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# 8 Corrective services

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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables themselves are available on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report or from the Review website at <[www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)>.

Corrective services aim to provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment in which prisoners and offenders are effectively managed, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. Additionally, corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by providing services and program interventions that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community and encourage offenders to adopt a law-abiding way of life.

The term 'prisoners' is used in this chapter to refer to people held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency. This includes sentenced prisoners serving a term of imprisonment and unsentenced prisoners held on remand. 'Detainees' refers to people subject to a periodic detention order, which

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requires them to be held for two consecutive days within a one-week period in a proclaimed prison or detention centre under the responsibility of corrective services. The term ‘offenders’ is used to refer to people serving community corrections orders.

In this chapter, 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). Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter generally does not extend to:

- juvenile justice<sup>1</sup> (which is reported in chapter 15, Protection and support services)
- 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 chapter 6, Police services chapter)
- people held in facilities such as immigration or military detention centres.

The jurisdictional data reported in this chapter provided by the State and Territory governments are based on the definitions and counting rules from the National Corrections Advisory Group (NCAG), (unpublished) *Corrective Services Data Collection Manual 2007-08*.

The major improvements to reporting in the Corrective services chapter this year include:

- refinement of definitions and counting rules to improve comparability of indicators across jurisdictions.
- imprisonment rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners are now reported as age standardised rates along with the previously reported crude rates.
- the categorisation of correctional sanctions has been redeveloped to allow more useful comparisons across jurisdictions.
- disaggregations of a number of data items provided for the current year only in national tables of previous reports are now included as five-year series data in single jurisdictional tables.

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<sup>1</sup> As of 2004-05, corrective services in NSW manages one 40-bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18. These young offenders are included in the daily average number of prisoners and are therefore included in the calculation of indicators. As they represent only a very small proportion of NSW prisoners (less than one-half of one percent), they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and this has therefore not been added to each table and figure as a footnote.

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

### Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements, or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions except the ACT maintained both open and secure custody prison facilities during the reporting period. In 2007-08, the ACT maintained two remand facilities 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 2007-08. Two jurisdictions (NSW and the ACT) provided periodic detention for prisoners — for example, weekend detention in custody, whereby prisoners can return home and maintain work commitments during the week.

### Funding

Reported total net recurrent and capital expenditure on prisons (including periodic detention centres), net of revenue derived from own sources and excluding payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services<sup>2</sup>, totalled \$2.6 billion nationally in 2007-08. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.3 billion (table 8A.6). Capital expenditure comprises depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital.

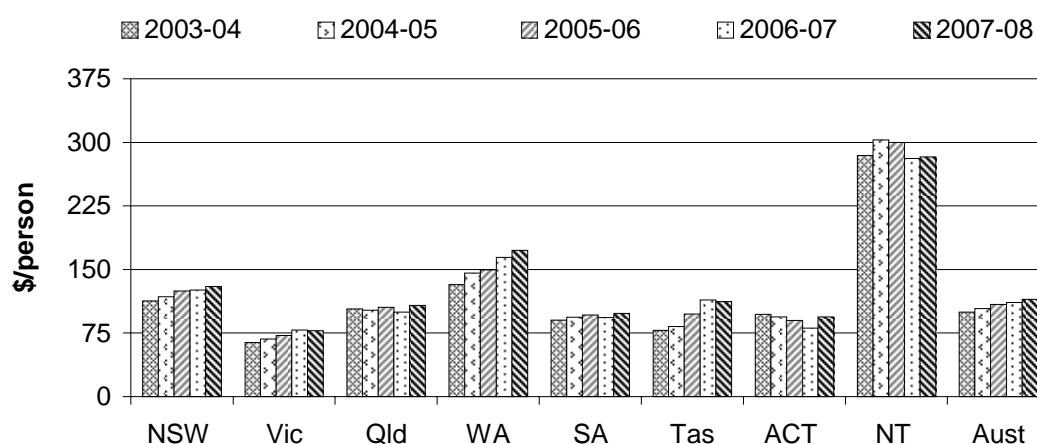
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<sup>2</sup> Transport and escort service expenditure for 2007-08 was reported separately from overall prison expenditure by NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA and the ACT (table 8A.6).

As described in the Justice preface, recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) relates to annual service costs and excludes payroll tax. For consistency with Justice preface reporting, the annual expenditure on corrective services presented in figure 8.1 combines prisons and community corrections net recurrent expenditure (excluding transport/escort services, payroll tax, capital costs of debt servicing fees and user cost of capital) and includes depreciation. Net recurrent expenditure on corrective services including depreciation was \$2.4 billion in 2007-08 — an increase of 5.4 per cent over the previous year (table 8A.12).

National expenditure per person in the population, based on net recurrent expenditure on corrective services including depreciation, increased in real terms over the last five years, from \$100 in 2003-04 to \$115 in 2007-08 (figure 8.1).

**Figure 8.1 Real expenditure on corrective services per head of population (2007-08 dollars)<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue); includes depreciation; excludes payroll tax and capital expenditure items of debt servicing fees and user cost of capital. <sup>b</sup> Per person cost is calculated using total population (all ages). <sup>c</sup> Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2007-08 = 100) (table AA.26).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.13; table AA.2.

## Size and scope of sector

### *Prison custody*

Corrective services operated 119 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2008 (table 8A.2). These comprised 87 government-operated prisons and seven privately-operated prisons, three government-operated community custodial

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facilities, eight periodic detention centres, and fourteen 24-hour court-cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.2).

On average, 26 455 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2007-08 — an increase of 2.1 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 784 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2007-08 — a decrease of 1.6 per cent from the 2006-07 average.

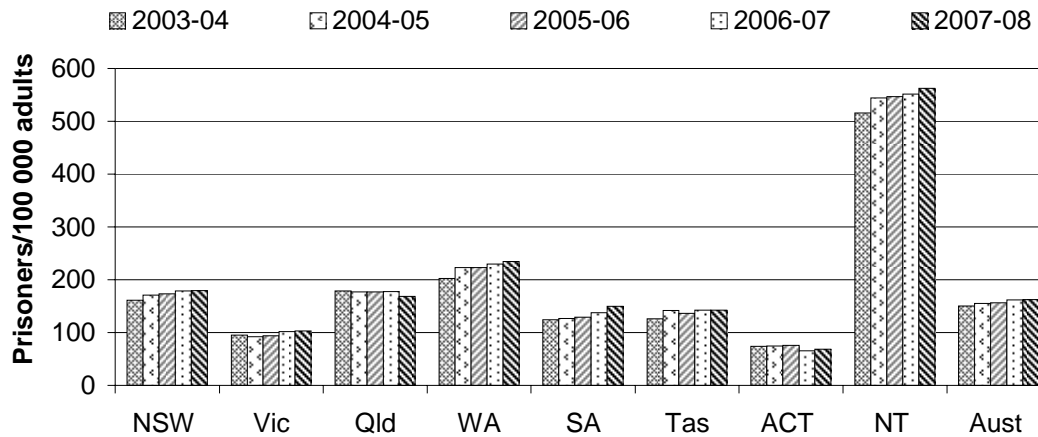
Excluding periodic detainees, 23.7 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 76.3 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2007-08. A daily average of 4398 prisoners (16.6 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2007-08 comprised 24 584 males and 1871 females — 92.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent of the prison population respectively. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 6505 — 24.6 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.1).

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

The national rate of imprisonment for all prisoners was 162.6 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2007-08, compared to 162.0 in 2006-07 (figure 8.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 306.9 per 100 000 adult males and 22.6 per 100 000 adult females in 2007-08 (table 8A.4).

Figure 8.2 Imprisonment rates, total prisoners, five-year trends<sup>a, b</sup>



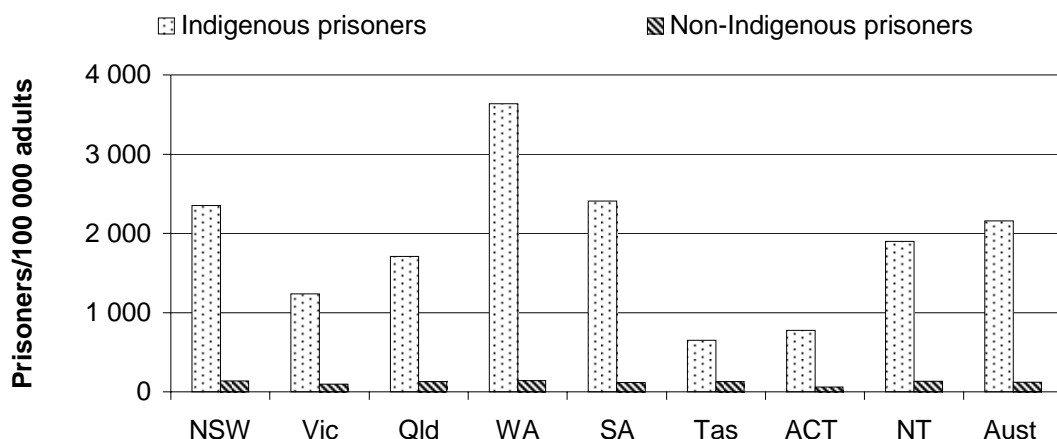
<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by States and Territories, calculated against adult population estimates (population data supplied by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). <sup>b</sup> The ACT rates include prisoners held in the ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

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

The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2007-08 was 2156.6 compared with a corresponding rate of 123.2 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.3).

Imprisonment rate comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Indigenous populations. This is because small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

Figure 8.3 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates (population data supplied by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). <sup>b</sup> The ACT rates include ACT prisoners held in the ACT and in NSW prisons. NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. <sup>c</sup> Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2007 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) derived from *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

The Indigenous population has a younger age profile compared to the non-Indigenous population, and that factor will contribute to higher rates when the overall (crude) imprisonment rate is compared between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Age standardisation is a statistical method that accounts for differences in the age structures of populations, allowing a more valid comparison to be made between populations.

The national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2007-08 was 1630.4 compared with a corresponding rate of 128.2 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 12.7, compared to a ratio of 17.5 for the crude imprisonment rate.

Figure 8.4 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2007 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) derived from *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0.; ABS (unpublished) derived from *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

While imprisonment rates for Indigenous people, whether calculated on a crude or age standardised basis, are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Nationally, 74.4 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2007-08 (table 8A.1).

### Community corrections

All jurisdictions provide community corrections services. Community corrections are responsible for a range of non-custodial sanctions (listed for each jurisdiction in table 8A.24) and deliver post-custodial interventions under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision.

These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or personal development program attendance) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.



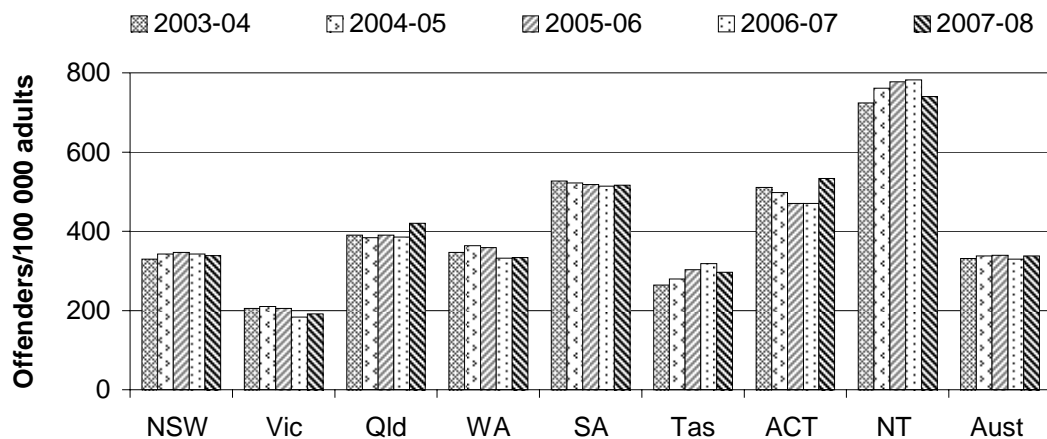
All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2007-08. In most states and territories, fine default orders are administered by community corrections and bail supervision by corrective services operates in a number of jurisdictions (table 8A.24).

A daily average of 54 914 offenders were serving community corrections orders across Australia in 2007-08 — an increase of 4.3 per cent from the previous year’s average (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 44 815 males (81.6 per cent), 9920 females (18.1 per cent) and 178 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 9918 Indigenous offenders (18.1 per cent of the total community correction population), 43 289 non-Indigenous offenders (78.8 per cent) and 1706 people whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.3).

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

The national community corrections rate was 337.5 per 100 000 adults in 2007-08 compared to 329.4 in 2006-07 (figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5 **Community corrections rates, total offenders, five-year trends<sup>a, b</sup>**



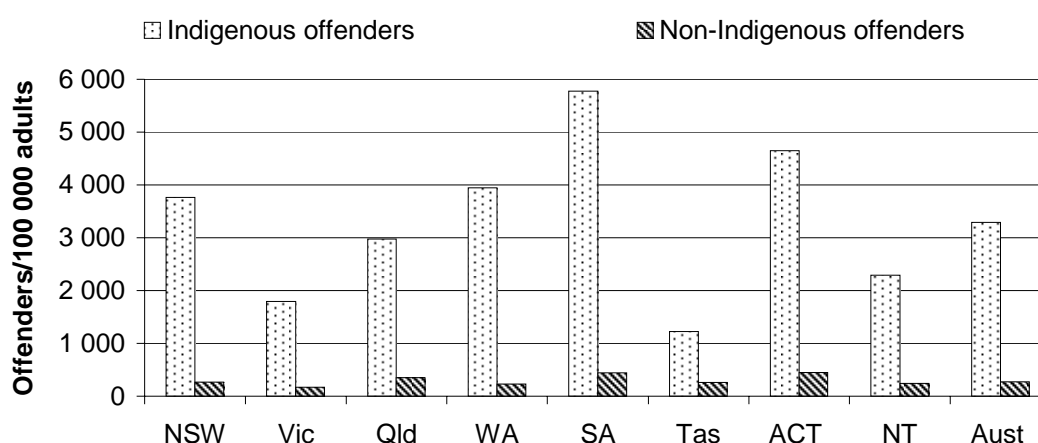
<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates (population data supplied by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). <sup>b</sup> Includes people on inactive orders, though not all people on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (tables 8A.30, 8A.36, 8A.74).

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

The national rate for female offenders was 120.1 per 100 000 adult females, compared with the corresponding rate of 559.5 for adult males in 2007-08 (table 8A.4). The national rate for Indigenous offenders in 2007-08 was 3288.2 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 271.1 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.6).

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

Figure 8.6 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous community corrections rates, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates (population data supplied by the ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics). <sup>b</sup> Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2007 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) derived from *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

## 8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against common objectives that have been agreed to by all jurisdictions (box 8.1). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2009 Report (figure 8.7). For data that are

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not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

**Box 8.1 Objectives for corrective services**

Corrective services contribute to the whole-of-government priority, in all jurisdictions, to create safer communities through the administration of correctional sentences and orders. Corrective services' objectives are to:

**Provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment**

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

**Provide an effective community corrections environment**

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

**Provide program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending**

Corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending among prisoners and offenders by providing services and program interventions that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law-abiding way of life.

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

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

As of 2007-08, imprisonment rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners are reported as both crude and age standardised rates. However, data are not available for calculating age standardised periodic detention or community correction offender rates.

Changes have also been made to the content reported in attachment tables. Categorisation of correctional sanctions has been redeveloped to provide more useful comparative information on the different types of correctional sanctions

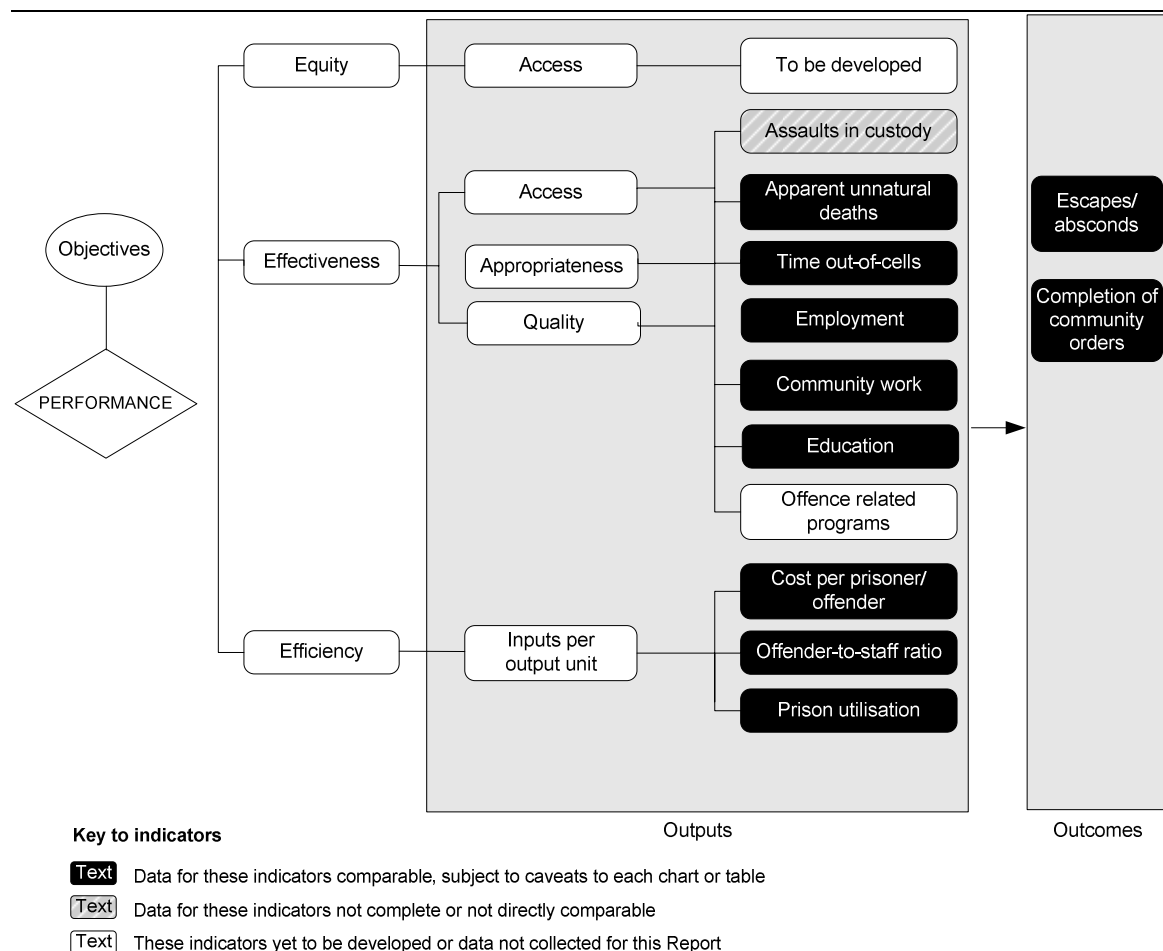
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operating in each jurisdiction (table 8A.24). Disaggregations of a number of data items provided for the current year only in national tables of previous reports are now included as five-year series data in single jurisdiction tables.

Figure 8.7 specifies the performance indicators associated with the objectives identified in box 8.1. For periodic detainees, effectiveness indicators, such as assault and death rates, are reported separately. For relevant efficiency indicators (such as recurrent cost per prisoner), periodic detainees are counted as two sevenths of a prisoner, because 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 the ACT centres, or as the total ACT prisoner population (whether held in NSW or ACT facilities).

Offender registrations-to-staff ratio was removed from the framework in the 2009 Report. This indicator was originally proposed to replace the existing ‘offender-to-staff ratio’. Trials of the proposed indicator revealed significant data comparability issues, and little difference in results from the current indicator.

Figure 8.7 Performance indicators for corrective services



### 8.3 Key performance indicator results

Performance is reported against the objectives for corrective services set out in box 8.1, using the indicator framework shown in figure 8.7. Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems. Appendix A contains detailed statistics disaggregated to the State and Territory level, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

#### Outputs

Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

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### *Equity, access*

Equity, access in corrective services has been identified as a key area for development in future reports (box 8.2).

**Box 8.2 Performance indicator — access**

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

### *Effectiveness*

#### *Assaults in custody*

‘Assaults in custody’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment including providing a prison environment in which there is a low level of violence, whether perpetrated by prisoners/detainees on other prisoners/detainees or on staff (box 8.3).

**Box 8.3 Assaults in custody**

‘Assault in custody’ are defined as the number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners/detainees). Rates for ‘serious assaults’ and ‘assaults’ are reported separately for assaults against another prisoner/detainee and assaults against a member of staff. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence requiring medical treatment and assessment by a medical officer, resulting in overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or requiring extended periods of medical treatment, as well as all sexual assaults. ‘Assaults’ refers 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.

Low rates indicate better performance however, rates reported for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner or detainee populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Nationally in 2007-08, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 8.5 and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 0.5. Prisoner on officer rates were 0.6

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for assaults and 0.02 for serious assaults (table 8A.14). Assault rates by jurisdiction for prisoners and detainees are reported in table 8A.14.

### *Apparent unnatural deaths*

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment including providing a custodial environment in which there is a low risk of death from unnatural causes (box 8.4).

#### **Box 8.4      Apparent unnatural deaths**

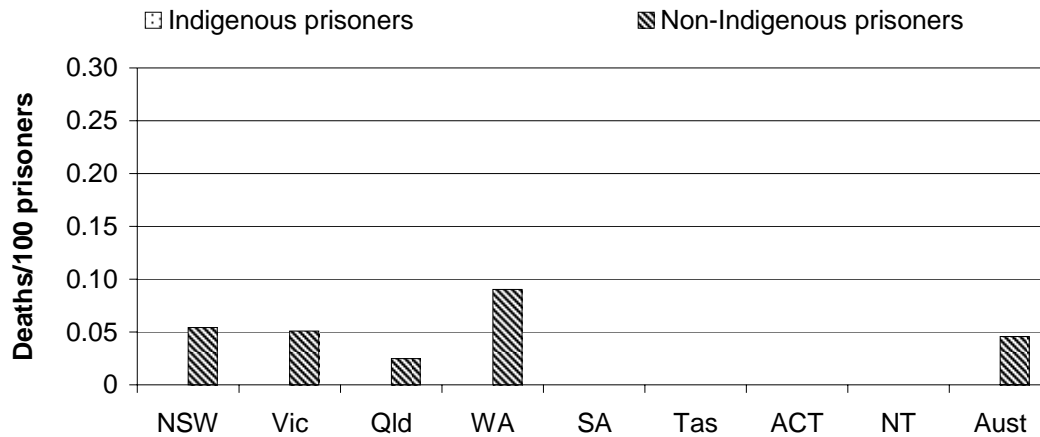
‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is defined as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide, and is reported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

A zero or low rate indicates better performance, however rates for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Figure 8.8 presents information on rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2007-08, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners. Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes was 0.03 in 2007-08. The rate for non-Indigenous prisoners was 0.05 and there were no deaths of Indigenous prisoners from apparent unnatural causes in the counting period, giving a zero rate for 2007-08.

Figure 8.8 **Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



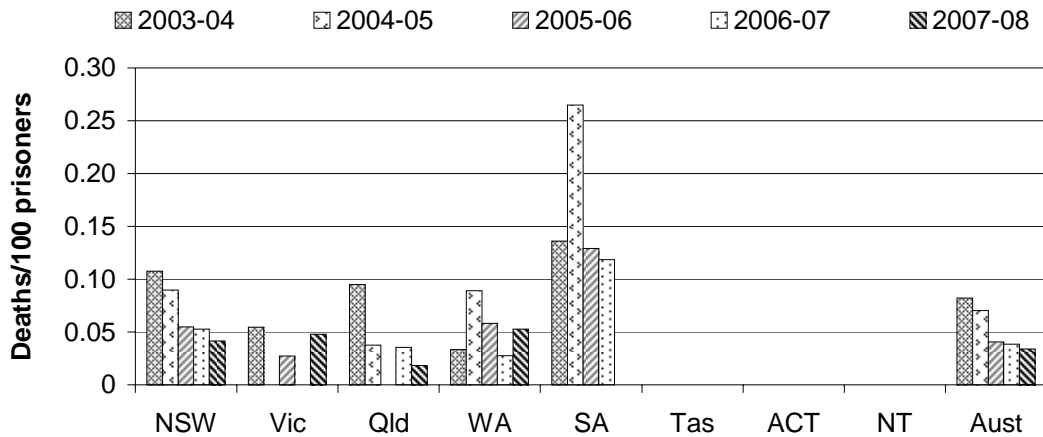
<sup>a</sup> All jurisdictions report on this indicator. Where no column appears, this indicates zero deaths during the counting period.

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

The national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners has declined over the last five years, from 0.08 in 2003-04 to 0.03 in 2007-08 (figure 8.9). Rates decreased for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners (table 8A.16). This is the second year over the five-year period where there were no deaths of Indigenous prisoners from apparent unnatural causes during the counting period.



Figure 8.9 **Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, five-year trends<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> All jurisdictions report on this indicator. Where no column appears, this indicates zero deaths during the counting period.

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

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for detainees in 2007-08.

### *Time out-of-cells*

‘Time out-of-cells’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment including managing prisoners in a manner that minimises the risks they pose to the community following discharge from prison while at the same time enabling them to achieve an acceptable quality of life during their period in custody (box 8.5).

### Box 8.5 Time out-of-cells

'Time out-of-cells' is defined as the average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their own cells.

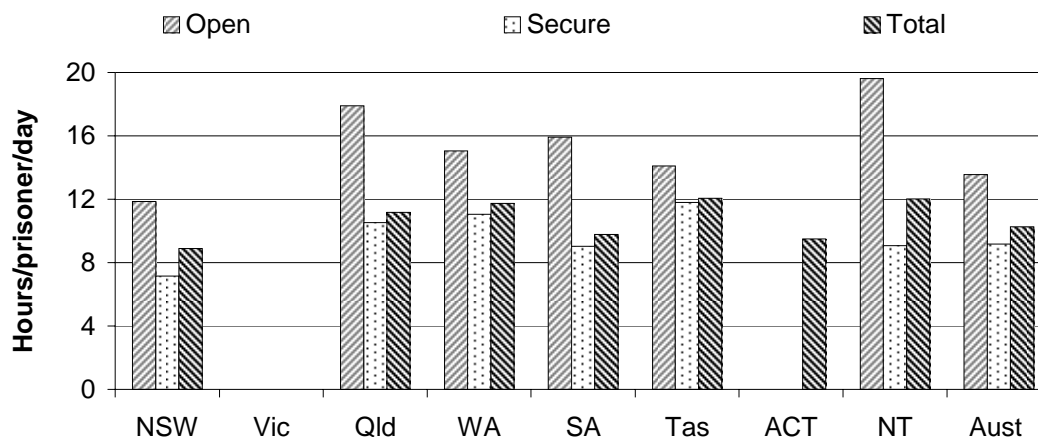
A relatively high average 'time out-of-cells' per day indicates better performance. The periods during which prisoners are not confined to their cells provides them with the opportunity to participate in a range of activities that may include work, education, wellbeing, recreation and treatment programs, the opportunity to receive visits, and interacting with other prisoners and staff.

Prison systems with higher proportions of prisoners who need to be accommodated in more secure facilities because of the potentially greater risk that they pose to the community are more likely to report relatively lower time out-of-cells.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally in 2007-08, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 10.3 (figure 8.10). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody than those held in secure custody (13.6 compared to 9.2 hours per prisoner per day, respectively).

Figure 8.10 Average time out-of-cells, by security level, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> The ACT data are based on prisoners held in ACT remand facilities and therefore open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable for that jurisdiction. <sup>b</sup> Victoria did not report on this indicator in 2007-08.

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

### Employment

'Employment' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending including providing access to

programs that address the causes of offending and maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community (box 8.6).

**Box 8.6 Employment**

‘Employment’ for prisoners is defined as the number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work (that is, excluding those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education, ill health, age, relatively short period of imprisonment, or other reason). Employment for detainees is calculated as a percentage of the total daily average detainee population.

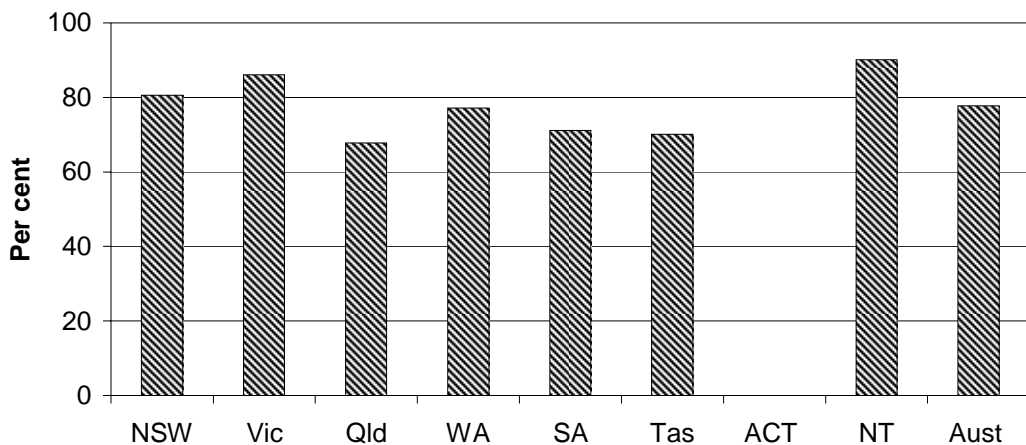
A high percentage of prisoners in employment indicates better performance towards achieving this objective. Addressing the limited vocational skills and poor employment history of some prisoners has been identified as a key contributor to decreasing the risk of re-offending.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally in 2007-08, 77.8 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.11). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (46.2 per cent) or in commercial industries (31.1 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.5 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

**Figure 8.11 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Excludes the ACT because ACT prison facilities accommodate only remand prisoners, who are not required to work.

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

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### *Community work*

'Community work' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing an effective community corrections environment including delivering a program of appropriate community work projects to enable offenders to perform unpaid community work as part of the requirements of their community corrections orders (box 8.7).

#### **Box 8.7 Community work**

'Community work' is measured as the ratio between (i) the number of hours directed to be worked on new orders made during the year, plus the hours of community work remaining on orders made in the previous year that were still in force and (ii) the hours actually worked during the current year.

This indicates the extent to which corrective services were able to administer effectively the community work components of community corrections orders. Lower values indicate that corrective services have been more effective in administering the community work hours required to be performed by offenders. Offenders are required to complete the community work requirements by the expiry of their orders. However, hours worked in the current counting period may relate to hours directed to be worked in orders made in the previous year and hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not have to be completed until the following year. Therefore, the ratio does not represent a direct correlation between the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders. Neither is it a direct measure of the extent of compliance by an individual offender in completing the requirements of the order pertaining to that particular offender.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data on community work are provided in table 8A.20. NSW and Tasmania did not report on this indicator in 2007-08 and Victoria did not report on the average hours of community work ordered. For other jurisdictions, the ratio ranged between 1.7 and 3.7 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.7 and 3.7 hours had been ordered to be worked in the year or had been carried over as incomplete work hours from the previous year) (table 8A.20).

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## *Education*

'Education' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending, including providing access to programs that address the causes of offending and maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community (box 8.8).

### **Box 8.8 Education**

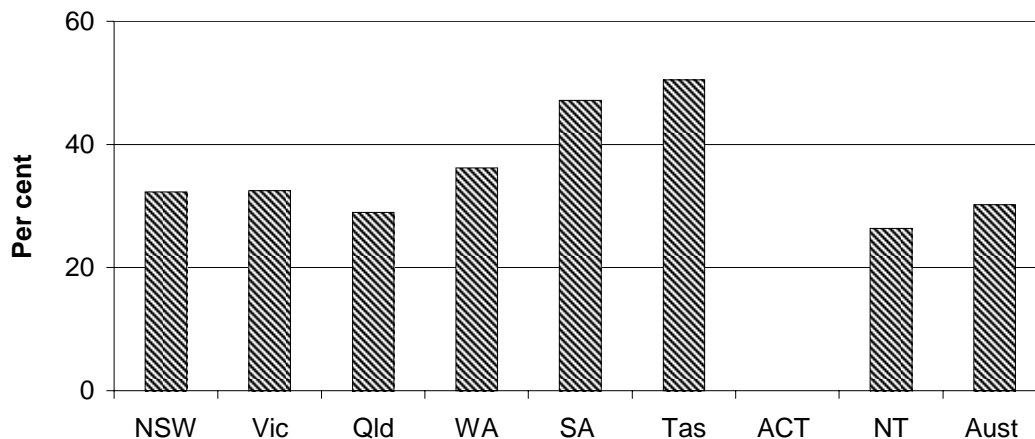
'Education' is defined as the number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses under the Australian Qualifications Framework as a percentage of those eligible to participate (that is, excluding those unable to participate for reasons of ill health, relatively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

A high education participation rate of prisoners indicates better performance. The rates reported for this indicator needs to be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful completion of education programs.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, 30.2 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses in 2007-08 (figure 8.12). Vocational Education and Training courses had the highest participation levels (24.3 per cent). Nationally, 6.7 per cent of eligible prisoners took part in secondary school education, 2.9 per cent in Pre-certificate Level 1 courses, and 1.7 per cent in higher education (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.12 **Percentage of prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Excludes the ACT because ACT prison facilities accommodate only remand prisoners.

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

### *Offence related programs*

‘Offence related programs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending including providing offence related programs that address criminogenic behaviour and, for prisoners released from custody, maximising their prospects for successful reintegration as law-abiding citizens into the community (box 8.9).

#### **Box 8.9 Offence related programs**

Offence related programs are yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2009 Report.

### *Efficiency*

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

- composition of the prisoner population (such as security classification and the number of female or special needs prisoners)
- size and dispersion of the area serviced
- scale of operations.

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

### *Cost per prisoner/offender*

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.10).

#### **Box 8.10 Cost per prisoner/offender**

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

The unit cost per prisoner and offender provides a measure of efficient resource management by corrective services. A low unit cost suggests better performance towards achieving efficient resource management.

Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per prisoner, for example, may reflect less emphasis on providing prisoner programs to address the risk of re-offending. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of the prisoner and offender populations, geographic dispersion and isolation factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

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

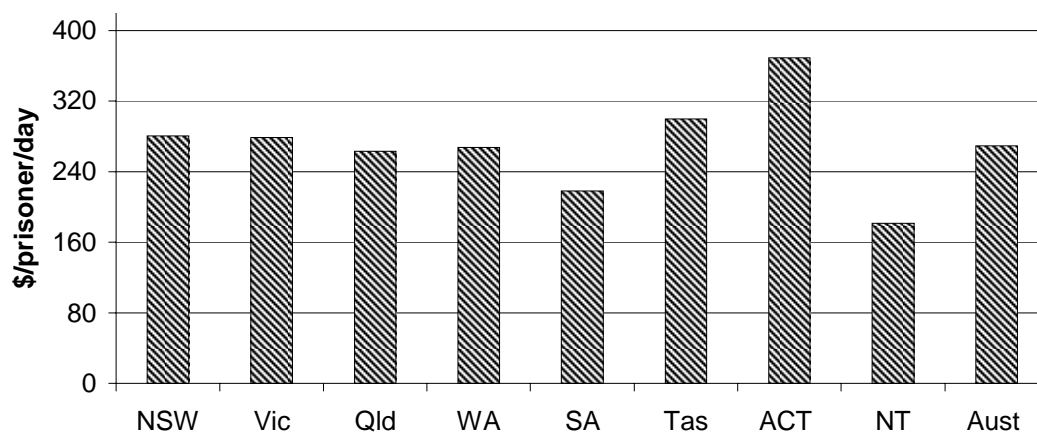
The user cost of capital was calculated by applying a nominal cost of capital rate of 8 per cent to the value of government assets. The costs of capital for land and other assets are shown separately in table 8A.7, to allow users to consider any differences in land values across jurisdictions when comparing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

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Nationally in 2007-08, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net recurrent expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fee, and user cost of capital, was \$269 (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>

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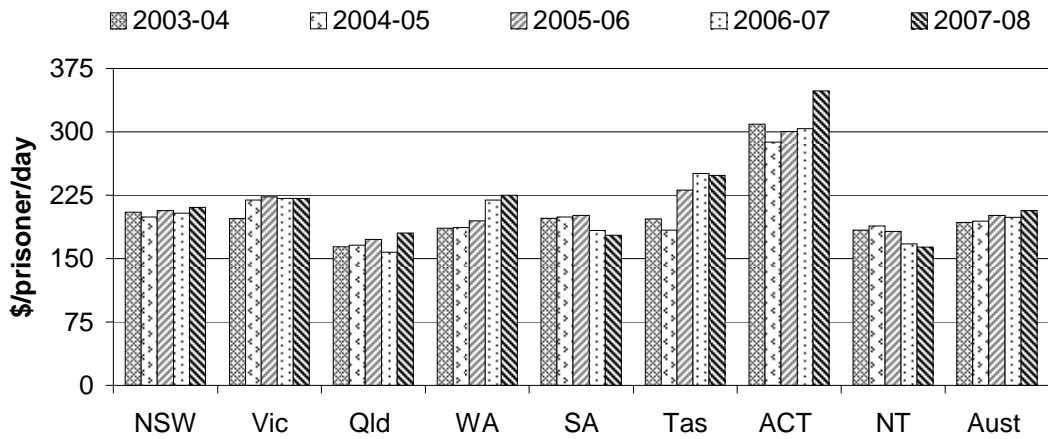
<sup>a</sup> Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day. Recurrent cost is calculated from recurrent expenditure and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenue) and payroll tax. Capital cost includes the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing 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 8A.7.

The real recurrent cost per prisoner per day increased from \$193 nationally in 2003-04 to \$207 in 2007-08 (figure 8.14). These costs represent net recurrent expenditure only, excluding capital costs and payroll tax.



Figure 8.14 Real recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>

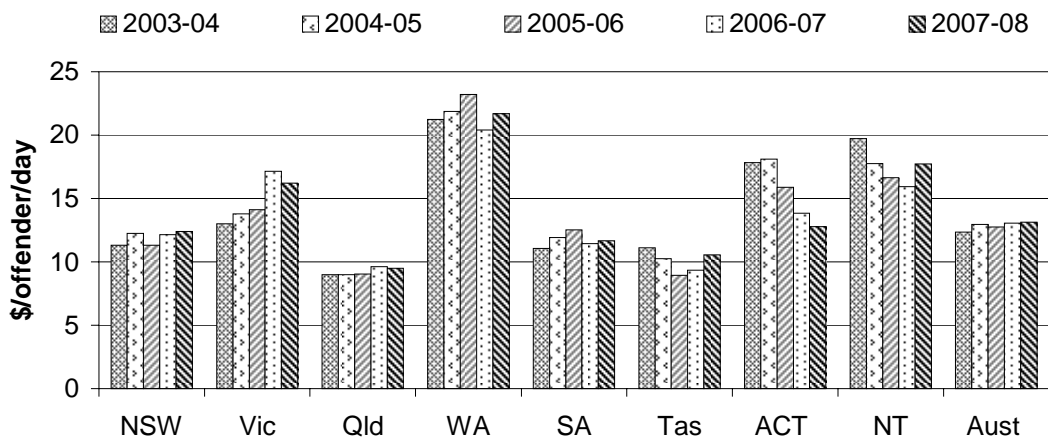


<sup>a</sup> Costs are based on recurrent expenditure net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues) and exclude payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2007-08 = 100) (table AA.26).

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

Nationally, the real recurrent cost per offender per day was \$13 in 2007-08 compared to \$12 in 2003-04 (figure 8.15). These costs represent net recurrent expenditure only, excluding capital costs and payroll tax.

Figure 8.15 Real recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Costs are based on recurrent expenditure net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues) and exclude payroll tax and capital costs. <sup>b</sup> Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2007-08 = 100) (table AA.26).

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

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### *Offender-to-staff ratio*

'Offender-to-staff ratio' is an indicator of governments' aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.11).

#### **Box 8.11 Offender-to-staff ratio**

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

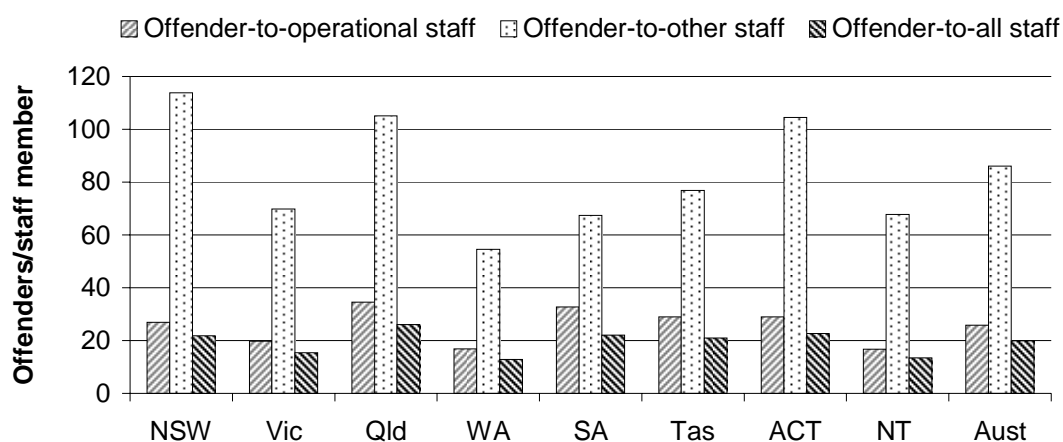
The number of staff relative to the number of offenders provides a measure of efficient resource management by corrective services. A high ratio suggests better performance.

As with other efficiency indicators, it is difficult to interpret the offender-to-staff ratio in isolation, as it needs to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low ratio may, for example, represent more intensive levels of supervision and program provision, commensurate with the risk and offence-related needs of the particular offender population, which are aimed at producing greater efficiencies in the longer-term. Offender-to-staff ratios are also affected by differences in geographic dispersion and isolation factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 20 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2007-08 (figure 8.16). The ratio was 26 offenders per operational staff member and 86 offenders per other staff member (table 8A.22).

Figure 8.16 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2007-08**



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

*Prison utilisation*

‘Prison utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.12).

**Box 8.12 Prison utilisation**

‘Prison utilisation’ is defined as the annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells that is provided for in the design capacity of the prisons, reported separately for open and secure custody.

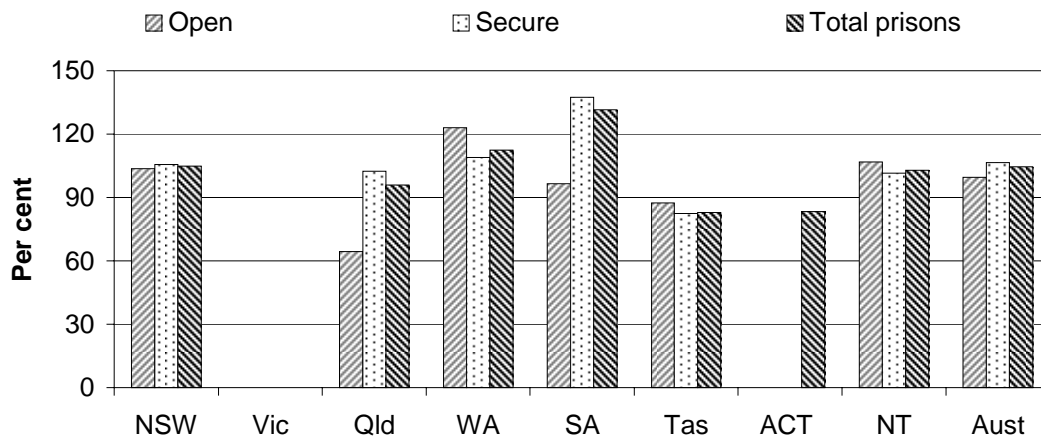
It is generally accepted that the preferred level of prison utilisation falls between 85 and 95 per cent, because of the need for spare capacity to cater for the transfer of prisoners, special-purpose accommodation such as protection units, separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and to manage short-term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. Percentages at the upper end of this range indicate better performance towards achieving efficient resource management.

Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A high utilisation percentage, for example, may impact adversely on effectiveness indicators such as ‘assaults’.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 105 per cent of prison design capacity in 2007-08. The figure for open prisons was 100 per cent and 107 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.17).

Figure 8.17 **Prison design capacity utilisation, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> The ACT data are based on prisoners held in the ACT remand facilities and therefore open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable for that jurisdiction. <sup>b</sup> Victoria did not report on this indicator in 2007-08.

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

## Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the actual services delivered) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

### *Escapes/absconds*

‘Escapes/absconds’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to create safer communities, by effectively managing prisoners in a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. This objective includes ensuring that all prisoners and detainees comply at all times with the requirements of the court order that has resulted in their imprisonment, particularly if their being supervised in the community poses a risk to the safety of any person (box 8.13).

### Box 8.13 Escapes/absconds

'Escapes/absconds' is defined as the number of escapes or absconds divided by the annual average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give a rate per 100 prisoners/detainees), and is reported separately for prisoners escaping from secure custody and from open custody.

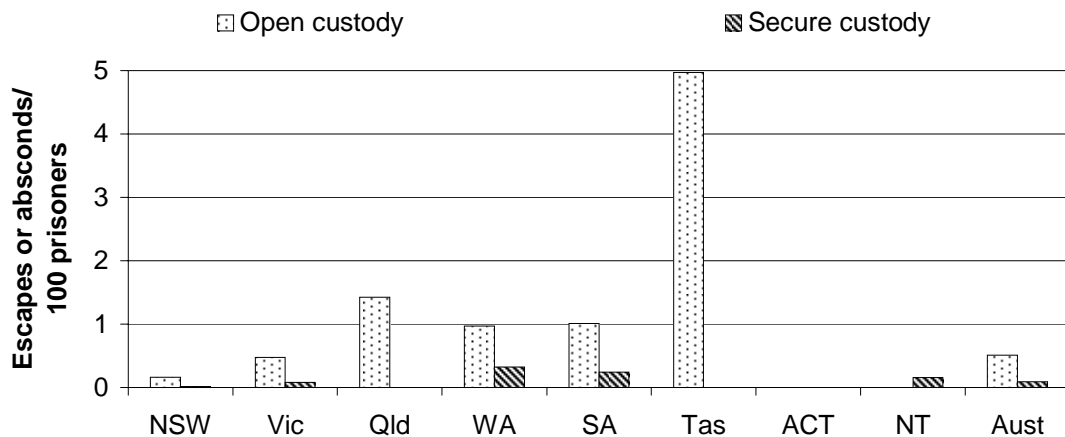
A zero or low escapes/absconds rate indicates better performance towards achieving this objective.

Rates need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Figure 8.18 presents the rates for escapes/absconds in 2007-08. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.51 per 100 prisoners in open custody and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.09 per 100 prisoners in secure custody.

Figure 8.18 Prisoner escapes/absconds rate, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> The ACT data are based on prisoners held in the ACT remand facilities and therefore open and secure custody breakdowns are not applicable for that jurisdiction. Escapes from ACT prison facilities are reported against secure custody. All other jurisdictions report on open and secure escape rates. <sup>b</sup> Where no column appears, this indicates zero escapes/absconds.

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

There were no escapes/absconds by detainees in 2007-08.

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### *Completion of community orders*

'Completion of community orders' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing an effective community corrections environment including ensuring that offenders comply at all times with the requirements of the court order that has imposed certain conditions on their behaviour. This may include restrictions on the offender's liberty (as with home detention), a requirement to undertake community work or other specified activity (such as a drug or alcohol program), regularly attending a community corrections centre as part of supervision requirements, or other conditions (box 8.14).

#### **Box 8.14 Completion of community orders**

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

A high percentage of order completions indicates better performance towards achieving an effective community corrections environment

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

In 2007-08, 70 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. National completion rates were highest for restricted movement orders (79 per cent), followed by supervision orders at 74 per cent and reparation orders at 63 per cent (figure 8.19).

Figure 8.19 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data for restricted movement orders is not applicable to Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT as these jurisdictions do not have this category of order.

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

## 8.4 Future directions in performance reporting

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

Work will continue in the immediate future to further improve the direct comparability of financial indicators, building on outcomes of work undertaken in 2007-08 on differences between jurisdictions in the scope of functions performed by corrective services that have an impact on reported expenditure. Priority will also be given to identifying and resolving any outstanding comparability issues for other key indicators such as assault rates.

Consistent with the 2008 Strategic Plan for Corrective Services, the disaggregation of various indicators by Indigenous and non-Indigenous status is being further developed and trialed for possible incorporation in future reports as the basis for equity-access indicator rates.

Developmental work is also occurring on a proposal to replace the current indicator on prisoner education with a new measure based on data collected by education data providers according to the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS) framework.

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## **8.5 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 (such as Indigenous and ethnic status).



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## **New South Wales Government comments**

“ NSW is responsible for managing the largest correctional system in Australia. The NSW prisoner population has steadily increased over the past decade. In 1997-98 the daily average prisoner population was 6358. In 2007-08 this number had risen to 9634, an increase of over 34 per cent in ten years. Similar increases have occurred in the daily average community corrections offender population. In 1997-98 the daily average community corrections offender population was 14 199. In 2007-08 this number had risen to 17 988, an increase of 21.1 per cent in ten years. It is likely that the demand for corrective services will remain high in the foreseeable future as the prisoner and community based offender populations continue their upward trend.

In 2007-08, NSW maintained a strong management performance including the continuation of low prisoner deaths by apparent unnatural causes and a persistent downward trend in prisoner assaults. In 2007-08, NSW reported a new record low number of escapes from correctional centres.

The rate of successful completions of community based orders remained high at more than 80 per cent in 2007-08, with NSW again performing above the national average. The successful introduction of the Community Compliance Group in 2007 has led to a jump in the successful completion rates of restricted movement orders in 2007-08. This group of highly trained staff increase community safety and offender compliance by undertaking a number of surveillance and case management strategies with high risk community based offenders.

NSW made significant advancements in the implementation of the Throughcare strategy, incorporating integrated electronic case management, assessment of risk of re-offending, whole of sentence planning and management and transitional support for pre and post release.

In 2008 NSW established Community Offender Support Program (COSP) centres across NSW. COSPs offer temporary accommodation for up to 3 months for high risk offenders on parole or serving community orders, and crisis accommodation for up to 14 days. COSPs are staffed 24 hours, 7 days a week and aim to assist recently released offenders, and offenders having difficulty adjusting to normal lawful community life, with reintegration and resettlement support through structured program and other targeted services.

NSW has commenced construction of a new correctional centre on the NSW south coast. NSW also opened the redeveloped Long Bay Hospital. This project involved the construction of a new 85-bed prison hospital to provide inpatient health care to prisoners. Progress has also been made on the development of the Long Bay Forensic Hospital, a 135 bed facility to accommodate forensic detainees. NSW Health will have responsibility of the management of this centre which is located on the Long Bay Correctional Complex in Sydney.

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## Victorian Government comments

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Victoria continues to have the lowest overall national imprisonment and community corrections rate in the country. Points of particular interest for Victoria in 2007-08 include the recidivism rate (the rate of return to prison within two years of release) fell for the sixth consecutive year, no serious assaults by prisoners on staff, and the highest restricted movement orders completion rate in Australia.

These achievements occurred during a period of continuing growth in the prison population, which increased to a daily average of 4177 prisoners in 2007-08, an increase of 3.3 per cent on the 2006-07 daily average of 4044.

Developments during 2007-08 included:

- A Prison Facilities Master Plan has been developed that outlines the required capital investment for the next five years. Corrections Victoria received \$590 million in the 2008 State Budget to deliver a new 350-bed Public Private Partnership prison, and an additional 244 beds across the male prison system
- Specialist operational and accommodation responses to address the complexities in managing serious high-risk sex offenders on Extended Supervision Orders, as well as developmental work to progress a new model for post-sentence detention and supervision of all high-risk sex offenders
- Implementation of LINK OUT, an intensive pre and post release support program offering case management to men exiting Victorian prisons. The program aims to assist men to resettle into the community, within a framework of addressing needs, achieving goals, and reducing re-offending. A similar program for women began in 2007. A KONNECT program for Indigenous ex-prisoners is also being implemented
- Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place, a culturally appropriate rural residential facility for up to 20 Koori male offenders undertaking community based orders, designed in response to key recommendations of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody, was opened
- Correctional policy and procedures reviewed to ensure alignment with Human Rights Charter legislation which commenced on 1 January 2008.

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## Queensland Government comments

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Queensland's prison population has grown significantly over recent years with the State's average number of prisoners reaching a record high of 5649 in 2006-07. The strategy for managing this growth in prisoner numbers included the roll-out of a reformed Probation and Parole Service and the introduction of Court-ordered Parole for prisoners with sentences of 3 years or less. The apparent impact of this strategy has been a reduction in prisoner numbers. The State's average number of prisoners in 2007-08 was 5491. However, over the longer term, it is expected that the prison population will continue to grow driven in part by Queensland's population growth.

Queensland has undertaken a major capital works program that includes the redeveloped 540 bed, Brisbane Correctional Centre (formerly known as the Sir David Longland Correctional Centre) and the expansion of the Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre from 710 to 890 beds.

The average number of women prisoners grew from 339 in 2003-04 to 406 in 2007-08. In response to the increasing number of women prisoners, the State is delivering dedicated infrastructure, programs and resources that are better tailored to the needs of women. Planning has commenced on a new South-East Queensland correctional precinct near Gatton that will include a women's correctional centre as a priority.

The reformed Probation and Parole Service provides a tougher and more robust regime of assessment, supervision and surveillance of offenders in the community. One of the aims of this reform was to improve the level of confidence of the Judiciary in probation and parole as a sentencing option particularly for diverting low risk offenders from prison.

The data shows increased use of probation and parole sanctions. The average number of offenders under community supervision increased by 11.6 per cent to 13 665 in 2007-08. A majority of this growth occurred in the number of offenders on supervision orders (including Court-ordered Parole) which increased from 10 279 in 2006-07 to 12 029 in 2007-08.

This report also shows that Queensland Corrective Services continues to perform well across a range of key national performance measures. Once again there were no escapes from secure custody centres (and there have been none since 1998). The rate of unnatural cause deaths in custody, at 0.02 per 100 prisoners is better than the national average of 0.03 and there were no Indigenous unnatural cause deaths. Cost effective delivery of service was maintained with both the cost per prisoner and cost per offender per day better than the national average.

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## Western Australian Government comments

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In 2007-08 the Department of Corrective Services managed a rapidly increasing adult prisoner population that peaked at 3968 in September 2007 – 17.6 per cent above design capacity and averaging 3802 adult prisoners per day. This was a 5 per cent increase from 2006-07 and represented a 6 per cent increase in Indigenous prisoners, an 11.7 per cent increase in minimum-security prisoners and a 5.2 per cent increase in male prisoners. The Department managed a total of more than 9600 prisoners in prisons and work camps.

There were 1729 juvenile offenders and 11 445 adult offenders managed in the community on various orders including work and development orders for fine defaulters, monitored bail, intensive supervision orders, re-entry release orders and parole. Of these, 5306 were Indigenous comprising 1103 juveniles and 4203 adults.

The buoyant economic situation in Western Australia resulted in highly competitive labour and construction markets. A recruitment strategy developed to attract people to careers in corrections was launched in July 2007. Various recruitment campaigns during the year targeted people from diverse backgrounds including Indigenous people into custodial, community corrections and juvenile justice roles.

The Department worked with other government and community agencies to reduce re-offending through various strategies including expanding re-entry programs which improve the chances of a smooth re-integration into the community; the expansion of offender programs which improve chances of being granted parole and the Repay WA initiative to give offenders the opportunity to repay their debt to society and develop new skills for law-abiding lifestyles.

Substantial progress occurred in drafting the *Corrective Services Bill 2008* that will complete the legislative reforms recommended by the 2005 *Inquiry into the Management of Offenders in Custody and in the Community* (Mahoney Inquiry). The Bill amalgamates the *Prisons Act 1981* and the *Sentence Administration Act 2003*, introduces clear objectives and guiding principles for the Act, transfers employment of prison officers from the Minister to the Commissioner, modernises processes for managing prisoner discipline and makes other amendments to improve the administration of corrective services.

Nationally, Western Australia continues to perform well in the area of average time out of cells.

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## South Australian Government comments

“ South Australia continues to experience growth in prisoner numbers, with the daily average prisoner population increasing by about 10 per cent in 2007-08. Whilst the original prison design capacity is exceeded, the Department for Correctional Services has been provided with appropriate funding to ensure that the operational capacity of the South Australian prison system meets the demand.

The New Prisons and Secure Facilities Public Private Partnership project is the largest correctional infrastructure procurement of its kind in South Australia's history. An Expression of Interest was advertised in December 2007 and in May 2008, three consortia were selected as capable of financing, designing and maintaining the five facilities.

The new prison infrastructure and an additional 369 beds funded over the next four years will provide the Department for Correctional Services with the capacity and flexibility to respond to anticipated growth in prisoner numbers.

During 2007-08 the Department completed the implementation of a new prisoner assessment tool. This initiative is aimed at targeting rehabilitation interventions according to differing levels of risk. The new assessment is administered in prisons and Community Corrections and will in the medium to long term allow for more effective utilisation of resources.

Offence focussed programs have also been an emphasis for the Department, particularly the targeting of medium and high risk offenders.

The participation rate of prisoners in education is the second highest in Australia and 17 per cent higher than the national average. The cost per prisoner per day in the South Australian prison system is the second lowest of all jurisdictions. For the first time in recent history there were no deaths from unnatural causes in the prison system. The imprisonment rate remains below the national average, with an increasing utilisation of Community Corrections supervision orders.

The Department, as part of the a cross-border initiative with the Northern Territory and Western Australia, continues to deliver a Family Violence Intervention Program to remote aboriginal communities in Central Australia. This initiative is culturally and linguistically appropriate for participants and contributes to the reduction of family violence in the communities.

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## Tasmanian Government comments



Corrective Services in Tasmania are provided by two divisions of the Department of Justice: Community Corrections, and the Tasmania Prison Service.

Community Corrections maintains a strategy of ongoing improvement of the consistency and quality of offender management practices. In 2008, a full review of Community Corrections' operations and structure commenced. The objective of this review is to ensure that the structure of Tasmania Community Corrections allows it to respond to current demands and provides the flexibility to adapt to future demands, in terms of recruitment and retention of staff, changing models of practice, and changes in the population of offenders on community based orders. The review includes a review of the Community Service Order Scheme.

In 2007-08 Community Corrections also:

- continued to review the statewide policy and procedures manual, and enhance the quality and consistency of reports produced for the Courts and Parole Board
- integrated the Family Violence Offender Intervention Program (FVOIP) into Community Corrections
- provided the case management of adult offenders for the Court Mandated Diversion program
- prepared to implement the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) as Community Corrections' new risk/needs assessment instrument. The adoption of the LS/CMI will allow consistent assessment of the risks and needs of offenders across Corrective Services in Tasmania.

Community Corrections has continued to work closely with the Prison Service. This has included the development of programs aimed at ensuring continuity of service for offenders across Corrective Services in Tasmania, and the collation and publication of statistics on the provision of Corrective Services in Tasmania.

Tasmania's prison system performed well against a number of indicators in 2007-08, recording no deaths from apparent unnatural causes, escapes from secure custody or serious assaults against staff. Tasmania's employment figures also improved significantly in the latter part of the year following a full review of prisoner employment and re-structuring of prisoner allowances.

A number of factors impacted on Tasmania's ability to provide services in the area of prisoner education and training, and this is reflected in the lower participation rates. Despite that more than 50 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in education and training during 2007-08, with a significant number working towards completing their secondary education.



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## Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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In 2007-08, the imprisonment rate per 100 000 of the adult population increased to 68.3 compared to 2006-07 figure of 65.4. The increase is due to the number of persons on remand while the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment has decreased in the ACT. The ACT still has the lowest imprisonment rate nationally.

In 2007-08, the number of detainees attending periodic detention increased slightly to an average of 40 per weekend. The increasing number of attendances for periodic detention has been a trend since the legislative changes relating to the administration of the periodic detention in early 2006. This in turn has affected the periodic detention utilisation rate which has increased by 11.2 per cent in 2007-08. With the custodial numbers in excess of capacity, the Rehabilitation Programs Unit at the Symonston site was refurbished to provide for an additional 16 periodic detention offenders.

Community corrections have experienced a significant increase in the number of offenders on supervision in 2007-08. In the absence of a prison in the ACT, the community corrections stream is a well established function. As such, the community corrections rate per 100 000 of the adult population remains high at 533.4 in comparison to other jurisdictions.

Work continued during 2007-08 on the construction of the Alexander Maconochie Centre, the ACT's first prison. The centre was officially opened on 11 September 2008; however prisoners are yet to enter the centre as final stages are being completed. It is expected that the first prisoners will be transferred to the new facility in early 2009.

With the commissioning of the Alexander Maconochie Centre scheduled for early 2009, the department will continue to review the implementation of arrangements arising from the enactment of the *Corrections Management Act 2007*, while continuing its endeavour to train its staff (both custodial and non-custodial) on all relevant areas of corrective services.

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## Northern Territory Government comments

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The delivery of most services in the Northern Territory is strongly influenced by the significant proportion of the population residing in rural and remote communities, and that almost 30 per cent of the NT population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. NT criminal activity is disproportionately associated with young adult Indigenous males.

The NT prison population continued to increase and rose by 5 per cent, from a daily average of 834 in 2006-07 to 875 in 2007-08.

The NT Community Corrections offender population fell by 2.6 per cent, from a daily average of 1183 in 2006-07 to 1152 in 2007-08.

Developments during 2007-08 include:

- the NT Government announced a major capital investment program to increase the capacity of the existing prisons to meet the short and medium term needs and the construction of a new prison to meet the longer term requirements
- continuation of the three-year staged implementation of the Integrated Offender Management System to provide integrated throughcare assessment and case management work practices and procedures.

NT Correctional Services continued to implement the NT Government's Closing the Gap of Indigenous Disadvantage plan, including:

- recruiting additional community corrections officers to provide support for prisoners on parole in remote communities
- expanding the Indigenous family violence offender program to provide effective community based intervention in family violence
- expanding rehabilitation programs for sexual offenders to break the cycle of re-offending
- expanding the prison based Elders Visiting Program.

Due to the NT's small prisoner/offender populations, minor changes in numbers can result in significant changes in rates or percentages. It can be misleading to make broad comparisons with corresponding values for Australia or those of other jurisdictions.

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## 8.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators

### **24-hour court cell**

A place of detention located in court and/or police complexes managed by correctional officers that accommodates sentenced or unsentenced prisoners for short periods of time (not including holding cells).

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

The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the total number of assaults by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100. It is based on a count of victims of assaults not incidents, that is, an assault by two prisoners on one other prisoner is counted as one assault, whereas a single incident in which one prisoner assaults two other prisoners is counted as two assaults.

### **Apparent unnatural death**

The death wherever occurring (including hospital) of a person:

- 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
- 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 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100

### **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 in the counting period.

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<b>Capital cost per prisoner/offender</b>	The daily cost per prisoner/offender (see definition below), based on the user cost of capital (calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government assets), depreciation, and debt servicing fees for privately owned facilities.
<b>Community corrections</b>	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.
<b>Community corrections rate</b>	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.
<b>Community corrections staff</b>	Full-time equivalent staff employed in community corrections. Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders, for example, probation/parole/community corrections officers, home detention officers, case managers, program co-ordinators, and court advice workers. Other staff refers to staff based in Head Office or officers in the field whose responsibilities are managerial or administrative in relation to offender management. Staff members who perform a mix of caseload and administrative functions are allocated proportionately to each category based upon the workload assigned to that position.
<b>Community custodial facilities</b>	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.
<b>Community work (offenders)</b>	Hours of unpaid community work by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period.
<b>Completion of community orders</b>	The proportion of community orders successfully completed (by order type) within the counting period.
<b>Cost per prisoner/offender</b>	The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender, calculated as the relevant expenditure figure divided by (i) the number of days spent in prison or detention by the daily average prisoner population and the daily average periodic detention population on a 2/7 <sup>th</sup> basis or (ii) the number of days spent under community corrections supervision by the daily average community corrections population respectively.
<b>Daily average prisoner/periodic detention/offender population</b>	The average number of prisoners, periodic detainees and/or offenders during the counting period.
<b>Detainee</b>	A person subject to a periodic detention order.

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<b>Education</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those in centres where the policy is not to provide education programs or where education programs are not available (that is, remand centres, 24-hour court cells)</li> <li>• remandees for whom access to education is not available</li> <li>• hospital patients who are medically unable to participate</li> <li>• fine defaulters (who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time)</li> <li>• subgroups of the above categories.</li> </ul>
<b>Employment</b>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remandees who choose not to work</li> <li>• hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work</li> <li>• prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work</li> <li>• fine defaulters (who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time)</li> <li>• subgroups of the above categories.</li> </ul>
<b>Escapes/absconds rate (open/secure)</b>	<p>A person who escapes or absconds from corrective services' custody (including under contract). The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of escapes/absconds by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100.</p>
<b>Home detention</b>	<p>A corrective services program requiring offenders to be subject to supervision and monitoring by an authorised corrective services officer while confined to their place of residence or a place other than a prison.</p>
<b>Imprisonment rate</b>	<p>The annual average number of prisoners per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old.</p>
<b>Inactive order and/or in suspense</b>	<p>Those orders awaiting breach or court hearing, interstate transfers or sentence to prison where prison sentence is less than the current active order.</p>
<b>Indigenous status</b>	<p>Persons identifying themselves as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person if they are accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community. Counting was by self-disclosure.</p>
<b>Net recurrent expenditure</b>	<p>Recurrent expenditure (see definition below) less revenue derived from own sources, for example, income derived from prison industries.</p>
<b>Number of correctional facilities</b>	<p>A facility legally proclaimed 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 administered by corrective services.</p>

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<b>Offence-related programs</b>	A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need.
<b>Offender</b>	An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision by corrective services).
<b>Offender-to-staff ratio</b>	The level of staff supervision based on the number of staff employed and the average number of offenders.
<b>Open custody</b>	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.
<b>Periodic detention</b>	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.
<b>Periodic detention rate</b>	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.
<b>Periodic detention utilisation</b>	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.
<b>Personal development</b>	The percentage of offenders taking personal development courses provided by, or on referral from, corrective services.
<b>Prison</b>	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre which held adult prisoners, excluding police prisons or juvenile detention facilities.
<b>Prison utilisation</b>	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.
<b>Prisoner</b>	A person with a court-issued authority held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective service agency.
<b>Private prison</b>	A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
<b>Ratio of number of hours ordered to actual hours worked per offender</b>	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.
<b>Recurrent cost per prisoner/offender</b>	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.

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<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>	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.
<b>Remand</b>	A legal status where a person is held in custody pending outcome of a court hearing, including circumstances where the person has been convicted but has not yet been sentenced.
<b>Reparation order</b>	A subcategory 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.
<b>Restricted movement order</b>	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 (for example, home detention).
<b>Secure custody</b>	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
<b>Serious assault</b>	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner against another prisoner or staff member resulting in actual bodily harm, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 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)</li> <li>(b) harm requiring extended periods of ongoing medical treatment</li> <li>(c) all acts of sexual assault.</li> </ul>
<b>Supervision order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to all offenders (other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation).
<b>Time out-of-cells</b>	The average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their own cells, averaged over all days of the year.
<b>Transport and escort services</b>	Services used to transport prisoners between prisons or to/from external locations (for example, court), including corrective services officers or external contractors involved in escorting prisoners as part of the transport arrangements.
<b>Work order</b>	A community service order or bond that imposes work upon an offender. (In some jurisdictions, fine options and expiations also require an undertaking by the offender to pay off the fine through community work).

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## 8.7 Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3). Attachment tables are provided on the CD-ROM enclosed with the Report and on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the CD-ROM or the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Report).

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## 8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.6 of the chapter. Data in this chapter are examined by the Corrective Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Corrections Advisory Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from corrective services agencies in State and Territory governments. Data for previous years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in previous Reports for these years. Disaggregated figures may not add to the total figure because of rounding. Further, because of rounding of numbers and the application of national counting rules, figures presented in the Report may differ from counts published elsewhere, such as in jurisdictions' annual reports.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://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).

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Table 8A.1

Table 8A.1 Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
<b>Total prisoners</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 634</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>3 802</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>26 455</b>
Secure/open custody												
Open	no.	3 669	423	632	1 031	198	60	..	72	72	246	6 259
Secure	no.	5 965	3 753	4 859	2 771	1 657	479	82	26	108	629	20 196
Open — share	%	38.1	10.1	11.5	27.1	10.7	11.2	..	73.8	40.0	28.1	23.7
Secure — share	%	61.9	89.9	88.5	72.9	89.3	88.8	100.0	26.2	60.0	71.9	76.3
Male/female prisoners												
Male	no.	8 918	3 932	5 085	3 505	1 732	502	74	91	165	835	24 584
Female	no.	716	244	406	298	123	37	8	7	15	39	1 871
Male — share	%	92.6	94.2	92.6	92.2	93.4	93.1	90.3	93.0	91.8	95.5	92.9
Female — share	%	7.4	5.8	7.4	7.8	6.6	6.9	9.7	7.0	8.2	4.5	7.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners												
Indigenous	no.	2 018	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	11	10	21	720	6 505
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 355	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	71	88	160	155	19 679
Indigenous status unknown	no.	260	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271
Indigenous — share	%	20.9	5.7	26.4	41.8	22.2	13.1	13.3	9.8	11.4	82.3	24.6
Non-Indigenous — share	%	76.4	94.1	73.6	58.2	77.8	86.9	86.7	90.2	88.6	17.7	74.4
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	2.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Privately operated prisons												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	769	1 426	1 284	779	139	—	—	—	—	—	4 398
Privately operated prisons — share	%	8.0	34.2	23.4	20.5	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	16.6
Periodic detention												
Total detainees	no.	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	784
Attending residential component	no.	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	508
REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES 2009												
												CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Table 8A.1

Table 8A.1 Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
<b>Total prisoners</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 468</b>	<b>4 044</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>25 901</b>
Secure/open custody												
Open	no.	3 595	376	783	934	189	66	..	76	76	221	6 164
Secure	no.	5 872	3 668	4 866	2 688	1 497	468	64	29	94	613	19 736
Open — share	%	38.0	9.3	13.9	25.8	11.2	12.4	..	72.2	44.8	26.5	23.8
Secure — share	%	62.0	90.7	86.1	74.2	88.8	87.6	100.0	27.8	55.2	73.5	76.2
Male/female prisoners												
Male	no.	8 768	3 797	5 225	3 332	1 579	497	59	101	159	798	24 055
Female	no.	699	247	424	290	107	37	6	5	10	36	1 846
Male — share	%	92.6	93.9	92.5	92.0	93.7	93.1	90.9	95.6	93.8	95.7	92.9
Female — share	%	7.4	6.1	7.5	8.0	6.3	6.9	9.1	4.4	6.2	4.3	7.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners												
Indigenous	no.	1 956	222	1 519	1 497	344	67	8	12	21	684	6 297
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 217	3 728	4 130	2 125	1 338	463	56	93	149	150	19 207
Indigenous status unknown	no.	295	93	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	396
Indigenous — share	%	20.7	5.5	26.9	41.3	20.4	12.5	12.6	11.8	12.1	82.0	24.3
Non-Indigenous — share	%	76.2	92.2	73.1	58.7	79.4	86.7	87.4	88.0	87.8	18.0	74.2
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.1	2.3	—	—	0.2	0.8	—	0.1	0.1	—	1.5
Privately operated prisons												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	756	1 461	1 294	768	116	..	..	..	..	..	4 395
Privately operated prisons — share	%	8.0	36.1	22.9	21.2	6.9	..	..	..	..	..	17.0
Periodic detention												
Total detainees	no.	741	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	797
Attending residential component	no.	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	507
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Table 8A.1

**Table 8A.1 Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
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(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) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.2

**Table 8A.2 Correctional custodial facilities, at 30 June 2008 (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total facilities</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>119</b>
Government operated prisons	31	12	12	12	8	6	2	4	87
Privately operated prisons	1	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	7
Government operated community custodial facilities	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
24-hour court cell complex	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Periodic detention centres	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8

– Nil.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.3

Table 8A.3 Average daily community corrections offender population (a), (b)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08										
<b>Total offenders</b>	no.	17 988	7 769	13 665	5 406	6 405	1 122	1 407	1 152	54 914
Male/female offenders										
Male	no.	15 141	6 259	10 896	4 211	5 208	890	1 196	1 015	44 815
Female	no.	2 786	1 392	2 769	1 195	1 197	232	212	137	9 920
Gender unknown	no.	60	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	178
Male — share	%	84.2	80.6	79.7	77.9	81.3	79.3	85.0	88.1	81.6
Female — share	%	15.5	17.9	20.3	22.1	18.7	20.7	15.0	11.9	18.1
Gender unknown — share	%	0.3	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders										
Indigenous	no.	3 213	342	2 528	1 723	988	133	123	868	9 918
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 952	6 726	11 138	3 672	5 388	958	1 173	283	43 289
Indigenous status unknown	no.	822	700	—	11	29	31	111	1	1 706
Indigenous — share	%	17.9	4.4	18.5	31.9	15.4	11.9	8.7	75.3	18.1
Non-Indigenous — share	%	77.6	86.6	81.5	67.9	84.1	85.4	83.4	24.6	78.8
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	4.6	9.0	—	0.2	0.5	2.8	7.9	0.1	3.1
Offenders per order type (c)										
Restricted movement order	no.	152	17	..	146	359	..	..	34	708
Reparation order	no.	4 051	2 402	2 494	1 654	1 495	537	134	206	12 973
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	15 079	5 549	12 029	4 846	4 552	718	1 273	948	44 993

Table 8A.3

Table 8A.3 **Average daily community corrections offender population (a), (b)**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2006-07										
<b>Total offenders</b>	no.	17 970	7 304	12 250	5 241	6 294	1 193	1 223	1 183	52 658
Male/female offenders										
Male	no.	15 184	5 945	9 648	4 076	5 146	939	1 049	1 041	43 028
Female	no.	2 729	1 327	2 602	1 165	1 148	254	174	142	9 541
Gender unknown	no.	56	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Male — share	%	84.5	81.4	78.8	77.8	81.8	78.7	85.8	88.0	81.7
Female — share	%	15.2	18.2	21.2	22.2	18.2	21.3	14.2	12.0	18.1
Gender unknown — share	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders										
Indigenous	no.	3 112	305	2 196	1 701	912	142	99	879	9 346
Non-Indigenous	no.	14 265	6 204	10 054	3 540	5 340	992	1 043	301	41 739
Indigenous status unknown	no.	592	796	—	—	42	59	81	3	1 573
Indigenous — share	%	17.3	4.2	17.9	32.5	14.5	11.9	8.1	74.3	17.7
Non-Indigenous — share	%	79.4	84.9	82.1	67.5	84.8	83.2	85.3	25.4	79.3
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.3	10.9	—	—	0.7	4.9	6.6	0.3	3.0
Offenders per order type (c)										
Restricted movement order	no.	213	24	4	113	380	..	..	38	772
Reparation order	no.	4 386	1 972	2 947	1 904	1 581	607	102	212	13 711
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	14 265	5 440	10 279	4 570	4 333	733	1 121	974	41 715

(a) Includes offenders on inactive orders, although not all offenders on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.30, 8A.36, 8A.74).

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

(c) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08									
Imprisonment (c)									
<b>All prisoners</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>234.6</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>562.2</b>	<b>162.6</b>
Crude rates									
Male prisoners	339.1	198.5	315.5	430.6	285.7	272.8	127.5	1 028.6	306.9
Female prisoners	26.2	11.8	24.7	36.9	19.4	19.1	11.0	52.9	22.6
Indigenous prisoners	2 350.5	1 236.6	1 707.2	3 637.9	2 408.9	649.1	775.7	1 898.8	2 156.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners	139.1	97.6	127.5	140.4	118.0	127.6	61.1	131.8	123.2
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	16.9	12.7	13.4	25.9	20.4	5.1	12.7	14.4	17.5
Age standardised rates									
Indigenous prisoners	1 815.6	935.8	1 304.2	2 728.4	1 809.3	496.8	563.2	1 398.1	1 630.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners	145.7	100.4	131.8	144.4	129.8	147.0	57.3	120.5	128.2
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	12.5	9.3	9.9	18.9	13.9	3.4	9.8	11.6	12.7
Periodic detention									
<b>All periodic detainees</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Male detainees	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	39.4	..	8.8
Female detainees	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	0.9
Indigenous detainees	80.9	..	..	..	..	..	110.1	..	23.9
Non-Indigenous detainees	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	20.4	..	4.4
Community corrections									
<b>All offenders (d)</b>	<b>338.7</b>	<b>191.9</b>	<b>419.9</b>	<b>333.5</b>	<b>516.5</b>	<b>296.7</b>	<b>533.4</b>	<b>740.4</b>	<b>337.5</b>
Male offenders	581.8	316.0	676.1	517.4	859.1	483.5	922.2	1 249.7	559.5
Female offenders	102.8	67.3	168.6	148.1	188.9	119.5	157.7	184.2	120.1
Indigenous offenders	3 760.9	1 793.3	2 974.7	3 948.1	5 778.5	1 225.9	4 645.6	2 290.3	3 288.2
Non-Indigenous offenders	267.0	166.9	351.4	232.8	440.5	260.8	449.1	240.5	271.1

Table 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2006-07									
Imprisonment (c)									
<b>All prisoners</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>551.6</b>	<b>162.0</b>
Male prisoners	337.3	195.0	332.1	420.7	263.7	273.2	124.9	1 012.7	305.7
Female prisoners	26.0	12.1	26.4	36.9	17.1	19.2	7.9	49.7	22.7
Indigenous prisoners	2 329.7	1 204.0	1 840.1	3 521.6	2 064.6	630.8	799.3	1 839.6	2 142.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	138.1	94.1	133.4	138.3	110.7	127.4	58.0	131.6	122.4
Periodic detention									
<b>All periodic detainees</b>	<b>14.1</b>	..	..	..	..	..	<b>21.7</b>	..	..
Male detainees	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	41.1	..	..
Female detainees	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	..	..
Indigenous detainees	78.6	..	..	..	..	..	137.9	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	..	..
Community corrections									
<b>All offenders (d)</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>385.5</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>513.6</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>470.6</b>	<b>782.4</b>	<b>329.4</b>
Male offenders	591.0	305.3	613.3	514.7	859.3	515.7	821.7	1 321.0	546.8
Female offenders	102.1	65.3	162.2	148.0	183.2	132.0	131.5	196.1	117.5
Indigenous offenders	3 731.5	1 649.1	2 660.2	4 001.5	5 473.5	1 341.0	3 851.6	2 364.0	3 179.6
Non-Indigenous offenders	276.5	156.6	324.9	230.4	441.7	272.6	405.3	264.0	265.9

(a) Rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations supplied by states and territories, calculated against adult population figures at December 2007 for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(b) Inter jurisdictional comparisons should be treated with caution. 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. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities.

(d) Includes offenders on inactive orders, although not all offenders on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.30, 8A.36, 8A.74).

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.5

**Table 8A.5 Imprisonment, periodic detention and community correction rates, by year (per 100 000 adults) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Imprisonment (b)</b>									
2003-04	161.4	95.1	179.0	202.5	124.1	126.2	73.7	515.6	150.2
2004-05	170.6	92.0	177.2	223.0	126.6	142.0	74.4	544.0	155.0
2005-06	173.4	93.7	177.0	222.9	128.8	136.1	76.0	546.4	156.4
2006-07	178.6	101.6	177.8	229.4	137.6	142.7	65.4	551.6	162.0
2007-08	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	162.6
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
2003-04	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	33.7	..	5.4
2004-05	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	40.3	..	5.7
2005-06	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	23.9	..	5.5
2006-07	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	21.7	..	5.0
2007-08	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	..	4.8
<b>Community corrections (c)</b>									
2003-04	329.4	205.0	390.0	346.7	527.1	264.0	510.8	724.2	331.6
2004-05	342.3	210.2	384.0	363.7	522.1	279.8	498.0	761.2	337.9
2005-06	346.4	205.6	390.6	358.5	517.8	302.9	470.2	777.2	339.4
2006-07	342.8	183.6	385.5	331.9	513.6	318.5	470.6	782.4	329.4
2007-08	338.7	191.9	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	337.5
<b>Total corrective services</b>									
2003-04	505.5	300.1	569.1	549.2	651.2	390.2	618.1	1 239.8	487.2
2004-05	528.3	302.2	561.2	586.7	648.7	421.9	612.8	1 305.1	498.6
2005-06	535.2	299.3	567.7	581.4	646.6	439.0	570.0	1 323.6	501.3
2006-07	535.5	285.2	562.7	561.3	651.2	461.3	557.6	1 334.0	496.3
2007-08	531.9	295.1	588.7	568.1	666.0	439.2	623.0	1 302.7	504.9

(a) Relates to non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee and offender populations supplied by states and territories. The population figures used are people aged 17 or over for Victoria (for years prior to 2005-06) and Queensland (all years), and people aged 18 or over in the other jurisdictions (including Victoria in 2005-06 following change to age of jurisdiction introduced in June 2005), reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(b) 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.

(c) Rates include persons on inactive orders, although not all persons on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.30, 8A.36, 8A.74).

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.6

Table 8A.6 Expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2007-08

	Units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust (b)
<b>Prisons</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure (c)	\$'000	265 782	29 480	46 595	65 575	11 534	4 487	7 511	na	430 964
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	490 822	308 188	314 969	246 758	108 855	44 438	17 469	na	1 531 499
Secure	\$'000	756 604	337 668	361 564	312 333	120 389	48 925	24 979	52 322	2 014 785
All prisons	\$'000	252 094	87 843	166 588	59 146	27 498	10 109	1 467	5 663	610 409
Capital expenditure, all prisons (d)	\$'000	1 008 698	425 512	528 152	371 479	147 887	59 034	26 446	57 985	2 625 194
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure (b)	\$'000	44 623	8 206	8 810	na	2 226	na	1 695	na	65 560
Transport and escort services										
Payroll tax										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	10 815	807	874	..	390	140	..	na	13 026
Secure	\$'000	19 118	6 326	6 166	..	3 712	1 433	..	na	36 754
All prisons	\$'000	29 933	7 133	7 040	..	4 102	1 573	..	1 907	51 688
<b>Community corrections</b>										
Net recurrent expenditure (c)	\$'000	81 496	45 995	47 420	42 814	27 280	4 322	6 565	7 464	263 356
Capital expenditure (d), (e)	\$'000	2 932	1 039	1 971	2 796	1 630	-	106	91	10 565
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure (b)	\$'000	84 428	47 034	49 391	45 610	28 910	4 322	6 670	7 555	273 921
Payroll tax	\$'000	3 748	1 480	1 521	-	1 066	197	-	309	8 321

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

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

(c) Net recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

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

(e) Tasmania does not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.7

Table 8A.7 **Cost per prisoner and offender, 2007-08**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust
<b>Prisons</b>										
Net recurrent costs (b)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$/day	187.7	190.6	202.0	174.1	159.5	203.5	233.3	na	189.2
Secure	\$/day	225.3	224.8	177.5	243.8	179.9	254.1	442.6	na	214.3
All prisons	\$/day	210.5	221.4	180.3	224.9	177.7	248.5	348.6	163.8	206.8
Capital costs (c)										
Total user cost of capital (d) (f)										
Land	\$/day	53.5	16.1	60.8	34.0	28.4	39.6	14.8	12.5	42.9
Other assets	\$/day	3.6	2.8	3.6	2.4	8.3	1.0	9.6	0.7	3.5
Debt servicing fees (e)	\$/day	49.9	13.3	57.2	31.6	20.2	38.6	5.2	11.8	39.4
Depreciation	\$/day	..	26.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2
Total capital cost (f)	\$/day	16.6	14.8	22.3	8.6	12.2	11.8	5.7	5.2	15.6
Total net recurrent and capital costs per prisoner per day (f)	\$/day	70.1	57.6	83.1	42.6	40.6	51.3	20.5	17.7	62.6
<b>Community corrections</b>										
Total net recurrent and capital costs per offender per day (f)										
Net recurrent costs (b)	\$/day	12.4	16.2	9.5	21.7	11.7	10.5	12.8	17.7	13.1
Capital costs (c)	\$/day	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	-	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total net recurrent and capital costs per offender per day (f)	\$/day	12.9	16.6	9.9	23.1	12.4	10.5	13.0	18.0	13.7

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

(b) Net recurrent costs excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

(c) ACT capital costs relate only to facilities in the ACT including the new ACT prison's land but not the building, as this facility will not be commissioned until part way through 2008-09.

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

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.8

Table 8A.8 Real recurrent expenditure on prisons (2007-08 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	
2003-04	\$'000	642 765	264 554	315 516	204 334	106 037	32 882	23 119	48 262	1 637 467
2004-05	\$'000	665 727	288 251	322 735	230 018	109 951	34 909	22 430	53 057	1 727 079
2005-06	\$'000	704 935	297 136	343 549	243 978	113 749	42 505	22 800	52 663	1 821 314
2006-07	\$'000	720 910	326 971	325 260	290 370	112 819	48 985	20 650	51 030	1 896 996
2007-08	\$'000	756 604	337 668	361 564	312 333	120 389	48 925	24 979	52 322	2 014 785

(a) Real recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.9

**Table 8A.9 Real recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 dollars) (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>
2003-04	205.1	197.4	164.1	186.1	197.6	197.0	309.1	183.8	192.8
2004-05	199.2	219.5	165.8	186.8	199.4	183.5	288.0	188.7	194.2
2005-06	206.9	223.0	172.6	194.6	201.2	231.0	300.5	182.3	201.2
2006-07	203.9	221.4	157.6	219.5	183.2	250.9	303.9	167.5	198.8
2007-08	210.5	221.4	180.3	224.9	177.7	248.5	348.6	163.8	206.8

(a) Calculated from net recurrent expenditure, which excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(c) 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 8A.10

Table 8A.10 Real recurrent expenditure on community corrections (2007-08 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	
2003-04	\$'000	69 613	37 561	37 708	39 929	25 214	3 879	8 171	7 277	229 353
2004-05	\$'000	79 046	41 353	37 944	43 913	27 096	3 844	8 174	6 985	248 355
2005-06	\$'000	74 523	41 237	39 658	46 823	28 468	3 660	6 842	6 843	248 054
2006-07	\$'000	79 645	45 762	43 073	39 035	26 290	4 073	6 186	6 889	250 952
2007-08	\$'000	81 496	45 995	47 420	42 814	27 280	4 322	6 565	7 464	263 356

(a) Real recurrent expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11

**Table 8A.11 Real recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	11.3	13.0	9.0	21.2	11.1	11.1	17.8	19.7	12.4
2004-05	12.2	13.8	9.0	21.9	11.9	10.3	18.1	17.8	13.0
2005-06	11.3	14.1	9.0	23.2	12.5	8.9	15.9	16.7	12.8
2006-07	12.1	17.2	9.6	20.4	11.4	9.3	13.8	15.9	13.0
2007-08	12.4	16.2	9.5	21.7	11.7	10.5	12.8	17.7	13.1

(a) Calculated from net recurrent expenditure, which excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.12

**Table 8A.12 Real recurrent expenditure on corrective services including depreciation (2007-08 \$'000) (a)**

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)	
2003-04	\$'000	756 297	315 728	398 425	260 454	138 740	37 654	31 592	57 046	1 995 937
2004-05	\$'000	793 732	341 652	402 700	291 110	144 515	40 128	30 887	61 718	2 106 441
2005-06	\$'000	844 918	366 151	426 274	304 913	149 988	47 508	29 895	62 470	2 232 117
2006-07	\$'000	863 125	404 692	411 833	341 756	147 033	56 150	27 152	59 745	2 311 487
2007-08	\$'000	899 847	407 156	454 957	368 013	156 368	55 562	32 026	61 501	2 435 429

(a) This table provides source data for corrective services figures reported in Tables in the Justice preface. For consistency with data provided by other justice agencies, recurrent expenditure in Table 8A.12 therefore includes depreciation, which is treated as a capital cost in other Tables of the Corrective services chapter. Figures refer to net recurrent expenditure (which excludes payroll tax and is net of recurrent receipts) for prisons and community corrections combined plus depreciation and do not include transport and escort service costs where these are reported separately by jurisdictions.

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

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 8A.13 Real recurrent expenditure on corrective services including depreciation per head of population per year (2007-08 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	113.1	63.8	103.3	132.4	90.3	78.3	96.9	284.4	99.7
2004-05	118.0	68.1	102.1	145.6	93.5	82.8	94.1	302.9	104.0
2005-06	124.5	72.0	105.4	149.7	96.2	97.3	89.9	299.8	108.7
2006-07	125.9	78.4	99.7	164.2	93.3	114.2	80.7	281.1	110.9
2007-08	129.9	77.6	107.6	172.7	98.2	112.1	94.0	282.7	115.0

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

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.14

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2007-08 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
Prisoner on prisoner									
Serious assault	0.31	0.67	0.51	0.66	0.49	0.19	1.21	0.46	0.48
Assault	13.07	7.73	3.68	6.39	8.57	3.52	7.28	4.80	8.52
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	–	0.02	0.08	–	–	–	–	0.02
Assault	0.92	0.79	0.22	0.34	0.65	0.37	–	0.69	0.63
Periodic detainees									
Detainee on detainee									
Serious assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	2.06	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Detainee on officer									
Serious assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Assault	0.14	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) The assault rate is calculated as the number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100. ACT rates are calculated against the average daily prisoner population held in ACT facilities only.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 8A.15 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
<b>All prisoners</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.05</b>	–	–	–	–	<b>0.03</b>
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
Periodic detainees									
<b>All detainees</b>	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

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

.. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.16

Table 8A.16 **Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All prisoners									
2003-04	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.14	–	–	–	0.08
2004-05	0.09	–	0.04	0.09	0.26	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	0.05	0.03	–	0.06	0.13	–	–	–	0.04
2006-07	0.05	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.04
2007-08	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.03
Indigenous prisoners									
2003-04	–	–	0.16	–	–	–	–	–	0.04
2004-05	0.17	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2003-04	0.14	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.19	–	–	–	0.10
2004-05	0.07	–	0.05	0.10	0.37	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	0.07	0.03	–	0.10	0.16	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.04	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.04
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05

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

(b) Data for previous years may vary from rates given in previous Reports. Deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.17

**Table 8A.17 Escapes/absconds, 2007-08 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)**

	<i>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 custody	0.16	0.47	1.42	0.97	1.01	4.97	..	–	0.51
Secure custody	0.02	0.08	–	0.32	0.24	–	–	0.16	0.09
Periodic detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	–

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.18

**Table 8A.18 Time out-of-cells, 2007-08 (average 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>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Open	11.9	na	17.9	15.1	15.9	14.1	..	19.6	13.6
Secure	7.2	na	10.5	11.1	9.0	11.8	..	9.1	9.2

(a) Open and secure custody disaggregations are not applicable to the ACT.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source*: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.19

**Table 8A.19 Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2007-08 (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>
<b>All orders</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>70.2</b>
Restricted movement	87.5	98.9	..	78.5	70.5	..	..	88.0	78.6
Reparation	81.2	58.4	55.7	51.4	57.1	77.5	66.7	59.1	63.1
Supervision	80.2	67.8	68.4	56.9	77.2	92.0	89.5	58.3	73.7

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.20

Table 8A.20 **Prisoner/detainee employment and offender community work, 2007-08 (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), (b)									
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	..	<b>90.2</b>	<b>77.8</b>
Commercial industries	44.7	36.4	26.9	12.8	22.2	18.3	..	3.6	31.1
Service industries	34.9	49.7	40.8	64.4	47.4	51.3	..	85.7	46.2
Work release	1.1	..	..	..	1.5	0.4	..	0.9	0.5
Periodic detainees									
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.4</b>	..	..	..	..	..	<b>67.8</b>	..	..
Service industries	23.3	..	..	..	..	..	56.3	..	..
Community work	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	..	..
Community corrections (c)									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	na	74	82	126	na	164	85	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	68	44	36	34	na	81	30	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	1.7	2.3	3.7	na	2.0	2.8	na

(a) Prisoner employment figures are not applicable to the ACT because ACT prisoners held in the ACT are remand prisoners only. ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are included under NSW. Australian calculations exclude ACT prisoners held in ACT prisons.

(b) Rates for Victoria and Tasmania are based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and are calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Rates for all other jurisdictions are based on an average of the number of prisoners employed on the first day of each month, calculated against the daily average prisoner population.

(c) Australian averages for offender employment have not been calculated because of the number of jurisdictions that did not report on this indicator.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.21

Table 8A.21 **Prisoner education and training, 2007-08 (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>
<b>Total prisoners in education (d)</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>50.5</b>	..	<b>26.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	1.7	3.9	9.6	–	3.3	–	..	–	2.9
Secondary school education	15.8	0.5	2.3	0.1	1.8	27.2	..	1.2	6.7
Vocational Education and Training	24.9	29.0	16.4	35.6	41.1	37.6	..	24.1	24.3
Higher education	1.1	2.4	3.1	1.2	4.3	2.4	..	1.1	1.7

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

(b) Prisoner education figures are not applicable to the ACT because ACT prisoners held in the ACT are remand prisoners only. ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are included under NSW. Australian calculations exclude ACT prisoners held in ACT prisons.

(c) Victorian figures are based on the number of prisoners in education on the last day of term preceding 30 June, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. All other jurisdictions use a monthly count of prisoners in education averaged over the 12-month period, calculated against the daily average prisoner population.

(d) Percentage of total prisoners in education may not equal the sum of percentages for each education type, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.22

Table 8A.22 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2007-08**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Offender-to-all staff</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Offender-to-operational staff	27.0	19.8	34.6	16.9	32.8	28.9	29.0	16.7	25.8
Offender-to-other staff	113.8	69.9	105.1	54.6	67.4	76.8	104.5	67.8	86.0

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.23

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2007-08 (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)									
<b>Total prisons (b)</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>131.5</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>104.6</b>
Open	103.7	na	64.3	123.1	96.6	87.5	..	106.9	99.5
Secure	105.7	na	102.5	109.0	137.4	82.4	..	101.4	106.5
Periodic detention centres	71.2	..	..	..	..	..	133.7	..	..

(a) Includes design capacity in relocatable accommodation units.

(b) ACT data are based on prisoners held in ACT remand facilities only.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.24

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of correctional sanctions (operating during 2007-08)**

	NSW	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
<b>Community corrections</b>								
Unsentenced								
Supervised bail (a)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred conviction/sentence (b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Sentenced								
Fine option/conversion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community Based Order, Good Behaviour Bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised Suspended Sentence (c)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensive Corrections Order, Intensive Supervision Order (d)	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Home detention	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order, eg. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Prison custody</b>								
Unsentenced								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sentenced								
Periodic detention	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment (e)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-release transition								
Transition/Re-entry order (f)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-

- (a) *NSW*: The determination of the sentence for a person convicted of an offence may be deferred and bail granted while the offender participates in an intervention program. *SA*: Accused persons may be granted bail on condition that they agree to be under supervision by community corrections and may also be subject to a home detention condition and/or electronic monitoring by community corrections. *WA*: Accused persons may be granted either bail with a condition of home detention or released on bail to a community hostel. Both types of bail may include involvement by community corrections. *TAS*: Supervised bail as part of a pilot of Court Mandated Diversion for Drug Offenders (until 30 June 2008). *ACT*: Bail conditions may include a requirement to participate in a program of personal development, training or rehabilitation. *NT*: Community corrections may supervise the bail conditions of an accused person at the request of a court.
- (b) Specialist courts, e.g. drug courts, have been established in several jurisdictions which may defer passing a conviction or sentence on an accused person pending their participation in a rehabilitation program and community corrections is involved in their supervision. *NSW*: Drug Court Program. *VIC*: Drug Treatment Order issued by a Drug Court. *QLD*: Intensive Drug Rehabilitation Order issued by a Drug Court. *WA*: Pre-Sentence Orders issued by a Drug Court.
- (c) *SA*: Supervised bonds may also have a suspended sentence component.
- (d) *VIC&QLD*: Intensive Correction Orders which are imposed when the court is considering, or has sentenced, an offender to a term of imprisonment, but decides that the sentence can be served by way of an Intensive Corrections Order in the community. Offenders on ICO's must report twice weekly, undertake up to 12 hours of community work per week and participate in programs. *WA*: An Intensive Supervision Order is similar to a Community Based Order but is subject to more stringent conditions. An ISO has mandatory supervision and may include a combination of other requirements such as programs, community service and curfew.
- (e) *NSW*: An offender may be sentenced to imprisonment in Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre by a Drug Court. In the last stage of the sentence, the offender may be released from prison on a Community Supervision Order, subject to approval by the Drug Court. *VIC*: An offender may be sentenced to a Combined Custody and Treatment Order to undertake drug treatment in prison and subsequently released to serve part of the order under intensive supervision by community corrections.
- (f) *WA*: The Parole Board may release a prisoner on a Re-entry Release Order where the person has been in custody under sentence for at least 12 months and be eligible for release within 6 months. The purpose of the order is to facilitate re-entry into the community and includes conditions related to the offender seeking work, vocational training and participation on programs.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



# Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

Table 8A.25

## New South Wales

## Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons (a)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>8 367</b>	<b>8 926</b>	<b>9 101</b>	<b>9 468</b>	<b>9 634</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	566	628	557	617	637
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 949	3 044	2 671	2 700	2 736
Male, unknown, open prison	55	48	29	14	17
Female, Indigenous, open prison	75	124	77	89	98
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	213	300	164	169	176
Female, unknown, open prison	3	10	6	6	4
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	825	905	1 063	1 137	1 160
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 168	3 366	3 861	4 063	4 148
Male, unknown, secure prison	224	301	272	238	220
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	88	59	103	113	122
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	184	128	280	286	295
Female, unknown, secure prison	18	13	18	37	20
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	7 787	8 292	8 453	8 768	8 918
Female prisoners, all prisons	580	634	648	699	716
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 554	1 716	1 800	1 956	2 018
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	6 514	6 838	6 976	7 217	7 355
Unknown, all prisons	299	372	325	295	260
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	3 860	4 154	3 504	3 595	3 669
Secure prisoners	4 507	4 772	5 597	5 872	5 965
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	140	136	142	163	153
Non-Indigenous prisoners	582	589	575	590	614
Unknown	4	5	7	2	2
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	726	730	724	756	769
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
All prisoners/100 000	161.4	170.6	173.4	178.6	179.5
Male prisoners/100 000	305.3	321.9	327.0	337.3	339.1
Female prisoners/100 000	22.1	24.0	24.4	26.0	26.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 208.0	2 152.8	2 199.7	2 329.7	2 350.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	127.1	132.9	134.9	138.1	139.1
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	26	29	29	30	31
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	2	2	3	3	3

Table 8A.25

## New South Wales

## Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons (a)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	15	15	14	14	14
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	44	47	47	48	49
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open prisons	3 503	3 777	3 266	3 415	3 538
Secure prisons	4 438	4 731	5 520	5 511	5 645
Total — all prisons	7 941	8 508	8 786	8 926	9 183
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (e)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	687 973	711 917	744 698	763 224	794 724
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	45 208	46 189	39 763	42 314	38 119
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	274 497	293 963	272 048	270 254	265 782
Secure	368 267	371 764	432 887	450 656	490 822
All prisons	642 765	665 727	704 935	720 910	756 604
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	685 996	713 850	768 704	781 566	816 330
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	194 498	228 032	249 585	245 915	252 094
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	837 263	893 759	954 520	966 825	1 008 698
Transport and escort services	65 495	64 427	48 092	44 398	44 623
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	9 940	11 541	10 079	10 278	10 815
Secure	13 578	14 688	17 214	18 296	19 118
All prisons	23 517	26 229	27 292	28 574	29 933

(a) Data include persons received and discharged from a non-24 hour court cell on the same day.

(b) NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

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

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

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.26

**New South Wales****Table 8A.26 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.74	0.75	0.36	0.49	0.31
Assaults	13.57	11.88	14.97	13.26	13.07
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	0.01	–
Assaults	1.16	1.13	0.69	0.71	0.92
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	3	–	2	0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	9	5	5	3	4
Total — all prisoners	9	8	5	5	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	2	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	6	5	10	4
Total — all prisoners	4	7	5	12	5
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	3	3
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	3	3
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	0.17	–	0.10	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.05
Total — all prisoners	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.04
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	0.21	0.58	0.37	0.17	0.16
Secure level of security	–	0.06	0.07	–	0.02
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (d)					
Open level of security	12.0	11.1	11.9	12.6	11.9
Secure level of security	7.7	8.7	7.6	7.6	7.2
Total — all prisoners	9.7	9.8	9.2	9.5	8.9
Employment (per cent) (e)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	34.4	35.1	39.4	43.4	44.7
Service (no fee for service) industries	39.4	35.3	33.2	34.1	34.9
Work release	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
Total — all industries	75.0	71.8	74.0	78.7	80.6
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.1	1.7
AQF Secondary School sector education	20.5	17.9	15.5	15.8	15.8
AQF Vocational Education and Training	26.4	28.0	28.9	30.1	24.9
AQF Higher Education	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
Total — all education	35.0	37.3	34.9	34.7	32.3

**New South Wales****Table 8A.26 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2007-08, there were zero incidents of serious assault by a prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex on either another prisoner or on staff. There were 16 prisoner on prisoner assaults and 9 prisoner on staff assaults in 24-hour court cell complexes.				
(b)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(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 three escapes of this type in 2007-08. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were zero escapes from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.				
(d)	NSW figures include all known irregular lockdowns and regular lock-ins, such as closures for meals, in the calculation of time out of cells.				
(e)	Prisoners in full time education, 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, prisoners accommodated in community custodial centres and those held in 24-hour court cell complexes are excluded from this count.				
(f)	AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework. – Nil or rounded to zero.				

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.27

**New South Wales****Table 8A.27 Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>728</b>
Male, Indigenous	39	38	43	57	59
Male, non-Indigenous	626	669	661	606	588
Male, unknown	26	13	33	9	11
Female, Indigenous	7	7	7	9	10
Female, non-Indigenous	50	63	57	59	60
Female, unknown	–	1	1	1	1
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	691	720	737	672	658
Female detainees	57	71	65	69	71
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	46	45	50	66	69
Non-Indigenous detainees	676	732	718	665	647
Unknown	26	14	34	10	12
Average daily population attending (residential only)					
	470	494	486	470	468
Periodic detention rate					
Detainees/100 000	14.6	15.3	15.4	14.1	13.7
Male detainees/100 000	27.5	28.3	28.7	26.1	25.3
Female detainees/100 000	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
Indigenous detainees/100 000	65.8	56.7	61.5	78.6	80.9
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	13.4	14.4	14.0	12.9	12.4
Number of periodic detention centres	11	10	8	8	7
Useable periodic detention capacity	774	754	707	677	657

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.28

**New South Wales****Table 8A.28 Effectiveness, periodic detention**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	–	–	0.12	–	–
Assaults	3.21	0.76	1.12	1.89	2.06
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.13	–	0.12	0.54	0.14
Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 detainees)	0.27	–	0.12	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	32.9	32.4	32.5	26.1	23.3
Community work	39.3	45.9	49.5	46.8	54.1
Total employed	72.2	78.3	82.0	72.9	77.4

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.29

**New South Wales****Table 8A.29 Efficiency, prisons and periodic detention**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	184.5	183.8	199.5	194.4	187.7
Secure prisoners	223.7	213.3	211.8	210.1	225.3
Total recurrent — all prisoners	205.1	199.2	206.9	203.9	210.5
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	48.3	53.8	54.5	52.4	53.5
Land	4.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.6
Other Assets	43.8	49.4	50.6	48.5	49.9
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	13.8	14.4	18.7	17.2	16.6
Total capital — all prisoners	62.1	68.2	73.2	69.6	70.1
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	267.1	267.4	280.1	273.5	280.6
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	110.2	110.0	107.3	105.3	103.7
Secure	101.5	100.9	101.4	106.6	105.7
Total	105.4	104.9	103.6	106.1	104.9
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	60.7	65.5	68.7	69.4	71.2

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).



Table 8A.30

## New South Wales

## Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections (a)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	8	7	8	9	7
Male, non-Indigenous	137	141	162	171	117
Male, unknown	19	9	3	0.3	0.3
Female, Indigenous	4	2	4	2	3
Female, non-Indigenous	25	28	32	28	22
Female, unknown	5	4	1	1	1
Gender not recorded	2	1	1	1	1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>152</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	426	455	491	457	437
Male, non-Indigenous	2 755	3 039	3 173	2 993	2 704
Male, unknown	551	524	337	239	242
Female, Indigenous	107	122	137	118	133
Female, non-Indigenous	436	503	517	516	473
Female, unknown	96	106	77	43	37
Gender not recorded	33	20	22	19	25
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 404</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>4 754</b>	<b>4 386</b>	<b>4 051</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 648	1 818	1 960	2 109	2 202
Male, non-Indigenous	8 904	9 447	10 056	9 726	10 100
Male, unknown	1 069	874	498	256	465
Female, Indigenous	443	478	547	609	661
Female, non-Indigenous	1 324	1 422	1 461	1 472	1 496
Female, unknown	226	175	107	55	115
Gender not recorded	62	45	34	39	40
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>13 676</b>	<b>14 259</b>	<b>14 663</b>	<b>14 265</b>	<b>15 079</b>
Daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 908	2 088	2 251	2 420	2 464
Male, non-Indigenous	10 837	11 584	12 280	12 274	12 009
Male, unknown	1 517	1 302	779	490	668
Female, Indigenous	516	564	638	691	748
Female, non-Indigenous	1 663	1 805	1 876	1 941	1 891
Female, unknown	310	269	170	98	148
Total persons, Indigenous	2 425	2 653	2 889	3 112	3 213
Total persons, non-Indigenous	12 547	13 430	14 196	14 265	13 952
Total persons, unknown	1 868	1 593	962	592	822
Total males	14 262	14 974	15 310	15 184	15 141
Total females	2 489	2 638	2 684	2 729	2 786
Total gender not recorded	89	64	53	56	60
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>16 840</b>	<b>17 676</b>	<b>18 047</b>	<b>17 970</b>	<b>17 988</b>

Table 8A.30

**New South Wales****Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Community corrections rates</b>					
Offenders/100 000	329.4	342.3	346.4	342.8	338.7
Male offenders/100 000	567.4	589.2	596.8	591.0	581.8
Female offenders/100 000	95.8	100.6	101.5	102.1	102.8
Indigenous offenders per 100 000	3 465.7	3 340.0	3 551.1	3 731.5	3 760.9
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	248.9	264.2	276.8	276.5	267.0
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	70 080	79 506	75 842	80 293	82 427
Recurrent receipts	467	460	1 318	648	931
Net recurrent expenditure	69 613	79 046	74 523	79 645	81 496
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	70 302	79 881	76 214	81 559	83 516
Capital expenditure	1 271	1 701	2 484	2 713	2 932
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	70 884	80 746	77 007	82 358	84 428
Payroll Tax	3 154	3 630	3 858	3 783	3 748

(a) Excludes offenders on orders that have been inactive for over three months where a bench warrant has been issued.

(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 gross domestic product deflator.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.31

**New South Wales****Table 8A.31 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a), (b)					
Restricted movement orders	75.5	78.3	83.4	82.8	87.5
Reparation orders	76.8	79.2	77.7	79.9	81.2
Supervision orders	84.7	80.1	82.2	81.3	80.2
Total — all orders	82.5	79.8	81.0	81.0	80.6
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

(a) As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

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

**na** Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.32

**New South Wales****Table 8A.32 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	11.3	12.2	11.3	12.1	12.4
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	11.5	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.9
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	30.7	29.5	29.3	27.3	27.0
Offender-to-other staff	84.2	84.2	82.4	113.7	113.8
Offender-to-all staff	22.5	21.8	21.6	22.0	21.8

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

Table 8A.33

**Victoria****Table 8A.33 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>3 669</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>4 044</b>	<b>4 177</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	9	9	12	11	9
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	324	309	344	315	370
Male, unknown, open prison	—	2	7	7	1
Female, Indigenous, open prison	1	1	—	2	0.2
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	46	44	37	40	43
Female, unknown, open prison	—	0.3	1	0.2	0.4
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	158	158	178	197	212
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 919	2 835	2 793	3 187	3 334
Male, unknown, secure prison	8	28	75	80	6
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	12	15	15	13	15
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	192	194	179	186	183
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	3	6	6	3
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 418	3 340	3 410	3 797	3 932
Female prisoners, all prisons	251	257	238	247	244
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	180	182	206	222	236
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 481	3 381	3 353	3 728	3 930
Unknown, all prisons	8	33	89	93	10
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	380	365	401	376	423
Secure prisoners	3 289	3 232	3 247	3 668	3 753
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	79	78	97	82	81
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 399	1 380	1 386	1 344	1 345
Unknown	3	15	41	35	1
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 481	1 473	1 523	1 461	1 426
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	95.1	92.0	93.7	101.6	103.2
Male prisoners/100 000	181.8	175.0	179.5	195.0	198.5
Female prisoners/100 000	12.7	12.8	12.0	12.1	11.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 203.7	1 010.7	1 151.0	1 204.0	1 236.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	90.6	86.9	86.6	94.1	97.6
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	11	10	11	12	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.33

**Victoria****Table 8A.33 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	12	13	14	14
Prison design capacity (b)					
Open prisons	453	405	na	na	na
Secure prisons	3 137	3 070	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	3 590	3 475	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	273 298	296 280	305 604	334 088	346 281
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	8 744	8 029	8 468	7 117	8 613
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	22 730	27 958	28 934	26 228	29 480
Secure	241 824	260 293	268 201	300 743	308 188
All prisons	264 554	288 251	297 136	326 971	337 668
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	276 006	298 636	324 032	357 929	360 293
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	54 601	53 309	79 428	97 685	87 843
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	319 154	341 561	376 564	424 656	425 512
Transport and escort services	1 643	6 110	7 317	7 873	8 206
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	663	885	847	733	807
Secure	4 239	5 047	5 394	6 029	6 326
All prisons	4 902	5 932	6 241	6 762	7 133

(a) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over for years prior to 2005-06.

(b) Includes design capacity in relocatable accommodation units.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.34

**Victoria****Table 8A.34 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.93	0.56	0.93	0.64	0.67
Assaults	5.67	5.81	7.51	8.68	7.73
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.03	–	0.03	0.02	–
Assaults	0.76	0.92	1.07	0.87	0.79
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	–	1	–	2
Total — all prisoners	2	–	1	–	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	4	3	2	12
Total — all prisoners	2	4	4	2	12
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.06	–	0.03	–	0.05
Total — all prisoners	0.05	–	0.03	–	0.05
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	1.58	1.10	0.75	0.27	0.47
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	0.08
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	14.6	na	na	na	na
Secure level of security	11.5	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	11.8	na	na	na	na
Employment (per cent) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	44.3	44.1	38.9	35.3	36.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	43.0	43.0	43.7	52.2	49.7
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	87.3	87.1	82.6	87.5	86.1
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.7	3.9
AQF Secondary School sector education	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5
AQF Vocational Education and Training	37.4	36.1	30.9	30.1	29.0
AQF Higher Education	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4
Total — all education	38.3	37.9	32.2	32.5	32.5

(a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.



**Victoria****Table 8A.34 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(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 zero escapes of this type in 2007-08.					
(c) Based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.					
(d) Based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.					

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.35

**Victoria****Table 8A.35 Efficiency, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	163.8	210.0	197.6	191.1	190.6
Secure prisoners	201.3	220.5	226.2	224.5	224.8
Total recurrent — all prisoners	197.4	219.5	223.0	221.4	221.4
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	17.6	17.9	18.9	17.8	16.1
Land	1.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8
Other assets	16.0	15.2	16.2	14.8	13.3
Debt servicing fees	14.6	14.8	20.6	27.4	26.7
Depreciation	8.5	7.9	20.2	21.0	14.8
Total capital — all prisoners	40.7	40.6	59.6	66.1	57.6
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	238.2	260.0	282.6	287.5	278.9
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	83.9	90.0	na	na	na
Secure	104.8	105.3	na	na	na
Total	102.2	103.5	na	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.36

## Victoria

## Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections (a)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Male, non-Indigenous	1	5	2	–	2
Male, unknown	1	10	14	18	11
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	–	2	0.4	–	0.4
Female, unknown	–	3	4	4	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	1	2	1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	81	78	73	59	74
Male, non-Indigenous	1 663	1 636	1 522	1 217	1 518
Male, unknown	80	223	274	208	188
Female, Indigenous	39	36	25	30	33
Female, non-Indigenous	432	433	408	345	417
Female, unknown	21	81	116	106	83
Gender not recorded	244	121	14	7	89
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 560</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>2 402</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	206	209	210	183	197
Male, non-Indigenous	4 185	4 316	4 234	4 019	4 155
Male, unknown	216	314	325	349	275
Female, Indigenous	53	52	51	43	50
Female, non-Indigenous	818	794	802	738	777
Female, unknown	48	73	82	88	66
Gender not recorded	29	44	42	20	29
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>5 555</b>	<b>5 802</b>	<b>5 745</b>	<b>5 440</b>	<b>5 549</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	278	275	271	232	261
Male, non-Indigenous	5 694	5 810	5 629	5 128	5 541
Male, unknown	290	527	594	585	456
Female, Indigenous	88	87	74	72	80
Female, non-Indigenous	1 215	1 204	1 181	1 057	1 165
Female, unknown	69	151	196	198	147
Total persons, Indigenous	366	364	346	305	342
Total persons, non-Indigenous	6 909	7 051	6 854	6 204	6 726
Total persons, unknown	633	803	800	796	700
Total males	6 262	6 611	6 495	5 945	6 259
Total females	1 372	1 442	1 451	1 327	1 392
Total gender not recorded	274	164	55	32	118
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>7 908</b>	<b>8 218</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>7 304</b>	<b>7 769</b>

Table 8A.36

**Victoria****Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Crude Community corrections rates (c)</b>					
Offenders/100 000	205.0	210.2	205.6	183.6	191.9
Male offenders/100 000	333.1	346.4	342.0	305.3	316.0
Female offenders/100 000	69.4	72.1	72.8	65.3	67.3
Indigenous offenders/100 000	2 447.5	2 024.2	1 938.2	1 649.1	1 793.3
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	179.8	181.2	176.9	156.6	166.9
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	18 969	na	18 701	18 578	17 944
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	37 561	41 353	41 237	45 762	45 995
Recurrent receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure	37 561	41 353	41 237	45 762	45 995
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	39 722	43 016	42 118	46 763	46 863
Capital expenditure	2 428	1 908	1 161	1 398	1 039
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	39 989	43 261	42 398	47 160	47 034
Payroll tax	1 169	1 254	1 360	1 395	1 480

(a) Excludes offenders on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

(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) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over for years prior to 2005-06.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.37

**Victoria****Table 8A.37 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders (b)	100.0	91.2	98.4	94.9	98.9
Reparation orders	73.7	75.7	75.5	62.7	58.4
Supervision orders	70.1	70.3	64.6	61.4	67.8
Total — all orders	72.1	73.4	70.3	62.2	62.8
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	58	na	59	55	68
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

(a) As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

(b) Restricted Movement orders (Home Detention) were introduced in Victoria on 1 January 2004. Completion rates for some years may be based on only a small number of orders and are therefore not indicative of long term trends and may fluctuate from year to year.

**na** Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.38

**Victoria****Table 8A.38 Efficiency, community corrections**

	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	13.0	13.8	14.1	17.2	16.2
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	13.8	14.4	14.5	17.7	16.6
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	25.6	23.4	23.2	21.0	19.8
Offender-to-other staff	100.7	88.9	88.2	70.5	69.9
Offender-to-all staff	20.4	18.5	18.3	16.2	15.4

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(b) Based on the number of staff employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of offenders as at 30 June in 2003-04.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

Table 8A.39

## Queensland

## Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>5 264</b>	<b>5 329</b>	<b>5 449</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>5 491</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	151	151	160	156	127
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	645	652	580	537	424
Male, unknown, open prison	9	8	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	15	15	22	24	15
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	54	57	57	66	65
Female, unknown, open prison	2	5	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	999	1 040	1 160	1 241	1 217
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 094	3 091	3 170	3 291	3 316
Male, unknown, secure prison	27	30	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	71	79	86	98	91
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	194	189	214	236	235
Female, unknown, secure prison	3	12	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 925	4 972	5 070	5 225	5 085
Female prisoners, all prisons	339	357	379	424	406
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 236	1 285	1 428	1 519	1 451
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 987	3 989	4 021	4 130	4 040
Unknown, all prisons	41	55	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	876	888	820	783	632
Secure prisoners	4 388	4 441	4 629	4 866	4 859
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	167	177	193	208	189
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 077	1 082	1 111	1 085	1 095
Unknown	4	4	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 248	1 263	1 304	1 294	1 284
Crude imprisonment rate					
Prisoners/100 000	179.0	177.2	177.0	177.8	168.7
Male prisoners/100 000	338.9	334.0	332.0	332.1	315.5
Female prisoners/100 000	22.8	23.5	24.4	26.4	24.7
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 714.8	1 647.2	1 779.7	1 840.1	1 707.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	139.0	136.2	134.1	133.4	127.5
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	11	11	11	11	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Government operated community custodial facilities	3	3	—	—	—



Table 8A.39

**Queensland**  
**Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	3	1	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	19	17	13	13	14
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	1 126	1 078	1 038	986	982
Secure prisons	5 081	5 081	4 880	4 711	4 742
Total — all prisons	6 207	6 159	5 918	5 697	5 724
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	336 588	344 018	364 260	344 084	386 544
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	21 072	21 283	20 711	18 824	24 980
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	50 198	49 417	45 909	45 360	46 595
Secure	265 318	273 318	297 639	279 900	314 969
All prisons	315 516	322 735	343 549	325 260	361 564
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	360 387	364 430	385 602	367 617	406 316
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	118 513	115 943	126 441	125 818	166 588
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	434 029	438 678	469 989	451 078	528 152
Transport and escort services	8 431	9 216	9 120	8 942	8 810
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	1 206	1 070	926	914	874
Secure	6 040	5 904	5 671	5 735	6 166
All prisons	7 246	6 974	6 597	6 649	7 040

(a) Open prisons includes prisoners in work outreach camps, community custody corrections and outstations where these operated during the reporting period.

(b) The new Brisbane Mens Correctional Centre commenced operations in June 2008.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.40

**Queensland****Table 8A.40 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.72	0.73	0.79	0.74	0.51
Assaults	5.49	5.35	4.28	4.20	3.68
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.02
Assaults	1.35	0.58	0.17	0.27	0.22
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	2	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	2	–	2	1
Total — all prisoners	5	2	–	2	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	3	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	2	2	3	6
Total — all prisoners	8	2	2	3	6
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.16	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.08	0.05	–	0.05	0.02
Total — all prisoners	0.09	0.04	–	0.04	0.02
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	1.48	0.90	1.59	0.77	1.42
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.3	16.4	15.2	15.3	17.9
Secure level of security	10.7	10.9	10.5	10.6	10.5
Total — all prisoners	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.1	11.2
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	35.5	32.2	29.9	29.0	26.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	39.9	42.4	43.2	42.4	40.8
Work release (d)	3.8	3.2	1.7	..	..
Total — all industries	79.1	77.8	74.7	71.4	67.8
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	9.9	9.8	8.0	9.0	9.6
AQF Secondary School sector education	4.2	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.3
AQF Vocational Education and Training	14.4	13.3	12.3	14.6	16.4
AQF Higher Education	3.1	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.1
Total — all education	28.5	28.0	24.3	27.0	29.0

**Queensland****Table 8A.40 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	Counting rule changes were implemented in 2005-06 to increase the national comparability for this indicator by including perpetrators who were also injured during the assault in this count - these numbers had previously been excluded in Queensland. Figures from 2005-06 are therefore not directly comparable to previous years.				
(b)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(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 was one escape of this type in 2007-08.				
(d)	Release to Work ceased to be a release option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006.				

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.41

**Queensland****Table 8A.41 Efficiency, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	156.9	152.4	153.3	158.6	202.0
Secure prisoners	165.5	168.5	176.0	157.5	177.5
Total recurrent — all prisoners	164.1	165.8	172.6	157.6	180.3
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a) (b)					
User cost of capital	38.3	38.1	42.4	40.5	60.8
Land	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	3.6
Other assets	36.4	36.2	40.6	38.7	57.2
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	23.3	21.4	21.1	20.5	22.3
Total capital — all prisoners	61.6	59.6	63.5	61.0	83.1
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	225.7	225.4	236.1	218.6	263.3
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	77.8	82.4	79.0	79.4	64.3
Secure	86.4	87.4	94.9	103.3	102.5
Total	84.8	86.5	92.1	99.2	95.9
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(b) The increase in capital costs in 2007-08 results from new assets and revaluations occurring during the year.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.42

**Queensland**  
**Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	7	8	11	0.3	..
Male, non-Indigenous	49	55	59	4	..
Male, unknown	2	–	–	–	..
Female, Indigenous	1	1	1	0.1	..
Female, non-Indigenous	4	5	6	0.3	..
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	..
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	..
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	478	494	579	471	385
Male, non-Indigenous	2 024	1 859	1 976	1 732	1 511
Male, unknown	223	181	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	140	156	207	169	139
Female, non-Indigenous	608	592	630	576	459
Female, unknown	79	64	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3 552</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>2 494</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 107	1 150	1 209	1 323	1 611
Male, non-Indigenous	5 554	5 767	6 429	6 918	8 084
Male, unknown	474	422	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	330	339	368	465	557
Female, non-Indigenous	1 261	1 340	1 546	1 573	1 777
Female, unknown	165	153	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>8 891</b>	<b>9 171</b>	<b>9 552</b>	<b>10 279</b>	<b>12 029</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 432	1 482	1 615	1 610	1 868
Male, non-Indigenous	6 979	7 042	7 829	8 038	9 028
Male, unknown	645	564	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	442	464	540	586	659
Female, non-Indigenous	1 739	1 792	2 040	2 016	2 110
Female, unknown	231	206	–	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	1 874	1 946	2 155	2 196	2 528
Total persons, non-Indigenous	8 718	8 834	9 869	10 054	11 138
Total persons, unknown	876	770	–	–	–
Total males	9 056	9 088	9 444	9 648	10 896
Total females	2 412	2 462	2 580	2 602	2 769
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>11 468</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>12 024</b>	<b>12 250</b>	<b>13 665</b>

Table 8A.42

**Queensland**  
**Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Crude community corrections rates					
Offenders/100 000	390.0	384.0	390.6	385.5	419.9
Male offenders/100 000	623.2	610.5	618.4	613.3	676.1
Female offenders/100 000	162.2	162.1	166.4	162.2	168.6
Indigenous offenders/100 000	2 600.0	2 494.5	2 686.0	2 660.2	2 974.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	304.0	301.6	329.2	324.9	351.4
Work hours ordered/100 000	32 021	30 015	26 190	23 000	19 292
Work hours performed/100 000	18 492	16 411	14 426	13 139	11 341
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	38 566	38 796	40 506	43 800	48 573
Recurrent receipts	858	852	848	727	1 153
Net recurrent expenditure	37 708	37 944	39 658	43 073	47 420
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	38 038	38 269	40 672	44 217	48 641
Capital expenditure	605	625	1 267	1 603	1 971
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	38 312	38 569	40 925	44 676	49 391
Payroll tax	1 230	1 223	1 200	1 357	1 521

(a) Restricted movement orders (home detention) were removed as a sentencing option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006 with the program continuing to operate until all outstanding orders were completed.

(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 gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.43

**Queensland****Table 8A.43 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	86.8	84.0	89.2	84.5	..
Reparation orders	71.0	72.1	73.2	62.4	55.7
Supervision orders	70.4	69.9	63.2	60.9	68.4
Total — all orders	71.0	71.4	69.0	61.7	63.4
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	74	80	70	69	74
Average hours worked per offender	43	44	39	39	44
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.73	1.83	1.82	1.75	1.70

(a) As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.44

**Queensland****Table 8A.44 Efficiency, community corrections**

	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.5
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	9.1	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.9
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	37.2	36.2	33.7	32.2	34.6
Offender-to-other staff	93.2	106.9	106.4	98.8	105.1
Offender-to-all staff	26.6	27.0	25.6	24.3	26.0

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).



# Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

Table 8A.45

**Western Australia****Table 8A.45 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>3 006</b>	<b>3 372</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>3 802</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	298	357	262	317	347
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	521	556	541	536	580
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	35	54	36	41	54
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	53	48	44	40	50
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	694	850	979	1 024	1 080
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 258	1 342	1 405	1 455	1 498
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	69	84	88	115	106
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	79	80	78	94	87
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	2 771	3 105	3 187	3 332	3 505
Female prisoners, all prisons	235	267	246	290	298
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 095	1 345	1 365	1 497	1 588
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 910	2 026	2 068	2 125	2 215
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	906	1 015	883	934	1 031
Secure prisoners	2 099	2 357	2 550	2 688	2 771
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	206	235	246	247	254
Non-Indigenous prisoners	513	494	479	521	525
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	719	729	725	768	779
Crude imprisonment rate					
Prisoners/100 000	202.5	223.0	222.9	229.4	234.6
Male prisoners/100 000	376.1	413.2	415.4	420.7	430.6
Female prisoners/100 000	31.4	35.1	31.8	36.9	36.9
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 997.2	3 346.8	3 300.3	3 521.6	3 637.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	132.0	137.7	138.0	138.3	140.4
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.45

**Western Australia****Table 8A.45 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities (a)	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	13	13	13	13
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	762	835	822	836	838
Secure prisons	2 526	2 505	2 538	2 542	2 543
Total — all prisons	3 288	3 340	3 360	3 378	3 381
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	216 208	242 070	257 534	305 538	327 495
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	11 875	12 051	13 556	15 168	15 162
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	43 169	47 412	49 700	61 572	65 575
Secure	161 164	182 606	194 278	228 798	246 758
All prisons	204 334	230 018	243 978	290 370	312 333
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	220 189	246 460	257 429	302 286	324 318
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	15 856	54 665	54 281	59 758	59 146
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	220 189	284 683	298 260	350 127	371 479
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Daily average is based upon the personal security rating of prisoners not the type of prison.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.46

**Western Australia****Table 8A.46 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.50	0.65	0.47	0.41	0.66
Assaults	10.11	4.36	6.03	6.18	6.39
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.08
Assaults	2.63	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.34
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	2	2	–	2
Total — all prisoners	1	3	2	1	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	2	1	1	3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	2	3	1	1
Total — all prisoners	3	4	4	2	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	2
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	0.07	–	0.07	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	0.10	0.10	–	0.09
Total — all prisoners	0.03	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.05
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	3.09	3.45	3.62	1.71	0.97
Secure level of security	0.10	–	–	0.11	0.32
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	13.9	14.5	13.6	13.6	15.1
Secure level of security	11.7	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1
Total — all prisoners	12.2	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.7
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	18.2	17.0	15.8	14.2	12.8
Service (no fee for service) industries	74.3	70.4	69.9	68.6	64.4
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	92.5	87.4	85.7	82.7	77.1
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	–	–	–
AQF Secondary School sector education	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
AQF Vocational Education and Training	39.7	40.7	42.5	40.2	35.6
AQF Higher Education	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
Total — all education	40.7	41.4	43.1	40.9	36.2

**Western Australia****Table 8A.46 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	A complete audit of all assault incidents recorded on the prison information system was conducted in 2004-05, applying the national counting rules in strict accordance with the data collection manual definitions. This resulted in many recorded incidents being reclassified in terms of whether they fall within the scope of the national definition for this indicator and whether they are defined as 'assaults' or 'serious assaults'. Figures for 2003-04 are therefore not directly comparable with subsequent years.				
(b)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(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). In WA, escapes from Work Camp Centres are also excluded from the calculation of escape rates. There were eight such escapes in 2007-08. Open and secure escape counts are based on the security rating of the prison area from which the prisoner escaped, not the personal security rating of individual prisoners.				
(d)	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. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.				
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.				

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.47

**Western Australia****Table 8A.47 Efficiency, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	130.4	127.9	154.1	180.5	174.1
Secure prisoners	210.2	212.2	208.6	233.0	243.8
Total recurrent — all prisoners	186.1	186.8	194.6	219.5	224.9
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	na	31.0	32.6	36.2	34.0
Land	na	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.4
Other assets	na	29.5	31.2	34.2	31.6
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	14.4	13.4	10.7	9.0	8.6
Total capital — all prisoners (b)	14.4	44.4	43.3	45.2	42.6
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	200.6	231.2	237.8	264.7	267.5
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	119.0	121.6	107.5	111.7	123.1
Secure	83.1	94.1	100.5	105.7	109.0
Total	91.4	100.9	102.2	107.2	112.5
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(b) Total capital cost for 2003-04 is based on the depreciation component of this indicator only, as no data are reported on asset values for these years.

**na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.48

## Western Australia

## Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	17	21	17	17	27
Male, non-Indigenous	46	94	92	76	97
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	5	7	9	5	6
Female, non-Indigenous	12	20	19	15	16
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>146</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	531	580	625	582	516
Male, non-Indigenous	1 206	1 204	1 030	803	681
Male, unknown	5	3	3	–	3
Female, Indigenous	206	219	249	248	223
Female, non-Indigenous	376	362	323	271	230
Female, unknown	4	2	1	–	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 328</b>	<b>2 370</b>	<b>2 231</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>1 654</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	766	893	1 046	990	1 053
Male, non-Indigenous	2 570	2 701	2 682	2 622	2 757
Male, unknown	–	1	–	–	6
Female, Indigenous	239	286	343	358	387
Female, non-Indigenous	677	658	619	600	641
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 252</b>	<b>4 539</b>	<b>4 690</b>	<b>4 570</b>	<b>4 846</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	1 026	1 163	1 305	1 223	1 238
Male, non-Indigenous	2 941	3 102	2 996	2 853	2 965
Male, unknown	5	4	3	–	8
Female, Indigenous	366	416	475	478	485
Female, non-Indigenous	804	812	742	687	707
Female, unknown	4	2	2	–	3
Total persons, Indigenous	1 392	1 579	1 780	1 701	1 723
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 745	3 914	3 738	3 540	3 672
Total persons, unknown	9	6	5	–	11
Total males	3 972	4 269	4 304	4 076	4 211
Total females	1 174	1 230	1 219	1 165	1 195
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>5 146</b>	<b>5 499</b>	<b>5 523</b>	<b>5 241</b>	<b>5 406</b>

Table 8A.48

**Western Australia****Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Community corrections rates					
Offenders/100 000	346.7	363.7	358.5	331.9	333.5
Male offenders/100 000	539.2	568.2	560.9	514.7	517.4
Female offenders/100 000	157.0	161.7	157.7	148.0	148.1
Indigenous offenders per 100 000	3 809.1	3 928.0	4 304.3	4 001.5	3 948.1
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	258.7	265.9	249.3	230.4	232.8
Work hours ordered/100 000	35 982	34 520	30 233	24 846	21 172
Work hours performed/100 000	17 351	16 116	12 363	10 928	9 270
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	40 366	44 667	48 697	44 949	45 336
Recurrent receipts	437	753	1 874	5 914	2 522
Net recurrent expenditure	39 929	43 913	46 823	39 035	42 814
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	40 265	44 650	47 484	39 470	43 695
Capital expenditure	868	1 841	2 377	2 331	2 796
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	40 797	45 754	49 201	41 367	45 610
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one order type. Program only orders have been included under supervision.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).



Table 8A.49

**Western Australia****Table 8A.49 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	74.3	57.4	73.0	75.1	78.5
Reparation orders	61.0	56.8	54.3	53.0	51.4
Supervision orders	60.7	61.6	60.3	59.1	56.9
Total — all orders	61.3	59.3	58.5	57.5	56.2
Reparation — employment (hours) (b)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	83	83	80	80	82
Average hours worked per offender	40	39	33	35	36
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.07	2.14	2.45	2.27	2.28

(a) Orders terminated for reasons other than successful or unsuccessful completion have been excluded. Program Only Orders have been included under 'Supervision'. As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.50

**Western Australia****Table 8A.50 Efficiency, community corrections**

	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	21.2	21.9	23.2	20.4	21.7
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.4
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	21.7	22.8	24.4	21.6	23.1
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	30.6	32.2	27.2	25.2	16.9
Offender-to-other staff	35.3	34.9	34.2	27.7	54.6
Offender-to-all staff	16.4	16.7	15.2	13.2	12.9

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

Table 8A.51

**South Australia****Table 8A.51 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>1 469</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>1 855</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	11	10	16	21	20
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	136	138	148	168	178
Male, unknown, open prison	20	24	10	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	225	243	260	295	363
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	874	891	999	1 091	1 171
Male, unknown, secure prison	111	112	17	4	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	20	20	26	28	29
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	61	61	70	79	94
Female, unknown, secure prison	11	11	2	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 377	1 418	1 450	1 579	1 732
Female prisoners, all prisons	92	92	98	107	123
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	256	273	302	344	412
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 071	1 090	1 217	1 338	1 443
Unknown, all prisons	142	147	29	4	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	167	172	174	189	198
Secure prisoners	1 302	1 338	1 374	1 497	1 657
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	5	6	11	9	13
Non-Indigenous prisoners	75	71	98	107	126
Unknown	27	30	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	107	107	109	116	139
Crude imprisonment rate					
Prisoners/100 000	124.1	126.6	128.8	137.6	149.6
Male prisoners/100 000	237.6	242.5	245.8	263.7	285.7
Female prisoners/100 000	15.2	15.1	16.0	17.1	19.4
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 782.1	1 731.4	1 862.0	2 064.6	2 408.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	91.6	92.6	102.6	110.7	118.0
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.51

**South Australia****Table 8A.51 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	9	9	9	9	9
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	191	191	189	189	205
Secure prisons	1 168	1 168	1 194	1 194	1 206
Total — all prisons	1 359	1 359	1 383	1 383	1 411
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	118 671	123 011	124 630	122 823	131 325
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	12 634	13 061	10 881	10 004	10 936
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	11 670	11 517	11 804	11 576	11 534
Secure (c)	94 367	98 434	101 945	101 243	108 855
All prisons	106 037	109 951	113 749	112 819	120 389
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	113 314	117 205	121 093	120 391	128 624
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	23 128	22 630	22 640	25 001	27 498
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	129 165	132 581	136 389	137 819	147 887
Transport and escort services	2 127	2 321	2 249	2 231	2 226
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	454	406	426	423	390
Secure	3 553	3 449	3 618	3 676	3 712
All prisons	4 007	3 855	4 045	4 099	4 102

(a) Numbers in 2006-07 include prisoners held in up to 40 beds in the City Watch House allocated for corrective services use.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(c) Recurrent expenditure for 2007-08 does not include costs associated with the New Prisons and Secure Facilities project.

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

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.52

**South Australia****Table 8A.52 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.27	0.73	0.65	0.89	0.49
Assaults	8.51	7.75	7.04	4.15	8.57
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.07	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1.50	1.32	0.97	0.30	0.65
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	4	2	2	–
Total — all prisoners	2	4	2	2	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	2	1	2	4
Total — all prisoners	–	2	1	2	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.19	0.37	0.16	0.15	–
Total — all prisoners	0.14	0.26	0.13	0.12	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	0.60	1.74	3.45	1.59	1.01
Secure level of security	0.15	–	–	0.07	0.24
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.2	16.3	17.0	15.3	15.9
Secure level of security	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.4	9.0
Total — all prisoners	9.8	10.1	10.4	11.5	9.8
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	31.9	30.7	25.5	23.5	22.2
Service (no fee for service) industries	40.4	43.4	50.9	49.1	47.4
Work release	1.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.5
Total — all industries	73.7	75.4	78.2	74.9	71.1
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	5.3	3.7	2.8	7.1	3.3
AQF Secondary School sector education	1.2	2.4	0.9	2.2	1.8
AQF Vocational Education and Training	30.2	29.1	45.0	36.0	41.1
AQF Higher Education	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	4.3
Total — all education	38.7	36.9	50.0	46.4	47.2

**South Australia****Table 8A.52 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(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 zero escapes of this type in 2007-08.				
(c)	Remand prisoners, prisoners at court and prisoners confined to James Nash House (a forensic psychiatric facility that provides secure accommodation for prisoners undergoing psychiatric assessment and treatment) are excluded from this count. From 2003-04 to 2006-07, the count of prisoners in education was taken on a single day (28 June) whereas in 2007-08 the number of prisoners was based on a count of enrollments over the whole year. Figures are therefore not directly comparable with previous years. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework. – Nil or rounded to zero.				

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.53

**South Australia****Table 8A.53 Efficiency, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	191.3	183.3	185.7	167.7	159.5
Secure prisoners	198.4	201.4	203.1	185.2	179.9
Total recurrent — all prisoners	197.6	199.4	201.2	183.2	177.7
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	29.5	27.9	27.1	28.3	28.4
Land	4.3	4.7	4.5	8.5	8.3
Other assets	25.2	23.2	22.5	19.8	20.2
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	13.6	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.2
Total capital — all prisoners	43.1	41.0	40.0	40.6	40.6
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	240.7	240.4	241.2	223.8	218.3
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	87.4	90.1	92.1	100.0	96.6
Secure	111.5	114.6	115.1	125.4	137.4
Total	108.1	111.1	111.9	121.9	131.5
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).



Table 8A.54

## South Australia

## Table 8A.54 Descriptors, community corrections

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	17	19	42	43	40
Male, non-Indigenous	178	211	292	291	275
Male, unknown	52	44	8	3	3
Female, Indigenous	3	4	5	4	6
Female, non-Indigenous	18	20	29	38	33
Female, unknown	6	5	1	1	1
Gender not recorded	4	4	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>359</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	183	200	198	178	182
Male, non-Indigenous	1 429	1 228	1 090	1 020	966
Male, unknown	60	33	16	13	8
Female, Indigenous	62	47	51	60	61
Female, non-Indigenous	370	332	316	308	276
Female, unknown	14	16	3	2	2
Gender not recorded	27	21	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 145</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>1 495</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	352	372	481	509	551
Male, non-Indigenous	2 363	2 534	2 941	3 069	3 171
Male, unknown	436	416	49	20	12
Female, Indigenous	85	80	113	119	149
Female, non-Indigenous	460	493	580	612	666
Female, unknown	76	90	10	4	3
Gender not recorded	48	56	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3 820</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>4 174</b>	<b>4 333</b>	<b>4 552</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	552	591	721	729	773
Male, non-Indigenous	3 969	3 973	4 323	4 381	4 412
Male, unknown	546	493	73	36	23
Female, Indigenous	150	131	168	183	216
Female, non-Indigenous	847	845	925	959	976
Female, unknown	96	111	14	6	6
Total persons, Indigenous	710	733	889	912	988
Total persons, non-Indigenous	4 873	4 878	5 247	5 340	5 388
Total persons, unknown	655	614	87	42	29
Total males	5 067	5 057	5 117	5 146	5 208
Total females	1 093	1 087	1 106	1 148	1 197
Total gender not recorded	78	81	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>6 238</b>	<b>6 225</b>	<b>6 223</b>	<b>6 294</b>	<b>6 405</b>

Table 8A.54

**South Australia****Table 8A.54 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Crude community corrections rates					
Offenders/100 000	527.1	522.1	517.8	513.6	516.5
Male offenders/100 000	874.2	865.0	867.6	859.3	859.1
Female offenders/100 000	181.0	178.9	180.7	183.2	188.9
Indigenous offenders/100 000	4 942.6	4 648.7	5 479.4	5 473.5	5 778.5
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	416.8	414.6	442.6	441.7	440.5
Work hours ordered/100 000	56 149	48 639	44 436	45 031	41 043
Work hours performed/100 000	28 553	27 459	20 578	20 926	10 987
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	26 931	28 791	29 757	27 798	28 749
Recurrent receipts	1 717	1 695	1 289	1 508	1 469
Net recurrent expenditure	25 214	27 096	28 468	26 290	27 280
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	25 426	27 309	28 895	26 643	27 744
Capital expenditure	1 024	964	1 274	1 456	1 630
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	26 238	28 060	29 742	27 745	28 910
Payroll tax	1 043	1 032	1 111	1 100	1 066

(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) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.55

**South Australia****Table 8A.55 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	60.6	65.4	67.8	69.3	70.5
Reparation orders	52.6	53.2	52.9	57.4	57.1
Supervision orders (b)	72.0	70.1	70.5	71.8	77.2
Total — all orders	62.1	62.6	63.9	66.6	70.1
Reparation — employment (hours) (c)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	95	69	101	121	126
Average hours worked per offender	27	19	27	33	34
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	3.56	3.59	3.69	3.66	3.74

- (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. As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.
- (b) Completion rate excludes interstate orders and other orders relating to Pre-Parole Supervision, Supervision in Prison, and Voluntary Supervision.
- (c) Changes were introduced during the counting period to the methodology used for collecting data on the number of hours ordered and the number of hours worked in order to improve consistency with national counting rules. Past year figures have been revised.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.56

**South Australia****Table 8A.56 Efficiency, community corrections**

	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	11.1	11.9	12.5	11.4	11.7
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	11.5	12.3	13.1	12.1	12.4
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	34.3	29.6	30.2	30.6	32.8
Offender-to-other staff	79.0	67.7	61.0	64.9	67.4
Offender-to-all staff	23.9	20.6	20.2	20.8	22.0

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Tas

Table 8A.57

**Tasmania****Table 8A.57 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>539</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	6	8	9	6	7
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	89	82	68	59	53
Male, unknown, open prison	—	1	0.2	1	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	50	51	46	52	56
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	283	348	343	378	386
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	2	2	2	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	6	6	6	8	8
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	23	24	28	27	29
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	2	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	428	491	469	497	502
Female prisoners, all prisons	29	30	35	37	37
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	62	65	62	67	70
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	395	453	440	463	469
Unknown, all prisons	—	3	3	4	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	95	91	78	66	60
Secure prisoners	362	430	426	468	479
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate					
Prisoners/100 000	126.2	142.0	136.1	142.7	142.5
Male prisoners/100 000	243.0	274.8	260.2	273.2	272.8
Female prisoners/100 000	15.6	15.8	18.2	19.2	19.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	626.8	642.4	594.0	630.8	649.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	112.2	127.0	122.2	127.4	127.6
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	5	5	5	6	6
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.57

**Tasmania****Table 8A.57 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	5	5	5	6	6
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	94	72	69	69	69
Secure prisons	432	430	461	557	581
Total — all prisons	526	502	530	626	650
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (a)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	36 486	38 201	46 160	52 261	52 238
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	3 605	3 292	3 655	3 276	3 313
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	5 257	4 723	5 092	4 847	4 487
Secure	27 625	30 186	37 413	44 139	44 438
All prisons	32 882	34 909	42 505	48 985	48 925
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	33 775	36 284	43 848	52 077	51 240
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	4 131	4 345	4 590	11 182	10 109
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	37 012	39 253	47 095	60 168	59 034
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	155	134	153	141	140
Secure	922	1 006	1 269	1 394	1 433
All prisons	1 077	1 139	1 422	1 534	1 573

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.58

**Tasmania****Table 8A.58 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.66	0.58	0.20	0.37	0.19
Assaults	15.32	14.02	8.14	5.05	3.52
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	6.78	1.54	0.99	0.19	0.37
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	–	2	1	2	1
Total — all prisoners	–	2	1	2	1
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	3.16	9.94	1.29	–	4.97
Secure level of security	0.28	–	–	0.43	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open level of security	12.9	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.1
Secure level of security	9.6	8.6	8.7	11.6	11.8
Total — all prisoners	10.3	9.0	9.5	11.9	12.1
Employment (per cent) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	17.9	20.2	19.9	16.5	18.3
Service (no fee for service) industries	50.7	32.1	33.7	40.9	51.3
Work release	..	..	..	..	0.4
Total — all industries	68.6	52.3	53.6	57.4	70.1
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	14.8	8.6	8.9	13.3	–
AQF Secondary School sector education	9.9	12.3	19.6	24.5	27.2
AQF Vocational Education and Training	36.8	28.2	40.2	35.6	37.6
AQF Higher Education	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.3	2.4
Total — all education	56.5	41.8	62.2	61.8	50.5



**Tasmania****Table 8A.58 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(b)	The rate for escape from secure custody in 2003-04 comprises a single incident where the escape occurred during a 'handcuffed' escort from an escort van into a court building, not from a secure prison facility. In 2006-07, the secure escape rate comprised two escapes from the re-commissioned Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison, which, although classified as a minimum security prison and holding only minimum security prisoners, retained a secure perimeter and was therefore considered a secure facility under the national counting rules. In accordance with the national counting rule, escape 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 zero escapes of this type in 2007-08.				
(c)	Due to the decommissioning and commissioning of three prisons and staged transition to new facilities during 2006-07, out of cell hours was calculated as at 30 June 2007 for the 2006-07 counting period. Figures exclude prisoners accommodated at the Wilfred Lopes Secure Mental Health Unit and inpatients at the Risdon Prison Complex Primary Health Centre and Royal Hobart Hospital.				
(d)	Employment rates are based on prisoners employed at 30 June, calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June.				
(e)	Pre-certificate Level 1 was removed from the Registered Training Organisation (RTO) scope in November 2007. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.				

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.59

**Tasmania****Table 8A.59 Efficiency, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open prisoners	151.5	142.8	179.3	200.7	203.5
Secure prisoners	208.9	192.1	240.5	258.0	254.1
Total recurrent — all prisoners	197.0	183.5	231.0	250.9	248.5
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	19.4	15.6	17.6	41.4	39.6
Land	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0
Other assets	18.8	15.1	16.5	40.4	38.6
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	5.4	7.2	7.3	15.8	11.8
Total capital — all prisoners	24.7	22.8	24.9	57.3	51.3
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	221.7	206.4	256.0	308.2	299.8
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	101.1	125.7	112.7	95.8	87.5
Secure	83.8	100.1	92.3	84.1	82.4
Total	86.9	103.7	95.0	85.4	82.9
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.60

## Tasmania

## Table 8A.60 Descriptors, community corrections

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	31	36	39	49	47
Male, non-Indigenous	223	280	380	381	351
Male, unknown	133	121	43	37	12
Female, Indigenous	10	21	24	12	11
Female, non-Indigenous	53	57	100	115	111
Female, unknown	31	40	13	13	5
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>537</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	50	50	62	74	72
Male, non-Indigenous	349	384	463	508	507
Male, unknown	92	57	20	10	10
Female, Indigenous	14	22	27	24	21
Female, non-Indigenous	60	73	99	114	103
Female, unknown	28	19	9	3	5
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>718</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	71	74	86	109	104
Male, non-Indigenous	515	585	740	786	765
Male, unknown	198	162	60	44	21
Female, Indigenous	20	35	41	33	29
Female, non-Indigenous	100	116	173	206	193
Female, unknown	52	54	21	15	10
Total persons, Indigenous	91	109	127	142	133
Total persons, non-Indigenous	615	701	913	992	958
Total persons, unknown	250	216	81	59	31
Total males	784	821	886	939	890
Total females	172	205	235	254	232
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>1 122</b>

Table 8A.60

**Tasmania**  
**Table 8A.60 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Crude community corrections rates					
Offenders/100 000	264.0	279.8	302.9	318.5	296.7
Male offenders/100 000	445.1	459.5	491.4	515.7	483.5
Female offenders/100 000	92.5	109.1	123.8	132.0	119.5
Indigenous offenders/100 000	919.9	1 077.2	1 225.9	1 341.0	1 225.9
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	174.6	196.6	253.8	272.6	260.8
Work hours ordered/100 000 (b)	20 826	15 207	14 339	13 837	10 899
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	3 959	3 916	3 720	4 110	4 325
Recurrent receipts	79	72	60	38	3
Net recurrent expenditure	3 879	3 844	3 660	4 073	4 322
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	3 879	3 844	3 660	4 073	4 322
Capital expenditure	–	–	–	–	–
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	3 879	3 844	3 660	4 073	4 322
Payroll tax	174	171	185	175	197

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(b) 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 gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.61

**Tasmania****Table 8A.61 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	87.5	88.7	90.4	80.9	77.5
Supervision orders	94.2	93.3	93.2	93.1	92.0
Total — all orders	90.3	90.6	91.7	86.0	85.3
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

(a) As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.62

**Tasmania****Table 8A.62 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	11.1	10.3	8.9	9.3	10.5
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a) (b)	–	–	–	–	–
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	11.1	10.3	8.9	9.3	10.5
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	30.8	32.1	32.0	31.4	28.9
Offender-to-other staff	86.9	93.3	101.9	91.8	76.8
Offender-to-all staff	22.8	23.9	24.4	23.4	21.0

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(b) Tasmania does not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — ACT

Table 8A.63

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	7	6	3	9	6
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	82	60	38	63	59
Male, unknown, open prison	—	21	41	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.4
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	5	4	2	4	6
Female, unknown, open prison	—	2	5	0.2	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	10	8	11	11	12
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	73	77	69	77	88
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	5	17	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	0.1	0.1	1	0.4	2
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	4	3	3	6	6
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	0.3	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	172	176	179	159	165
Female prisoners, all prisons	9	8	11	10	15
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	17	13	15	21	21
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	164	143	112	149	160
Unknown, all prisons	—	28	64	0.2	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	95	92	90	76	72
Secure prisoners	87	93	101	94	108
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate					
Prisoners/100 000	73.7	74.4	76.0	65.4	68.3
Male prisoners/100 000	142.8	145.0	145.7	124.9	127.5
Female prisoners/100 000	7.4	6.5	8.8	7.9	11.0
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	747.3	545.0	580.3	799.3	775.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	67.4	58.4	45.3	58.0	61.1
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—



Table 8A.63

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	2	2	2	2	2
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Secure prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all prisons	91	99	99	99	99
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	23 119	22 430	22 800	20 650	24 979
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	8 301	8 208	8 046	7 028	7 511
Secure	14 818	14 223	14 754	13 622	17 469
All prisons	23 119	22 430	22 800	20 650	24 979
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	23 398	22 695	23 038	20 936	25 386
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	1 063	1 376	1 301	1 451	1 467
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	24 182	23 806	24 101	22 101	26 446
Transport and escort services	1 834	1 701	1 592	1 747	1 695
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Figures on unknown Indigenous status in 2004-05 relate to data collated from January to end of June 2005 only.

(b) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.65.

(c) Open and secure custody disaggregations are not applicable to the ACT. This refers to the design capacity of the Belconnen Remand Centre and the Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (STRC). It does not include the transfer capacity of remandees to NSW prisons.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.64

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	na	na	1.49	–	1.21
Assaults	na	na	2.98	6.21	7.28
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Assaults	na	na	1.49	1.55	–
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	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (d)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
Employment (per cent) (e)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	..	..	..	..	..
Service (no fee for service) industries	..	..	..	..	..
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	..	..	..	..	..
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	..	..	..	..	..
AQF Secondary School sector education	..	..	..	..	..
AQF Vocational Education and Training	..	..	..	..	..
AQF Higher Education	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all education	..	..	..	..	..

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	ACT assault rates are calculated against the daily average prisoner population held only in ACT facilities, which comprises a relatively small number of prisoners relative to other jurisdictions. Small changes in the actual number of assaults from year to year can have a disproportionate effect on rates. For example, in 2005-06 there were two incidents of prisoner on prisoner assaults and in 2006-07 there were four such incidents, which more than doubled the rate from the previous year. In 2007-08 there were six actual incidents of prisoner on prisoner assaults, but because the daily average prisoner population held in ACT facilities was higher in the counting period than in the previous year, this did not have the same impact on the assault rate. Serious assault rates in both 2005-06 and 2007-08 represent only a single incident in each year.				
(b)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(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 zero escapes of this type in 2007-08.				
(d)	Open and secure custody disaggregations are not applicable to the ACT.				
(e)	Employment figures are not applicable because ACT prisoners held in the ACT are remand prisoners only, who are not required to work.				
(f)	Education figures are not applicable because ACT prisoners held in the ACT are remand prisoners only. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.				
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.				

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.65

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.65 Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>
Male, Indigenous	5	5	1	3	2
Male, non-Indigenous	75	90	55	49	49
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	0.5	0.3	1	0.4	1
Female, non-Indigenous	3	5	4	3	4
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	80	94	56	52	51
Female detainees	3	6	4	4	5
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	5	5	1	4	3
Non-Indigenous detainees	78	95	58	53	53
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily population attending (residential only)					
	22	27	31	37	40
Crude periodic detention rate					
Detainees/100 000	33.7	40.3	23.9	21.7	21.3
Male detainees/100 000	66.2	77.5	45.1	41.1	39.4
Female detainees/100 000	2.5	4.5	3.4	2.9	3.8
Indigenous detainees/100 000	219.5	195.7	57.9	137.9	110.1
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	31.9	38.8	23.5	20.5	20.4
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	30	30	30	30	30

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component. In 2005-06 ACT reviewed the way it treats and counts periodic detention orders that have been breached in order to improve national comparability. Figures as of and including 2005-06 are therefore not directly comparable with previous year counts.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.66

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.66 Effectiveness, periodic detention**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	na	na	–	1.78	–
Assaults	na	na	–	1.78	–
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Assaults	na	na	–	–	–
Death rates (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 detainees)	–	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	16.9	18.0	26.1	28.4	56.3
Community work	9.7	9.0	25.9	34.3	11.5
Total employed	26.6	27.0	51.9	62.8	67.8

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.67

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.67 Efficiency, prison and periodic detention**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	192.2	186.6	205.5	208.5	233.3
Secure prisoners	468.9	419.4	401.9	397.8	442.6
Total recurrent — all prisoners	309.1	288.0	300.5	303.9	348.6
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a), (b)					
User cost of capital	10.5	14.3	14.0	17.1	14.8
Land	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	9.6
Other assets	9.9	13.7	13.4	16.5	5.2
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	3.7	3.4	3.1	4.2	5.7
Total capital — all prisoners	14.2	17.7	17.1	21.4	20.5
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a) (c)	323.4	305.6	317.7	325.3	369.1
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (d)					
Open	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70.1	69.2	67.9	65.1	83.3
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	73.5	90.5	103.0	122.5	133.7

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(b) ACT capital costs relate only to the remand centres 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 and reported in recurrent expenditure figures. A reevaluation of building and land assets was undertaken during 2007-08. The new ACT prison's land is included in 2007-08, but not the building, as the prison will not be commissioned until part way through 2008-09.

(c) Figures for 2007-08 have increased due to costs resulting from setup of the new ACT prison.

(d) Utilisation rates relate to prisoners held in the two ACT remand centres. Open and secure custody breakdown is not applicable.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.68

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	–	1	–	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	3	5	1	..	..
Male, unknown	–	–	–	..	..
Female, Indigenous	–	1	–	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	–	–	0.3	..	..
Female, unknown	–	–	–	..	..
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	13	6	4	4	4
Male, non-Indigenous	99	80	51	72	99
Male, unknown	–	4	8	4	7
Female, Indigenous	1	1	0.1	1	1
Female, non-Indigenous	16	11	16	19	20
Female, unknown	–	1	2	2	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	69	73	74	81	97
Male, non-Indigenous	896	794	700	823	905
Male, unknown	–	91	159	66	84
Female, Indigenous	15	22	18	13	21
Female, non-Indigenous	147	134	119	129	149
Female, unknown	–	18	30	10	17
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 273</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	82	79	78	85	101
Male, non-Indigenous	995	874	750	895	1 004
Male, unknown	–	95	167	70	91
Female, Indigenous	16	23	18	14	22
Female, non-Indigenous	163	146	134	149	169
Female, unknown	–	19	32	11	21
Total persons, Indigenous	98	103	96	99	123
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 157	1 020	885	1 043	1 173
Total persons, unknown	–	114	200	81	111
Total males	1 076	1 048	996	1 049	1 196
Total females	179	187	184	174	212
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 255</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>1 407</b>

Table 8A.68

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Crude community corrections rates					
Offenders/100 000	510.8	498.0	470.2	470.6	533.4
Male offenders/100 000	894.5	861.5	809.1	821.7	922.2
Female offenders/100 000	142.8	148.2	144.0	131.5	157.7
Indigenous offenders/100 000	4 285.1	4 178.6	3 794.9	3 851.6	4 645.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	475.3	415.0	356.1	405.3	449.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	15 524	12 446	11 991	12 583	19 637
Work hours performed/100 000	7 304	6 448	6 636	7 328	9 649
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					–
Recurrent expenditure	8 171	8 174	6 842	6 186	6 565
Recurrent receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure	8 171	8 174	6 842	6 186	6 565
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	8 194	8 192	6 857	6 215	6 640
Capital expenditure (d)	28	34	28	29	106
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	8 200	8 208	6 870	6 215	6 670
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Home Detention was removed as a sentencing option from ACT legislation as of 30 June 2005 with the program continuing to operate up to 23 September 2005 until all outstanding orders were completed. Data for 2005-06 is averaged over the 85 days of operation, not the entire financial year.

(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 gross domestic product deflator.

(d) Capital expenditure increased in 2007-08 as a result of leasehold improvements to office buildings.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).



Table 8A.69

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.69 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders (b)	50.0	83.3	100.0	..	..
Reparation orders (c)	71.8	73.4	83.6	85.0	66.7
Supervision orders	88.4	89.8	83.2	88.1	89.5
Total — all orders	86.9	88.9	83.3	88.0	88.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	125	122	136	142	164
Average hours worked per offender	59	63	75	83	81
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.13	1.93	1.81	1.72	2.04

(a) As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

(b) ACT rates are based on only a very small number of orders each year when this sentencing option was available, and are therefore not indicative of long term trends and may fluctuate from year to year.

(c) As of and including 2004-05, this figure excludes offenders on Community Service Order (CSO) bail orders returned to corrections on bail so as to eliminate double counting of CSO orders.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.70

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.70 Efficiency, community corrections**

	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	17.8	18.1	15.9	13.8	12.8
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a) (b)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	17.9	18.2	15.9	13.9	13.0
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	25.2	24.8	23.9	26.6	29.0
Offender-to-other staff	59.3	63.1	78.4	86.0	104.5
Offender-to-all staff	17.7	17.8	18.3	20.3	22.7

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

(b) The land asset component of the user cost of capital is not applicable for the ACT because offices are rental premises, although some depreciation costs are applicable and are included in these figures (for example, depreciation on fit out of the rented premises).

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

Table 8A.71

**Northern Territory**  
**Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>875</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	135	153	156	187	195
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	14	14	12	24	40
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	6	9
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	4	3
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	423	432	465	470	493
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	128	149	129	117	108
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	11	15	22	21	24
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	8	7	7	5	4
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	700	747	762	798	835
Female prisoners, all prisons	19	22	29	36	39
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	569	600	643	684	720
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	150	169	148	150	155
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	149	166	168	221	246
Secure prisoners	570	603	623	613	629
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate					
Prisoners/100 000	515.6	544.0	546.4	551.6	562.2
Male prisoners/100 000	948.8	997.8	990.5	1 012.7	1 028.6
Female prisoners/100 000	28.9	33.6	42.8	49.7	52.9
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 643.1	1 680.4	1 763.0	1 839.6	1 898.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	143.1	160.2	136.7	131.6	131.8
Number of facilities (a)					
Government operated prisons	4	4	4	4	4
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.71

## Northern Territory

## Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	4	4	4	4	4
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	176	176	180	230	230
Secure prisons	624	624	620	620	620
Total — all prisons	800	800	800	850	850
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	48 262	53 057	52 663	51 030	52 322
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	48 262	53 057	52 663	51 030	52 322
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	49 759	54 667	55 458	52 724	53 976
Capital expenditure					
All prisons	5 821	5 675	7 299	6 439	5 663
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	54 082	58 732	59 962	57 470	57 985
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	1 620	2 091	1 688	1 947	1 907

(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 gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.72

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.72 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.42	0.26	0.88	0.84	0.46
Assaults	6.95	4.55	7.08	3.12	4.80
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.56	–	0.76	0.12	–
Assaults	0.83	0.65	2.15	0.48	0.69
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	1	1	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	1	1	1	1	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Escape/abscond rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	0.67	0.60	0.60	2.26	–
Secure level of security	0.18	–	–	–	0.16
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	17.7	20.5	20.7	19.7	19.6
Secure level of security	8.3	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.1
Total — all prisoners	8.9	11.8	11.4	11.8	12.0
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	4.1	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	68.3	64.1	75.9	76.4	85.7
Work release	0.2	–	–	1.1	0.9
Total — all industries	72.6	68.8	80.4	81.1	90.2
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	9.2	9.6	–	–	–
AQF Secondary School sector education	2.4	2.6	5.9	35.5	1.2
AQF Vocational Education and Training	39.4	61.4	86.6	39.4	24.1
AQF Higher Education	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.1
Total — all education	51.3	73.9	88.6	74.2	26.4

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.72 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
(a)	Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.				
(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 zero escapes of this type in 2007-08.				
(c)	During 2007-08 the NT prison education system experienced staffing difficulties, resulting in a reduction in education services being offered in the prisons. NT Corrective Services also implemented new education data recording systems and changed reporting methods during the counting period, including remand prisoners in the count of prisoners eligible for education in 2007-08. The net result was a significant drop in the education rate. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework. – Nil or rounded to zero.				

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.73

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.73 Efficiency, prisons**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total recurrent — all prisoners	183.8	188.7	182.3	167.5	163.8
Capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	16.5	14.5	15.6	15.6	12.5
Land	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other assets	15.7	13.7	14.7	14.8	11.8
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	5.7	5.7	9.7	5.6	5.2
Total capital — all prisoners	22.2	20.2	25.3	21.1	17.7
Total net recurrent and capital cost per prisoner per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	205.9	208.9	207.5	188.7	181.5
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	84.7	94.5	93.3	96.1	106.9
Secure	91.3	96.7	100.5	98.9	101.4
Total	89.9	96.2	98.9	98.1	102.9
Periodic detention utilisation rate	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).



Table 8A.74

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	27	24	17	14	12
Male, non-Indigenous	26	26	21	17	19
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	3	2	1	3	2
Female, non-Indigenous	2	3	2	3	1
Female, unknown	–	1	1	1	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	178	166	134	138	139
Male, non-Indigenous	29	37	34	38	36
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	38	37	31	30	26
Female, non-Indigenous	7	7	7	6	5
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>206</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	453	499	585	652	630
Male, non-Indigenous	203	218	224	217	208
Male, unknown	1	2	2	2	1
Female, Indigenous	48	55	63	78	91
Female, non-Indigenous	29	35	36	25	18
Female, unknown	–	1	2	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>948</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	636	664	715	772	755
Male, non-Indigenous	253	275	270	267	259
Male, unknown	1	3	2	2	1
Female, Indigenous	84	90	91	107	113
Female, non-Indigenous	36	43	45	34	24
Female, unknown	–	2	2	1	–
Total persons, Indigenous	720	754	806	879	868
Total persons, non-Indigenous	289	318	315	301	283
Total persons, unknown	1	5	4	3	1
Total males	890	942	987	1 041	1 015
Total females	120	135	138	142	137
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 152</b>

Table 8A.74

**Northern Territory**  
**Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Crude community corrections rates					
Offenders/100 000 adults	724.2	761.2	777.2	782.4	740.4
Male offenders/100 000	1 206.3	1 257.8	1 283.0	1 321.0	1 249.7
Female offenders/100 000	182.7	202.7	203.5	196.1	184.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000 adults	2 079.1	2 110.6	2 210.0	2 364.0	2 290.3
Non-Indigenous/100 000	275.7	300.7	290.9	264.0	240.5
Work hours ordered/100 000	38 467	33 666	26 376	25 619	22 306
Work hours performed/100 000	16 545	16 201	12 868	11 328	7 832
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2007-08 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Recurrent expenditure	7 277	6 985	6 843	6 889	7 464
Recurrent receipts	–	–	–	–	–
Net recurrent expenditure	7 277	6 985	6 843	6 889	7 464
Net recurrent expenditure plus depreciation	7 288	7 051	7 012	7 021	7 525
Capital expenditure	31	86	187	138	91
Total net recurrent and capital expenditure	7 308	7 071	7 030	7 027	7 555
Payroll tax	241	315	261	275	309

(a) Figures include offenders on inactive orders except for those on orders that have been pending breach for more than three years but have not been formally breached by the courts.

(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 gross domestic product deflator. 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 the Report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.75

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.75 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	86.4	92.2	88.7	86.1	88.0
Reparation orders	69.6	71.6	67.6	74.6	59.1
Supervision orders	65.8	63.4	60.5	59.1	58.3
Total — all orders	69.4	69.2	65.3	65.0	60.5
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	94	82	79	87	85
Average hours worked per offender	40	39	38	38	30
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.32	2.08	2.05	2.26	2.85

(a) As of and including 2004-05, completed orders exclude those terminated/discharged due to the death of the offender or orders registered in error.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.76

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.76 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Recurrent cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	19.7	17.8	16.7	15.9	17.7
Capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a), (b)	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total net recurrent and capital cost per offender per day (2007-08 \$) (a)	19.8	18.0	17.1	16.3	18.0
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	27.3	29.1	28.8	24.1	16.7
Offender-to-other staff	59.4	63.4	66.2	118.3	67.8
Offender-to-all staff	18.7	19.9	20.1	20.1	13.4

(a) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: NT Government (unpublished).