negotiations with the Australian Government on an agreement for the provision of fire services. The Australian Government has made interim payments to the ACT for 2001-02 and 2002-03. ^e User cost of capital in the NT includes assets for the NT Fire and Rescue Service only. Revenue from user charges includes the NT Fire and Rescue Service only and other revenue includes the Bush Fire Council only. Indirect government and non-government revenue data for the NT in 2000-01 include charges to landholders for aerial control burning and firebreaks, and the sale of assets.

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

Outcomes

The indicators of outcomes reported here relate to the objective of fire services to minimise the effect of fire on life, property and the environment. The fire death rate, fire injury rate, median dollar losses from structure fire incidents and total property losses from structure fire incidents are indicators of outcomes in terms of the effect of fire on life. Caution in interpreting data for some indicators must be exercised (for example, because of the relatively small numbers of deaths and significant fluctuations from year to year), particularly for jurisdictions with relatively smaller populations.

Fire death rate

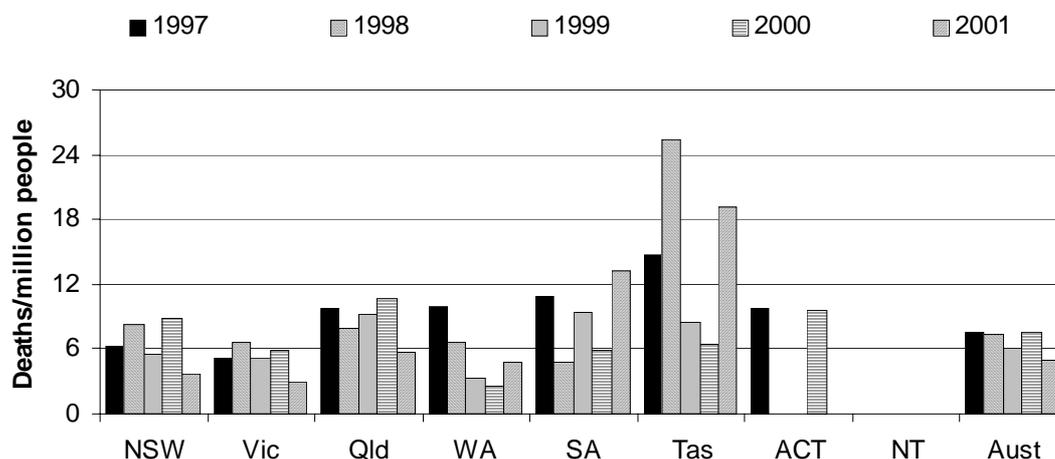
The fire deaths data reported are not comparable to those in previous reports due to the adoption of ABS data as a more reliable source. Data for the time series have been replaced using the new source, therefore, data across years in the 2004 Report are comparable, across and between jurisdictions.

Nationally, there were 97 fire deaths in 2001. Exposure to smoke, fire and flames accounted for the largest proportion (60.8 per cent), followed by fire deaths from intentional self-harm by smoke, fire and flames (31.9 per cent) (table 8A.5).

Nationally, the fire death rate was 5.0 per million people in 2001. The fire death rate was highest in Tasmania (19.1 fire deaths per million people) and lowest in the ACT and the NT (both had no fire deaths) (figure 8.14).

Fire deaths data are volatile over time due to the small numbers of fire deaths. To overcome data volatility, a three year average fire death rate is reported. Nationally, the three year average fire death rate was 6.2 per million people, from 1999–2001. The three year average fire death rate was highest in Tasmania (11.3 deaths per million people) and lowest in the NT (no fire deaths) (table 8A.5).

Figure 8.14 Fire death rate^{a, b, c, d}



^a The small number of deaths means it is difficult to establish patterns and provide detailed analysis. The rates also fluctuate from year to year. This fluctuation demonstrates the data volatility, which must be taken into account in any interpretation of data. ^b Population relates to the population used to calculate data for the corresponding year. This is not the same as the population for that year due to the time lag between available fire data and available population estimates. This means that, for example, population data relating to June 2001 have been used as the denominator in calculating the 2001 data. ^c The ACT had no fire deaths in 1998, 1999 and 2001. ^d The NT had no fire deaths in 1997–2001.

Source: ABS, *Causes of Death Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0 (unpublished); ABS (unpublished); table 8A.5.

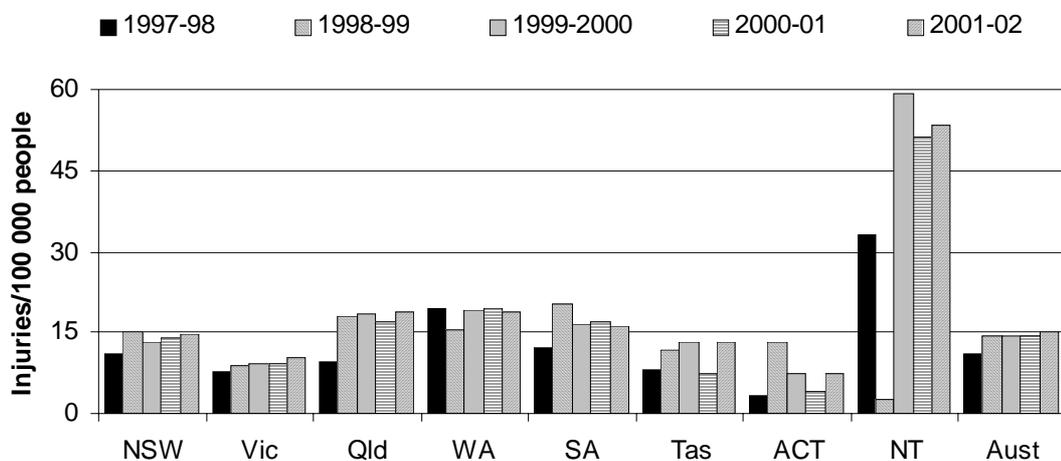
Fire injury rate

Fire injuries are represented by hospital admissions (excluding emergency department non-admitted casualties). Deaths from fire injuries after hospitalisation have been removed from the fire injuries data for the time series because these are counted in the fire death rate.

Nationally, there were 2975 hospital admissions for fire injuries in 2001-02. This is equivalent to a fire injury rate of 15.3 per 100 000 people. Across jurisdictions, the fire injury hospitalisation rate was highest in the NT (53.6 fire injuries per 100 000 people) and lowest in the ACT (7.5 per 100 000 people) (figure 8.15).

Fire injury rates are volatile over time due to the small numbers of fire injuries. To overcome data volatility, a three year average fire injury rate is reported. Nationally, the three year average fire injury rate for 1999-2000 to 2001-02 was 14.8 per 100 000 people. Across jurisdictions, the three year average fire injury rate was highest in the NT (55.5 fire injuries per 100 000 people) and lowest in the ACT (6.3 fire injuries per 100 000 people) (table 8A.6).

Figure 8.15 Fire injury rate^{a, b}



^a Fire injuries are defined as the number of people admitted to public and private hospitals. The data exclude emergency department nonadmitted casualties and fire injuries arising from arson, secondary fires resulting from explosions, and transport accidents. ^b The data exclude fire deaths for all years. The *Report on Government Services 2001* included deaths in the 1998-99 data. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) revised the fire injuries data for 1998-99 subsequent to its publication of *Australian Hospital Statistics 1998-99*.

Source: AIHW (unpublished); ABS (unpublished); table 8A.6.

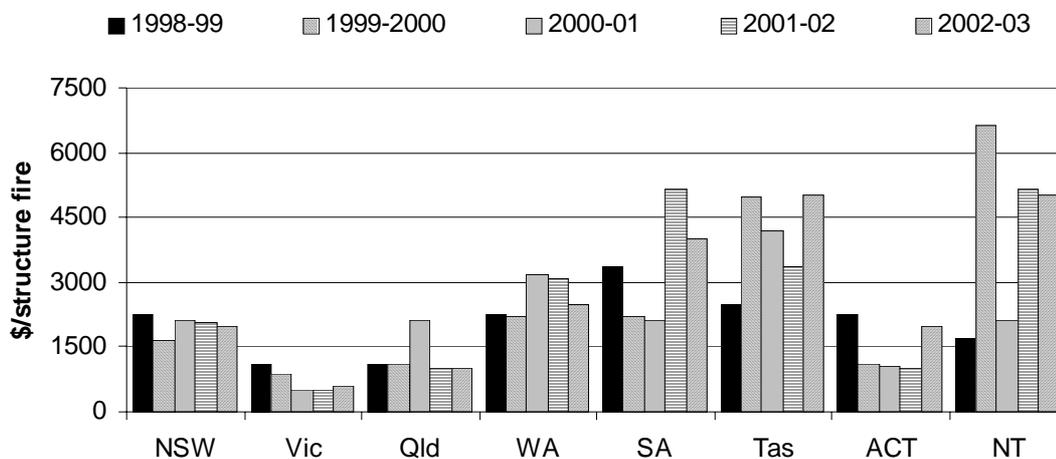
Losses from structure fire

The median dollar loss per structure fire and the total property loss from structure fire are indicators of outcomes in terms of the effect of fire on property. Structure fires are those fires in housing and other buildings. These data are expressed in real terms. The data have not been adjusted for jurisdictional differences in the costs and values of various types of building. NSW, Queensland and the NT were able to provide data for urban fire services only, so the results across jurisdictions are not strictly comparable. Further, the method of valuing property loss from fire varies across jurisdictions.

Median dollar losses from structure fire

The median dollar loss in 2002-03 was highest in Tasmania and the NT (both \$5000 per structure fire) and lowest in Victoria (\$600 per structure fire) (figure 8.16). Across jurisdictions, the median dollar loss increased (in real terms) in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT from 2001-02 to 2002-03, and decreased in all other jurisdictions. The increases in Tasmania and the ACT need to be considered with care because data for the relatively smaller jurisdictions can be subject to high volatility (table 8A.7).

Figure 8.16 **Real median dollar loss from structure fire (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h}**



^a Real expenditure is based on the ABS GDP price deflator 2002-03 = 100 (table A.26). Estimates have not been validated by the insurance industry or adjusted for interstate valuation differences. ^b NSW data for 1998-99 to 2002-03 are for NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts. Due to industrial bans, NSW 1999-2000 data are derived from a sample representing 80 per cent of the incidents, and 2000-01 data are from a sample representing 85 per cent of the incidents. Data for 2001-02 include an outlier that resulted in direct dollar loss of more than \$60 million. ^c Queensland data for all years exclude incidents solely attended by the Rural Fire Service. ^d WA data for 1998-99 exclude Bush Fire Brigades. ^e SA 1999-2000 data exclude the Country Fire Service. The Metropolitan Fire Service and the Country Fire Service supplied unit record data for the median value to be correctly calculated for the first time in 2001-02. ^f Due to industrial bans, the ACT 1998-99 and 1999-2000 data are based on extrapolated results from three months of data. Data for 2001-02 exclude the ACT Bushfire Service. Data for 2002-03 exclude the January 2003 wildfire which destroyed over 500 houses and resulted in losses in excess of \$200 million. ^g NT data exclude incidents attended by the NT Bushfires Council and some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades. ^h See table 8A.38 for a summary of inclusions and exclusions.

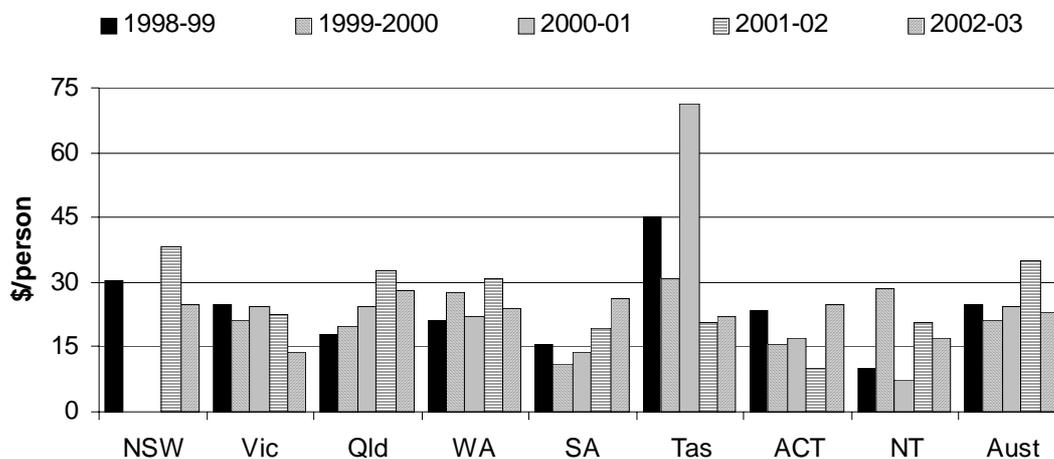
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.7.

Total property losses from structure fire

Nationally, the total property loss from structure fire in 2002-03 was \$23 per person. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in Queensland (\$28 per person) and lowest in Victoria (\$14 per person). The total property loss increased (in real terms) from 2001-02 to 2002-03 in SA, Tasmania and the ACT, and decreased in all other jurisdictions (figure 8.17).

Nationally, the three year average total dollar loss from structure fire to 2002-03 was \$27 per person. Across jurisdictions, the three year average total dollar loss from structure fires was highest in Tasmania (\$38 per person) and lowest in the NT (\$15 per person) (table 8A.8).

Figure 8.17 Real total property loss from structure fire (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i}



^a Real expenditure is based on the ABS GDP price deflator 2001-02 = 100 (table A.26). Estimates have not been validated by the insurance industry or adjusted for interstate valuation differences. ^b NSW data for 1998-99, 2001-02 and 2002-03 are for NSW Fire Brigades only, but include responses to calls outside NSW Fire Brigades' designated fire districts. Data for 2001-02 include an outlier that resulted in direct dollar loss of more than \$60 million. No data are available for NSW for 1999-2000 and 2000-01. ^c In Queensland, accurate identification of incidents attended by both QFRS urban and rural crews is not possible at this stage. Reporting of incident attendance by QFRS rural crews is incomplete due to voluntary reporting procedures. The extent of under reporting is unknown. It is expected, however, that both these anomalies will be addressed in the next 12 months. ^d WA data for 1998-99 exclude Bush Fire Brigades. Data for 2002-03 include 86 per cent of the reported property losses. ^e SA data for 1999-2000 exclude the Country Fire Service. ^f Due to industrial bans, the ACT 1998-99 and 1999-2000 data are based on extrapolated results from three months of data. Data for 2001-02 exclude the ACT Bushfire Service. Data for 2002-03 exclude the January 2003 wildfire, which destroyed over 500 houses and resulted in losses in excess of \$200 million. ^g NT data exclude incidents attended by the NT Bushfires Council and some NT Fire and Rescue Service volunteer brigades. ^h Average for Australia excludes rural fire service data for some years as per the jurisdictions' caveats. ⁱ See table 8A.38 for a summary of inclusions and exclusions.

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

8.5 Key performance indicator results — ambulance services (pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services)

Figure 8.18 presents the performance indicator framework for ambulance services (pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services) that has been developed from the general framework for all emergency services (figure 8.3). Definitions of all indicators are provided in table 8.4.

Performance has been reported for a number of indicators, but different delivery contexts, locations and types of client may affect these indicators. Appendix A

contains demographic and socioeconomic data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this section.

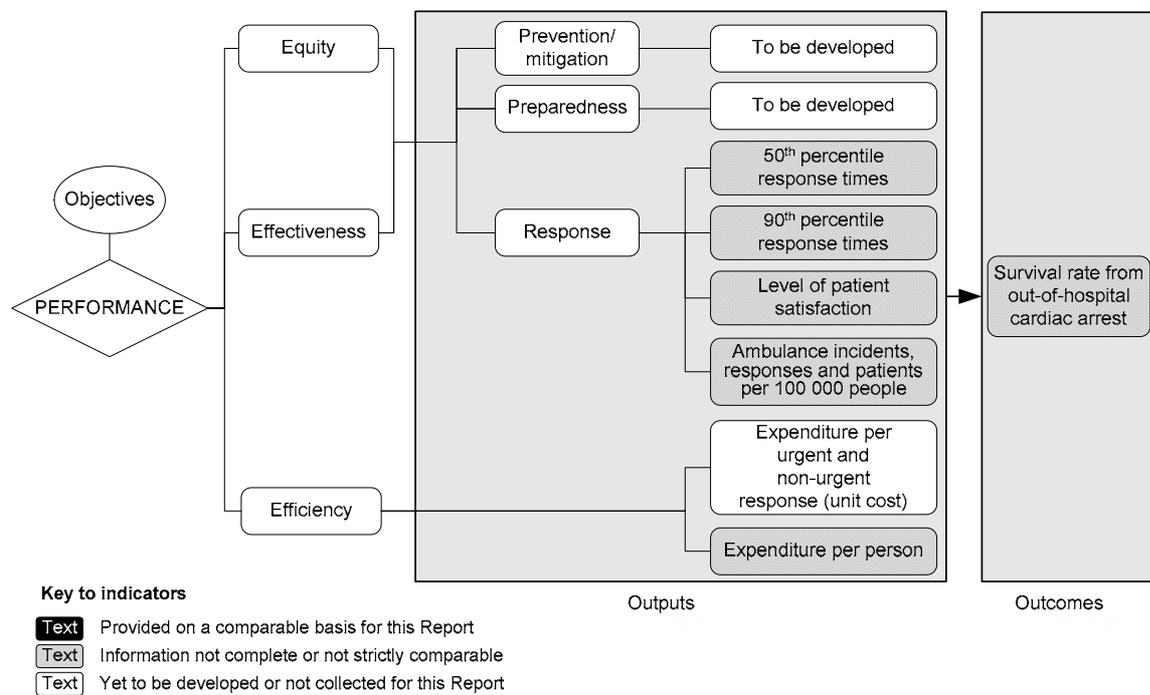
The performance indicator framework for ambulance services shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 8.18). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

The performance of ambulance services has been compared at a State and Territory government level in the Report since 1998. Evaluation of performance has been limited, however, by factors that make comparisons difficult. Comparison of the small, urban Government operated ACT Ambulance Service with the privately operated St John Ambulance Service in the NT or the large Statewide NSW Ambulance Service, for example, is limited by both demographic and corporate governance issues.

The effect of volunteer activity has implications for the interpretation of financial and nonfinancial performance indicators in this chapter. The activities of volunteers are not reflected in monetary estimates of inputs or outputs, which means that some data for performance indicators may be biased where the input of volunteers is not counted but affects outputs and outcomes. This issue may be explored in the future as the Review continues to examine data on rural and remote service provision in the emergency services sector.

There are difficulties in identifying useful and reliable indicators for the prevention/preparedness indicators, given that other elements of both the health and justice systems are involved in these areas.

Figure 8.18 Performance indicators for ambulance services (pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services)



Outputs

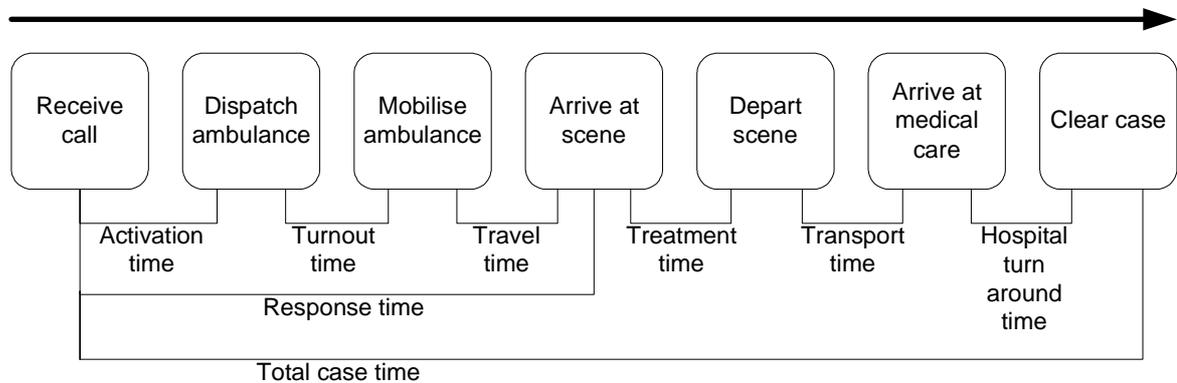
Equity and effectiveness

Outputs are measured by response indicators: 50th and 90th percentile response times, the level of patient satisfaction, and the numbers of ambulance incidents, responses and patients per 100 000 people.

Response

The response time is defined as the time taken between the initial receipt of the call for an emergency ambulance and the ambulance's arrival at the scene of the emergency (figure 8.19).

Figure 8.19 Response time points and indicators



Emergency responses are categorised by an assessment of the severity of the medical problem. These categories are:

- code 1 — responses to potentially life threatening situations using warning devices
- code 2 — responses to acutely ill patients (not in life threatening situations) where attendance is necessary but no warning devices are used.

Response time data need to be viewed with care because performance is not strictly comparable across jurisdictions:

- Response time data for some jurisdictions represent responses to urban, rural and remote areas, while others include urban areas only.
- Responses in some jurisdictions include responses from volunteer stations where turnout times are generally longer because volunteers are on call rather than on duty.
- Response times can be affected by the dispersion of the population (particularly rural/urban population proportions), topography, road/transport infrastructure and traffic densities.
- While definitions of response times are consistent, not all jurisdictions have systems in place to capture all components of response time for all cases from the time of the call to arrival at the scene.

The level of responsiveness is reported as the times during which 50 per cent and 90 per cent of first responding ambulance resources respond in code 1 situations (figure 8.20). Information is also reported on the national level of patient satisfaction.

Response — 50th and 90th percentile response times

The 50th percentile response time — the time within which 50 per cent of first ambulance resources actually responded — was highest in Tasmania (10.2 minutes) and lowest in the ACT (7.4 minutes), in 2002-03. The 90th percentile response time was highest in Tasmania (20.9 minutes) and lowest in the ACT (12.0 minutes) in 2002-03 (figure 8.20).

Within jurisdictions, over time, response times at both the 50th and 90th percentile are relatively stable.

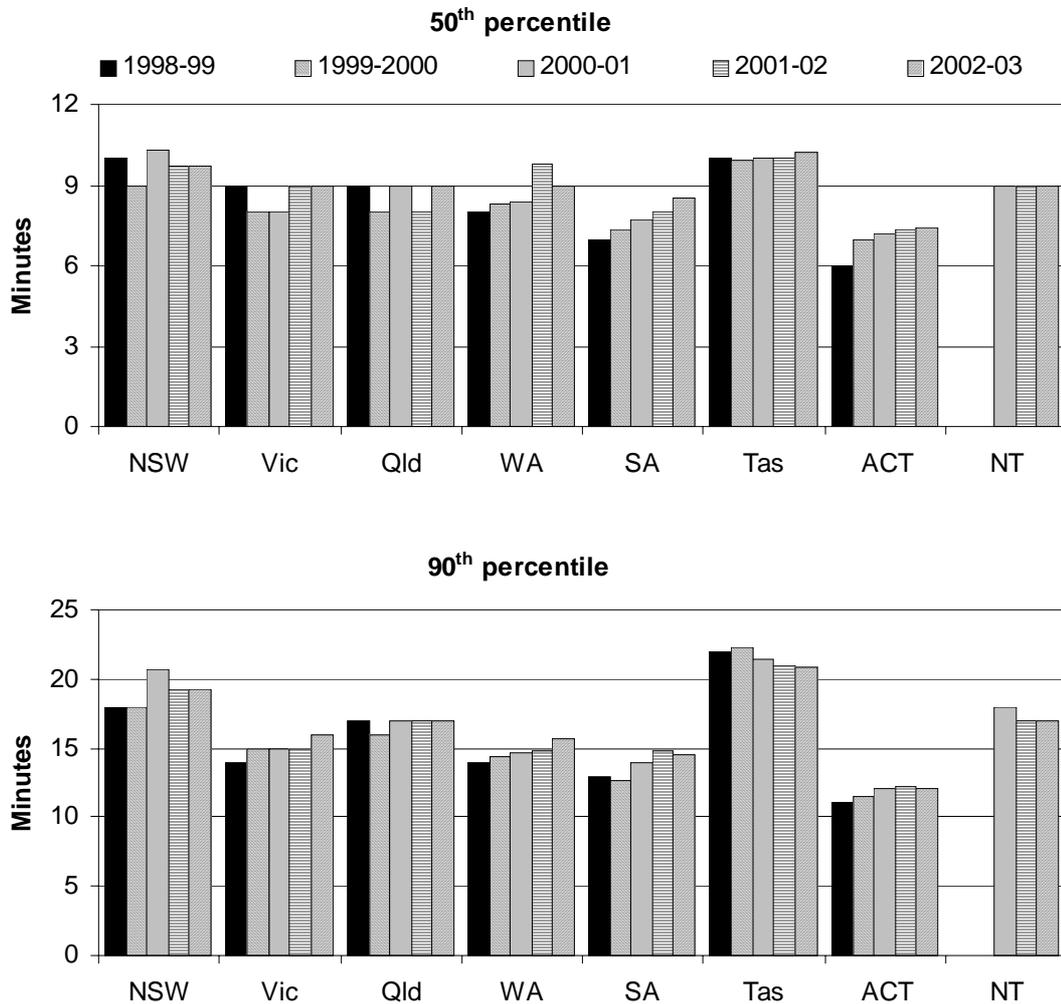
Response — level of patient satisfaction

The performance of ambulance services in providing response services can be measured in terms of the satisfaction of those people who directly used the service (table 8A.24). Data for 2002 and 2003 were collected by jurisdictions and collated by the Convention of Ambulance Authorities (CAA). These data are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years (which were collected using the Population Survey Monitor), because the survey instrument is different. Data for people who did not use the service were not collected for 2002 and 2003.

The CAA surveyed approximately 3800 of the 2.1 million ambulance patients nationally who used an ambulance service in 2003 (table 8A.24). The satisfaction level for ambulance patients nationally increased to 97.1 per cent in 2003 from 96.6 per cent in 2002 (figure 8.21).

Across jurisdictions, the proportion of ambulance users who were either very satisfied or satisfied increased in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT, and decreased in Queensland and WA between 2002 and 2003. In 2003, the proportion of ambulance users who were either very satisfied or satisfied was highest in Tasmania (98.6 per cent) and lowest in the NT (95.1 per cent) (table 8A.24). Analysis by the CAA suggests the differences between Tasmania and the NT, and Tasmania and the ACT were statistically significantly different and that there were no other statistically significant differences across jurisdictions (CAA 2003). No data were available for NSW and the NT for 2002.

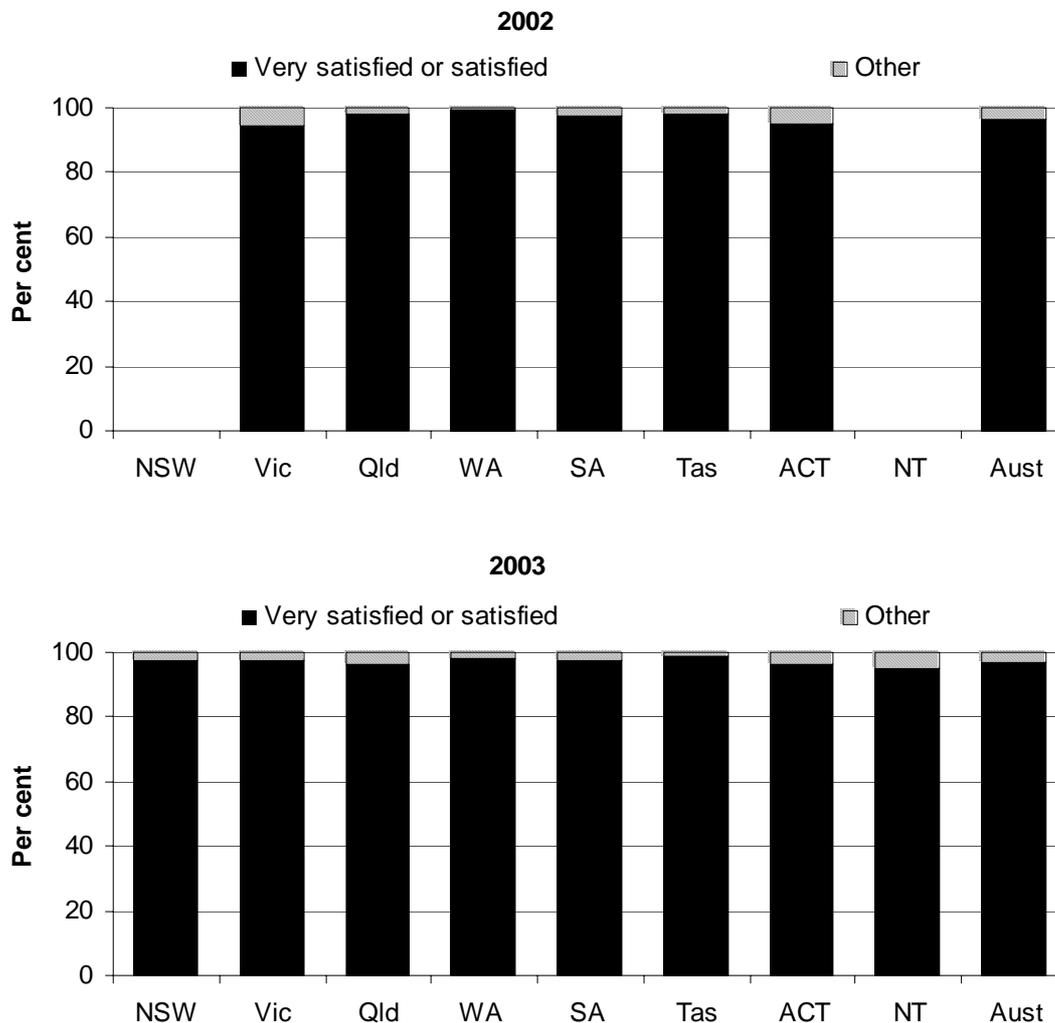
Figure 8.20 Ambulance response times^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Differences between jurisdictions in definitions of response times, geography, personnel mix, and system type for capturing data, affect the comparability of response times. ^b NSW does not triage emergency calls. Results for code 1 cases represent '000' and urgent medical incidents. ^c Victorian data for 1998-99 relate to Metropolitan Ambulance Service responses only. Response times are estimated. Data are incomplete due to industrial action. ^d The Queensland Ambulance Service responded to 91.4 per cent of all urgent cases in less than or equal to 16 minutes in 2000-01. Casualty room attendances are not included in response count and, therefore, are not reflected in response times data. Response times are reported from the computer aided dispatch data. ^e WA data relate to urban responses only. ^f Tasmania has the largest proportion of rural population (figure A.4). ^g Data for the NT were not available for 1998-99 and were not published for 1999-2000.

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

Figure 8.21 **Satisfaction with ambulance services, people who had used an ambulance service in the previous 12 months^{a, b, c}**



^a Jurisdictions conducted surveys at various times during 2002 and 2003. ^b Reported categories differ from 2002 to 2003, enabling comparisons of these years in two aggregated categories only. ^c Data for NSW and the NT were not available for 2002.

Source: CAA (2002, 2003); table 8A.24.

Response — ambulance incidents, responses and patients per 100 000 people

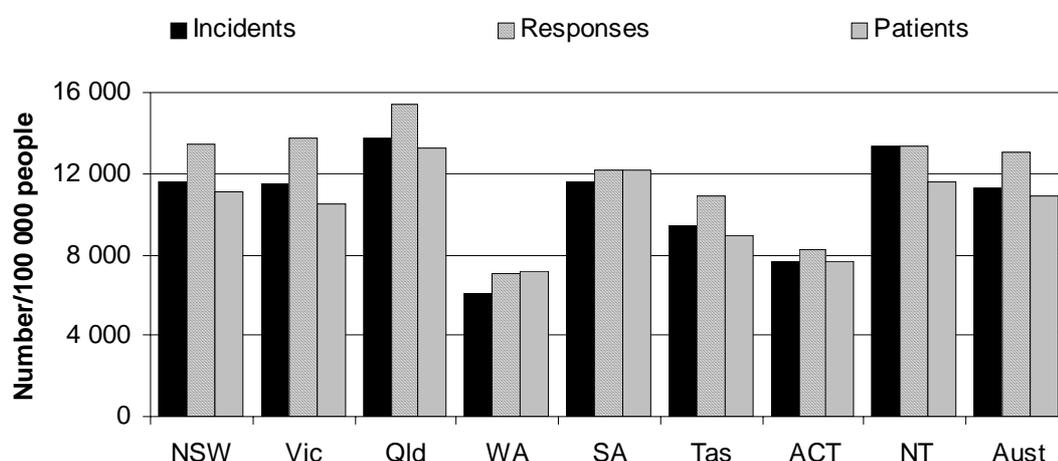
The numbers of incidents, responses and patients are interrelated. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single incident, and there may be more than one patient per incident. There may also be responses to incidents that do not have people requiring treatment (therefore, no patients).

Nationally, there were 11 322 incidents per 100 000 people, 13 021 responses per 100 000 people and 10 933 patients per 100 000 people in 2002-03. Across

jurisdictions, the number of incidents per 100 000 people was highest in Queensland (13 762) and lowest in WA (6123). The number of responses per 100 000 people was highest in Queensland (15 437) and lowest in WA (7042), and the number of patients per 100 000 people was highest in Queensland (13 241) and lowest in WA (7152) (figure 8.22).

Nationally, between 2001-02 and 2002-03, the number of incidents increased by 2.2 per cent, the number of responses increased by 4.1 per cent and the number of patients increased by 5.5 per cent (table 8A.19).

Figure 8.22 **Reported ambulance incidents, responses and patients, 2002-03**^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a An incident is an event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond. An ambulance response is a vehicle or vehicles sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single incident. A patient is someone assessed, treated or transported by the ambulance service. ^b NSW does not triage emergency calls. Urgent incident and response caseload are included in emergency caseload figures. ^c In Victoria, incidents, responses and patients data include road incidents only. In 2001-02, there were 6774 air ambulance (fixed and rotary wing) incidents involving 6030 ambulance patients. Data exclude public duties. In 2002-03, there were 6944 air ambulance (fixed and rotary wing) incidents involving 6191 ambulance patients. ^d Incidents, responses and patients data for Queensland are from the Ambulance Integrated Management System (AIMS database). Casualty room attendances for Queensland are not included in the response count. Total fleet road kilometres include operational vehicles only. ^e WA does not have a policy of automatically dispatching more than one unit to an incident unless advised of more than one patient. Separate statistics are not kept for incidents and responses. Numbers shown under incidents are cases. ^f For the NT, a response is counted as an incident.

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

Efficiency

The main efficiency indicator is ambulance services expenditure per 1000 people. Ambulance services funding per 1000 people is also reported to show the contribution of governments and other funding sources. The quality of efficiency

data has improved from the 2003 Report, with the adoption of a consistent basis for reporting payroll tax. The quality of efficiency reporting for the 2004 Report has improved by replacing the previous method of reporting a proxy for cost per person, which used the difference between cost estimations and revenue. Efficiency data in previous reports, therefore, will differ from those reported here. The time series has been recalculated to include comparable data over time in the 2004 Report. Efficiency data are not fully comparable, however, because there are differences in the reporting of asset related costs. Expenditure per urgent and nonurgent response will be presented in future reports.

Expenditure per urgent and non-urgent response

The Review has identified this indicator for development and reporting in future.

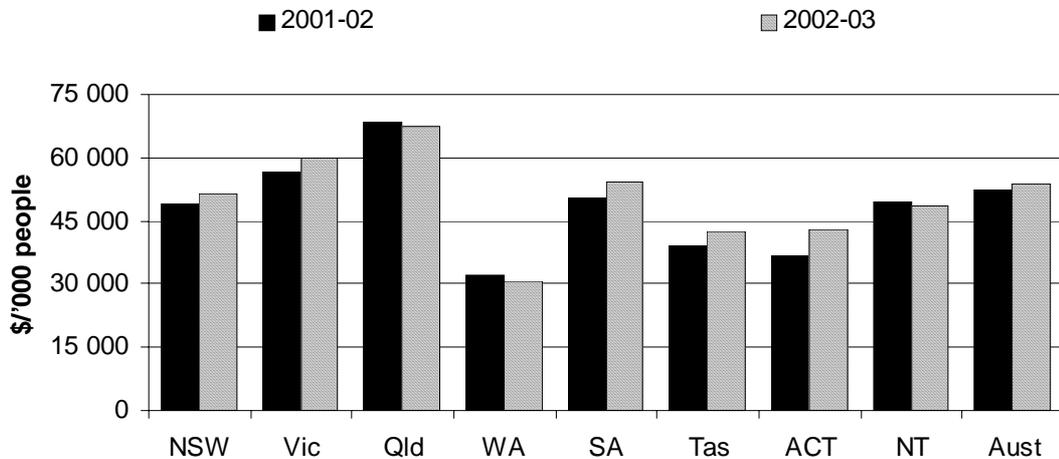
Expenditure per person

Expenditure is reported as both the total cost (total direct and indirect government and other ambulance expenditure) of ambulance services. The cost to government is reported as total government funding of ambulance services. Total expenditure is a measure of efficiency for ambulance services, and government funding is a measure of the cost to government of ambulance services. Both are reported, because revenue from other sources is significant for a number of jurisdictions.

Care needs to be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions, because there are differences in the reporting of a range of cost items and funding arrangements (funding policies and taxing regimes). Some jurisdictions, for example, have a greater proportion of government funds than that of other jurisdictions.

Nationally, total expenditure on ambulance services per 1000 people was \$53 599 in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, Queensland had the highest expenditure (\$67 660) and WA had the lowest (\$30 840) (figure 8.23).

Figure 8.23 Real ambulance services expenditure (2002-03 dollars)^{a, b}

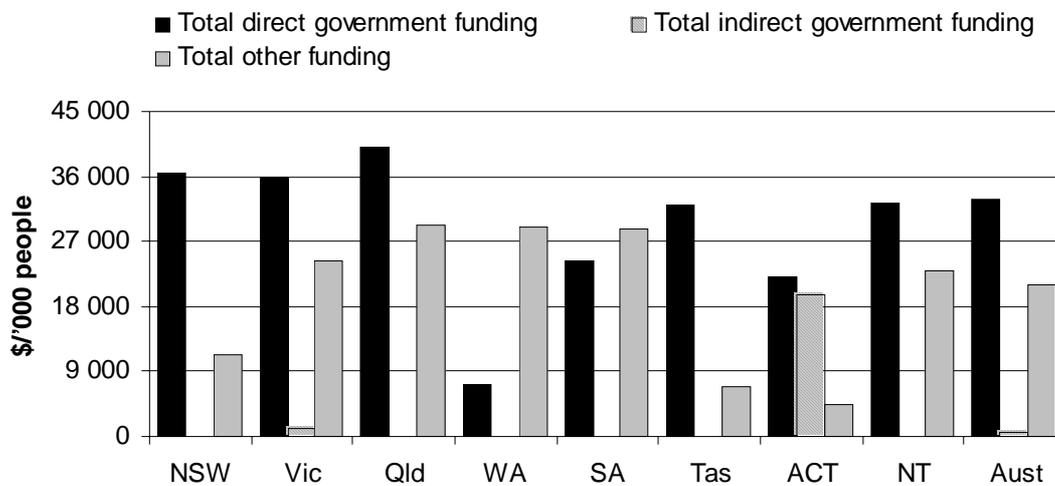


^a Total government ambulance expenditure per person is reported in the 2004 Report for the time series replacing total fire expenditure less indirect government and non-government revenue per person. Non-government revenue is now termed 'other revenue' because some items in this category (for example, Veterans' Affairs) are not strictly non-government. ^b Tasmanian expenditure data for 2000-01 are provided on a full accrual basis and exclude expenditure on administration of the ambulance subscription scheme, hospital based transport services, independent ambulance services, first aid training and clinic transport services.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 8A.25 and 8A.26.

Nationally, direct and indirect government funding on ambulance services per 1000 people was \$33 403 in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, it was highest in the ACT (\$41 735) and lowest in WA (\$7159). Nationally, direct government funding per 1000 people was \$32 822. Across jurisdictions, Queensland had the highest (\$40 128) and WA had the lowest (\$7159). Nationally, other funding per 1000 people was \$20 896 per 1000 people. Across jurisdictions, it ranged from \$29 394 in Queensland to \$4521 in the ACT (figure 8.24).

Figure 8.24 Ambulance services funding, 2002-03^{a, b}



^a Total government ambulance expenditure per person is reported in the 2004 Report for the time series replacing total fire expenditure less indirect government and non-government revenue per person. Non-government revenue is now termed 'other revenue' because some items in this category (for example, Veterans' Affairs) are not strictly non-government. ^b Tasmanian expenditure data for 2000-01 are provided on a full accrual basis and exclude expenditure on administration of the ambulance subscription scheme, hospital based transport services, independent ambulance services, first aid training and clinic transport services.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.27.

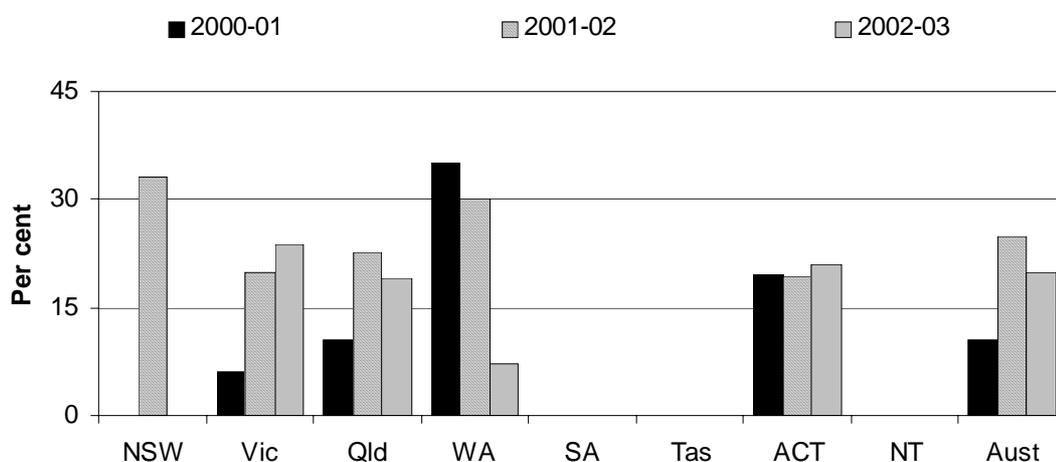
Outcomes

The measure of outcomes for ambulance services is the survival rate from out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest.

Survival rate from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest

The survival rate from out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest is a measure of the outcomes achieved by ambulance services. Nationally, the survival rate from out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest was 19.8 per cent in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions that provided data, the highest survival rate from out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest was in Victoria (23.9 per cent) and the lowest was in WA (7.2 per cent) (figure 8.25).

Figure 8.25 Cardiac arrest survival rate^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a The definition of witnessed cardiac arrest survival rate relates to the percentage of patients in witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrest of presumed cardiac origin on whom resuscitation was attempted and who had vital signs on arrival at hospital. National data are inconsistent both within and across jurisdictions, resulting in substantial variation in cardiac arrest survival numbers and rates. The CAA is considering the definition of cardiac arrest survival and expects to provide advice to the Review in time to collect more comparable data for 2003-04. Data, therefore, need to be interpreted with caution. ^b Data were not available for NSW in 2000-01 and 2002-03 or for SA, Tasmania and the NT in 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03. ^c Results for NSW need to be used with caution because 2001-02 is the first year for which NSW has reported cardiac arrest survival data. ^d Victorian data for 2000-01 are for the Metropolitan Ambulance Service only and are from a two month sample (August and September 2000). Victorian data for 2001-02 are from an eight month sample (July 2001 to March 2002). Data are subject to an ongoing quality review. ^e The WA data for 2000-01 and 2001-02 are paramedic or ambulance officer witnessed out-of-hospital cardiac arrests of presumed cardiac origin, where resuscitation was attempted and patient was in a shockable rhythm. Data exclude all paramedic witnessed arrests and arrests where the patient was not in a shockable rhythm. Data for 2000-01 were revised from the 2002 Report. ^f The ACT survival rate from out-of-hospital cardiac arrests data for all years is a six year rolling average.

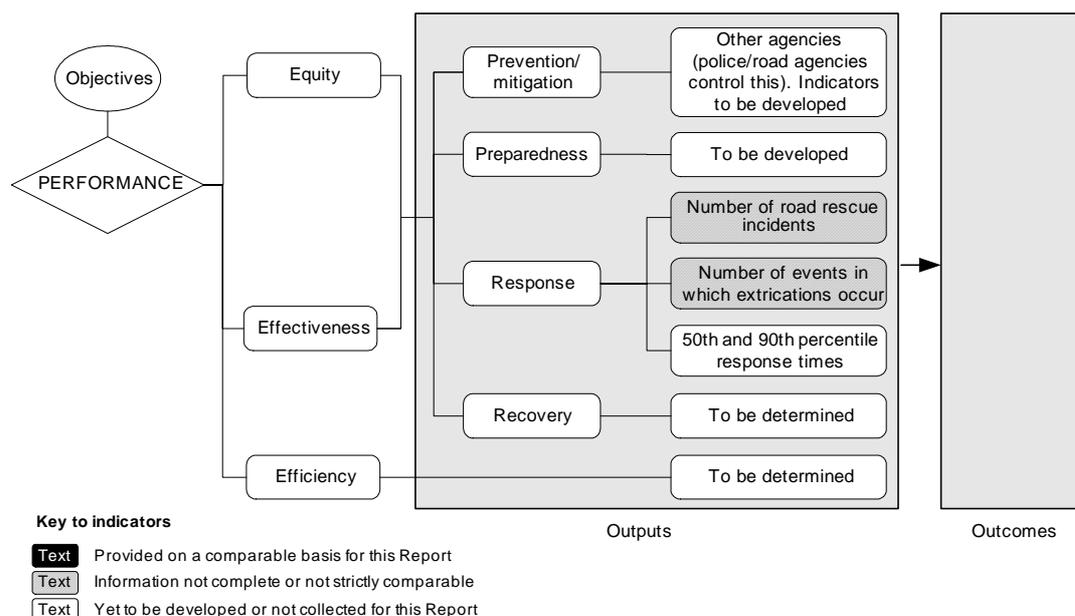
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.22.

8.6 Key performance indicator results — road rescue services

Figure 8.26 presents the performance indicator framework for road rescue services that has been developed from the general framework for all emergency services (figure 8.3). Road rescue indicators and data are reported for the first time in the 2004 Report, however, the data included do not yet show the full extent of road rescue activities. The level of road rescue activity undertaken in NSW and by SES/TES in general is understated because the data for the 140 NSW volunteer rescue units, for example, will not become available until 2004. Definitions of all indicators are provided in table 8.4.

The performance indicator framework for road rescue services shows which data are comparable in the 2004 Report (figure 8.26). For data that are not considered strictly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Figure 8.26 Performance indicators for road rescue services



There are no outcomes indicators yet developed for road rescue services. Useful and reliable road rescue output indicators for preparedness and recovery are yet to be developed. Prevention/mitigation indicators for road safety and traffic management are reported in chapter 5 (on police services). Road rescue data are closely related to the road safety and traffic management data reported. Appendix A contains demographic and socioeconomic data that may assist in interpreting the following performance indicators.

Outputs

Equity and effectiveness

Response

Outputs are measured by response indicators: the number of road rescue incidents, the number of events in which extrications occur; and response times to road rescue

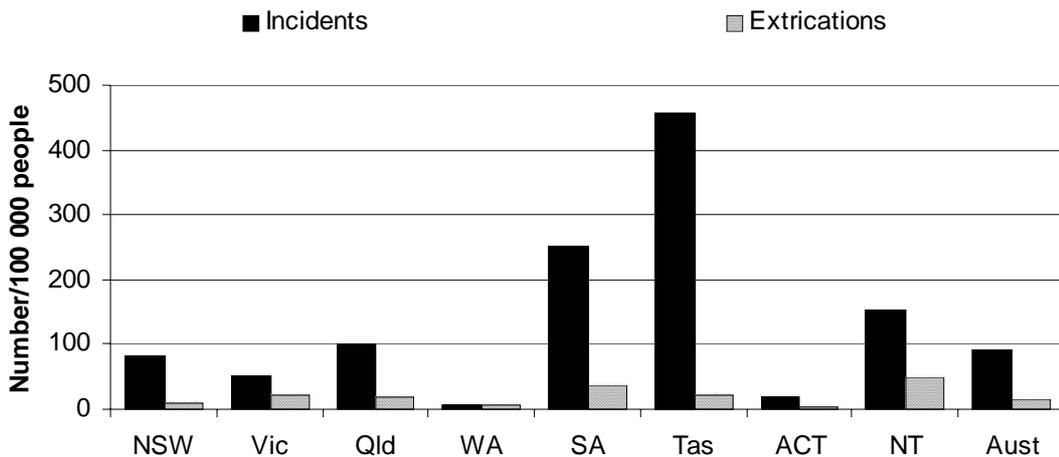
incidents. Incidents are used as a proxy for events because data for the number of events are not available. Data are not available for reporting response times.

Response — number of road rescue incidents and extrications

Nationally, there were 16 639 road rescue incidents in 2002-03, which equates to 84.6 incidents per 100 000 people. The total number of extrications was 3294, which equates to 16.8 extrications per 100 000 people (table 8A.28).

Across jurisdictions, the number of road rescue incidents per 100 000 people was highest in SA (250.2) and lowest in WA (7.5). The number of extrications per 100 000 people was highest in the NT (53.0) and lowest in the ACT (3.4) (figure 8.27).

Figure 8.27 Reported road rescue incidents and extrications per 100 000 people, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a In NSW, five agencies provided road rescue services. Data on road rescue have been reported for two agencies: the NSW Ambulance Service and the NSW Fire Brigades. ^b In Victoria, SES incidents reported are those where SES responded as the primary rescue crew. SES extricated 1310 people (which included 268 with no injuries, 879 with injuries and 163 deceased). ^c Queensland numbers of extrications relate to QFRS only. Extrications for SES were not recorded prior to 1 July 2003. ^d The Tasmanian Ambulance Service (TAS) performs the road accident rescue function in the urban areas in Tasmania (Hobart, Launceston and Burnie/Devonport) using salaried staff. The TAS attended the 2155 total incidents, of which 56 were extrications. ^e The ACT TES do not perform road rescue.

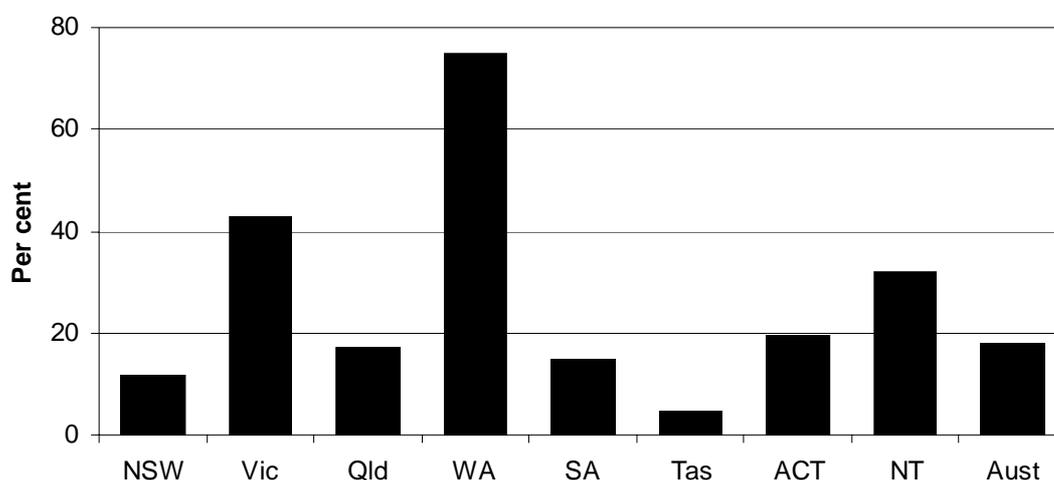
Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.28.

Response — number of events in which extrications occur

Nationally, 19.8 per cent of road rescue incidents involved an extrication in 2002-03. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of road rescue incidents in which

extractions occurred was highest in WA (75.0 per cent) and lowest in NSW (11.7 per cent) (figure 8.28).

Figure 8.28 Reported incidents in which extractions occur, 2002-03^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a In NSW, five agencies provided road rescue services. Data on road rescue have been reported for two agencies, the NSW Ambulance Service and the NSW Fire Brigades. ^b In Victoria, SES incidents reported are those where SES responded as the primary rescue crew. SES extricated 1310 people (which included 268 with no injuries, 879 with injuries and 163 deceased). ^c Queensland numbers of extractions relate to QFRS only. Extractions for SES were not recorded prior to 1 July 2003. ^d The TAS performs the road accident rescue function in the urban areas in Tasmania (Hobart, Launceston and Burnie/Devonport using salaried staff. The TAS attended the 2155 total incidents, of which 56 were extractions. ^e The ACT TES do not perform road rescue.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.29.

Response — 50th and 90th percentile response times

The Review has identified these indicators for development and reporting in future.

Efficiency

Efficiency indicators for road rescue services are yet to be developed. No financial data are available for SES/TES services. Further, while efficiency data relating to fire and ambulance services reported include expenditure on road rescue services, these data cannot be disaggregated by event type to identify the expenditure specific to road rescue.

Outcomes

Outcomes indicators for road rescue services are yet to be developed.

8.7 Future directions in performance reporting

A number of developments are underway to improve data quality and comparability, and to expand the scope of reporting on emergency services.

Expanding the scope of reporting

The Survey of Emergency Management Activities undertaken in 2000 identified the agencies involved in various event-type services (table 8A.37). Road rescue was selected as the next event-type service to report, and initial reporting has occurred. The road rescue performance indicator framework is expected to be reported against more fully in the future, with response times data becoming available. Response times data for road rescue will be reported on a State/Territory-wide basis, as well as disaggregated by remoteness area. The development of detailed indicators and data collection for road rescue will be an iterative process over several years.

Other event-type services for which performance reporting has yet to be developed include: rescues (other than road rescues); natural events (other than landscape fires); technological and hazardous material incidents; emergency relief and recovery; and quarantine and disease control.

Improving data comparability and completeness

Work to improve the comparability and accuracy of data is underway. Performance indicators for fire, ambulance and road rescue services are being improved with the assistance of the AFAC, the CAA and the Australian Council for State/Territory Emergency Services. These organisations will continue to expand the scope of the road rescue data collected, and to refine data items and data definitions (particularly for road rescue items and reported out-of-hospital cardiac arrest survival rates data).

8.8 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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The expansion of the chapter in this years Report to include more performance information on the range of services provided by emergency management agencies highlights the NSW Government's continued commitment to aligning service delivery more closely to community needs, and demonstrating the results that agencies are achieving for the community. This year the NSW Fire Brigades and NSW Ambulance Service have reported on the major role they play in road rescues across the state. However the data published do not yet show the full extent of road rescue activities in NSW as the data for the 140 NSW volunteer rescue units will not become available until the 2005 Report.

In 2002-03 the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) implemented a service delivery model for district resource allocation based on a risk management approach. In the future the RFS will be able to report on the progress of risk-based resource allocation. During the same period RFS commenced implementation of a bushfire risk management information system which will be used by a number of bushfire fighting and land management agencies in NSW to report on bushfire mitigation activities.

In 2002-03 emergency management agencies continued to enhance their overall capability to deal with the consequences of a terrorist attack. This has included unprecedented levels of funding to purchase additional chemical biological and radiological (CBR) response equipment, and urban search and rescue (USAR) equipment for the NSW Fire Brigades. Funding was also provided for dedicated specialist staff and enhanced training programs to ensure that in the wake of a terrorist attack the fire services, Department of Health, Ambulance Service and other emergency services could work effectively together.

The Ambulance Service of New South Wales continued to improve both performance and organisational systems in key clinical, operational, technical and managerial priority areas. Requests for emergency assistance through the 000 emergency line rose by 3.6 per cent resulting in the Service responding to more than 895 000 incidents. Operational reforms in the Sydney Division progressed with the adjustment of shift patterns and introduction of more Patient Transport Service vehicles for non-emergency patient transports. An additional 230 ambulance officers over the next four years has given companion reforms in rural and regional NSW a boost. A Clinical Governance Committee of the Ambulance Service Board was established to govern advancements in clinical quality systems and professional support, and skills upgrade programs for Ambulance Officers were completed.

In August 2003, the NSW Treasurer requested the NSW Legislative Assembly Public Accounts Committee review fire services funding. The Committee is due to report on its evaluation of current arrangements and alternative funding arrangements in February 2004.

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Victorian Government comments

“ Victoria's emergency management sector faced considerable challenges throughout the year. In the early months of 2003, Victoria had the most extensive bushfires since 1939. Because of the manner in which multiple landscape fires may be combined into a single fire complex, the number and size of these fires is not evident from the performance indicators used in this chapter. The fires moved across approximately 1.3 million hectares for about 60 days, involved approximately 16 000 volunteer and career firefighters working on rotation, more than 1000 VICSES volunteers and 4620 support people from 34 different state, interstate and overseas fire agencies. The urgent need for additional resources resulted in an additional \$14 million of direct State Government funding to CFA. Despite a thousand homes being inside the perimeter of the fires and thousands more within one kilometre of it, only 41 homes were lost and, more importantly no lives were lost as a direct result of the fire. The Emergency Services Commissioner conducted an independent inquiry to examine the effectiveness of preparation, response and recovery for the fire season.

This is the first year of reporting for Victoria State Emergency Services (VICSES). VICSES has a wide range of roles and provides crucial support to other emergency service agencies. A new state-of-the-art \$6.9 million (VICSES) Headquarters opened in 2002. Emergency Communications Victoria, a new state body responsible for emergency call-taking and dispatch commenced operation. New road rescue arrangements were implemented requiring road rescue units to meet training and equipment standards. A new Water Safety Unit was created in the Office of the Emergency Services Commissioner as part of the formal incorporation of lifesaving into the Emergency Services Portfolio.

Victoria continued its multi-agency approach to delivery of superior emergency response technology, funding three projects from the Statewide Integrated Public Safety Communications Strategy. These are the Mobile Data Network Project, the Metropolitan Melbourne Radio Project and the Emergency Alerting System Project. Government funding of \$5m has been provided to rural areas to upgrade radio networks and operations and despatch centres. The Victorian Ambulance Service successfully implemented Stage 1 of its mobile data collection and information management system, the Victorian Ambulance Clinical Information System, in 18 Metropolitan Ambulance Service (MAS) ambulance branches. The MAS published planning kits that prepare people to be able to respond appropriately to medical emergencies. The introduction of Community Emergency Response Teams have enhanced pre-hospital services in isolated Victorian townships. Paramedic Community Support Co-ordinators have been introduced to respond to specific community safety issues in partnership with other health care agencies and providers. The Government, in conjunction with Ambulance Services, also commenced a project to develop quality standards in Service Responsiveness, Level of Paramedic Care and Clinical Management.

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Queensland Government comments

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The Queensland Government continues its commitment to ensuring safer and more supportive Queensland communities through the delivery of cost effective, coordinated and integrated emergency services, and the further strengthening of governance arrangements.

Growth in demand for ambulance services continued to have an impact on service provision and response times. Queensland Ambulance Service continues to proactively manage the growth in demand and has implemented a number of strategies to maintain ambulance response times including roster reform, review of station work practices and further development of Patient Transport Services. The Government has announced, as part of the 2003-04 State Budget, additional funding to enhance service delivery and to alleviate pressures on paramedic staff through the employment of an additional 110 ambulance officers. From 1 July 2003 Community Ambulance Cover has replaced the Queensland Ambulance Service Subscription Scheme and provides all Queensland residents with ambulance cover anywhere in Australia. Community first responders are being established in rural and remote locations to further enhance service delivery.

The Queensland Fire and Rescue Service (QFRS) undertook more than 126 000 hours of fire safety and public education activities in the first nine months of the 2002-03 financial year, including almost 9000 building inspections at hospitals, nursing homes, hostels, budget accommodation and licensed premises. The QFRS will continue to progress the recommendations of the Childers Taskforce Report including the ongoing development of guidelines, the continuation of working with industry on occupational licensing, and the implementation of legislative requirements and guidelines for high risk to life buildings.

The threat of terrorist activity and the recent inter-state bushfires have brought a heightened awareness of the need to be prepared. The Government has provided funding to enhance operational readiness, management and response to a broad range of rescue situations and to possible terrorism incidents. In addition, the QFRS have commenced a review of key policy, procedures and processes pertaining to the urban/rural interface (iZone).

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Western Australian Government comments

“ The WA Government’s commitment to safer communities continues. In addition to the continuing challenge of provision of emergency services to a state with one third of the land mass of Australia, the issue of counter terrorism has impacted upon WA. In response, the first phase of training career staff for Chemical Biological and Radiological (CBR) incidents has been completed and training for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) has also commenced. There has also been an increase in preparedness through the running of a number of major CBR and counter terrorism exercises. A number of other issues affect the provision of services in WA. In particular, the response time to incidents is impacted by factors such as having more remote and very remote regions than any other jurisdiction, a small and widely distributed population and reliance on a network of dedicated volunteers. A highly successful initiative has been the concept of multiskilled emergency services. Volunteers in Fire and Emergency Services Units not only improve Community Centred Emergency Management for remote, population limited communities such as Hall’s Creek on the edge of the Great Sandy Desert, but increasingly also assist other communities throughout WA.

WA had its busiest fire season on record. Almost 2600 calls were received on the 000 number within an eight hour period in late December 2002. At one point 8.5 calls per minute were handled. The introduction of Helitacs — small, manoeuvrable helicopters carrying 1100 litres of water and having a turn around time of less than a minute — saved several crews and 50 houses. Analysis after events such as these is also a critical factor for more efficient and effective future services. An Incident Analysis Policy has been implemented with a specialised ongoing training program producing a significant number of facilitators. An important foundation for improved service delivery was preparation for the introduction of the Emergency Services Levy (ESL) which commenced 1 July 2003. Under the ESL, equity and strategically focused delivery of equipment and training is ensured on a needs basis rather than an ability to pay. In May 2003, the first grants for bushfire brigades and SES units were announced as part of grants worth over \$15 million during the next 12 month period.

Ambulance services in Western Australia are comprised of road and fixed wing air ambulance services. As in a number of other states, the Royal Flying Doctor Service provides air ambulance services. Non-government providers supply road ambulance services for most of the State. St John Ambulance Australia — WA Ambulance Service is the principal provider of ambulance services in WA. Three smaller private providers also deliver non-emergency ambulance services. Data included in this report relate only to the activities of St John Ambulance. Metropolitan road ambulance services are provided almost entirely by paid ambulance officers and paramedics. Outer metropolitan and country services are provided by nearly 3000 volunteers who contribute over three million hours of service annually, a much greater contribution than in other jurisdictions.”

South Australian Government comments



To better achieve outcomes in Public Safety the SA Government's vision is for emergency services:

- Comprising dedicated, highly trained people;
- Using modern technology and equipment;
- Providing a community focus for Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery;
- Efficiently working together and with the community;
- Efficiently managed and supported; and
- Efficiently meeting modern challenges.

The Government is establishing a Fire and Emergency Services Commission to enhance community safety, retain strength of emergency response, make the best possible use of resources, and balance positioning and alignment by emergency services for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

SA Ambulance Service (SAAS) is a stand-alone agency that works closely with the other emergency agencies to ensure effective management of incidents. SAAS pursues co-location with these Services wherever feasible, conducts and is party to, state disaster planning and regular exercises involving all emergency agencies and is heavily involved in a number of multi-agency projects. A review of SAAS was commissioned by the Department of Justice in early 2003 and a final report will be delivered in December 2003.

Major emergency management initiatives for 2003-04 include:

- Establishing a Fire and Emergency Services Commission;
- Preparing to implement the recommendations of the COAG Review of Natural Disaster Management arrangements;
- Establishing a Security and Emergency Management Office;
- Reviewing workloads and workforce planning to ensure that SAAS can continue to deliver world class ambulance services;
- Developing systems to ensure SAAS volunteers have access to training, communication, support and recognition to ensure SAAS retains and recruits volunteers long term;
- Introducing a new level of ambulance operations, the Regional Medical Transfer Service using operational crews located at strategic locations to undertake long-distance medical transfers and to manage regional workload growth. The additional crews will support both career and volunteer crews in response to increased workload, and will also help SAAS reduce its reliance on on-call rostering and overtime; and
- Centralising the SAAS regional communication centres' functions to provide more effective coordination of dispatch and efficient use of resources statewide.



Tasmanian Government Comments

“ Tasmania has a number of key issues which impact on the provision of both fire and ambulance services throughout the State. These issues include the small population (and subsequent lack of economies of scale), the reliance on a network of dedicated volunteers in rural and remote areas (affecting turnout times) and the State’s rugged topography which also impacts on response times and infrastructure costs (for example, the radio system).

Unlike some other jurisdictions, Tasmania includes both urban and rural response times for both fire and ambulance data. As Tasmania has the largest proportion of rural population of all jurisdictions this affects response time comparisons significantly.

Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) is comprised of four career brigades and 234 volunteer brigades that respond to fires in all metropolitan and rural areas. All incidents attended by TFS brigades are reported on, and the TFS bears the full cost of funding both the operating and capital costs of these brigades

Due to dry summer conditions, the number of bushfires and the area burnt by them was significantly more than the previous year. However, no deaths or serious injuries occurred as a result of these fires. There were 23 bushfires which were considered significant during the period. Eighteen of these were managed on a multi-agency basis by TFS, Forestry Tasmania and the Parks AND Wildlife Service.

TFS continues to deliver a broad range of programs to assist at-risk sectors of the community to prevent fires and minimise the impact of fires when they occur. Figures indicate that fire prevention programs targeting at-risk households are particularly effective, with significant decreases in residential fires experienced over the last ten years.

Tasmania is the only State, which provides free ambulance services to the general public, and as a consequence there is a far greater reliance on government funding than all other jurisdictions.

Unlike most other jurisdictions expenditure on ambulance service provision in Tasmania does not include expenditure on operating an ambulance subscription scheme but it does include operating an aeromedical service.

Tasmania continues to train a far greater proportion of its salaried ambulance personnel to paramedic level than most jurisdictions, with up to 70 per cent of all emergencies in Tasmania responded to at paramedic level.

This is the first year road accident rescue services have been reported and in Tasmania that role is shared by the Tasmanian Ambulance Service (urban areas) and the State Emergency service (rural areas).”

Australian Capital Territory Government Comments

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The ACT is unique and fundamentally different to other jurisdictions in a number of aspects relevant to Emergency Management. The relatively small geographic size of the Territory, it combines city/state functions and contains a high proportion of urban area. These elements all impact on the provision of emergency services to the Territory. There are no other counterparts in Australia that provide both territorial (state) and municipal functions from the one government structure. In addition the revenue raising capabilities of some other jurisdictions are greater and more flexible than those of the ACT.

In the ACT the focus in Emergency Management is on the delivery of outputs through cooperation of all emergency agencies in partnership with a prepared community. Output classes for the ACT Emergency Services Bureau are based on the national emergency management principles of Prevention/Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Recovery and are not individually identified against the specific emergency agency. The Emergency Management arrangements in the ACT are such that the Emergency Services Bureau budget reflects both territorial (state) and municipal type contributions that in other States are not directly reflected in Service-wide budgets. The Bureau's Standards of Emergency Response are time and risk based and the positioning of resources affects the impact of the multiple town centres, "greenbelts" and Commonwealth assets of National importance.

Emergency activities, that in other jurisdictions are spread across many agencies, are concentrated in the fewer agencies comprising the ACT Emergency Services Bureau. Consequently the expenditure per person in the ACT for the reported fire and ambulance agencies may be inflated by the cost of those activities not yet included for other jurisdictions.

Due to the significant Commonwealth presence and national related functions in the Territory the Commonwealth contributed one third share of fire services funding until recently. The increased funding proportion by ACT Government for fire services partly reflects this shortfall in revenue due to the interim-payment by the Commonwealth, pending renegotiated arrangements desired by the Commonwealth.

The ACT was subjected to significant bushfires during January 2003 that resulted in the tragic death of four people and in significant property losses.

The fires are the subject of a coronial inquiry, but the event has been classified as a single occurrence for reporting purposes due to the complexities of attempting to categorise various components of such a large scale disaster.

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Northern Territory Government comments

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The primary focus of the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) during the reporting period remains prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The past 12 months have seen a continuation of those programs developed to help reduce the impact of fires on the community and the environment and improve the response capabilities of the Fire and Rescue Service throughout the Northern Territory (NT).

Fire reduction strategies in the NT have resulted in a decrease in the overall number of fires throughout the NT. This was a significant effort during a drought affected year and after a number of large fires caused severe damage in Central Australia in late 2002. A reduction of 1420 incidents over the previous year was attributed to a pro-active hazard reduction program in Alice Springs and the Darwin Rural interface areas. Grass and scrub fires were down across the NT by 1342.

As well response times to structure fires in all centres have improved over previous years and are one of the prime reason damage and property loss due to fire has been reduced during the reporting period. Unfortunately one person died during the reporting period as a direct result of fire.

Government continues to support the Fire and Rescue Service with the addition to its firefighting fleet of two new 3000 litre fire tankers. Government also approved an increase of 5 additional firefighters to NTFRS fulltime fire fighter numbers in order to improve the level of service delivery provided by the Fire and Rescue Service.

An internal review of NTFRS Hazmat equipment and procedures was conducted during the year and a peer review by the NSW Fire Brigades of the NTFRS Breathing Apparatus equipment and procedures was also carried out. Both reviews enabled the NTFRS to benchmark itself against other fire services and improve the way this type of equipment is used at incidents.

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8.9 Definitions

Table 8.4 Terms and indicators

<i>Term or indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
50 th percentile ambulance service response times	The time within which 50 per cent of first ambulance resources responded.
50 th percentile fire service response times	The time within which 50 per cent of first fire resources responded.
90 th percentile ambulance service response times	The time within which 90 per cent of first ambulance resources responded.
90 th percentile fire service response times	The time within which 90 per cent of first fire resources responded.
Alarm notification not involving fire	Fire alarm notification due to the accidental operation of an alarm, the failure to notify fire services of an incorrect test by service personnel or a storm induced voltage surge.
Ambulance expenditure	Includes salaries and payments in the nature of salaries to ambulance personnel, capital expenditure (such as depreciation and the user cost of capital) and other operating expenditure (such as running expenditure, contract expenditure, provision for losses and other recurrent expenditure). Excludes interest on borrowings.
Ambulance incident	An event that results in a demand for ambulance resources to respond.
Ambulance non-government revenue	Includes revenue from subscription fees, transport fees, donations and other non-government revenue. This excludes funding revenue from Australian, State and local governments.
Ambulance patient	A person assessed, treated or transported by the ambulance service.
Ambulance personnel	Any person employed by the ambulance service provider who delivers an ambulance service, manages the delivery of this service or provides support for the delivery of this service. This includes salaried ambulance personnel, remunerated volunteer and nonremunerated volunteer ambulance personnel.
Ambulance response	A vehicle or vehicles sent to an incident. There may be multiple responses/vehicles sent to a single incident.
Ambulance services	Pre-hospital care, treatment and transport services.
Emergency ambulance response	An emergency ambulance response to a pre-hospital medical incident or accident which necessitates the use of ambulance warning (lights and sirens) devices.
Events in which extrication(s) occurred	An event in which the assisted removal of a casualty occurred. An incident with multiple people extricated is counted the same as an incident with one person extricated.
Extrication	Assisted removal of a casualty.
False report	An incident in which the fire service responded to and investigated a site, and may have restored a detection system.

(Continued on next page)

Table 8.4 (Continued)

<i>Term or indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Fire non-government revenue	Includes revenue from levies on insurance companies and property owners, user charges (such as subscriptions and other fees) and other non-government revenue (such as the sale of plant and equipment, donations and industry contributions). This excludes funding revenue from Australian, State and local governments.
Fire death	A fatality where fire was determined to be the underlying cause of death. This information is verified by coronial information.
Fire death rate	The number of fire deaths per 100 000 people in the total population.
Fire expenditure	Includes salaries and payments in the nature of salaries to fire personnel, capital expenditure (such as depreciation and the user cost of capital) and other operating expenditure (such as running expenditure, training expenditure, maintenance expenditure, communications expenditure, provision for losses and other recurrent expenditure). Excludes interest on borrowings.
Fire incident	A fire that reported to a fire service that requires a response.
Fire injury	An injury resulting from a fire or flames, requiring admission to a hospital. Excludes emergency department outpatients.
Fire injury rate	The number of fire injuries per 100 000 people in the total population.
Fire safety measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational smoke alarm or detector. • Fire sprinkler system • Safety switch or circuit breaker • Fire extinguisher • Fire blanket • Fire evacuation plan • External water supply • The removal of an external fuel source • External sprinkler • Other fire safety measure
Fire personnel	Any person employed by the fire service provider who delivers a firefighting or firefighting related service, or manages the delivery of this service. This includes paid and volunteer firefighters and support personnel.
Indirect revenue	All revenue or funding received indirectly by the agency (for example, directly to treasury or other such entity) that arises from the agency's actions.
Landscape fires	Vegetation fires (for example, bush, grass, forest, orchard and harvest fires) regardless of the size of the area burnt.
Median dollar loss per structure fire	The median (middle number in a given sequence) of the structure loss in \$'000 per structure fire incident.
Nonemergency ambulance response	A non-emergency ambulance response that does not necessitate the use of ambulance warning (lights and sirens) devices.
Nonstructure fire	A fire outside a building or structure — including a fire involving mobile properties (such as vehicles), a rubbish fire, a bush or grass fire, and an explosion.

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Table 8.4 (Continued)

<i>Term or indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Other incident	An incident (other than fire) reported to a fire service that requires a response. This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• an overpressure rupture (for example, steam or gas), explosion or excess heat (no combustion)• a rescue (for example, industrial accidents or vehicle accidents)• a hazardous condition (for example, the escape of hazardous materials)• salvage• a storm or extreme weather.
Paramedic response	A level of emergency care categorised as advanced life support.
Response time	The interval between the receipt of the call at the dispatch centre and the arrival of the vehicle at the scene (that is, when the vehicle is stationary and the handbrake is applied).
Road rescue	An accident or incident involving a motor vehicle and the presumption that there are injuries or that assistance is required from emergency services organisations.
Structure fire	A fire inside a building or structure, whether or not there is damage to the structure.
Structure fire contained to object or room of origin	A fire where direct fire/flame is contained to the room of origin (that is, excludes wildfires and vehicle fire in unconfined spaces). A room is an enclosed space, regardless of its dimensions or configuration. This category includes fires in residential and nonresidential structures.
Survival rate for out-of-hospital witnessed cardiac arrest incidents	The percentage of patients with cardiac arrest of presumed cardiac cause, who have vital signs on arrival at hospital. This excludes incidents to children (younger than 16 years), drownings, trauma and other cases where aetiology is known (for example, asthma).
Urgent ambulance response	An urgent ambulance response to a pre-hospital medical incident or accident that does not necessitate the use of ambulance warning devices.
User cost of capital	The opportunity cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services. Calculated as 8 per cent of the current value of noncurrent physical assets (including land, plant and equipment).

8.10 References

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