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# 8 Corrective services

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### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an '8A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at [www.pc.gov.au/gsp](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.

In this chapter, corrective services include prison custody, periodic detention, and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders (for example, parole and community work orders). Both public and privately operated

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correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter generally does not extend to:

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

Jurisdictional data reported in this chapter provided by State and Territory governments are based on the definitions and counting rules from the National Corrections Advisory Group (unpublished) *Corrective Services Data Collection Manual 2009-10*.

**Box 8.1 Terms relating to corrective services**

*Prisoners* in this chapter refers to people held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency. This includes sentenced prisoners serving a term of imprisonment and unsentenced prisoners held on remand.

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

*Offenders* refers to people serving community corrections orders.

A major improvement in reporting on corrective services this year was inclusion of a mini-case study.

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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 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 are not footnoted to each table and figure.

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## 8.1 Profile of corrective services

### Service overview

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

### Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements, or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions maintained Government-operated prison facilities during the reporting period. Private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA) in 2009-10. 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 outside corrections' facilities during the week.

### Funding

Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services<sup>2</sup>, totalled \$2.9 billion nationally in 2009-10. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.4 billion (table 8A.6).

As described in the Justice preface, recurrent expenditure 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 operating expenditure plus depreciation, but

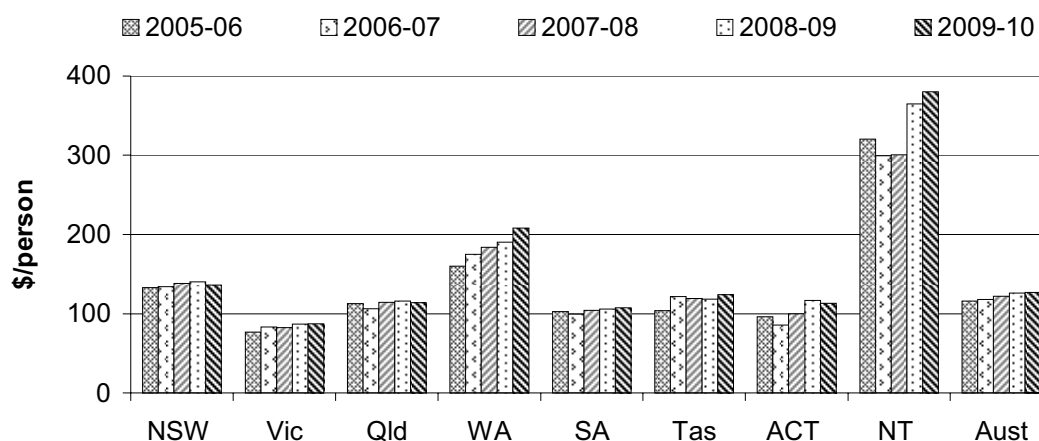
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<sup>2</sup> Transport and escort service expenditure for 2009-10 was reported separately from overall prison expenditure by all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the NT (table 8A.6).

excludes transport/escort services, payroll tax, and capital costs of debt servicing fees and user cost of capital. Net operating expenditure on corrective services including depreciation was \$2.8 billion in 2009-010 — an increase of 2.8 per cent over the previous year (table 8A.12).

National expenditure per person in the population, based on net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, increased in real terms over the last five years, from \$116 in 2005-06 to \$127 in 2009-10 (figure 8.1).

**Figure 8.1 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2009-10 dollars)<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections (net of operating revenues) and depreciation; excludes payroll tax, transport/escort services costs where reported separately from prison expenditure, 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 (2009-10 = 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 120 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2010 (table 8A.2). These comprised 88 government-operated prisons, eight privately-operated prisons, two transition centres, eight periodic detention centres, and fourteen 24-hour court-cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.2).

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On average, 28 956 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2009-10 — an increase of 4.9 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 882 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2009-10 — an increase of 9.6 per cent from the 2008-09 average.

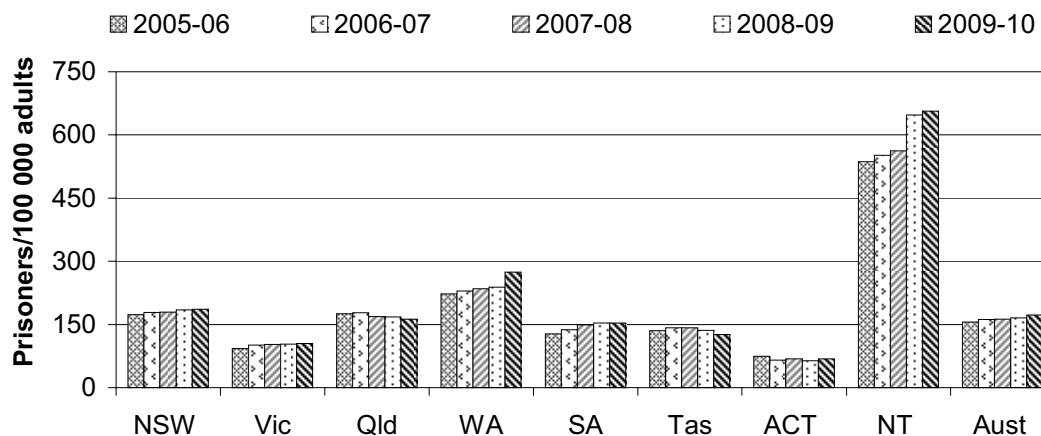
Excluding periodic detainees, 21.6 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 78.4 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2009-10. A daily average of 5175 prisoners (17.9 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2009-10 comprised 26 824 males and 2132 females — 92.6 per cent and 7.4 per cent of the prison population respectively. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 7544 — 26.1 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 169.1 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2009-10, compared to 165.6 in 2008-09 (figure 8.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 317.5 per 100 000 adult males and 24.6 per 100 000 adult females in 2009-10 (table 8A.4).

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



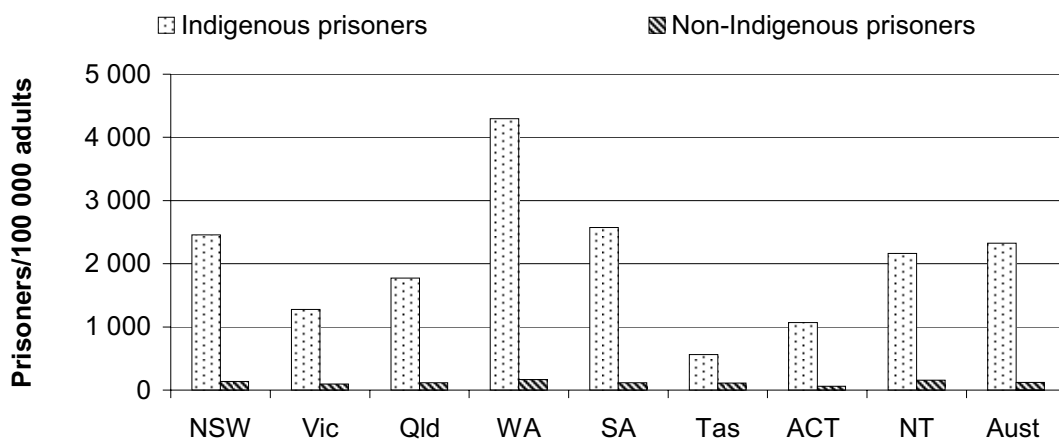
<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. <sup>b</sup> The ACT rates prior to 2009-10 include prisoners held in the ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons and NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. In 2009-10 all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities.

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

The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2009-10 was 2325.3 compared with a corresponding rate of 123.5 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, 2009-10<sup>a, b</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. <sup>b</sup> Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2009 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

The Indigenous population has a younger age profile compared with 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 2009-10 was 1811.1 compared with a corresponding rate of 127.1 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 14.3, compared with a ratio of 18.8 for the crude imprisonment rate.

**Figure 8.4 Indigenous and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2009-10<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) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2009 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

While imprisonment rates for 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, 71.7 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2009-10 (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 also 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.



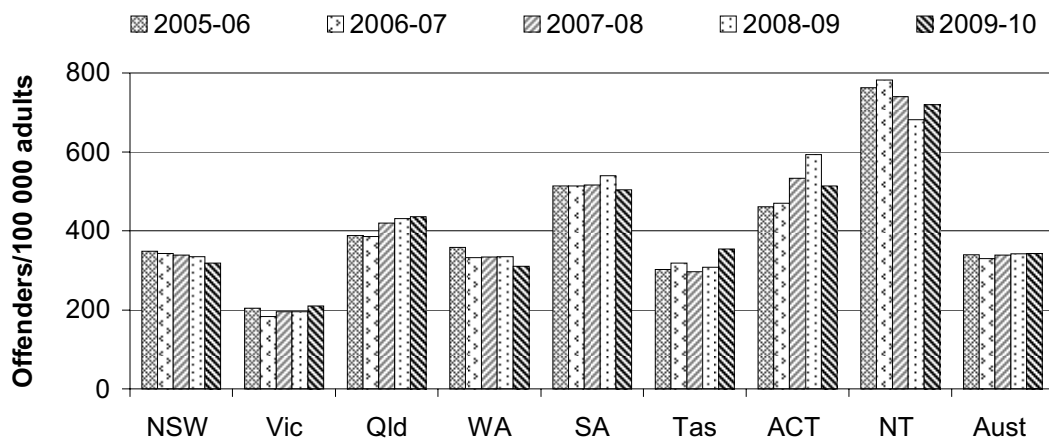
All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2009-10. In most states and territories, fine default orders are administered by community corrections. Corrective services are also involved in the supervision of unsentenced offenders in most jurisdictions, but the nature of this involvement varies (table 8A.24).

Nationally, an average of 57 518 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2009-10 — an increase of 1.0 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 46 961 males (81.6 per cent), 10 483 females (18.2 per cent) and 73 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 10 853 Indigenous offenders (18.9 per cent of the total community correction population), 44 035 non-Indigenous offenders (76.6 per cent) and 2630 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 335.9 per 100 000 adults in 2009-10 compared to 341.8 in 2008-09 (figure 8.5).

**Figure 8.5 Community corrections rates, total offenders, 5 year trends<sup>a</sup>**



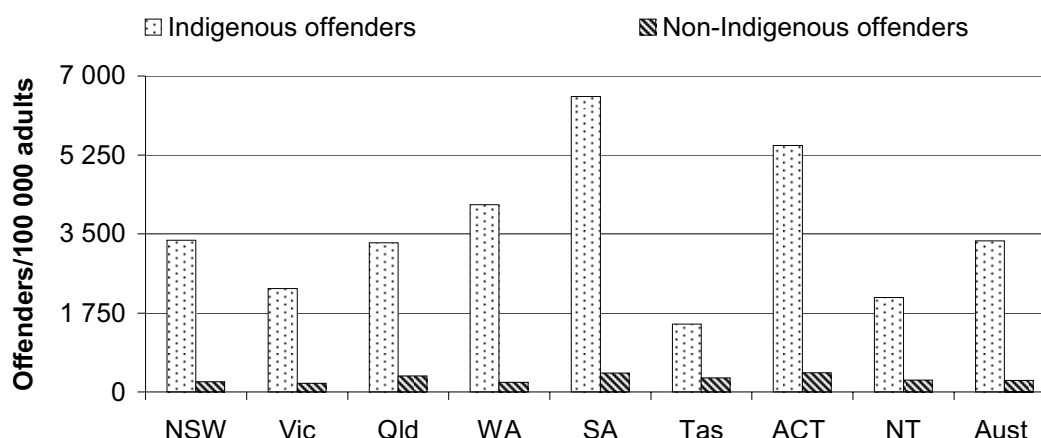
<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates.

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

The national rate for female offenders was 120.8 per 100 000 adult females, compared with the corresponding rate of 555.8 for adult males in 2009-10 (table 8A.4). The national rate for Indigenous offenders in 2009-10 was 3345.3 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 262.1 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). Data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates.

**Figure 8.6 Indigenous and non-Indigenous community corrections rates, 2009-10<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.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2009, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

## 8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions (box 8.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2011 Report (figure 8.7). For

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data that are 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 8.2 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. Objectives common to all jurisdictions are outlined below.

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

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

#### **Provide an effective community corrections environment**

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

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

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

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

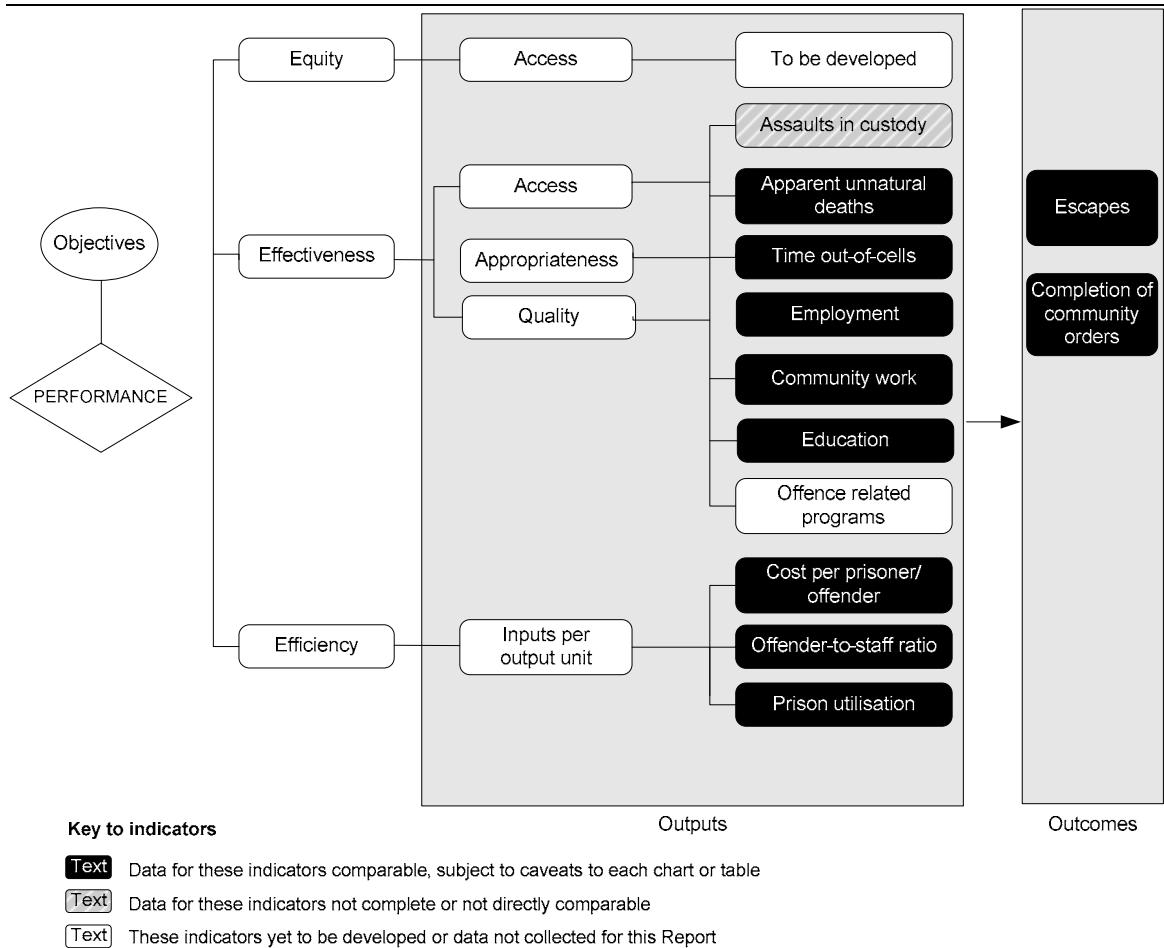
Definitions and counting rules were refined during 2010 as part of the continuing effort to improve comparability of indicators across jurisdictions. Data for previous years have been updated, where possible, in accordance with any revisions made to counting rules and definitions. As a result, this Report 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.

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

The Report's statistical appendix 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) (Appendix A).

**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 8.2, using the indicator framework shown in figure 8.7. Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems.

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## Outputs

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

### *Equity, access*

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

#### **Box 8.3 Performance indicator — access**

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

### *Effectiveness*

#### *Assaults in custody*

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

#### **Box 8.4 Assaults in custody**

‘Assaults in custody’ is defined as the number of victims of acts of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries reported over the year, divided by the annual daily average prisoner/detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees). Rates are reported separately for assaults against another prisoner/detainee and assaults against a member of staff. ‘Assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in a physical injury that may or may not require short-term medical intervention but do not involve hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. ‘Serious assaults’ refer to acts of physical violence resulting in injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment, as well as all sexual assaults.

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**Box 8.4 (continued)**

Low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody 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.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2009-10, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 9.1 per 100 prisoners and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 0.5. Prisoner on officer rates were 0.6 per 100 prisoners for assaults and 0.03 for serious assaults (table 8A.14). Assault rates by jurisdiction for prisoners and periodic detainees are reported in table 8A.14. The ACT did not report on this indicator in 2009-10.

### *Apparent unnatural deaths*

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

### Box 8.5 Apparent unnatural deaths

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

A zero, low or decreasing rate of apparent unnatural deaths 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 can represent only a very small number of deaths.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.05 per 100 prisoners in 2009-10 (table 8A.15). Table 8.1 presents data on number and rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2009-10, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners.

**Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2009-10**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Indigenous	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.11	0.03
Non-Indigenous	0.07	0.10	0.10	–	–	–	–	–	0.06
Number of deaths									
Indigenous	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Non-Indigenous	5	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	13

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

The national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes has continued to show the relatively low levels reported for past years in the five-year trend series for both Indigenous prisoners at 0.03 per 100 Indigenous prisoners in 2009-10 and 0.06 for non-Indigenous prisoners (table 8.2).

**Table 8.2 Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, five year trends, by Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) <sup>a</sup>**

	<i>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>Indigenous</b>									
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
2009-10	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.11	0.03
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>									
2005-06	0.07	0.03	–	0.10	0.16	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.08	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05
2009-10	0.07	0.10	0.10	–	–	–	–	–	0.06

<sup>a</sup> 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 unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2009-10 (table 8A.15).

### *Time out-of-cells*

'Time out-of-cells' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment including managing prisoners in a manner that minimises the risks they pose to the community following discharge from prison while, at the same time, enabling them to achieve an acceptable quality of life during their period in custody (box 8.6).



### Box 8.6 Time out-of-cells

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

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

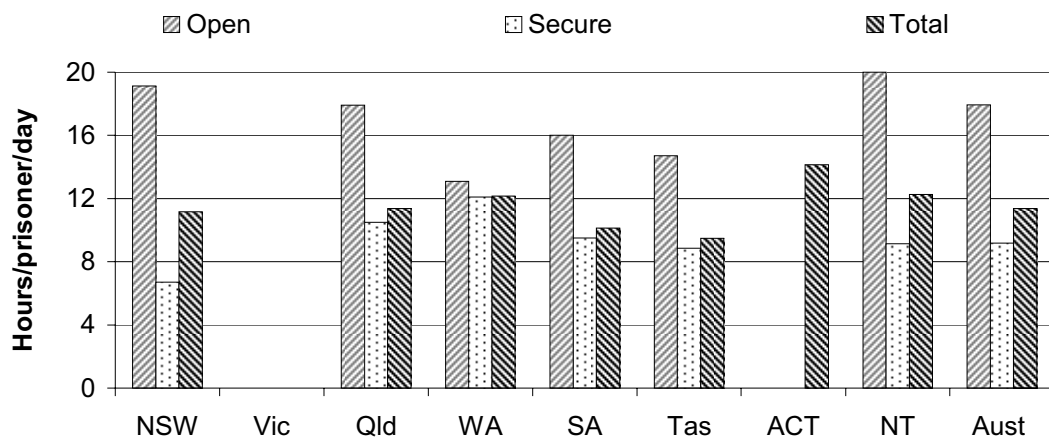
Prison systems with higher proportions of prisoners who need to be accommodated in more secure facilities because of the potentially greater risk that they pose to the community are more likely to report relatively lower time out-of-cells.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2009-10, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 11.4 (figure 8.8). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody than those held in secure custody (17.9 compared with 9.2 hours per prisoner per day, respectively).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), by security level, 2009-10<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Victoria did not report on this indicator in 2009-10.

.. Not applicable.

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

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## *Employment*

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

### **Box 8.7 Employment**

'Employment' for prisoners is defined as the number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work (that is, excluding those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education, 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 or increasing percentage of prisoners in employment indicates better performance. Addressing the limited vocational skills and poor employment history of some prisoners has been identified as a key contributor to decreasing the risk of re-offending.

This indicator needs 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.

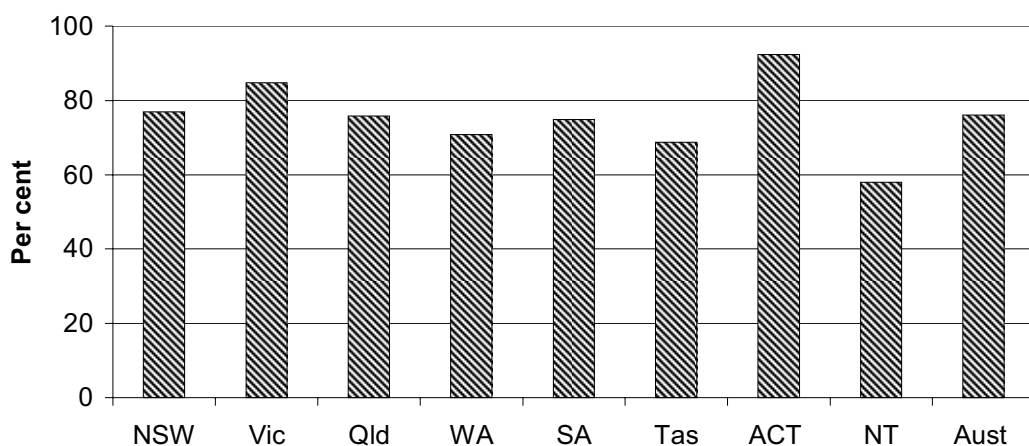
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2009-10, 76.1 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.9). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (45.7 per cent) or in commercial industries (29.8 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.6 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

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**Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2009-10**

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

### *Community work*

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

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### **Box 8.8 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 ratio indicates the extent to which corrective services were able to administer effectively the community work components of community corrections orders. Low or decreasing ratios of community work 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 can relate to hours directed to be worked in orders made in the previous year and hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not have to be completed until the following year. Therefore, the ratio does not represent a direct correlation between the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders. Neither is it a direct measure of the extent of compliance by an individual offender in completing the requirements of the order pertaining to that particular offender.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Data on community work are provided in table 8A.20. NSW, Tasmania and the NT did not report on this indicator in 2009-10 and Victoria did not report on the average hours of community work ordered. For other jurisdictions, the ratio ranged between 1.7 and 3.5 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.7 and 3.5 hours had been ordered to be worked in the year or had been carried over as incomplete work hours from the previous year) (table 8A.20).

### *Education*

'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 8.9).

### Box 8.9 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.

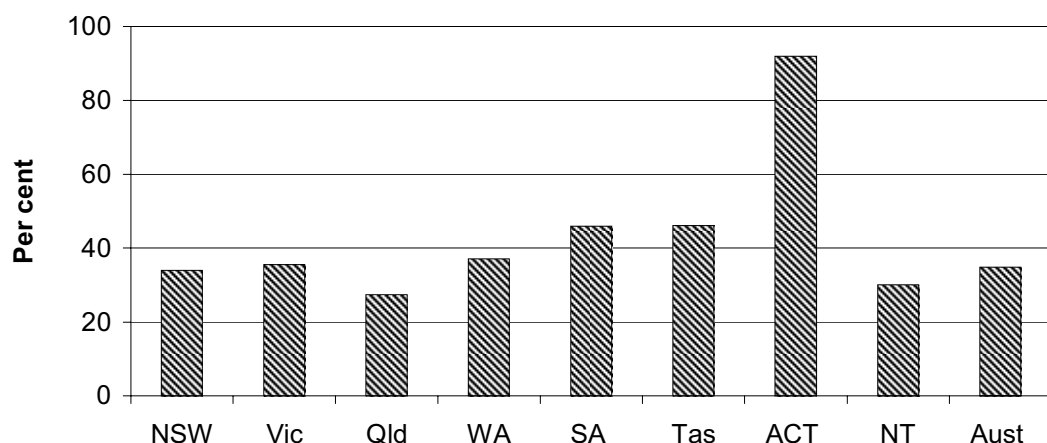
A high or increasing education participation rate of prisoners indicates better performance. The rates reported for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful completion of education programs.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2009-10, 34.8 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses (figure 8.10). Vocational Education and Training courses had the highest participation levels (26.7 per cent). Nationally, 6.0 per cent of eligible prisoners took part in secondary school education, 3.5 per cent in pre-certificate Level 1 courses, and 1.7 per cent in higher education (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.10 **Percentage of prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2009-10**



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

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A case study of an innovation in prisoner education is outlined in Box 8.10.

**Box 8.10 Risdon LINC: innovative prison education and library services**

Around Tasmania, Learning and Information Network Centres (LINC)s are 'one-stop shops' that bring together a number of government and community services such as the State Library, online access centres, education providers and Service Tasmania.

In 2008, Risdon LINC was established within the Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison by the Tasmania Prison Service, in partnership with the State Library and the Department of Education. It is an innovative service, providing a subset of LINC functions to support inmates' education. It also allows inmates to use technology and access services in a similar setting to that which they may encounter post-release.

Educational materials for selected courses are provided on an intranet site, while a secure link allows communication with selected teachers at the Tasmanian Polytechnic and senior secondary colleges. Inmates can download course materials, upload assignments and exchange messages with their teachers. Teachers are given training prior to being cleared to participate in the scheme, and messages are logged and subject to monitoring processes.

Additionally, the prison library has been incorporated into the State Library of Tasmania, and inmate librarians are able to use the State Library catalogue.

Risdon LINC has been extended to the Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison and the medium and maximum security precincts of the Risdon Prison Complex, making the service accessible to about 80 per cent of Tasmania's prisoners.

*Source:* Department of Justice, Tasmania.

*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 8.11).

**Box 8.11 Offence related programs**

Offence related programs are yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2011 Report.

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### *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.

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 8.12).

#### **Box 8.12 Cost per prisoner/offender**

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

Unit cost per prisoner and offender provides a measure of efficient resource management by corrective services. A low or decreasing 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, can reflect less emphasis on providing prisoner programs to address the risk of re-offending. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of the prisoner and offender populations, geographic dispersion and isolation factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

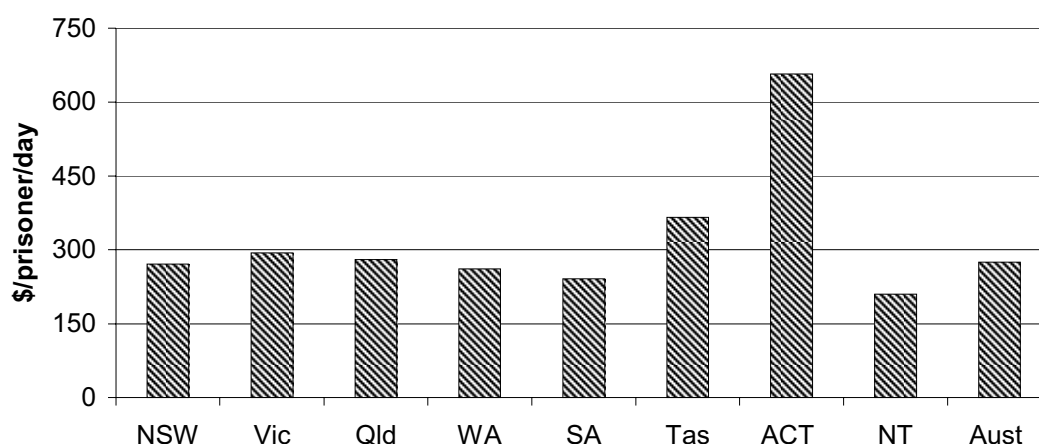
The capital costs included in this section are the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt servicing fees. The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in

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

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

Nationally in 2009-10, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital, was \$275 (figure 8.11).

**Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2009-10<sup>a</sup>**



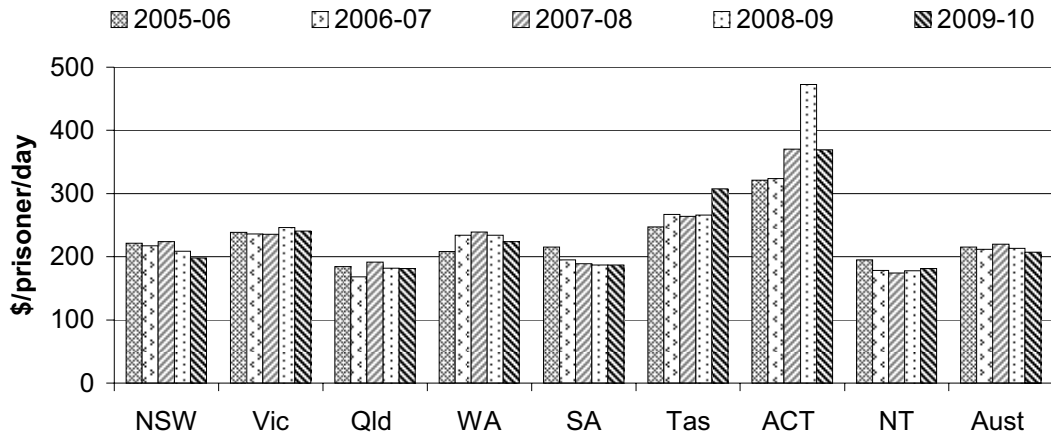
<sup>a</sup> Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax. Capital costs include the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing fees where applicable. Total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

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

The real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) per prisoner per day was \$215 nationally in 2005-06 compared with \$207 in 2009-10 (figure 8.12).



**Figure 8.12 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>**

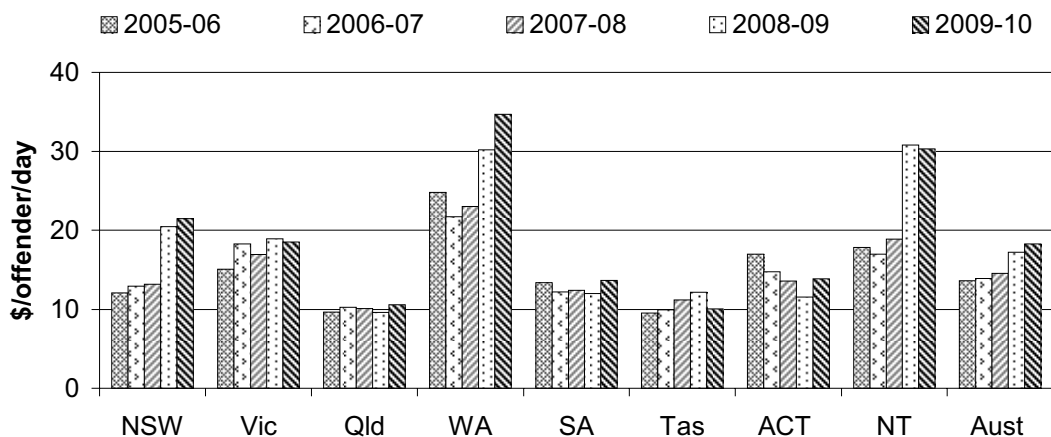


<sup>a</sup> Based on operating expenditure on prisons, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2009-10 = 100) (table AA.26).

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

Nationally, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) per offender per day increased from \$14 in 2005-06 to \$18 in 2009-10 (figure 8.13).

**Figure 8.13 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Based on operating expenditure on community corrections, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax and capital costs. <sup>b</sup> Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2009-10 = 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 8.13).

#### **Box 8.13 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 or increasing ratio suggests better performance.

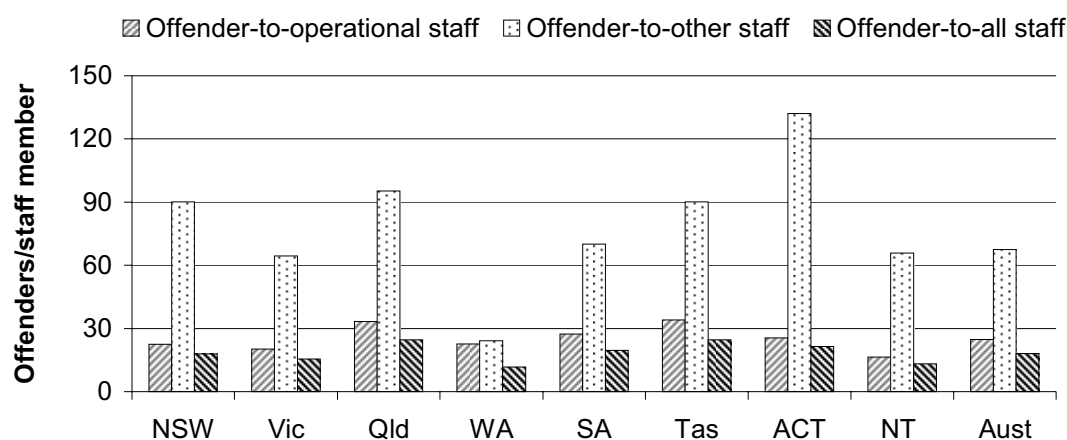
Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low or decreasing ratio can, for example, represent more intensive levels of supervision and program provision, commensurate with the risk and offence-related needs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

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 18 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2009-10 (figure 8.14). The ratio was 25 offenders per operational staff member and 67 offenders per other staff member (table 8A.22).

Figure 8.14 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2009-10**



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 8.14).

**Box 8.14 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.

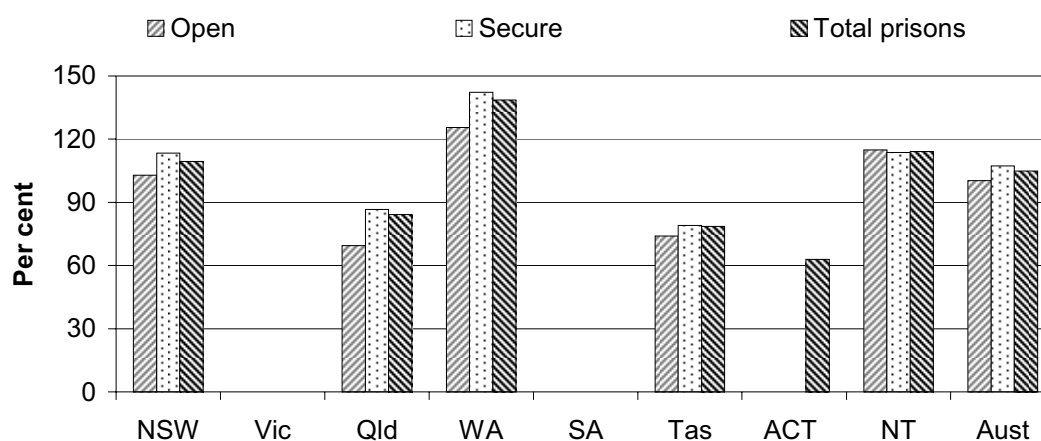
Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A high utilisation percentage, for example, can impact adversely on effectiveness indicators such as ‘assaults’.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 105 per cent of prison design capacity in 2009-10. The figure for open prisons was 100 per cent and 107 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.15).

**Figure 8.15 Prison design capacity utilisation, 2009-10<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Victoria and SA did not report on this indicator in 2009-10. <sup>b</sup> ACT open/secure breakdown are not applicable to the ACT as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility during the reporting period.

.. Not applicable.

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

## Outcomes

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

### *Escapes*

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to create safer communities, by effectively managing prisoners in a safe, secure and humane custodial environment, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. This objective includes ensuring that all prisoners and detainees comply at all times with the requirements of the court order that has resulted in their imprisonment, particularly if their supervision in the community poses a risk to the safety of any person (box 8.15).

### Box 8.15 Escapes

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

A zero, low or decreasing rate indicates 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 populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population can represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Table 8.3 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2009-10. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.30 per 100 prisoners in open custody and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.02 per 100 prisoners in secure custody.

**Table 8.3 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2009-10<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Escapes/100 prisoners									
Open custody	0.06	0.63	1.50	0.11	–	–	..	0.92	0.30
Secure custody	0.01	–	–	–	0.17	–	–	0.13	0.02
Number of escapes									
Open custody	2	3	10	1	–	–	..	3	19
Secure custody	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	5

<sup>a</sup> Open custody escapes are not applicable to the ACT as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility during the reporting period.

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

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

There were no escapes by periodic detainees in 2009-10 (table 8A.17).

### *Completion of community orders*

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

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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 8.16).

**Box 8.16 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 or increasing percentage of order completions indicates better performance towards achieving an effective community corrections environment.

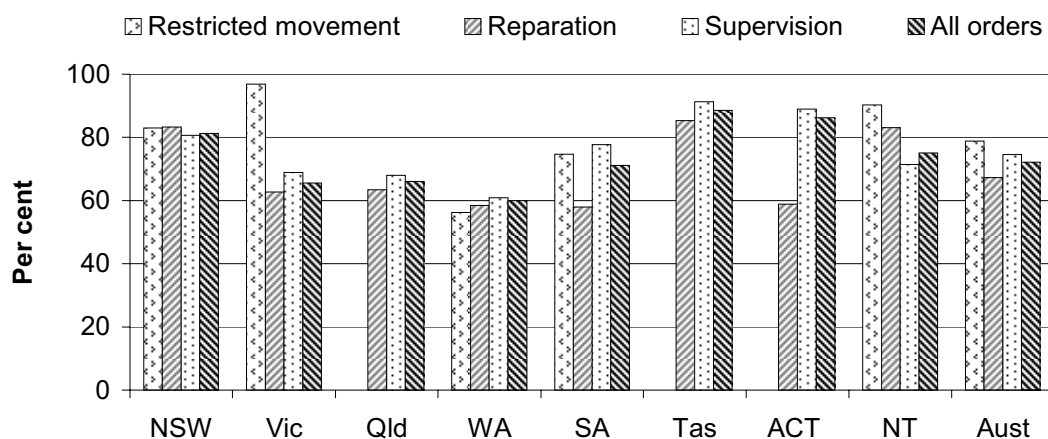
Completion rates need to be interpreted with caution. The indicator is affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations and risk assessment and breach procedure policies. High-risk offenders subject to higher levels of supervision have a greater likelihood of being detected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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In 2009-10, 72 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 75 per cent and reparation orders at 67 per cent (figure 8.16).

Figure 8.16 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2009-10<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data for restricted movement orders are 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 (CSWG) and the National Corrections Advisory Group, will continue to improve data quality of existing indicators and develop new indicators.

Work will also continue in further improving the direct comparability of financial indicators, with a particular focus on the treatment of expenditure on prisoner health services. This will take into account outcomes of a comprehensive survey currently being conducted into the differences between jurisdictions in service delivery arrangements and budget responsibility for the range of health-related services provided to prisoners.

The CSWG aims to report on prisoner health within the chapter in the future, subject to the availability of external data sources and the development and trial of an appropriate indicator.

The Prisoner Health Information Group led by the AIHW has been developing a set of indicators and data collection to monitor prisoner health and their access to services over time. In 2010, the AIHW released a report *The health of Australia's prisoners 2009* which presented information on the health of prisoners at the time of entry to prisons, their use of health services while in prison and some information

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on the prison environment. Although the report is currently national in scope, AIHW expect jurisdictional data will be available in subsequent reports.

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

## **8.5 Jurisdictions' comments**

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



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## **New South Wales Government comments**

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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 2009-10 this number had risen to 10 352, an increase of 62.8 per cent. Increases have also occurred in the daily average community corrections offender population. In 1997-98, the daily average community corrections offender population was 14 199. In 2009-10 this number was 17 683 an increase of 24.5 per cent in twelve 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 2009-10 Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) maintained a strong management performance including the continuation of low prisoner deaths by apparent unnatural causes and low rates for escapes and prisoner on prisoner serious assaults. Furthermore, in the past four years there have been no serious assaults on officers.

CSNSW has continued to record a high percentage of secondary school sector course offender enrolments of 13.1 per cent. This is more than double the national average of 6 per cent. Overall, 34 per cent of all NSW prisoners are enrolled in an education course. NSW has maintained these encouraging education indicators over the past five years.

The rate of successful completions of community based orders remained high at 81.3 per cent in 2009-10, with NSW continuing to perform above the national average. The Community Compliance Group (CCG) continues to supervise high-risk offenders in the community. The CCG has expanded its operation to 10 locations across NSW.

On 6 August 2009, NSW officially opened the Balund-a diversionary community program. Balund-a is an innovative program designed to divert young Aboriginal offenders from custody. The program requires young offenders to rebuild their community and family relationships while addressing their offending behaviour. They are also given a chance to reconnect with their cultural heritage under the guidance of Elders from the Bundjalung Nation.

In 2009-10, Corrective Services NSW has been successful in reducing its net operating expenditure by over \$12 million. This has reduced the cost per prisoner per day to \$197.99 in 2009-10, a decrease of \$7.95 over the previous year. This is a substantial achievement for CSNSW in light of the continuing increase in the prisoner population while maintaining and improving the high standards of security and service delivery to offenders under its management. The introduction of casual Correctional Officers and improvements to centralised rostering system and correctional centre management plans have contributed to a decrease in overtime staffing costs.

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## Victorian Government comments

“ Victoria continues to have by far the lowest overall total corrective services rate (imprisonment and community corrections combined) in the country. Points of particular interest for Victoria in 2009-10 include a fall in the recidivism rate (the rate of return to prison within two years of release) for the eighth consecutive year, the achievement of the second largest proportion of prisoners in employment, and attaining the highest restricted movement orders completion rate in Australia. These achievements occurred during a period of continued growth in the prison population, which increased to a daily average of 4492 prisoners in 2009-10, an increase of 4.5 per cent from the 2008-09 daily average of 4299.

Developments during 2009-10 included:

- New residential facility for serious sex offenders opened in early 2010. Programs have also been developed to better identify and support offenders, thus reducing the risk of their re-offending. New legislation was introduced to strengthen laws relating to serious sex offenders who pose an ongoing and unacceptable risk to the community, providing for their post-sentence supervision or detention
- Demand management strategy to offset projected growth in prisoner numbers. This included a range of initiatives to divert offenders and reduce re-offending. Some 231 additional beds were installed at various prisons across Victoria. Planning continued on the 350-bed expansion of the Ararat Prison, to be delivered in late 2012 as a public-private partnership. The Government announced funding in the 2010-11 Budget for an additional 102 women's prison system beds
- Preparations for the state-wide expansion of the Home Detention Program from 1 January 2011
- Launch of the Corrections Victoria Disability Framework 2010-2012
- Ongoing delivery of Better Pathways initiatives for women prisoners and offenders, including securing funding for another four years
- Implementation of the Corrections Victoria-supported housing program, with 65 new housing placements being made available to assist in prisoner transition
- Successful piloting of the Alcohol Driven Aggression Psychoeducational Treatment (ADAPT) Program
- Commencement of the Skills Reform project, in collaboration with Skills Victoria, which will see substantial improvement in the vocational education and training delivered to prisoners

New five year contract for the provision of prisoner transport, involving a new charging regime, to ensure greater efficiency; enhanced information technology systems; and a newly-constructed fleet of vehicles, commenced.

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## Queensland Government comments

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Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) is committed to breaking the cycle of re-offending, effectively and consistently enforcing the orders of the courts and enhancing community safety and public confidence in our services.

The 2011 report shows that Queensland's daily average prison population of 5 631 remained stable in comparison to the daily average of 5 629 reported in the prior reporting period. Queensland's rate of imprisonment declined in 2009-10 to a rate of 163.1 per 100 000 adults compared to 168 in 2008-09.

Additionally Queensland has had no escapes from a secure custody prison since 1998, no deaths by apparent unnatural causes of an Indigenous prisoner since 2003-04, and a continued downward trend in prisoner on prisoner assaults.

The 2011 report also shows a change to the rates of return to prison and corrective services for prisoners released in 2007-08, with Queensland recording below the national average for both indicators.

The year saw continued growth in the adult offender population under community supervision. In 2009-10 the average community corrections offender population was 15 054, compared with 12 024 in 2005-06 — a growth of 25 per cent in five years. The 2009-10 reporting period shows a 2.5 per cent increase in supervision orders (including court-ordered parole), reflecting the judiciary's continuing confidence in QCS' supervision of offenders in the community.

Queensland's successful completion rate of 66.1 per cent in 2009-10 is indicative that our Probation and Parole service continues to ensure a high level of supervision and surveillance of offenders, instilling public confidence in our ability to safely manage community based offenders while being able to provide the second most efficient cost per offender per day of \$10.59, well below the national average.

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders on community based orders grew by 9.5 per cent over the previous reporting period. This is evidence of the success of QCS' strategy to expand community supervision in regional and remote communities and provide courts with appropriate alternatives to incarceration in those communities. QCS is committed to closing the gap on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander involvement in the criminal justice system.

QCS ensured the continued rollout of appropriate intervention programs for sexual offenders and expanded its transitional support for prisoners through the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness with Australian Government funding of \$6 million over four years from 2009-10.

In 2009-10 substantial progress occurred in the development of QCS' framework for reform *Delivering Justice — Improving Corrections* and our *Social Responsibility Charter* setting out the commitment to rehabilitating offenders to become productive citizens who can participate in society within the law.

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## Western Australian Government comments

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In 2009-10, the State's adult prisoner population increased by 8 per cent. Growth in the State's adult Aboriginal prisoner population was 4.2 per cent, while the non-Aboriginal population increased 10.7 per cent. The drivers behind the growth in the WA prisoner population were:

- an increase in the number of prisoners who had their parole denied, cancelled or suspended, leading to increases in the sentenced prisoner population cohort
- a significant increase in the number of offenders incarcerated by the higher courts
- an increase in the number of individuals in custody on remand as the courts now appear less willing to grant bail for violent offenders
- an increase of 118 days in the average minimum sentence length meaning that prisoners are now staying in custody longer.

Despite greater prisoner numbers, the number of unlawful absences reduced to four compared with 11 in 2008-09.

During the year, every effort was made to use the skills and experiences of staff and offenders to meet the growing needs of the Department. This has resulted in a range of work practices, including food production, clothing production, manufacturing, construction and caring for the environment that provide many services to the Department and the community. This work has benefitted communities throughout the State and has resulted in substantial savings for the Department and the taxpayer. In 2009-10 approximately 92 prisoners and 28 officers worked on numerous projects and delivered more than 56 107 hours of community work. In addition, offenders on community work orders, performed 44 000 hours of work on community projects operating across the State from Derby to Albany. Prisoner enrolments in a range of courses from adult basic education to career and employment services and vocational training rose by almost 10 per cent this year. The Department's delivery of prison-based treatment programs has increased by more than 146 per cent since 2007-08 and there has been a 56 per cent increase in programs delivered in the community this year.

The Department completed an intensive construction program to expand operational capacity across the custodial system, adding 937 beds to accommodate rapid increases in the prisoner and detainee population. The construction program includes the design and build of the West Kimberley Regional Prison. This is the first prison of its kind in Australia to be specifically designed, constructed and operated to meet the unique cultural needs of Aboriginal people. The prison will house up to 150 male and female prisoners, in separate accommodation of varying security classifications. The local community is highly involved in providing expert cultural advice on the design of the prison in particular ensuring the layout and facilities fit with Aboriginal values and culture, as well as to help identify programs and services for the new prison.

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## South Australian Government comments

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The 2009-10 financial year has seen a range of particularly important enhancements to services and further consolidation of existing initiatives.

It is particularly pleasing that in 2009-10 South Australia continues to have the lowest rate of prisoners returning to prison. There was a slight increase (1.4 per cent) in prisoner numbers during the year. The daily average prisoner number was 1963 with the highest number recorded as 2035 on 1 September 2009.

In 2009-10, South Australia recorded no deaths in custody from unnatural causes. The cost per prisoner per day and the cost per offender per day remain low and below the national average.

In relation to prisoner education, South Australia continues to perform well. During 2009-10, 45.9 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses whereas the national average was 34.8 per cent. A revised Education Services Delivery Model was implemented during the year that focuses resources on those prisoners with low literacy and numeracy.

A major departmental service improvement initiative is the 'Shaping Corrections' Program. Initiatives under this program span all areas of service delivery and corporate support and are aimed at achieving good, contemporary practice in prisoner and offender management, better integration across all areas of service delivery, and improved outcomes in public safety.

The department continues to enhance the quality of Offence Focussed Programs. During 2009-10 the 'Making Changes' program was introduced in prisons and community corrections. This is a quality general offending intervention program for medium and high risk offenders.

To meet the projected growth in prisoner numbers the Government allocated funds for new infrastructure at Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Port Augusta prisons. Construction of an expansion to Port Lincoln Prison commenced during the year. In addition, a \$44 million upgrade project of Yatala Labour Prison, the Adelaide Women's Prison and the Pre-Release Centre is scheduled for over the next 3 years.

During 2009-10, the South Australian Parliament approved a range of amendments to the Correctional Services Act. These amendments particularly strengthen the parole approval for prisoners convicted of violence offences who are serving sentences of less than five years. Previously these prisoners were subject to automatic parole arrangements.

In Community Corrections, work has continued on the development of enhanced service standards. Different tiers for offender management based on assessed risk have been developed and implemented. This work has laid solid foundations to improve the monitoring and management of offenders in the community with a strong focus on public protection.

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## Tasmanian Government comments

“ Corrective Services in Tasmania are provided by the Department of Justice through Community Corrections and the Tasmania Prison Service.

The Department of Justice is currently developing a ten-year strategic plan for the Tasmanian corrections system, *Breaking the Cycle*. The plan will focus on reducing re-offending, improving collaboration between Corrective Services and our government and non-government partners, protecting the rights of individuals, and ensuring the safety of the Tasmanian community by providing a safe, secure, humane and effective correctional system.

In 2009-10 Tasmania experienced a decrease in prisoner numbers combined with an increase in the number of community-based offenders. The daily average prisoner population decreased from 522 inmates in 2008-09 to 489 in 2009-10, while the average number of Community Corrections offenders increased from 1,177 to 1,370 in the same time period. (There are also a number of offenders supervised under Court-Mandated Diversion for Drug Offenders (CMD), who in 2009-10 were not under the supervision of Corrective Services and hence are not counted here.)

In response to the increased demand, an additional \$1.1 million per annum has been provided to Community Corrections from 2010-11 onward to fund core activities in the areas of parole, probation, and community service orders, and an expansion of program delivery to offenders.

In 2009-10 Community Corrections continued to develop their state-wide policy and procedures manual for Probation Officers, developed and implemented an agency wide Quality Assurance program, and implemented the agency's first formal induction training program for new recruits. Additionally, the Sober Driver Program developed by NSW was introduced in 2009 and has been very well received by Magistrates, Probation Officers and participants.

There have been a number of emergency incidents in the prison system in 2009-10, including a serious assault on two correctional staff. A number of improvements to prison facilities have been made following these incidents.

Regarding the loss of traineeship incentive payments for prisoners in 2008-09, alternative arrangements have been made to allow the resumption of vocational training in some areas previously covered by traineeships and apprenticeships.

The Tasmania Prison Service hosts a number of innovative programs including Pups in Prison, Books on CD and Risdon LINC.

As shown in the Justice preface, Tasmania's rate of return to corrections is below the national average for three of the four subcategories reported. The drop in the rate of return of prisoners to prison has been particularly dramatic.

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## Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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By the end of the 2009-10 reporting period, the ACT's new human rights compliant prison, the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC), had been operating for 15 months.

Notwithstanding the considerable pre-commissioning planning and preparation which ACT Corrective Services had undertaken, the initial period of operation of the ACT's first prison still provided for a great deal of learning for the ACT.

There was considerable media and political interest in the AMC and a small number of operational deficiencies received widespread coverage in the local press. The ACT Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman also placed the facility and ACT Corrective Services under considerable scrutiny, as they are chartered and expected to do.

In April 2010, the Attorney General, the Hon Simon Corbell MLA, appointed the Queensland-based consultancy firm Knowledge Consulting to undertake an independent review of 12 months of operation of the AMC. ACT Corrective Services and ACT Health (which operates the Hume Health Centre inside the AMC) have provided detailed input to the review team, which has also consulted with agencies and community groups with an interest in the AMC. Knowledge Consulting will report to the ACT Government during 2010-11.

The details revealed in this year's ROGS also tell a story about the operation of both the AMC and ACT Corrective Services more generally during 2009-10. Despite the potential disruption that the opening of a new prison can cause, during 2009-10 there were no unnatural deaths in custody, no prison riots and no escapes.

The rehabilitation focus of the AMC was confirmed by the very high figures recorded in the ACT in regard to prisoner employment and education enrolment. The ACT also recorded the highest average time out of cells figure in the nation.

It is the case that these good outcomes come at a cost, and the ACT again recorded the highest costs per prisoner per day. However, as was expected, the real net cost per prisoner per day dropped significantly from the previous year as the AMC reached and then exceeded forecast prisoner numbers during 2009-10.

The ACT's Community-based Corrections arm continued to deliver quality services and did so as one of the most cost-efficient operations in the country.

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## Northern Territory Government comments

“ The delivery of most services in the Northern Territory is strongly influenced by the geographic distribution of the population residing in rural and remote communities and also that approximately 30 per cent of the NT population identify themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

The NT prison population continues to increase, and rose by five per cent, from a daily average of 1030 in 2008-09, to 1081 in 2009-10. The NT has seen an increase in the prison population of 37 per cent over the past five years, with the daily average population being 791 in 2005-06 and 1081 in 2009-10. Increasing prisoner numbers has had an impact on service provision in areas such as employment and education as well as the existing infrastructure.

The NT Community Corrections offender population increased by nine per cent, from a daily average of 1085 in 2008-09 to 1185 in 2009-10.

In response to the rising prisoner numbers, the NT Government announced in September 2010 details of its new era in corrections framework for the future of offender management. The five-point package aims to reduce the Northern Territory's imprisonment rates by placing a stronger emphasis on reparation, rehabilitation, education, training and reintegration. The package will include:

- New sentencing options – Community Custody Orders and Community Based Orders will give courts the power to order offenders into rehabilitation, education and training, and work programs as an alternative to prison.
- Increased accommodation and rehabilitation beds — 45 additional beds will be delivered to provide alcohol and drug treatment and other rehabilitation programs.
- Enhanced monitoring and surveillance.
- Increased community based reintegration measures — the Elders visiting program will be expanded and a post release support program established.
- Enhanced custodial options focusing on ensuring all prisoners have access to meaningful education, training, work and rehabilitation activities including:
  - a new purpose built precinct in Darwin featuring 800 bed multiclassification correctional centre to replace the existing Darwin prison and a 36 bed secure mental health and behavioural management facility, a new 170 bed male work camp and prison farm to be established in Katherine, and a new 50 bed male work camp in Tennant Creek to commence operations in the first quarter 2011.

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 a court and/or police complex that is administered by corrective services, and may accommodate sentenced or unsentenced prisoners.

### **Assault**

An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries that may or may not have required medical treatment, but not overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. 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 ordered per offender**

The balance of community work hours ordered to be worked per offender with active work orders containing community hours on the first day of the counting period and/or imposed new community work hours ordered during the counting period.

### **Average number of hours worked per offender**

The number of actual hours worked per offender with a work order in the counting period.

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<b>Capital costs 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 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>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.
<b>Education</b>	The number of prisoners actively participating in education as a proportion of those who are eligible for educational opportunities. Those excluded from the count include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• those in centres where education programs are not provided as a matter of policy or where education programs are not available (for example, 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> </ul>

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<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> </ul>
<b>Escape rate (open/secure)</b>	<p>Escapes refer to persons who escape from corrective services' custody (including under contract). The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100.</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>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 is by self-disclosure.</p>
<b>Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender</b>	<p>The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender, calculated as the relevant operating expenditure figure net of operating revenues (see definitions below) divided by (i) the number of days spent in prison or detention by the daily average prisoner population and the daily average periodic detention population on a 2/7<sup>th</sup> basis or (ii) the number of days spent under community corrections supervision by the daily average community corrections population respectively.</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 transition centres and 24-hour court cell complexes administered by corrective services.</p>
<b>Offence-related programs</b>	<p>A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need.</p>
<b>Offender</b>	<p>An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision by corrective services).</p>
<b>Offender-to-staff ratio</b>	<p>The level of staff supervision based on the number of staff employed and the average number of offenders.</p>
<b>Open custody</b>	<p>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.</p>

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<b>Operating expenditure</b>	Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, including salaries and expenses in the nature of salary, other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, grants and subsidies to external organisations for the delivery of services, and expenses for corporate support functions allocated to corrective services by a broader central department or by a 'shared services agency', but excluding payroll tax.
<b>Operating revenues</b>	Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries.
<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>Prison</b>	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre, which holds 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 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>Recurrent expenditure</b>	The combined total of operating expenditure (see previous definitions) and capital costs, that is, depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital.
<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 an order that limits the person's liberty to their place of residence unless authorised by corrective services to be absent for a specific purpose, for example, Home Detention Orders.
<b>Secure custody</b>	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.

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<b>Serious assault</b>	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility (e.g. prison clinic, infirmary, hospital or a public hospital) or on-going medical treatment. Serious assaults include all sexual assaults. The criteria for reporting described for 'assaults' above also apply.
<b>Supervision order</b>	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to orders that include a range of conditions 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>Total cost per prisoner/offender</b>	The combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax and transport/escort expenditure where reported separately by jurisdictions.
<b>Transition Centres</b>	Transition Centres are residential facilities administered by corrective services where prisoners are prepared for release towards the end of their sentences.
<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.

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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 Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to 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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### Single jurisdiction data \_ NT

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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
2009-10												
<b>Total prisoners</b>	no.	<b>10 352</b>	<b>4 492</b>	<b>5 631</b>	<b>4 759</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>489</b>	..	..	<b>189</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>28 956</b>
Secure/open custody												
Open	no.	3 608	474	668	932	208	51	..	..	—	326	6 267
Secure	no.	6 745	4 018	4 963	3 827	1 755	438	..	..	189	755	22 689
Open — share	%	34.8	10.6	11.9	19.6	10.6	10.4	..	..	—	30.2	21.6
Secure — share	%	65.2	89.4	88.1	80.4	89.4	89.6	..	..	100.0	69.8	78.4
Male/female prisoners												
Male	no.	9 575	4 182	5 200	4 372	1 838	450	..	..	173	1 034	26 824
Female	no.	778	310	431	387	125	39	..	..	15	47	2 132
Male — share	%	92.5	93.1	92.3	91.9	93.6	92.1	..	..	92.0	95.7	92.6
Female — share	%	7.5	6.9	7.7	8.1	6.4	7.9	..	..	8.0	4.3	7.4
Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners												
Indigenous	no.	2 285	271	1 643	1 913	452	66	..	..	29	884	7 544
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 558	4 083	3 988	2 846	1 496	423	..	..	159	197	20 750
Indigenous status unknown	no.	509	138	—	—	15	—	..	..	—	—	662
Indigenous — share	%	22.1	6.0	29.2	40.2	23.0	13.5	..	..	15.5	81.8	26.1
Non-Indigenous — share	%	73.0	90.9	70.8	59.8	76.2	86.5	..	..	84.5	18.2	71.7
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	4.9	3.1	—	—	0.8	—	..	..	—	—	2.3
Privately operated prisons												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 241	1 507	1 317	954	156	..	..	..	..	..	5 175
Privately operated prisons — share	%	12.0	33.6	23.4	20.0	7.9	..	..	..	..	..	17.9
Periodic detention												
Total detainees	no.	828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	882
Attending residential component	no.	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	529
REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES 2011												
												CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Table 8A.1

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

	Units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
<b>Total prisoners</b>	no.	10 068	4 299	5 629	4 012	1 935	522	117	54	171	1 030	27 612
Secure/open custody												
Open	no.	3 562	445	587	1 139	215	56	19	38	57	309	6 332
Secure	no.	6 505	3 855	5 042	2 873	1 720	466	98	16	114	721	21 280
Open — share	%	35.4	10.3	10.4	28.4	11.1	10.6	16.5	71.0	33.6	30.0	22.9
Secure — share	%	64.6	89.7	89.6	71.6	88.9	89.4	83.5	29.0	66.4	70.0	77.1
Male/female prisoners												
Male	no.	9 320	4 042	5 193	3 705	1 808	486	107	50	157	982	25 643
Female	no.	748	257	436	307	127	36	11	4	14	48	1 969
Male — share	%	92.6	94.0	92.3	92.4	93.4	93.2	90.8	93.4	91.6	95.3	92.9
Female — share	%	7.4	6.0	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.8	9.2	6.6	8.4	4.7	7.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners												
Indigenous	no.	2 164	249	1 504	1 668	429	68	19	7	25	848	6 948
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 580	3 991	4 125	2 344	1 505	453	99	47	146	182	20 279
Indigenous status unknown	no.	323	59	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	385
Indigenous — share	%	21.5	5.8	26.7	41.6	22.2	13.0	15.8	12.7	14.8	82.3	25.2
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.3	92.8	73.3	58.4	77.8	86.8	84.2	87.3	85.2	17.7	73.4
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.2	1.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.4
Privately operated prisons												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	779	1 457	1 243	823	147	..	..	..	..	..	4 449
Privately operated prisons — share	%	7.7	33.9	22.1	20.5	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	16.1
Periodic detention												
Total detainees	no.	752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	805
Attending residential component	no.	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	512
REPORT ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES 2011												
												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
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(a) The breakdown between ACT prisoners in ACT and ACT prisoners in NSW is no longer relevant in 2009-10, as all ACT prisoners are held in the ACT. NSW figures in 2008-09 included ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons and ACT data were presented as total prisoners and separately by the jurisdiction in which the ACT prisoner was held. Australian figures were calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons were 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 2010 (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>58</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>120</b>
Government operated prisons	33	12	12	12	8	6	1	4	88
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	8
Transition centres	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
24-hour court cell complexes	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Periodic detention centres	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8

.. Not applicable. – Nil.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.3

		<b>Average daily community corrections offender population (a)</b>									
		<i>Units</i>									
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
2009-10											
<b>Total offenders</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>17 683</b>	<b>8 969</b>	<b>15 054</b>	<b>5 394</b>	<b>6 445</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>1 185</b>	<b>57 518</b>	
Male/female offenders											
Male	no.	14 840	7 346	12 049	4 160	5 262	1 094	1 186	1 024	46 961	
Female	no.	2 771	1 621	3 005	1 234	1 183	276	232	161	10 483	
Gender unknown	no.	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	
Male — share	%	83.9	81.9	80.0	77.1	81.6	79.9	83.7	86.4	81.6	
Female — share	%	15.7	18.1	20.0	22.9	18.4	20.1	16.3	13.6	18.2	
Gender unknown — share	%	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders											
Indigenous	no.	3 126	485	3 062	1 850	1 149	175	149	856	10 853	
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 546	8 066	11 992	3 537	5 249	1 157	1 168	320	44 035	
Indigenous status unknown	no.	2 011	417	-	7	47	38	101	9	2 630	
Indigenous — share	%	17.7	5.4	20.3	34.3	17.8	12.8	10.5	72.2	18.9	
Non-Indigenous — share	%	70.9	89.9	79.7	65.6	81.4	84.5	82.3	27.0	76.6	
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	11.4	4.7	-	0.1	0.7	2.8	7.1	0.8	4.6	
Offenders per order type (b)											
Restricted movement order	no.	148	34	..	4	387	..	..	35	608	
Reparation order	no.	4 139	2 816	2 745	1 788	1 462	656	204	151	13 960	
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	14 602	6 364	13 281	4 701	4 595	937	1 490	1 094	47 064	

Table 8A.3

		<b>Average daily community corrections offender population (a)</b>									
		Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008-09											
<b>Total offenders (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>18 124</b>	<b>8 103</b>	<b>14 467</b>	<b>5 625</b>	<b>6 791</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>56 972</b>	
Male/female offenders											
Male	no.	15 250	6 594	11 565	4 406	5 563	937	1 342	942	46 598	
Female	no.	2 798	1 501	2 902	1 219	1 228	241	259	143	10 290	
Gender unknown	no.	76	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	
Male — share	%	84.1	81.4	79.9	78.3	81.9	79.6	83.8	86.8	81.8	
Female — share	%	15.4	18.5	20.1	21.7	18.1	20.4	16.2	13.2	18.1	
Gender unknown — share	%	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders											
Indigenous	no.	3 185	380	2 702	1 939	1 150	144	172	851	10 522	
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 570	6 671	11 765	3 678	5 603	1 008	1 349	233	43 877	
Indigenous status unknown	no.	1 368	1 052	—	8	38	26	80	1	2 572	
Indigenous — share	%	17.6	4.7	18.7	34.5	16.9	12.2	10.7	78.4	18.5	
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.9	82.3	81.3	65.4	82.5	85.6	84.3	21.5	77.0	
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	7.5	13.0	—	0.1	0.6	2.2	5.0	0.1	4.5	
Offenders per order type (b)											
Restricted movement order	no.	175	32	..	4	423	..	..	31	665	
Reparation order	no.	4 088	2 380	2 322	1 640	1 525	571	176	171	12 872	
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	15 109	5 886	12 952	5 086	4 843	777	1 424	909	46 985	

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

(b) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.  
.. 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
2009-10									
<b>Imprisonment (c)</b>									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	169.1
Male prisoners	351.1	199.3	303.8	499.3	293.7	238.9	127.5	1 208.0	317.5
Female prisoners	27.5	14.3	24.7	45.0	19.1	19.5	10.8	59.3	24.6
Indigenous prisoners	2 454.7	1 277.8	1 773.7	4 293.1	2 575.4	567.9	1 070.8	2 163.8	2 325.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	138.4	96.1	118.7	168.2	118.6	112.7	58.3	158.9	123.5
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	17.7	13.3	14.9	25.5	21.7	5.0	18.4	13.6	18.8
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 962.2	1 007.7	1 396.4	3 299.1	1 981.0	450.1	789.0	1 629.7	1 811.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	143.4	97.5	121.5	169.9	130.1	131.5	54.6	144.6	127.1
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	13.7	10.3	11.5	19.4	15.2	3.4	14.4	11.3	14.3
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
All periodic detainees	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
Male detainees	27.9	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	..	9.6
Female detainees	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	0.8
Indigenous detainees	94.6	..	..	..	..	..	93.6	..	28.0
Non-Indigenous detainees	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	..	4.6
<b>Community corrections</b>									
All offenders	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	335.9
Male offenders	544.2	350.1	704.0	475.1	840.7	580.8	871.6	1 196.3	555.8
Female offenders	98.0	74.6	172.6	143.4	181.2	139.1	165.7	203.2	120.8
Indigenous offenders	3 357.6	2 290.7	3 305.2	4 151.7	6 546.8	1 505.8	5 461.0	2 095.3	3 345.3

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
Non-Indigenous offenders	229.7	189.8	356.9	209.1	416.1	308.3	427.3	258.1	262.1

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
2008-09									
<b>Imprisonment (c)</b>									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	165.6
Male prisoners	349.0	198.7	312.6	437.7	294.0	261.5	117.9	1 186.6	312.1
Female prisoners	26.9	12.2	25.8	36.8	19.8	18.1	10.5	62.7	23.3
Indigenous prisoners	2 391.4	1 219.3	1 683.6	3 854.5	2 519.5	604.7	961.2	2 127.2	2211.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners	141.4	96.6	126.5	143.3	121.3	122.1	54.5	152.4	119.4
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	16.9	12.6	13.3	26.9	20.8	5.0	17.6	14.0	18.5
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 911.8	961.6	1 322.0	2 954.2	1 937.4	481.0	703.3	1 595.7	1 720.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	147.7	99.0	130.2	146.1	133.5	142.0	51.1	139.3	123.8
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	12.9	9.7	10.2	20.2	14.5	3.4	13.7	11.5	13.9
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
All periodic detainees	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	4.8
Male detainees	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	34.6	..	9.0
Female detainees	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	..	0.8
Indigenous detainees	72.7	..	..	..	..	..	80.7	..	21.5
Non-Indigenous detainees	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	19.1	..	4.0
<b>Community corrections</b>									
All offenders	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	341.8
Male offenders	574.1	324.1	696.1	520.5	904.7	503.7	1010.0	1138.3	567.1
Female offenders	101.3	70.9	171.8	146.4	190.9	122.7	189.2	186.9	121.7
Indigenous offenders	3531.5	1858.6	3024.7	4481.6	6753.5	1284.5	6504.4	2134.7	3349.8

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
Non-Indigenous offenders	254.7	161.6	360.7	224.8	451.6	271.8	505.1	195.1	258.4

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
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(a) Rates are based on daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations, calculated against adult population figures for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Male/female and Indigenous/Non-Indigenous breakdowns are calculated against the relevant population, that is, per 100 000 male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Total population data relate to 31 December so that Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10. Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In the absence of estimates of the Indigenous population for 31 December, rates in this table are calculated using derived estimates based on averaging estimates for the preceding 30 June and the following 30 June. Calculations of rates for the Non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from Total population estimates and should be used with care.

(b) Inter-jurisdictional comparisons should be treated with caution. Small changes in numbers in those jurisdictions with relatively low Indigenous populations can have a disproportionate effect on the respective rates.

(c) In 2008-09, NSW rates excluded ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates were based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner was held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates excluded ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities. This breakdown is no longer relevant in 2009-10, as all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities during the year.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 8A.5

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Imprisonment (b)</b>									
2005-06	173.3	93.3	175.7	222.5	127.9	135.7	74.6	536.2	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
2008-09	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	165.6
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	169.1
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
2005-06	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	23.4	..	5.5
2006-07	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	21.7	..	5.0
2007-08	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	..	4.8
2008-09	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	4.8
2009-10	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
<b>Community corrections</b>									
2005-06	348.4	204.7	387.7	357.9	514.3	302.1	461.5	762.5	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	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	338.3
2008-09	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	341.8
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	335.9
<b>Total corrective services</b>									
2005-06	537.2	298.0	563.4	580.4	642.3	437.8	559.4	1298.7	501.3
2006-07	535.5	285.2	563.3	561.3	651.2	461.3	557.6	1334.0	496.4
2007-08	531.9	298.5	588.7	568.1	666.0	439.2	623.0	1302.7	505.7
2008-09	533.2	298.8	599.7	573.8	693.7	444.8	676.6	1328.0	512.3
2009-10	519.5	315.1	599.0	584.8	657.4	480.5	601.7	1374.7	510.1

(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 Queensland and people aged 18 or over in the other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Total population data relate to 31 December so that Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 31 December 2009 is used as the denominator for 2009-10.

(b) For years prior to 2009-10, NSW rates excluded ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates were based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner was held in NSW or the ACT. Australian rates in those years were calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons were not double counted. This breakdown is no longer relevant in 2009-10, as all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities during the year.

.. Not applicable.

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



Table 8A.6

**Table 8A.6 Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2009-10**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust (b)
<b>Prisons</b>										
Net operating expenditure (c)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	245 359	35 893	34 690	88 213	13 760	4 715	997	na	423 627
Secure	\$'000	520 391	358 958	337 742	300 672	120 257	50 205	26 513	na	1 714 738
All prisons	\$'000	765 749	394 851	372 432	388 885	134 017	54 920	27 510	71 576	2 209 941
Capital costs, all prisons (d)	\$'000	282 460	87 409	203 505	65 485	38 759	10 500	21 478	11 457	721 052
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs (b)	\$'000	1 048 209	482 260	575 937	454 370	172 776	65 420	48 989	83 033	2 930 993
Transport and escort services (c)	\$'000	51 907	10 133	9 158	19 504	2 647	na	2 181	na	95 530
Payroll tax										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	9 554	941	836	..	428	146	..	na	11 904
Secure	\$'000	18 976	7 000	7 513	..	3 998	1 561	..	na	39 048
All prisons	\$'000	28 530	7 940	8 349	..	4 426	1 707	..	2 386	53 338
<b>Community corrections</b>										
Net operating expenditure (d)	\$'000	138 759	60 593	58 249	68 299	32 129	5 039	7 177	13 124	383 369
Capital costs (e), (f)	\$'000	15 988	3 286	2 302	1 974	1 752	-	74	177	25 553
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs (b)	\$'000	154 746	63 879	60 551	70 273	33 881	5 039	7 251	13 301	408 922
Payroll tax	\$'000	6 088	1 862	1 787	..	1 237	248	..	416	11 638

Table 8A.6 **Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2009-10**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust (b)
(a)	NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.									
(b)	Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.									
(c)	Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating costs.									
(d)	Net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.									
(e)	Capital costs comprise user cost of capital, depreciation expense, and debt service fees where applicable.									
(f)	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 Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, 2009-10**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust
<b>Prisons</b>										
Net operating expenditure per prisoner (b)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$/day	174.74	207.32	142.16	259.14	181.12	253.07	177.32	na	187.29
Secure	\$/day	211.23	244.59	186.33	215.10	187.60	314.02	384.95	na	214.04
All prisons	\$/day	197.99	240.66	181.09	223.73	186.92	307.66	369.27	181.28	207.15
Capital costs per prisoner										
User cost of capital (c)	\$/day	55.73	14.86	61.50	29.15	40.97	43.12	216.13	24.52	44.99
Land	\$/day	2.90	2.59	3.78	1.97	5.92	2.70	9.24	4.50	3.17
Other assets	\$/day	52.83	12.27	57.72	27.19	35.05	40.43	206.89	20.02	41.81
Debt servicing fees (d)	\$/day	..	24.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.71
Depreciation	\$/day	17.30	14.31	37.45	8.52	13.09	15.70	72.17	4.50	18.90
Total capital cost (e)	\$/day	73.03	53.27	98.95	37.67	54.06	58.82	288.30	29.02	67.59
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (e)	\$/day	271.02	293.93	280.04	261.40	240.98	366.48	657.57	210.30	274.74
<b>Community corrections</b>										
Net operating expenditure per offender (b)	\$/day	21.48	18.50	10.59	34.67	13.65	10.07	13.86	30.32	18.25
Capital costs per offender	\$/day	2.48	1.00	0.42	1.00	0.74	-	0.14	0.41	1.22
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (e)	\$/day	23.96	19.50	11.01	35.67	14.39	10.07	14.00	30.73	19.46

Table 8A.7

**Table 8A.7 Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, 2009-10**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (a)	Aust
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(a) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.

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

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

(d) 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.

(e) 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 net operating expenditure on prisons (2009-10 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	
2005-06	\$'000	753 409	317 568	367 172	260 755	121 571	45 428	24 368	56 284	1 946 556
2006-07	\$'000	768 118	348 382	346 559	309 384	120 206	52 193	22 002	54 372	2 021 217
2007-08	\$'000	804 043	358 840	384 234	331 916	127 937	51 993	26 546	55 603	2 141 111
2008-09	\$'000	783 619	386 049	374 148	342 850	131 992	50 690	32 134	66 860	2 168 343
2009-10	\$'000	765 749	394 851	372 432	388 885	134 017	54 920	27 510	71 576	2 209 941

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

(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 net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2009-10 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>
2005-06	221.08	238.36	184.48	207.94	215.02	246.92	321.19	194.81	215.00
2006-07	217.27	235.86	167.96	233.86	195.20	267.36	323.81	178.49	211.79
2007-08	223.67	235.23	191.59	238.99	188.83	264.04	370.45	174.03	219.72
2008-09	208.65	245.85	181.98	233.96	186.76	265.99	472.55	177.72	213.22
2009-10	197.99	240.66	181.09	223.73	186.92	307.66	369.27	181.28	207.15

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.10

Table 8A.10 Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2009-10 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	
2005-06	\$'000	79 648	44 073	42 385	50 043	30 425	3 911	7 312	7 314	265 111
2006-07	\$'000	84 860	48 758	45 893	41 592	28 011	4 340	6 591	7 340	267 385
2007-08	\$'000	86 606	48 879	50 393	45 498	28 990	4 593	6 976	7 932	279 868
2008-09	\$'000	135 685	55 930	50 917	61 993	29 767	5 227	6 760	12 205	358 483
2009-10	\$'000	138 759	60 593	58 249	68 299	32 129	5 039	7 177	13 124	383 369

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

(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 Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2009-10 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>
2005-06	12.08	15.08	9.65	24.81	13.39	9.55	16.97	17.80	13.63
2006-07	12.93	18.28	10.26	21.73	12.18	9.96	14.75	16.99	13.90
2007-08	13.18	16.93	10.10	23.04	12.39	11.21	13.57	18.85	14.55
2008-09	20.50	18.90	9.64	30.17	12.00	12.16	11.56	30.80	17.23
2009-10	21.48	18.50	10.59	34.67	13.65	10.07	13.86	30.32	18.25

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

(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 net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2009-10 \$'000) (a)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
2005-06	903 019	391 329	455 586	325 880	160 302	50 775	31 951	66 766	2 385 607
2006-07	919 645	431 193	438 801	364 135	156 661	59 827	28 929	63 657	2 462 849
2007-08	956 266	432 684	483 482	391 087	166 172	59 046	34 034	65 357	2 588 129
2008-09	988 083	466 913	504 848	418 658	170 972	59 177	40 684	80 844	2 730 178
2009-10	979 307	480 299	509 080	472 882	175 999	62 761	40 101	86 590	2 807 019

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

(b) 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 net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2009-10 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>
2005-06	133.06	76.95	112.66	159.96	102.80	103.94	96.13	320.36	116.12
2006-07	134.16	83.48	106.20	174.98	99.42	121.68	85.99	299.49	118.11
2007-08	138.05	82.48	114.34	183.54	104.38	119.10	99.86	300.41	122.19
2008-09	140.32	87.03	116.07	189.95	106.06	118.29	116.96	364.68	126.14
2009 -10	136.18	87.38	113.81	208.29	107.72	124.19	112.99	380.25	126.70

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

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

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

Table 8A.14

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2009-10 (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	0.15	0.98	1.12	0.08	0.51	2.05	na	0.46	0.53
Assault	13.43	7.64	3.18	9.94	7.90	10.84	na	3.24	9.14
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	0.02	0.07	–	–	0.41	na	0.09	0.03
Assault	0.56	0.85	0.43	0.95	0.61	1.02	na	0.28	0.64
Periodic detainees									
Detainee on detainee									
Serious assault	–						na		
Assault	0.84	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Detainee on officer									
Serious assault	–						na		
Assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..

(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.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

**Table 8A.15 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2009-10 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
All prisoners	0.06	0.09	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.09	0.05
Indigenous prisoners	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.11	0.03
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.07	0.10	0.10	–	–	–	–	–	0.06
Periodic detainees									
All detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
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 detainee 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									
2005-06	0.05	0.03	–	0.06	0.13	–	–	–	0.04
2006-07	0.08	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.03
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.04
2009-10	0.06	0.09	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.09	0.05
Indigenous prisoners									
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
2009-10	0.04	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.11	0.03
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2005-06	0.07	0.03	–	0.10	0.16	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.08	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05
2009-10	0.07	0.10	0.10	–	–	–	–	–	0.06

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.17

**Table 8A.17 Escapes, 2009-10 (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 (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
Open custody	0.06	0.63	1.50	0.11	–	–	..	0.92	0.30
Secure custody	0.01	–	–	–	0.17	–	–	0.13	0.02
Periodic detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

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

(b) Open custody escape rates do not apply in the ACT as all prisoners were held in secure facilities during the reporting period.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.18

**Table 8A.18 Time out-of-cells, 2009-10 (average hours per day)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Open	19.1	na	17.9	13.1	16.0	14.7	..	20.0	17.9
Secure	6.7	na	10.5	12.1	9.5	8.8	..	9.1	9.2

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, 2009-10 (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>81.3</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>72.1</b>
Restricted movement	83.0	96.9	..	56.3	74.7	..	..	90.2	78.8
Reparation	83.2	62.7	63.4	58.5	58.0	85.3	58.9	83.1	67.3
Supervision	80.6	68.9	68.0	60.9	77.7	91.2	88.9	71.4	74.6

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).



Table 8A.20

Table 8A.20 **Prisoner/detainee employment and offender community work, 2009-10 (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</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>
Commercial industries	40.2	36.1	34.1	10.6	20.4	17.5	–	4.6	29.8
Service industries	35.3	48.7	41.7	60.2	52.9	50.8	92.3	52.4	45.7
Work release	1.5	..	..	..	1.6	0.4	..	1.0	0.6
Periodic detainees									
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.9</b>	..	..	..	..	..	<b>66.8</b>	..	..
Service industries	20.5	..	..	..	..	..	22.3	..	..
Community work	62.1	..	..	..	..	..	44.5	..	..
Community corrections (b)									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	na	74	69	126	na	151	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	66	41	40	36	na	68	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	1.8	1.7	3.5	na	2.2	na	na

(a) Data 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. Percentages 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.

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

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

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

Table 8A.21

Table 8A.21 **Prisoner education and training, 2009-10 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Total prisoners in education (c)</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.9	1.5	6.5	–	6.1	8.7	1.7	14.6	3.5
Secondary school education	13.1	0.6	2.9	0.1	0.3	21.6	15.2	–	6.0
Vocational Education and Training	22.6	33.2	17.6	35.5	39.1	14.0	84.8	15.3	26.7
Higher education	0.9	2.6	3.1	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.7	1.7

- (a) Classification of education courses is based on the Australian Qualifications Framework. The Vocational Education and Training category includes advanced diplomas, diplomas, and certificates I to IV; the secondary schools education category includes senior secondary and certificate of education; and the higher education category includes doctoral and masters degrees, graduate diplomas, bachelor degrees, diplomas and advanced diplomas.
- (b) Figures for Victoria, and Tasmania 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.
- (c) Percentage of total prisoners in education may not equal the sum of percentages for each education category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education course.

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

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

Table 8A.22

Table 8A.22 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2009-10**

	<i>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>18.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>
Offender-to-operational staff	22.6	20.3	33.3	22.8	27.4	34.1	25.6	16.5	24.8
Offender-to-other staff	90.2	64.4	95.3	24.2	70.1	90.1	132.0	65.8	67.5

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.23

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2009-10  
(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>109.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>104.9</b>
Open	102.9	na	69.4	125.4	na	73.9	..	114.8	100.4
Secure	113.3	na	86.7	142.2	na	79.2	..	113.7	107.3
Periodic detention centres	90.4	..	..	..	..	..	78.3	..	..

(a) Includes design capacity in relocatable accommodation units.

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

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

Table 8A.24

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of correctional sanctions (operating during 2009-10)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<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 bail with an electronic monitoring condition and/or a curfew and/or a program condition that includes involvement by community corrections. *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.

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of correctional sanctions (operating during 2009-10)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
(d)	<i>VIC &amp; QLD</i> : 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. <i>WA</i> : 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)	<i>NSW</i> : 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. <i>VIC</i> : 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)	<i>WA</i> : The Prisoners Review Board may release a prisoner on a Re-entry Release Order where the person has been in custody under sentence for at least 12 months and be eligible for release within 6 months. The purpose of the order is to facilitate re-entry into the community and includes conditions related to the offender seeking work, vocational training and participation on programs.							

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

Table 8A.25

## New South Wales

Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons (a)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>9 101</b>	<b>9 468</b>	<b>9 634</b>	<b>10 068</b>	<b>10 352</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	557	617	637	621	652
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 671	2 700	2 736	2 608	2 586
Male, unknown, open prison	29	14	17	30	59
Female, Indigenous, open prison	77	89	98	113	115
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	164	169	176	189	186
Female, unknown, open prison	6	6	4	2	9
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 063	1 137	1 160	1 325	1 410
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 861	4 063	4 148	4 471	4 474
Male, unknown, secure prison	272	238	220	266	394
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	103	113	122	105	108
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	280	286	295	313	312
Female, unknown, secure prison	18	37	20	25	48
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	8 453	8 768	8 918	9 320	9 575
Female prisoners, all prisons	648	699	716	748	778
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 800	1 956	2 018	2 164	2 285
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	6 976	7 217	7 355	7 580	7 558
Unknown, all prisons	325	295	260	323	509
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	3 504	3 595	3 669	3 562	3 608
Secure prisoners	5 597	5 872	5 965	6 505	6 745
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	142	163	153	145	239
Non-Indigenous prisoners	575	590	614	630	944
Unknown	7	2	2	4	58
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	724	756	769	779	1 241
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
All prisoners/100 000	173.3	178.6	179.5	184.8	186.3
Male prisoners/100 000	328.6	337.3	339.1	349.0	351.1
Female prisoners/100 000	24.2	26.0	26.2	26.9	27.5
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 175.4	2 286.9	2 296.3	2 391.4	2 454.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	135.8	138.1	139.1	141.4	138.4
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	29	30	31	33	33
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	2
Transition centres	3	3	3	2	2
24-hour court cell centres	14	14	14	14	14



Table 8A.25

**New South Wales****Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons (a)**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	47	48	49	50	51
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open prisons	3 266	3 415	3 538	3 698	3 506
Secure prisons	5 520	5 511	5 645	5 807	5 954
Total — all prisons	8 786	8 926	9 183	9 505	9 460
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (e)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	795 907	813 202	844 552	820 170	803 750
Operating revenues, all prisons	42 498	45 084	40 510	36 551	38 000
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	290 755	287 951	282 446	261 597	245 359
Secure	462 654	480 166	521 597	522 022	520 391
All prisons	753 409	768 118	804 043	783 619	765 749
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	821 564	832 745	867 514	845 437	832 668
Capital costs					
All prisons	266 748	262 018	267 900	266 049	282 460
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	1 020 157	1 030 136	1 071 943	1 049 668	1 048 209
Transport and escort services	51 399	47 305	47 421	47 824	51 907
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	10 772	10 951	11 494	9 953	9 554
Secure	18 397	19 494	20 316	19 206	18 976
All prisons	29 169	30 445	31 810	29 159	28 530

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

Table 8A.26

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.36	0.49	0.31	0.26	0.15
Assaults	14.97	13.26	13.07	12.83	13.43
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.01	–	–	–
Assaults	0.69	0.71	0.92	0.59	0.56
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	2	–	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	6	4	3	5
Total — all prisoners	5	8	4	4	6
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	2	1	–	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	10	6	9	11
Total — all prisoners	5	12	7	9	13
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	1	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	1	1	2
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	0.10	–	0.05	0.04
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.07
Total — all prisoners	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.06
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	13	6	6	11	2
Secure level of security	4	–	1	4	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	0.37	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.06
Secure level of security	0.07	–	0.02	0.06	0.01
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (d)					
Open level of security	11.9	12.6	11.9	13.4	19.1
Secure level of security	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.7
Total — all prisoners	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.3	11.2
Employment (per cent) (e)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	39.4	43.4	44.7	41.1	40.2
Service (no fee for service) industries	33.2	34.1	34.9	33.3	35.3
Work release	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
Total — all industries	74.0	78.7	80.6	75.9	76.9

Table 8A.26

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.9
AQF Secondary School sector education	15.5	15.8	15.8	14.5	13.1
AQF Vocational Education and Training	28.9	30.1	24.9	23.6	22.6
AQF Higher Education	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9
Total — all education	34.9	34.7	32.3	33.9	34.0

- (a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2009-10, there were no incidents of serious assault by a prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex on another prisoner and none on staff. There were 14 prisoner on prisoner assaults and three 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 four escapes/absconds of this type in 2009-10. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were two 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 transition centres and those held in 24-hour court cell complexes are excluded from this count. Education programs were not delivered at full-capacity during December and January in 2009-10, therefore averages for this year are based on 10 months only.
- (f) AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.27

Table 8A.27	Descriptors, periodic detention				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>828</b>
Male, Indigenous	43	57	59	62	80
Male, non-Indigenous	661	606	588	575	671
Male, unknown	33	9	11	55	12
Female, Indigenous	7	9	10	3	9
Female, non-Indigenous	57	59	60	51	57
Female, unknown	1	1	1	5	1
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	737	672	658	692	762
Female detainees	65	69	71	60	66
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	50	66	69	66	88
Non-Indigenous detainees	718	665	647	626	728
Unknown	34	10	12	60	12
Average daily population attending (residential only)	486	470	468	478	493
Periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	15.5	14.1	13.7	13.9	14.9
Male detainees/100 000	29.0	26.1	25.3	26.1	27.9
Female detainees/100 000	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3
Indigenous detainees/100 000	60.6	77.2	79.0	72.7	94.6
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	14.1	12.9	12.4	11.8	13.3
Number of periodic detention centres	8	8	7	7	7
Useable periodic detention capacity	707	677	657	608	546

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

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

Table 8A.28

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	0.12	–	–	0.13	–
Assaults	1.12	1.89	2.06	1.06	0.84
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.12	0.54	0.14	–	–
Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	0.12	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	32.5	26.1	23.3	27.1	20.5
Community work	49.5	46.8	54.1	65.9	62.1
Total employed	82.0	72.9	77.4	93.1	76.9

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.29

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	213.24	207.09	199.48	189.61	174.74
Secure prisoners	226.31	223.87	239.40	219.71	211.23
Total — all prisoners	221.08	217.27	223.67	208.65	197.99
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	58.28	55.83	56.87	54.38	55.73
Land	4.21	4.16	3.82	2.87	2.90
Other Assets	54.07	51.67	53.05	51.51	52.83
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	20.00	18.28	17.66	16.46	17.30
Total capital — all prisoners	78.27	74.11	74.53	70.84	73.03
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	299.36	291.38	298.20	279.49	271.02
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	107.3	105.3	103.7	96.3	102.9
Secure	101.4	106.6	105.7	112.0	113.3
Total	103.6	106.1	104.9	105.9	109.4
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	68.7	69.4	71.2	78.6	90.4

(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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	8	9	7	11	5
Male, non-Indigenous	162	171	117	133	92
Male, unknown	3	0.3	0.3	4	15
Female, Indigenous	4	2	3	5	3
Female, non-Indigenous	32	28	22	21	26
Female, unknown	1	1	1	2	4
Gender not recorded	1	1	1	0.4	3
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>148</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	491	457	437	441	449
Male, non-Indigenous	3 173	2 993	2 704	2 609	2 472
Male, unknown	337	239	242	345	485
Female, Indigenous	137	118	133	128	123
Female, non-Indigenous	517	516	473	475	467
Female, unknown	77	43	37	58	114
Gender not recorded	22	19	25	31	29
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 754</b>	<b>4 386</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>4 088</b>	<b>4 139</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 960	2 109	2 202	2 198	2 159
Male, non-Indigenous	10 056	9 726	10 100	9 739	8 985
Male, unknown	498	256	465	848	1 219
Female, Indigenous	547	609	661	638	607
Female, non-Indigenous	1 461	1 472	1 496	1 441	1 298
Female, unknown	107	55	115	197	289
Gender not recorded	34	39	40	49	45
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>14 663</b>	<b>14 265</b>	<b>15 079</b>	<b>15 109</b>	<b>14 602</b>
Daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	2 251	2 420	2 464	2 460	2 429
Male, non-Indigenous	12 280	12 274	12 009	11 681	10 810
Male, unknown	779	490	668	1 108	1 601
Female, Indigenous	638	691	748	720	692
Female, non-Indigenous	1 876	1 941	1 891	1 833	1 692
Female, unknown	170	98	148	246	387
Total persons, Indigenous	2 889	3 112	3 213	3 185	3 126
Total persons, non-Indigenous	14 196	14 265	13 952	13 570	12 546
Total persons, unknown	962	592	822	1 368	2 011
Total males	15 310	15 184	15 141	15 250	14 840
Total females	2 684	2 729	2 786	2 798	2 771

Table 8A.30

## New South Wales

## Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	53	56	60	76	72
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>18 047</b>	<b>17 970</b>	<b>17 988</b>	<b>18 124</b>	<b>17 683</b>
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	348.4	342.8	338.7	334.5	318.3
Male offenders/100 000	603.4	591.0	581.8	574.1	544.2
Female offenders/100 000	101.6	102.1	102.8	101.3	98.0
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 499.6	3 662.9	3 674.2	3 531.5	3 357.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	278.5	276.6	267.1	254.7	229.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure	81 057	85 550	87 595	137 954	141 828
Operating revenues	1 409	690	989	2 270	3 069
Net operating expenditure	79 648	84 860	86 606	135 685	138 759
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	81 455	86 900	88 753	142 646	146 638
Capital costs	2 655	2 890	3 116	14 110	15 988
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	82 303	87 751	89 722	149 795	154 746
Payroll tax	4 124	4 031	3 983	5 667	6 088

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

na Not available.

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



Table 8A.31

**Table 8A.31 Effectiveness, community corrections**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	83.4	82.8	87.5	79.7	83.0
Reparation orders	77.7	79.9	81.2	82.3	83.2
Supervision orders	82.2	81.3	80.2	79.3	80.6
Total — all orders	81.0	81.0	80.6	80.0	81.3
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) 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

**Table 8A.32 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	12.08	12.93	13.18	20.50	21.48
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	0.40	0.44	0.47	2.13	2.48
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a) (b)	12.49	13.37	13.66	22.63	23.96
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	29.30	27.27	26.97	23.00	22.56
Offender-to-other staff	82.41	113.73	113.85	90.62	90.15
Offender-to-all staff	21.61	21.99	21.80	18.34	18.05

(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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>4 044</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>4 299</b>	<b>4 492</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	12	11	9	13	9
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	344	315	370	383	405
Male, unknown, open prison	7	7	1	4	7
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	2	0.2	1	2
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	37	40	43	43	48
Female, unknown, open prison	1	0.2	0.4	1	3
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	178	197	212	219	238
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 793	3 187	3 334	3 376	3 412
Male, unknown, secure prison	75	80	6	47	111
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	15	13	15	17	21
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	179	186	183	189	218
Female, unknown, secure prison	6	6	3	7	18
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 410	3 797	3 932	4 042	4 182
Female prisoners, all prisons	238	247	244	257	310
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	206	222	236	249	271
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 353	3 728	3 930	3 991	4 083
Unknown, all prisons	89	93	10	59	138
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	401	376	423	445	474
Secure prisoners	3 247	3 668	3 753	3 855	4 018
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	97	82	81	83	101
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 386	1 344	1 345	1 355	1 358
Unknown	41	35	1	19	49
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 523	1 461	1 426	1 457	1 507
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	93.3	101.6	103.2	103.6	105.2
Male prisoners/100 000	178.6	195.0	198.5	198.7	199.3
Female prisoners/100 000	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.2	14.3
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 110.8	1 165.7	1 197.6	1 219.3	1 277.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	86.2	94.2	97.6	96.6	96.1
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	11	12	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.33

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	14	14	14	14
Prison design capacity (b)					
Open prisons	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisons	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	326 618	355 965	367 993	393 503	402 653
Operating revenues, all prisons	9 050	7 583	9 153	7 453	7 802
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	30 924	27 946	31 329	34 903	35 893
Secure	286 644	320 436	327 511	351 146	358 958
All prisons	317 568	348 382	358 840	386 049	394 851
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	346 314	381 368	382 883	409 998	418 338
Capital costs					
All prisons	84 890	104 082	93 351	86 938	87 409
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	402 458	452 464	452 191	472 987	482 260
Transport and escort services	7 820	8 388	8 721	9 235	10 133
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	905	781	857	879	941
Secure	5 765	6 423	6 722	6 829	7 000
All prisons	6 670	7 204	7 580	7 708	7 940

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

(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. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.34

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.93	0.64	0.67	1.12	0.98
Assaults	7.51	8.68	7.73	7.47	7.64
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.03	0.02	–	0.05	0.02
Assaults	1.07	0.87	0.79	0.53	0.85
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	–	2	2	4
Total — all prisoners	1	–	2	2	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	2	12	5	3
Total — all prisoners	4	2	12	5	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.03	–	0.05	0.05	0.10
Total — all prisoners	0.03	–	0.05	0.05	0.09
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	3	1	2	9	3
Secure level of security	–	–	3	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	0.75	0.27	0.47	2.02	0.63
Secure level of security	–	–	0.08	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	na	na	na	na	na
Secure level of security	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Employment (per cent) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	38.9	35.3	36.4	34.2	36.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	43.7	52.2	49.7	50.5	48.7
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	82.6	87.5	86.1	84.7	84.8

Table 8A.34

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	0.1	3.7	3.9	0.6	1.5
AQF Secondary School sector education	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
AQF Vocational Education and Training	30.9	30.1	29.0	32.5	33.2
AQF Higher Education	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6
Total — all education	32.2	32.5	32.5	34.7	35.6

- (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 no escapes/absconds of this type in 2009-10.
- (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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	211.19	203.65	202.57	214.92	207.32
Secure prisoners	241.72	239.16	238.92	249.42	244.59
Total — all prisoners	238.36	235.86	235.23	245.85	240.66
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	20.17	18.95	17.09	16.11	14.86
Land	2.87	3.22	2.98	2.75	2.59
Other Assets	17.30	15.73	14.11	13.36	12.27
Debt servicing fees	21.97	29.19	28.34	24.01	24.10
Depreciation	21.58	22.33	15.76	15.25	14.31
Total capital — all prisoners	63.72	70.47	61.19	55.37	53.27
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	302.08	306.33	296.43	301.22	293.93
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(a) 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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders (b)</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Male, non-Indigenous	2	–	0.3	0.2	1
Male, unknown	14	18	25	27	27
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	0.4	–	0.2	–	–
Female, unknown	4	4	5	5	7
Gender not recorded	1	2	3	1	0
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	73	59	81	78	118
Male, non-Indigenous	1 522	1 217	1 534	1 337	1 810
Male, unknown	274	208	252	327	174
Female, Indigenous	25	30	40	36	47
Female, non-Indigenous	408	345	498	467	598
Female, unknown	116	106	146	131	68
Gender not recorded	14	7	7	3	1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>2 558</b>	<b>2 380</b>	<b>2 816</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	210	183	200	227	271
Male, non-Indigenous	4 234	4 019	4 197	4 292	5 027
Male, unknown	325	349	232	463	122
Female, Indigenous	51	43	46	56	71
Female, non-Indigenous	802	738	755	727	848
Female, unknown	82	88	59	117	24
Gender not recorded	42	20	14	4	0.4
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>5 745</b>	<b>5 440</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>5 886</b>	<b>6 364</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	271	232	270	291	371
Male, non-Indigenous	5 629	5 128	5 602	5 503	6 657
Male, unknown	594	585	500	800	318
Female, Indigenous	74	72	83	88	115
Female, non-Indigenous	1 181	1 057	1 218	1 163	1 408
Female, unknown	196	198	206	249	98
Total persons, Indigenous	346	305	354	380	485
Total persons, non-Indigenous	6 854	6 204	6 837	6 671	8 066
Total persons, unknown	800	796	714	1 052	417
Total males	6 495	5 945	6 373	6 594	7 346
Total females	1 451	1 327	1 508	1 501	1 621

Table 8A.36

**Victoria****Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	55	32	25	8	1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>7 304</b>	<b>7 905</b>	<b>8 103</b>	<b>8 969</b>
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	204.7	183.6	195.3	195.2	210.0
Male offenders/100 000	340.2	305.3	321.7	324.1	350.1
Female offenders/100 000	72.6	65.3	72.9	70.9	74.6
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 870.6	1 596.5	1 794.5	1 858.6	2 290.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	176.2	156.7	169.7	161.6	189.8
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	18 620	18 578	17 944	18 118	18 970
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure	44 073	48 758	48 879	55 930	60 593
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	44 073	48 758	48 879	55 930	60 593
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	45 014	49 825	49 801	56 915	61 961
Capital costs (d)	1 241	1 490	1 104	1 155	3 286
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	45 314	50 248	49 983	57 084	63 879
Payroll tax	1 454	1 486	1 573	1 623	1 862

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

(d) Capital costs increased in 2009-10 due to the construction and operation of Corella Place during the year and transfer of the asset value for Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place from prisons to community corrections.

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

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

Table 8A.37

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	98.4	94.9	98.9	97.7	96.9
Reparation orders	75.5	62.7	58.4	62.8	62.7
Supervision orders	64.6	61.4	67.8	68.8	68.9
Total — all orders	70.3	62.2	62.8	65.7	65.6
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	59	55	68	69	66
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

**na** Not available.

*Source:* Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.38

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	15.08	18.28	16.93	18.90	18.50
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	0.42	0.56	0.38	0.39	1.00
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	15.51	18.83	17.31	19.29	19.50
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	23.2	21.0	20.1	18.4	20.3
Offender-to-other staff	88.2	70.5	71.1	70.8	64.4
Offender-to-all staff	18.3	16.2	15.7	14.6	15.5

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

Table 8A.39

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>5 449</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>5 629</b>	<b>5 631</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	160	156	127	138	168
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	580	537	424	381	435
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	22	24	15	10	6
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	57	66	65	58	59
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 160	1 241	1 217	1 246	1 345
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 170	3 291	3 316	3 428	3 252
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	86	98	91	109	124
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	214	236	235	259	241
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	5 070	5 225	5 085	5 193	5 200
Female prisoners, all prisons	379	424	406	436	431
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 428	1 519	1 451	1 504	1 643
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	4 021	4 130	4 040	4 125	3 988
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	820	783	632	587	668
Secure prisoners	4 629	4 866	4 859	5 042	4 963
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	193	208	189	193	243
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 111	1 085	1 095	1 050	1 074
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 304	1 294	1 284	1 243	1 317
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	175.7	177.8	168.7	168.0	163.1
Male prisoners/100 000	330.5	332.1	315.5	312.6	303.8
Female prisoners/100 000	24.2	26.4	24.7	25.8	24.7
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 775.7	1 827.8	1 684.0	1 683.6	1 773.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	133.1	133.5	127.5	126.5	118.7
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	11	11	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.39

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	13	14	14	14
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	1 038	986	982	973	963
Secure prisons	4 880	4 711	4 742	5 466	5 723
Total — all prisons	5 918	5 697	5 724	6 439	6 686
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c), (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	389 308	366 616	410 780	401 422	404 249
Operating revenues, all prisons	22 135	20 057	26 546	27 275	31 817
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	49 066	48 331	49 516	45 399	34 690
Secure	318 106	298 229	334 717	328 749	337 742
All prisons	367 172	346 559	384 234	374 148	372 432
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	412 118	391 689	431 792	452 287	449 458
Capital costs					
All prisons	135 135	134 057	177 032	209 559	203 505
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	502 308	480 616	561 266	583 707	575 937
Transport and escort services	9 747	9 527	9 362	8 489	9 158
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	990	973	929	872	836
Secure	6 061	6 111	6 553	6 866	7 513
All prisons	7 050	7 084	7 481	7 739	8 349

- (a) Open prisons includes prisoners in work outreach camps, community custody corrections and outstations where these operated during the reporting period.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. The adult population figures used relate to people aged 17 and over, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody in Queensland.
- (c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.
- (d) Improvements were made during 2009-10 to more accurately apportion costs for the operation of open custody centres where those centres are co-located with secure custody centres. The transfer of some costs between open and secure custody has resulted in some variation when compared to prior years.

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

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

Table 8A.40

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.79	0.74	0.51	0.83	1.12
Assaults	4.28	4.20	3.68	3.73	3.18
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07
Assaults	0.17	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.43
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	2	1	4	4
Total — all prisoners	—	2	1	4	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	2	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	3	6	3	2
Total — all prisoners	2	3	6	5	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	—	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.10
Total — all prisoners	—	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.07
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	13	6	9	6	10
Secure level of security	—	—	—	—	—
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	1.59	0.77	1.42	1.02	1.50
Secure level of security	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	15.2	15.3	17.9	19.0	17.9
Secure level of security	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.5
Total — all prisoners	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	29.9	29.0	26.9	26.9	34.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	43.2	42.4	40.8	40.7	41.7
Work release (c)	1.7	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	74.7	71.4	67.8	67.6	75.7
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	8.0	9.0	9.6	5.0	6.5



Table 8A.40

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
AQF Secondary School sector education	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.9
AQF Vocational Education and Training	12.3	14.6	16.4	17.7	17.6
AQF Higher Education	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1
Total — all education	24.3	27.0	29.0	27.1	27.4

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes 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. In 2009-10, one other escape from a Work Camp was excluded from the calculation of escape rates.
- (c) 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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a), (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	163.80	168.99	214.63	211.63	142.16
Secure prisoners	188.14	167.80	188.59	178.52	186.33
Total — all prisoners	184.48	167.96	191.59	181.98	181.09
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	45.31	43.10	64.56	63.92	61.50
Land	1.91	1.87	3.82	3.81	3.78
Other Assets	43.40	41.23	60.74	60.11	57.72
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	22.58	21.87	23.71	38.00	37.45
Total capital — all prisoners	67.90	64.97	88.27	101.92	98.95
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	252.37	232.94	279.86	283.90	280.04
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	79.0	79.4	64.3	60.4	69.4
Secure	94.9	103.3	102.5	92.2	86.7
Total	92.1	99.2	95.9	87.4	84.2
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

(b) The 2009-10 figures reflect the improved apportionment of costs for the operation of open custody centres where those centres are co-located with secure custody centres that was applied this year.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.42

## Queensland

## Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	11	0.3	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	59	4	..	..	..
Male, unknown	–	–	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	1	0.1	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	6	0.3	..	..	..
Female, unknown	–	–	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	–	–	..	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	579	471	385	351	485
Male, non-Indigenous	1 976	1 732	1 511	1 402	1 646
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	207	169	139	117	143
Female, non-Indigenous	630	576	459	451	471
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>2 494</b>	<b>2 322</b>	<b>2 745</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 209	1 323	1 611	1 829	2 039
Male, non-Indigenous	6 429	6 918	8 084	8 647	8 698
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	368	465	557	567	606
Female, non-Indigenous	1 546	1 573	1 777	1 909	1 938
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>9 552</b>	<b>10 279</b>	<b>12 029</b>	<b>12 952</b>	<b>13 281</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 615	1 610	1 868	2 046	2 348
Male, non-Indigenous	7 829	8 038	9 028	9 519	9 701
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	540	586	659	656	714
Female, non-Indigenous	2 040	2 016	2 110	2 246	2 291
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	2 155	2 196	2 528	2 702	3 062
Total persons, non-Indigenous	9 869	10 054	11 138	11 765	11 992
Total persons, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total males	9 444	9 648	10 896	11 565	12 049
Total females	2 580	2 602	2 769	2 902	3 005

Table 8A.42

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>12 024</b>	<b>12 250</b>	<b>13 665</b>	<b>14 467</b>	<b>15 054</b>
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	387.7	385.5	419.9	431.7	436.0
Male offenders/100 000	615.6	613.3	676.1	696.1	704.0
Female offenders/100 000	164.6	162.2	168.6	171.8	172.6
Indigenous offenders/100 000	2 680.0	2 642.3	2 934.4	3 024.7	3 305.2
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	326.7	324.9	351.6	360.7	356.9
Work hours ordered/100 000	25 993	23 000	19 292	18 356	20 491
Work hours performed/100 000	14 317	13 139	11 341	10 035	11 200
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	43 291	46 668	51 618	52 272	58 396
Operating revenues (e)	907	775	1 225	1 355	147
Net operating expenditure	42 385	45 893	50 393	50 917	58 249
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	43 469	47 112	51 691	52 561	59 622
Capital costs	1 354	1 708	2 095	2 502	2 302
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	43 739	47 602	52 488	53 419	60 551
Payroll tax	1 282	1 446	1 616	1 685	1 787

(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 type of order.

(c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. The adult population figures used relate to people aged 17 and over, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody in Queensland.

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

(e) Years prior to 2009-10 included some revenue apportioned from prisons operating revenues.

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

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

Table 8A.43

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	89.2	84.5	..	..	..
Reparation orders	73.2	62.4	55.7	57.3	63.4
Supervision orders	63.2	60.9	68.4	66.0	68.0
Total — all orders	69.0	61.7	63.4	62.9	66.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	70	69	74	76	74
Average hours worked per offender	39	39	44	42	41
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.82	1.75	1.70	1.83	1.83

.. Not applicable.

*Source:* Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.44

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	9.65	10.26	10.10	9.64	10.59
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	0.31	0.38	0.42	0.47	0.42
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	9.96	10.64	10.52	10.11	11.01
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	33.7	32.2	34.6	29.1	33.3
Offender-to-other staff	106.4	98.8	105.1	128.4	95.3
Offender-to-all staff	25.6	24.3	26.0	23.7	24.7

(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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>3 802</b>	<b>4 012</b>	<b>4 759</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	262	317	347	371	299
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	541	536	580	664	535
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	36	41	54	45	43
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	44	40	50	59	55
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	979	1 024	1 080	1 151	1 425
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 405	1 455	1 498	1 519	2 113
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	88	115	106	101	146
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	78	94	87	102	143
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 187	3 332	3 505	3 705	4 372
Female prisoners, all prisons	246	290	298	307	387
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 365	1 497	1 588	1 668	1 913
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 068	2 125	2 215	2 344	2 846
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	883	934	1 031	1 139	932
Secure prisoners	2 550	2 688	2 771	2 873	3 827
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	246	247	254	287	329
Non-Indigenous prisoners	479	521	525	537	624
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	725	768	779	823	954
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	222.5	229.4	234.6	238.9	274.1
Male prisoners/100 000	413.0	420.7	430.6	437.7	499.3
Female prisoners/100 000	31.9	36.9	36.9	36.8	45.0
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	3 431.6	3 664.5	3 779.5	3 854.5	4 293.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	137.6	138.2	140.3	143.3	168.2
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—



Table 8A.45

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	13	13	13	13
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open prisons	822	836	838	872	743
Secure prisons	2 538	2 542	2 543	2 561	2 691
Total — all prisons	3 360	3 378	3 381	3 433	3 434
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	275 244	325 545	348 029	361 658	408 368
Operating revenues, all prisons	14 488	16 161	16 113	18 807	19 483
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	53 118	65 604	69 687	72 391	88 213
Secure	207 638	243 780	262 230	270 459	300 672
All prisons	260 755	309 384	331 916	342 850	388 885
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	275 131	322 081	344 652	355 832	403 694
Capital costs					
All prisons	58 014	63 671	62 855	63 766	65 485
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	318 769	373 055	394 771	406 616	454 370
Transport and escort services (e)	na	na	na	17 427	19 504
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Daily average in years prior to 2009-10 is based upon the personal security rating of prisoners not the type of prison. In 2009-10, daily average is based on the facility security rating instead of the prisoner security rating, making the data fully compliant with national counting rules.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

(c) There have been infrastructure changes made to the status of some facilities during the reporting period, resulting in the reclassification of some accommodation from open design to secure capacity in 2009-10.

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

(e) Data for 2008-09 has been revised.

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

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

Table 8A.46

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.47	0.41	0.66	0.77	0.08
Assaults	6.03	6.18	6.39	7.38	9.94
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.12	–
Assaults	0.73	0.77	0.34	0.65	0.95
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	–	2	–	–
Total — all prisoners	2	1	2	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	1	3	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	1	1	–	–
Total — all prisoners	4	2	4	–	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	4
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	4
Total — all prisoners	–	–	2	–	8
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	0.07	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.10	–	0.09	–	–
Total — all prisoners	0.06	0.03	0.05	–	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	32	16	10	3	1
Secure level of security	–	3	9	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	3.62	1.71	0.97	0.26	0.11
Secure level of security	–	0.11	0.32	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	13.6	13.6	15.1	14.4	13.1
Secure level of security	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.4	12.1
Total — all prisoners	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.2
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	15.8	14.2	12.8	11.3	10.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	69.9	68.6	64.4	66.3	60.2
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	85.7	82.7	77.1	77.6	70.8
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8A.46

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
AQF Secondary School sector education	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
AQF Vocational Education and Training	42.5	40.2	35.6	47.4	35.5
AQF Higher Education	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7
Total — all education	43.1	40.9	36.2	48.7	37.1

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes 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). In WA, escapes/absconds from Work Camp Centres are also excluded from the calculation of escape rates. There were two such escapes/absconds in 2009-10. 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.
- (c) 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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a), (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	164.65	192.31	185.01	174.05	259.14
Secure prisoners	222.93	248.30	259.09	257.71	215.10
Total — all prisoners	207.94	233.86	238.99	233.96	223.73
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	34.80	38.53	36.09	34.66	29.15
Land	1.50	2.12	2.51	2.36	1.97
Other Assets	33.30	36.41	33.57	32.29	27.19
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	11.46	9.60	9.17	8.86	8.52
Total capital — all prisoners	46.26	48.13	45.26	43.51	37.67
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	254.20	281.99	284.25	277.48	261.40
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	107.5	111.7	123.1	130.6	125.4
Secure	100.5	105.7	109.0	112.2	142.2
Total	102.2	107.2	112.5	116.9	138.6
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.48

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	3	1	1	–	1
Male, non-Indigenous	9	4	5	3	3
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	2	–	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	2	–	1	1	–
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	636	594	529	562	613
Male, non-Indigenous	1 025	800	679	623	698
Male, unknown	1	–	2	3	3
Female, Indigenous	252	255	231	240	253
Female, non-Indigenous	321	272	231	210	219
Female, unknown	–	–	–	2	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 640</b>	<b>1 788</b>
on supervision orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	1 067	1 010	1 082	1 201	1 029
Male, non-Indigenous	2 734	2 673	2 826	2 850	2 651
Male, unknown	–	–	2	3	3
Female, Indigenous	352	362	393	414	402
Female, non-Indigenous	630	608	653	618	616
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 783</b>	<b>4 653</b>	<b>4 956</b>	<b>5 086</b>	<b>4 701</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 305	1 223	1 238	1 408	1 309
Male, non-Indigenous	2 996	2 853	2 965	2 993	2 846
Male, unknown	3	–	8	5	5
Female, Indigenous	475	478	485	531	541
Female, non-Indigenous	742	687	707	685	691
Female, unknown	2	–	3	3	2
Total persons, Indigenous	1 780	1 701	1 723	1 939	1 850
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 738	3 540	3 672	3 678	3 537
Total persons, unknown	5	–	11	8	7
Total males	4 304	4 076	4 211	4 406	4 160
Total females	1 219	1 165	1 195	1 219	1 234

Table 8A.48

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>5 523</b>	<b>5 241</b>	<b>5 406</b>	<b>5 625</b>	<b>5 394</b>
Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	357.9	331.9	333.5	334.9	310.7
Male offenders/100 000	557.7	514.7	517.4	520.5	475.1
Female offenders/100 000	158.0	148.0	148.1	146.4	143.4
Indigenous offenders per 100 000	4 475.6	4 163.9	4 101.8	4 481.6	4 151.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	248.6	230.2	232.6	224.8	209.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	30 181	24 846	21 172	18 252	19 478
Work hours performed/100 000	12 342	10 928	9 270	9 682	11 184
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	52 045	47 892	48 179	65 101	71 622
Operating revenues	2 002	6 301	2 680	3 108	3 323
Net operating expenditure	50 043	41 592	45 498	61 993	68 299
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	50 749	42 054	46 435	62 826	69 188
Capital costs	2 541	2 484	2 972	2 118	1 974
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	52 584	44 075	48 470	64 111	70 273
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Only Conditional Bail Orders with an electronic monitoring component are counted as restricted movement orders. Those without an electronic monitoring component are counted as supervision orders.

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

(c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

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

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

Table 8A.49

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	68.6	48.3	50.0	70.6	56.3
Reparation orders	55.1	53.9	53.6	57.5	58.5
Supervision orders	61.6	61.2	60.6	60.8	60.9
Total — all orders	59.1	58.5	58.3	59.8	60.0
Reparation — employment (hours) (b)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	80	80	82	70	69
Average hours worked per offender	33	35	36	37	40
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.45	2.27	2.28	1.89	1.74

(a) Restricted movement orders relates only to Conditional Bail Orders with an electronic monitoring component. Those without an electronic monitoring component are counted as supervision order completions. Data for previous years have been revised.

(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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	24.81	21.73	23.04	30.17	34.67
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	1.26	1.30	1.50	1.03	1.00
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	26.07	23.02	24.55	31.20	35.67
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	27.2	25.2	16.9	16.6	22.8
Offender-to-other staff	34.2	27.7	54.6	55.7	24.2
Offender-to-all staff	15.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.7

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

(b) Ratios for 2009-10 have been affected by a major realignment of the Community and Juvenile Services Division undertaken during the reporting period that involved a re-allocation of resources within the Division, as well as to stricter adherence to national counting rules on the classification of operational and other staff.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).



# Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

Table 8A.51

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>1 963</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	16	21	20	22	20
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	148	168	178	193	187
Male, unknown, open prison	10	—	—	—	1
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	260	295	363	377	401
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	999	1 091	1 171	1 216	1 216
Male, unknown, secure prison	17	4	—	—	13
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	26	28	29	30	31
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	70	79	94	96	93
Female, unknown, secure prison	2	—	—	1	1
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 450	1 579	1 732	1 808	1 838
Female prisoners, all prisons	98	107	123	127	125
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	302	344	412	429	452
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 217	1 338	1 443	1 505	1 496
Unknown, all prisons	29	4	—	1	15
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	174	189	198	215	208
Secure prisoners	1 374	1 497	1 657	1 720	1 755
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	11	9	13	14	12
Non-Indigenous prisoners	98	107	126	133	144
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	109	116	139	147	156
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	127.9	137.6	149.6	153.8	153.5
Male prisoners/100 000	245.4	263.7	285.7	294.0	293.7
Female prisoners/100 000	15.8	17.1	19.4	19.8	19.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 931.0	2 138.9	2 493.0	2 519.5	2 575.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	101.9	110.6	117.9	121.3	118.6
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.51

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total correctional custodial facilities	9	9	9	9	9
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	189	189	205	na	na
Secure prisons	1 194	1 194	1 206	na	na
Total — all prisons	1 383	1 383	1 411	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	133 200	130 866	139 559	141 732	142 041
Operating revenues, all prisons	11 629	10 659	11 622	9 740	8 024
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	12 615	12 334	12 257	13 527	13 760
Secure	108 956	107 872	115 680	118 465	120 257
All prisons	121 571	120 206	127 937	131 992	134 017
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	129 420	128 274	136 689	140 745	143 402
Capital costs					
All prisons	24 197	26 638	29 222	29 745	38 759
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	145 768	146 844	157 159	161 737	172 776
Transport and escort services	2 403	2 377	2 366	2 358	2 647
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	456	451	414	413	428
Secure	3 867	3 917	3 945	3 948	3 998
All prisons	4 323	4 367	4 359	4 362	4 426

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

Table 8A.52

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.65	0.89	0.49	1.09	0.51
Assaults	7.04	4.15	8.57	8.63	7.90
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.97	0.30	0.65	0.62	0.61
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	2	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	2	2	–	1	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	2	4	4	5
Total — all prisoners	1	2	4	4	5
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	0.16	0.15	–	0.07	–
Total — all prisoners	0.13	0.12	–	0.05	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	6	3	2	5	–
Secure level of security	–	1	4	–	3
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	3.45	1.59	1.01	2.33	–
Secure level of security	–	0.07	0.24	–	0.17
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	17.0	15.3	15.9	16.0	16.0
Secure level of security	9.6	10.4	9.0	9.4	9.5
Total — all prisoners	10.4	11.5	9.8	10.2	10.1
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	25.5	23.5	22.2	21.5	20.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	50.9	49.1	47.4	48.7	52.9
Work release	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Total — all industries	78.2	74.9	71.1	71.8	74.8

Table 8A.52

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.8	7.1	3.3	13.8	6.1
AQF Secondary School sector education	0.9	2.2	1.8	2.2	0.3
AQF Vocational Education and Training	45.0	36.0	41.1	49.2	39.1
AQF Higher Education	1.3	1.0	4.3	0.8	0.5
Total — all education	50.0	46.4	47.2	66.0	45.9

- (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 no escapes/absconds of this type in 2009–10.
- (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. Prior to 2007-08, the count of prisoners in education was taken on a single day (28 June). AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.53

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	198.50	178.67	169.49	172.25	181.12
Secure prisoners	217.11	197.29	191.14	188.57	187.60
Total — all prisoners	215.02	195.20	188.83	186.76	186.92
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a), (b)					
User cost of capital	28.91	30.16	30.21	29.70	40.97
Land	4.82	9.01	8.78	6.08	5.92
Other Assets	24.09	21.14	21.43	23.62	35.05
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	13.88	13.10	12.92	12.38	13.09
Total capital — all prisoners	42.79	43.26	43.13	42.09	54.06
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a) (b)	257.81	238.46	231.96	228.84	240.98
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	92.1	100.0	96.6	na	na
Secure	115.1	125.4	137.4	na	na
Total	111.9	121.9	131.5	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

(b) Increased capital costs per prisoner in 2009-10 reflect higher asset valuations for prison buildings as estimated by independent valuers.

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

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.54

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	42	43	40	59	47
Male, non-Indigenous	292	291	275	313	296
Male, unknown	8	3	3	1	3
Female, Indigenous	5	4	6	7	8
Female, non-Indigenous	29	38	33	43	33
Female, unknown	1	1	1	0.3	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>387</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	198	178	182	186	199
Male, non-Indigenous	1 090	1 020	966	967	936
Male, unknown	16	13	8	11	8
Female, Indigenous	51	60	61	66	66
Female, non-Indigenous	316	308	276	293	252
Female, unknown	3	2	2	2	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>1 462</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	481	509	551	658	653
Male, non-Indigenous	2 941	3 069	3 171	3 349	3 097
Male, unknown	49	20	12	19	23
Female, Indigenous	113	119	149	174	176
Female, non-Indigenous	580	612	666	638	635
Female, unknown	10	4	3	5	11
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 174</b>	<b>4 333</b>	<b>4 552</b>	<b>4 843</b>	<b>4 595</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	721	729	773	903	899
Male, non-Indigenous	4 323	4 381	4 412	4 629	4 328
Male, unknown	73	36	23	31	35
Female, Indigenous	168	183	216	247	250
Female, non-Indigenous	925	959	976	974	921
Female, unknown	14	6	6	7	12
Total persons, Indigenous	889	912	988	1 150	1 149
Total persons, non-Indigenous	5 247	5 340	5 388	5 603	5 249
Total persons, unknown	87	42	29	38	47
Total males	5 117	5 146	5 208	5 563	5 262
Total females	1 106	1 148	1 197	1 228	1 183

Table 8A.54

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>6 223</b>	<b>6 294</b>	<b>6 405</b>	<b>6 791</b>	<b>6 445</b>
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	514.3	513.6	516.5	539.9	503.9
Male offenders/100 000	866.0	859.3	859.1	904.7	840.7
Female offenders/100 000	178.7	183.2	188.9	190.9	181.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000	5 682.4	5 670.6	5 980.1	6 753.5	6 546.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	439.4	441.5	440.3	451.6	416.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	44 162	42 600	41 043	40 460	38 216
Work hours performed/100 000	11 972	11 643	10 987	10 553	10 909
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure	31 803	29 618	30 552	30 835	34 106
Operating revenues	1 378	1 607	1 561	1 068	1 977
Net operating expenditure	30 425	28 011	28 990	29 767	32 129
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	30 882	28 387	29 484	30 227	32 597
Capital costs	1 362	1 551	1 733	1 605	1 752
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	31 787	29 562	30 723	31 372	33 881
Payroll tax	1 188	1 172	1 133	1 061	1 237

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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



Table 8A.55

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	67.8	69.3	70.5	75.2	74.7
Reparation orders	52.9	57.4	57.1	59.6	58.0
Supervision orders (b)	70.5	71.8	77.2	80.9	77.7
Total — all orders	63.9	66.6	70.1	73.7	71.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	101	121	126	129	126
Average hours worked per offender	27	33	34	34	36
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	3.69	3.66	3.74	3.83	3.50

(a) Revocations involving dual orders (community service and supervision) have been counted under either or both of reparation and supervision orders according to the outcome for each component.

(b) Completion rate excludes interstate orders and other orders relating to Pre-Parole Supervision, Supervision in Prison, and Voluntary Supervision.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.56

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	13.39	12.18	12.39	12.00	13.65
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	0.60	0.67	0.74	0.65	0.74
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	13.98	12.86	13.13	12.65	14.39
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	30.2	30.6	32.8	34.8	27.4
Offender-to-other staff	61.0	64.9	67.4	71.4	70.1
Offender-to-all staff	20.2	20.8	22.0	23.4	19.7

(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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>489</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	9	6	7	6	6
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	68	59	53	50	45
Male, unknown, open prison	0.2	1	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	46	52	56	55	53
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	343	378	386	375	346
Male, unknown, secure prison	2	2	—	1	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	6	8	8	7	7
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	28	27	29	28	32
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	2	—	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	469	497	502	486	450
Female prisoners, all prisons	35	37	37	36	39
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	62	67	70	68	66
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	440	463	469	453	423
Unknown, all prisons	3	4	—	1	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	78	66	60	56	51
Secure prisoners	426	468	479	466	438
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	135.7	142.7	142.5	136.6	126.3
Male prisoners/100 000	260.0	273.2	272.8	261.5	238.9
Female prisoners/100 000	18.1	19.2	19.1	18.1	19.5
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	612.1	642.1	652.3	604.7	567.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	121.8	127.3	127.6	122.1	112.7
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	5	6	6	6	6
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.57

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total correctional custodial facilities	5	6	6	6	6
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	69	69	69	69	69
Secure prisons	461	557	581	574	553
Total — all prisons	530	626	650	643	622
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	49 334	55 684	55 513	54 426	58 361
Operating revenues, all prisons	3 907	3 491	3 521	3 736	3 441
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	5 442	5 164	4 768	4 281	4 715
Secure	39 986	47 029	47 224	46 409	50 205
All prisons	45 428	52 193	51 993	50 690	54 920
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	46 864	55 487	54 453	53 950	57 722
Capital costs					
All prisons	4 906	11 914	10 743	11 210	10 500
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	50 333	64 107	62 736	61 900	65 420
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	163	150	149	150	146
Secure	1 357	1 485	1 523	1 483	1 561
All prisons	1 520	1 635	1 672	1 633	1 707

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

Table 8A.58

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.20	0.37	0.19	1.92	2.05
Assaults	8.14	5.05	3.52	4.79	10.84
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	0.41
Assaults	0.99	0.19	0.37	0.96	1.02
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	1	2	1	1	2
Total — all prisoners	1	2	1	1	2
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	1	–	3	–	–
Secure level of security	–	2	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	1.29	–	4.97	–	–
Secure level of security	–	0.43	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open level of security	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.7	14.7
Secure level of security	8.7	11.6	11.8	11.9	8.8
Total — all prisoners	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.5
Employment (per cent) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	19.9	16.5	18.3	18.3	17.5
Service (no fee for service) industries	33.7	40.9	51.3	45.4	50.8
Work release	..	..	0.4	–	0.4
Total — all industries	53.6	57.4	70.1	63.7	68.8

Table 8A.58

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	8.9	13.3	–	6.2	8.7
AQF Secondary School sector education	19.6	24.5	27.2	18.3	21.6
AQF Vocational Education and Training	40.2	35.6	37.6	7.4	14.0
AQF Higher Education	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.9
Total — all education	62.2	61.8	50.5	33.9	46.2

- (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 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 no escapes/absconds of this type in 2009-10.
- (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) Data for 2008-09 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. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.59

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	191.65	213.84	216.29	211.17	253.07
Secure prisoners	257.01	274.91	270.06	272.51	314.02
Total — all prisoners	246.92	267.36	264.04	265.99	307.66
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	18.86	44.16	42.07	41.71	43.12
Land	1.24	1.11	1.06	2.56	2.70
Other Assets	17.62	43.04	41.01	39.15	40.43
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	7.80	16.87	12.49	17.11	15.70
Total capital — all prisoners	26.66	61.03	54.56	58.82	58.82
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	273.59	328.39	318.60	324.81	366.48
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	112.7	95.8	87.5	80.4	73.9
Secure	92.3	84.1	82.4	81.2	79.2
Total	95.0	85.4	82.9	81.1	78.6
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<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	39	49	47	53	59
Male, non-Indigenous	380	381	351	378	437
Male, unknown	43	37	12	20	28
Female, Indigenous	24	12	11	13	17
Female, non-Indigenous	100	115	111	106	111
Female, unknown	13	13	5	1	4
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>656</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	62	74	72	83	105
Male, non-Indigenous	463	508	507	541	640
Male, unknown	20	10	10	5	7
Female, Indigenous	27	24	21	22	28
Female, non-Indigenous	99	114	103	127	156
Female, unknown	9	3	5	0.3	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>937</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	86	109	104	114	137
Male, non-Indigenous	740	786	765	799	923
Male, unknown	60	44	21	24	34
Female, Indigenous	41	33	29	30	38
Female, non-Indigenous	173	206	193	209	234
Female, unknown	21	15	10	2	4
Total persons, Indigenous	127	142	133	144	175
Total persons, non-Indigenous	913	992	958	1 008	1 157
Total persons, unknown	81	59	31	26	38
Total males	886	939	890	937	1 094
Total females	235	254	232	241	276

Table 8A.60

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 370</b>
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	302.1	318.5	296.7	308.2	354.1
Male offenders/100 000	491.0	515.7	483.5	503.7	580.8
Female offenders/100 000	123.2	132.0	119.5	122.7	139.1
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 263.2	1 364.9	1 231.9	1 284.5	1 505.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	252.9	272.4	260.7	271.8	308.3
Work hours ordered/100 000 (c)	14 300	13 837	10 899	11 300	15 298
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	3 976	4 380	4 596	5 228	5 042
Operating revenues	64	40	3	1	3
Net operating expenditure	3 911	4 340	4 593	5 227	5 039
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	3 911	4 340	4 593	5 227	5 039
Capital costs	–	–	–	–	–
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	3 911	4 340	4 593	5 227	5 039
Payroll tax	198	186	209	237	248

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

(c) Figures are based only on the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year; hours for orders made in the previous year which continue into the current year are not available.

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

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

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

Table 8A.61

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	90.4	80.9	77.5	78.6	85.3
Supervision orders	93.2	93.1	92.0	92.4	91.2
Total — all orders	91.7	86.0	85.3	86.5	88.5
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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.62

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	9.55	9.96	11.21	12.16	10.07
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a) (b)	–	–	–	–	–
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	9.55	9.96	11.21	12.16	10.07
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	32.0	31.4	28.9	29.0	34.1
Offender-to-other staff	101.9	91.8	76.8	76.0	90.1
Offender-to-all staff	24.4	23.4	21.0	21.0	24.7

(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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>189</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	3	9	6	5	—
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	38	63	59	47	—
Male, unknown, open prison	41	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	0.3	0.4	1	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	2	4	6	5	—
Female, unknown, open prison	5	0.2	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	11	11	12	17	27
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	69	77	88	87	146
Male, unknown, secure prison	17	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	1	0.4	2	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3	6	6	6	13
Female, unknown, secure prison	0.3	—	—	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	179	159	165	157	173
Female prisoners, all prisons	11	10	15	14	15
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	15	21	21	25	29
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	112	149	160	146	159
Unknown, all prisons	64	0.2	—	—	—
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open prisoners	90	76	72	57	—
Secure prisoners	101	94	108	114	189
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	74.6	65.4	68.3	63.4	68.3
Male prisoners/100 000	143.2	124.9	127.5	117.9	127.5
Female prisoners/100 000	8.6	7.9	11.0	10.5	10.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	607.8	830.7	803.8	961.2	1 070.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	44.4	57.9	61.1	54.5	58.3
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	2	2	2	1	1
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.63

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	2	2	2	1	1
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open prisons	..	..	..	35	..
Secure prisons	..	..	..	118	..
Total — all prisons	99	99	99	153	300
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (e)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	24 368	22 002	26 546	32 134	27 510
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	8 599	7 489	7 982	9 913	997
Secure	15 769	14 513	18 564	22 221	26 513
All prisons	24 368	22 002	26 546	32 134	27 510
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	24 622	22 307	26 978	33 903	32 887
Capital costs					
All prisons (f)	1 390	1 546	1 559	2 856	21 478
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	25 758	23 548	28 105	34 991	48 989
Transport and escort services	1 701	1 861	1 802	2 415	2 181
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Open/secure custody breakdowns do not apply in 2009-10, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility during the reporting period. In prior years, ACT prisoner populations included ACT prisoners held in NSW open custody facilities, which continued to apply for part of the 2008-09 year until all ACT prisoners were held in ACT facilities.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

(d) Figures for 2008-09 are an average of design capacity calculated across the reporting period that takes into account a three-month period during which the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) was operating, and therefore design capacity for only that facility applied, and a nine-month period where ACT prisoners were held in ACT remand facilities or NSW prisons and therefore only ACT remand centre capacity applied. The AMC was deemed to be a secure facility, with effect from 2009-10, so that all ACT prison design capacity during the reporting period is secure custody.

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

(f) Figures for 2009-10 reflect asset revaluations of the decommissioned Remand Centres.

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

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

Table 8A.64

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	1.49	–	1.21	na	na
Assaults	2.98	6.21	7.28	na	na
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	na	na
Assaults	1.49	1.55	–	na	na
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	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	–	–	–	1.01	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	0.85	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	–	..
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	17.3	..
Secure level of security	..	..	..	9.5	..
Total	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.8	14.1
Employment (per cent) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	..	..	..	na	–
Service (no fee for service) industries	..	..	..	na	92.3
Work release	..	..	..	na	..
Total — all industries	..	..	..	na	92.3



Table 8A.64

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	..	..	..	na	1.7
AQF Secondary School sector education	..	..	..	na	15.2
AQF Vocational Education and Training	..	..	..	na	84.8
AQF Higher Education	..	..	..	na	1.9
Total — all education	..	..	..	na	92.0

- (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 no escapes/absconds of this type in 2009-10.
- (c) Open and secure custody disaggregations were not applicable to the ACT prior to 2008-09 or in 2009-10. Figures for 2008-09 are based on the three-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre was operating during the reporting period.
- (d) Employment figures are not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only, who were not required to work. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) was only operational for three months - an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of employment across the reporting period.
- (e) Education figures were not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) was only operational for three months - an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of education across the reporting period. The AMC has a compulsory education/induction process, which all except a few prisoners are required to attend. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.65

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>
Male, Indigenous	1	3	2	2	2
Male, non-Indigenous	55	49	49	44	45
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	1	0.4	1	–	0.3
Female, non-Indigenous	4	3	4	7	6
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	56	52	51	46	47
Female detainees	4	4	5	7	7
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	1	4	3	2	3
Non-Indigenous detainees	58	53	53	51	51
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily population attending (residential only)	31	37	40	35	35
Crude periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	23.4	21.7	21.3	19.8	19.5
Male detainees/100 000	44.3	41.1	39.4	34.6	34.8
Female detainees/100 000	3.3	2.9	3.8	5.4	4.7
Indigenous detainees/100 000	60.7	143.3	114.1	80.7	93.6
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	23.1	20.5	20.4	19.1	18.8
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	30	30	30	45	45

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.66

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	–	1.78	–	na	na
Assaults	–	1.78	–	na	na
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	na	na
Assaults	–	–	–	na	na
Death rates (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	–	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	26.1	28.4	56.3	42.3	22.3
Community work	25.9	34.3	11.5	21.9	44.5
Total employed	51.9	62.8	67.8	64.1	66.8

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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a), (b)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	219.63	222.18	247.96	373.68	177.32
Secure prisoners	429.49	423.85	470.35	535.79	384.95
Total — all prisoners	321.19	323.81	370.45	472.55	369.27
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a), (c)					
User cost of capital	14.97	18.27	15.73	16.00	216.13
Land	0.61	0.65	10.20	10.25	9.24
Other assets	14.36	17.61	5.52	5.75	206.89
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	3.35	4.49	6.03	26.01	72.17
Total capital — all prisoners	18.33	22.76	21.76	42.00	288.30
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	339.51	346.56	392.21	514.55	657.57
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (c)					
Open	..	..	..	55.4	..
Secure	..	..	..	82.9	..
Total	67.9	65.1	83.3	76.7	62.9
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	103.0	122.5	133.7	77.1	78.3

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

(b) ACT trends over time will reflect the different costs expected between start-up and full-year operation of the ACT's new prison operating arrangements, relative to those in place in earlier years when prisoners were held in both ACT and NSW facilities. In 2009-10, net operating expenditure per open plus periodic detention prisoners is based on only periodic detainees, as open/secure custody breakdowns for prisoners do not apply.

(c) ACT capital costs did not reflect the capital cost component of ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons, which were subsumed under contracted management fees and reported in operating expenditure figures in prior years when ACT prisoners were held in both ACT and NSW facilities. The ACT prison's land is included in 2007-08, but not the building, as the prison was not commissioned until 2008-09. Figures for 2009-10 reflect the asset revaluations of the decommissioned Remand Centres occurring in this year.

(c) Prior to 2008-09, utilisation rates related to prisoners held in ACT remand centres and the open and secure custody breakdown was not applicable. Open/secure custody breakdowns do not apply in 2009-10, as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility during the reporting period .

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.68

## Australian Capital Territory

### Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	–	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	1	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	–	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	–	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	0.3	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	–	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	–	..	..	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	4	4	4	12	18
Male, non-Indigenous	51	72	99	125	126
Male, unknown	8	4	7	6	12
Female, Indigenous	0.1	1	1	2	3
Female, non-Indigenous	16	19	20	29	42
Female, unknown	2	2	3	3	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>204</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	74	81	97	121	134
Male, non-Indigenous	700	823	905	1 019	1 034
Male, unknown	159	66	84	59	84
Female, Indigenous	18	13	21	36	34
Female, non-Indigenous	119	129	149	177	189
Female, unknown	30	10	17	12	16
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>1 490</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	78	85	101	134	118
Male, non-Indigenous	750	895	1 004	1 143	984
Male, unknown	167	70	91	65	84
Female, Indigenous	18	14	22	38	31
Female, non-Indigenous	134	149	169	206	184
Female, unknown	32	11	21	15	17
Total persons, Indigenous	96	99	123	172	149
Total persons, non-Indigenous	885	1 043	1 173	1 349	1 168
Total persons, unknown	200	81	111	80	101
Total males	996	1 049	1 196	1 342	1 186
Total females	184	174	212	259	232

Table 8A.68

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>1 601</b>	<b>1 418</b>
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	461.5	470.6	533.4	593.4	513.8
Male offenders/100 000	794.7	821.7	922.2	1 010.0	871.6
Female offenders/100 000	141.2	131.5	157.7	189.2	165.7
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 974.7	4 002.8	4 814.0	6 504.4	5 461.0
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	349.3	405.2	449.0	505.1	427.3
Work hours ordered/100 000	11 769	12 583	19 637	22 862	26 927
Work hours performed/100 000	6 514	7 328	9 649	11 917	12 081
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	7 312	6 591	6 976	6 760	7 177
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	7 312	6 591	6 976	6 760	7 177
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 328	6 622	7 056	6 781	7 214
Capital costs	30	31	112	36	74
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 343	6 622	7 088	6 797	7 251
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 when all outstanding orders had been 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 type of order.

(c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. .

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

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

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

Table 8A.69

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders (a)	100.0	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (b)	83.6	85.0	66.7	73.7	58.9
Supervision orders	83.2	88.1	89.5	90.0	88.9
Total — all orders	83.3	88.0	88.0	88.9	86.2
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	136	142	164	141	151
Average hours worked per offender	75	83	81	73	68
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.81	1.72	2.04	1.92	2.23

(a) This figure is based on only a single offender.

(b) 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**

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	16.97	14.75	13.57	11.56	13.86
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.14
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	17.04	14.82	13.79	11.63	14.00
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	23.9	26.6	29.0	31.4	25.6
Offender-to-other staff	78.4	86.0	104.5	123.1	132.0
Offender-to-all staff	18.3	20.3	22.7	25.0	21.4

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

(b) Data for 2008-09 have been revised.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).



# Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

Table 8A.71

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>1 081</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	156	187	195	255	274
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	12	24	40	42	34
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	6	9	8	13
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	4	3	4	5
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	465	470	493	554	570
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	129	117	108	131	156
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	22	21	24	31	27
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	7	5	4	5	2
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	762	798	835	982	1 034
Female prisoners, all prisons	29	36	39	48	47
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	643	684	720	848	884
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	148	150	155	182	197
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	168	221	246	309	326
Secure prisoners	623	613	629	721	755
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	536.2	551.6	562.2	646.7	655.8
Male prisoners/100 000	991.0	1 012.7	1 028.6	1 186.6	1 208.0
Female prisoners/100 000	41.1	49.7	52.9	62.7	59.3
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 737.0	1 805.0	1 851.8	2 127.2	2 163.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	133.9	132.4	132.9	152.4	158.9
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	4	4	4	4	4
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transition centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.71

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total correctional custodial facilities	4	4	4	4	4
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	180	230	230	238	284
Secure prisons	620	620	620	620	664
Total — all prisons	800	850	850	858	948
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	56 284	54 372	55 603	66 860	71 576
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	56 284	54 372	55 603	66 860	71 576
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	59 272	56 176	57 360	68 548	73 351
Capital costs					
All prisons	7 801	6 861	6 018	5 745	11 457
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	64 085	61 233	61 621	72 605	83 033
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	1 804	2 074	2 027	2 132	2 386

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

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

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

Table 8A.72

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.88	0.84	0.46	0.29	0.46
Assaults	7.08	3.12	4.80	6.89	3.24
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.76	0.12	–	–	0.09
Assaults	2.15	0.48	0.69	0.87	0.28
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	1	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	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	–	–	–	–	0.11
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	0.09
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	1	5	–	2	3
Secure level of security	–	–	1	–	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	0.60	2.26	–	0.65	0.92
Secure level of security	–	–	0.16	–	0.13
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.0	20.0
Secure level of security	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1
Total — all prisoners	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.3
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	75.9	76.4	85.7	59.5	52.4
Work release	–	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Total — all industries	80.4	81.1	90.2	63.6	58.0

Table 8A.72

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	–	1.5	14.6
AQF Secondary School sector education	5.9	35.5	1.2	0.4	–
AQF Vocational Education and Training	86.6	39.4	24.1	23.2	15.3
AQF Higher Education	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.7
Total — all education	88.6	74.2	26.4	25.3	30.1

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes 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 no escapes/absconds of this type in 2009-10.
- (c) 2009-10 figures reflect the operation of new accredited courses in Vocational Literacy and Numeracy for Adult Education and Training designed to address the literacy and numeracy needs of prisoners who do not have the institutionalised literacy and numeracy skills to achieve at AQF Level 1 (Certificate 1 level). AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.73

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	194.81	178.49	174.03	177.72	181.28
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	16.66	16.60	13.34	10.78	24.52
Land	0.90	0.82	0.75	0.60	4.50
Other Assets	15.76	15.78	12.59	10.18	20.02
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	10.34	5.92	5.50	4.49	4.50
Total capital — all prisoners	27.00	22.52	18.84	15.27	29.02
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	221.81	201.01	192.87	192.99	210.30
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	93.3	96.1	106.9	129.8	114.8
Secure	100.5	98.9	101.4	116.3	113.7
Total	98.9	98.1	102.9	120.0	114.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

(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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	17	14	12	9	10
Male, non-Indigenous	21	17	19	15	18
Male, unknown	–	–	–	1	–
Female, Indigenous	1	3	2	4	3
Female, non-Indigenous	2	3	1	2	3
Female, unknown	1	1	–	–	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	134	138	139	112	96
Male, non-Indigenous	34	38	36	32	28
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	2
Female, Indigenous	31	30	26	22	18
Female, non-Indigenous	7	6	5	5	7
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>151</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	585	652	630	632	687
Male, non-Indigenous	224	217	208	164	262
Male, unknown	2	2	1	–	3
Female, Indigenous	63	78	91	95	112
Female, non-Indigenous	36	25	18	18	29
Female, unknown	2	–	–	–	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>1 094</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	715	772	755	733	731
Male, non-Indigenous	270	267	259	208	285
Male, unknown	2	2	1	1	8
Female, Indigenous	91	107	113	118	125
Female, non-Indigenous	45	34	24	25	35
Female, unknown	2	1	–	–	1
Total persons, Indigenous	806	879	868	851	856
Total persons, non-Indigenous	315	301	283	233	320
Total persons, unknown	4	3	1	1	9
Total males	987	1 041	1 015	942	1 024
Total females	138	142	137	143	161

Table 8A.74

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 085</b>	<b>1 185</b>
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000 adults	762.5	782.4	740.4	681.3	718.9
Male offenders/100 000	1 283.6	1 321.0	1 249.7	1 138.3	1 196.3
Female offenders/100 000	195.4	196.1	184.2	186.9	203.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000 adults	2 177.3	2 319.6	2 233.5	2 134.7	2 095.3
Non-Indigenous/100 000	285.0	265.7	242.5	195.1	258.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	25 880	25 619	22 306	17 529	na
Work hours performed/100 000	12 626	11 328	7 832	7 299	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2009-10 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure	7 314	7 340	7 932	12 205	13 124
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	7 314	7 340	7 932	12 205	13 124
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 494	7 481	7 997	12 296	13 239
Capital costs	199	147	96	155	177
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 513	7 487	8 028	12 360	13 301
Payroll tax	279	293	328	377	416

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

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator. Operating expenditure excludes estimated costs attributable to juvenile justice functions (that is, supervision of young offenders by community corrections staff) which falls outside the scope of the corrective services function as defined in the Report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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



Table 8A.75

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	88.7	86.1	88.0	92.3	90.2
Reparation orders	67.6	74.6	59.1	69.9	83.1
Supervision orders	60.5	59.1	58.3	53.2	71.4
Total — all orders	65.3	65.0	60.5	59.0	75.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	79	87	85	80	na
Average hours worked per offender	38	38	30	34	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.05	2.26	2.85	2.40	na

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.76

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

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	17.80	16.99	18.85	30.80	30.32
Capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a) (b)	0.49	0.34	0.23	0.39	0.41
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2009-10 \$) (a)	18.28	17.33	19.08	31.19	30.73
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	28.8	24.1	16.7	16.2	16.5
Offender-to-other staff	66.2	118.3	67.8	49.3	65.8
Offender-to-all staff	20.1	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.2

(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).