
C Justice sector overview

CONTENTS

C.1	Introduction	C.1
C.2	Sector performance indicator framework	C.11
C.3	Cross-cutting and interface issues	C.40
C.4	Future directions in performance reporting	C.40
C.5	List of attachment tables	C.40
C.6	References	C.41

Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'CA' prefix (for example, table CA.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this sector overview, and the attachment tables are available from the website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

C.1 Introduction

This sector overview provides an introduction to justice services, comprising police services (chapter 6), civil and criminal courts' administration (chapter 7) and adult corrective services (chapter 8). It provides an overview of the justice sector, presenting both contextual information and high-level performance information.

Policy context

The justice system is usually divided into criminal and civil justice. Under the federal system of government in Australia, the states and territories assume responsibility for the administration of criminal justice within each individual State and Territory and, as a result, there is no single criminal justice system operating across Australia. The eight States and Territories have separate and independent systems of police, courts, prisons, community corrections systems and juvenile justice centres. There are also some criminal justice services that operate at the national level, for example, the Australian Federal Police has jurisdiction for certain offences regardless of whether these are committed in a

particular State or Territory. National law enforcement functions are also provided by other Commonwealth agencies, such as the Australian Crime Commission (ACC). There are also federal courts and tribunals with national jurisdiction for both civil and criminal matters, however, the majority of court and law enforcement matters are dealt with by services administered at State and Territory government level.

Civil justice services are provided at State and Territory government levels, as well as at the federal level. There is a wide variety of services available for civil dispute resolution and the vast majority of civil matters are resolved outside of courts. Most states and territories now have an overarching civil and administrative tribunal which processes many matters which would once have been dealt with through the courts. Tribunals are not currently included in the Report on Government Services but nevertheless constitute an important component of the justice system. Both courts and tribunals have the power to resolve disputes by making legally binding decisions. Many matters are also resolved through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes, by which a neutral third party assists disputing parties to reach a resolution without a formal decision by a court or tribunal.

The operations of the civil and criminal justice systems require the provision of government services for crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. These are largely delivered through the three service delivery agency types that are reported in this Report — police services, courts and corrective services — however it is acknowledged that not all of the above justice-related operations are included in this Report. Other agencies also deliver some of these functions, although more restricted in scope. For example, government departments may investigate and prosecute particular offences directly, as in the case of social security fraud or tax evasion. Public prosecutions are an important link between charges being laid by police and cases going to court.

Police services

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of safe and secure communities. This is through the investigation of criminal offences, response to life threatening situations, provision of services to the judicial process and provision of road safety and traffic management activities. Police services also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, working with emergency management organisations and a wide range of government services and community groups, and advising on general policing and crime issues. Additionally, police are involved in various activities which aim to improve public safety and prevent crime.

Courts

Courts provide independent adjudication of disputes and application of the law within an environment that protects human rights. This is a necessary role to ensure that the

principles of justice operate in society. Court administration provides services which support the judiciary and court users through the efficient and effective management of court resources and court caseloads.

Corrective services

Corrective services implement the correctional sanctions determined by the courts and releasing authorities such as parole boards. Corrective services agencies operate (or contract with private operators for the operation of) prison facilities, and in some States and Territories periodic detention centres, and are also responsible for managing offenders on community corrections' orders. Corrective services agencies administer services and programs which aim to reduce prisoners' and offenders' risk of re-offending, and also provide advice to courts and releasing authorities.

Sector scope

The justice sector services covered in this Report (box C.1) comprise both criminal and civil jurisdictions. Services in the criminal jurisdiction are delivered by police, courts and corrective services. In the civil jurisdiction, police deliver services for infringements, and courts deal with civil law matters.

Box C.1 **Justice sector services covered in this Report**

In this Report:

- Police reporting covers the operations of police agencies of each State and Territory government.
- Courts reporting covers service delivery in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts, coroner's courts and probate registries). The Federal Court of Australia, Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Circuit Court of Australia are included.
- Corrective services reports on adult custodial facilities and community corrections, including prison services provided through contractual arrangements with private providers.

Other government services that contribute to criminal and civil justice outcomes but are not covered in this Report are:

- legal aid services
- public prosecutions
- alternative dispute resolution services, such as conciliation and mediation
- offices of fair trading or consumer affairs, which operate to minimise incidences of unlawful trade practices

-
- victim support services, which assist victims' recovery from crime (although the processing of applications for compensation is included in the civil case processing information)
 - various social services and community organisations that help people released from prison to re-integrate into society, support families of people who are in prison, and assist people who have contact with the criminal justice system
 - Australian Crime Commission and federal functions of the Australian Federal Police
 - the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries) and judicial outcomes
 - operations of the High Court of Australia and specialist jurisdiction courts (except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts)
 - law enforcement functions delivered by national agencies such as the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) or Department of Immigration (in relation to illegal immigrants).

Justice services for children and young offenders are covered under youth justice in chapter 16 of the Report.

Profile of the Justice sector

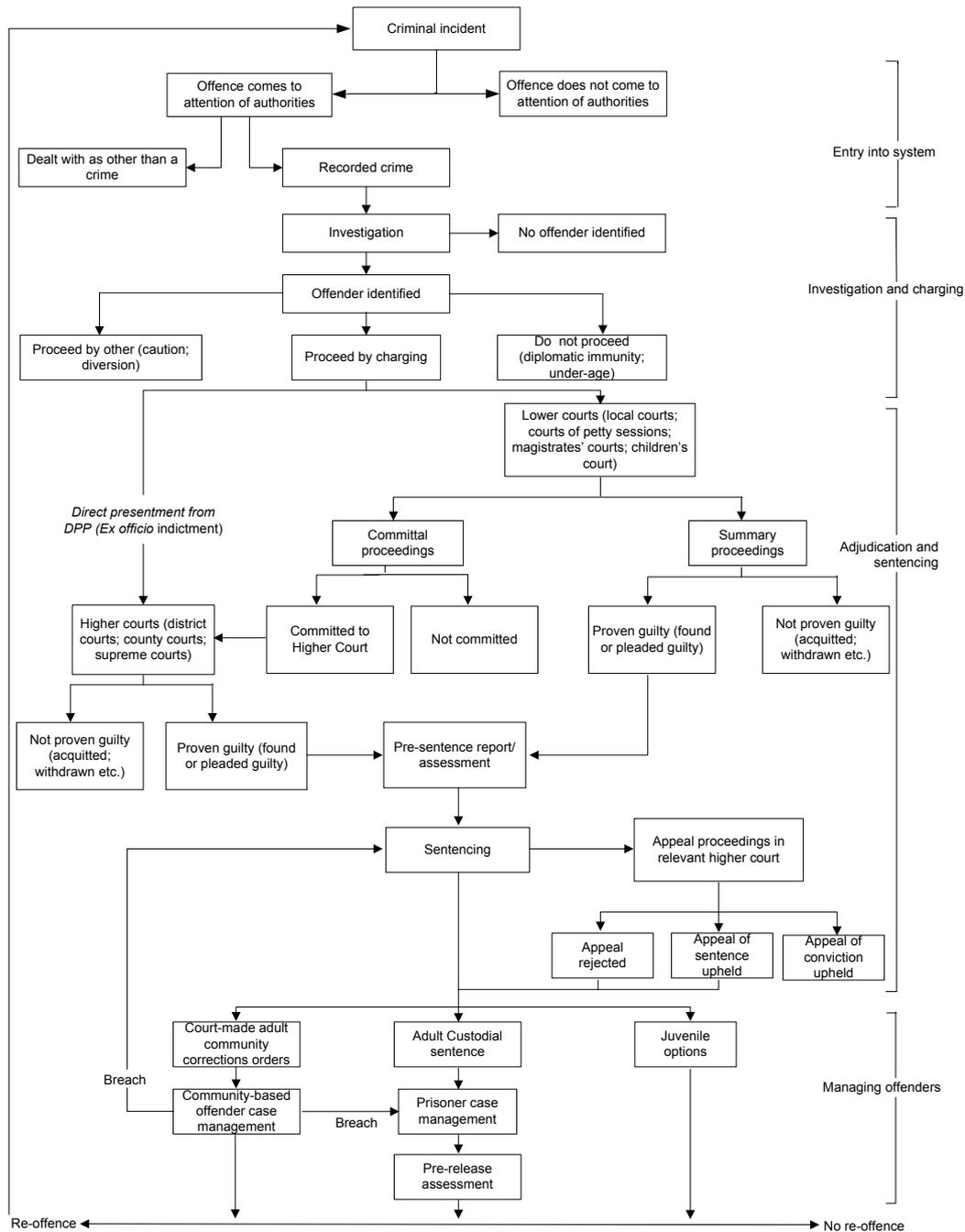
Detailed profiles for each of the three services comprising the justice sector in this Report are reported in chapters 6, 7 and 8 and cover:

- size and scope of the individual service types
- roles and responsibilities of each level of government
- funding and expenditure.

Overview of the criminal justice system

The criminal justice system involves the interaction of many entities and their processes and practices are aimed at providing protection for the rights and freedoms of all people. Figure C.1 shows the typical flow of events in the criminal justice system. The roles of police, courts and corrective services, and the sequencing of their involvement, are shown.

Figure C.1 Flows through the criminal justice system^{a, b}

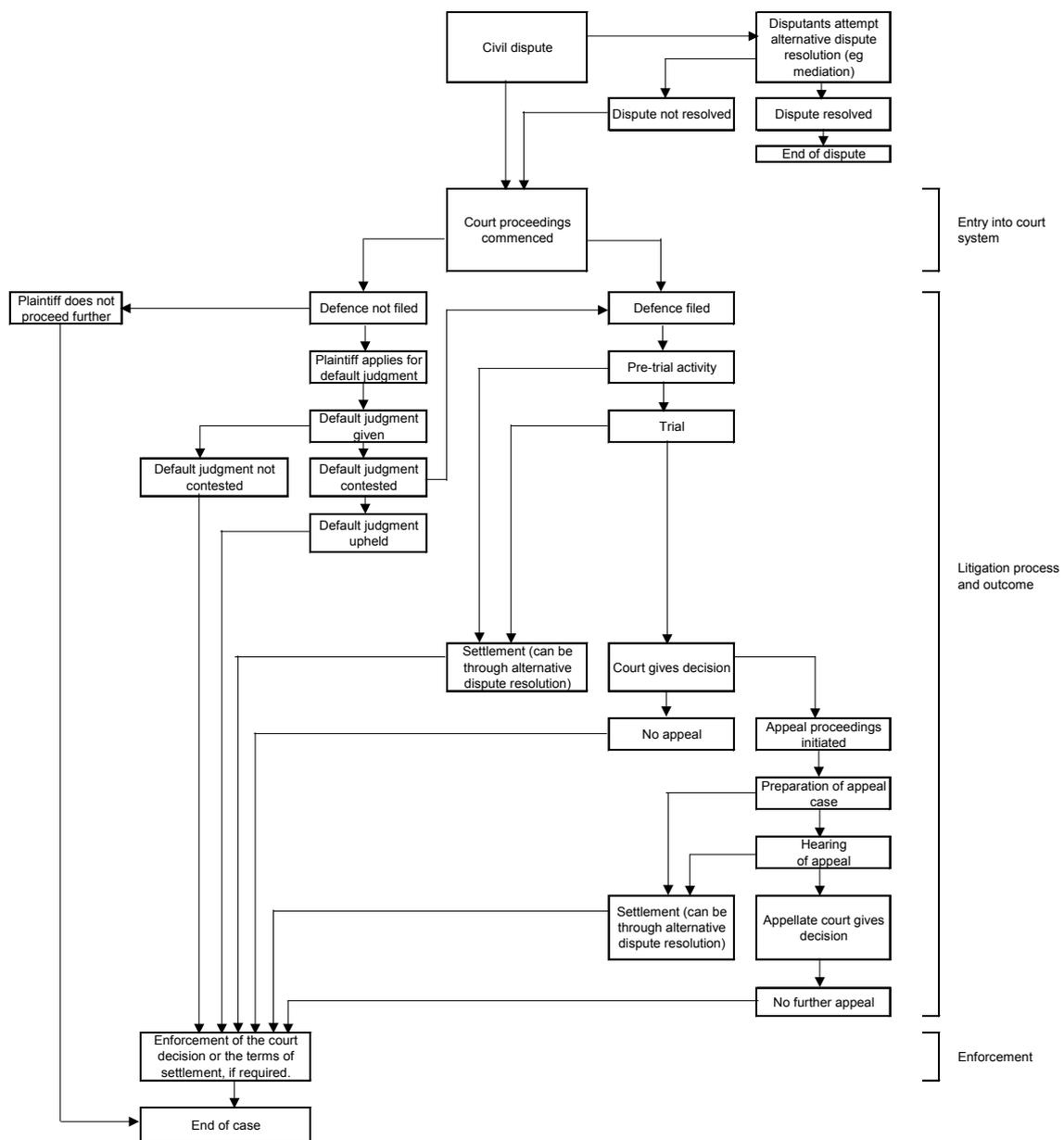


^a Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' criminal justice systems. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not include all complexities of the criminal justice system.

Overview of the civil justice system

The civil justice system involves the interaction of a number of practices, procedures and case management processes aimed at achieving fair, accessible and effective dispute resolution. Figure C.2 is an indicative model of the flows through the civil justice system. While the emphasis is on the flow of disputes which proceed to court, the role of alternative dispute resolution processes is considerable in civil justice.

Figure C.2 Flows through the civil justice system^{a, b}



^a Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' civil justice systems. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not include all complexities of the civil justice system.

Although not covered in this report, the role of tribunals (Box C.2) in the civil justice landscape has been increasing in both scope and number. While originally intended to help resolve disputes with government, their role has grown and they are increasingly dealing with civil matters which would have traditionally been dealt with by courts. All States and Territories have (or are in the process of developing) a consolidated tribunal structure (ie, consolidation of various individual tribunals into a single overarching civil and administrative tribunal).

Box C.2 The role of tribunals

Tribunals are statutory, independent legal institutions established to provide a forum for resolving specific types of administrative and civil disputes.

- Administrative tribunals reconsider the merits of government decisions across Commonwealth, State and Territory jurisdictions, in areas such as veterans' entitlements, refugee applications and planning decisions.
- Civil tribunals are alternative forums to the courts for resolving disputes such as claims related to the supply of goods and services. Only states and territories have tribunals with civil jurisdiction. Many tribunals also have jurisdiction for human rights cases such as guardianship, anti-discrimination and the care of children.

Tribunals aim to provide informal, low cost and timely avenues for resolving disputes through: active case management; using alternative dispute resolution processes; limiting legal representation and costs awards; and assisting self-represented litigants. Tribunals may exert greater influence over events and the pace of hearings than courts traditionally have, and they can be more inquisitorial in their approach.

Source: Adapted from Productivity Commission 2014.

Government funding

In this Report funding reported for policing functions and for all corrective services is provided through State and Territory governments. Court administration and services to the judiciary are funded by State and Territory governments or the Australian Government depending on the jurisdiction of the court.

Real recurrent expenditure on justice services in this Report

Recurrent expenditure relates to the annual service costs for the parts of the justice system covered in this Report, and excludes payroll tax. Real recurrent expenditure is derived by applying the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price index deflator (see chapter 2 sections 2.5-6 and table 2A.51). Total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) for those parts of the justice system covered in this Report was almost \$15.3 billion in 2014-15 (table C.1).

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by Australian, State and Territory governments (2014-15 dollars)^{a, b, c}

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Average annual growth rate
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Police services	9 415	9 884	9 823	10 358	10 161	1.9
Courts — criminal	769	813	795	780	805	1.2
Courts — civil ^d	648	678	635	620	621	-1.1
Corrective services ^e	3 116	3 269	3 285	3 422	3 682	4.3
Total justice system	13 949	14 643	14 538	15 180	15 269	2.3
	%	%	%	%	%	
Police services	67.5	67.5	67.6	68.2	66.5	..
Courts — criminal	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.3	..
Courts — civil	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	..
Corrective services	22.3	22.3	22.6	22.5	24.1	..
Total justice system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Expenditure data for all services include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. ^c Includes expenditure on justice services within the scope of this Report. ^d Civil real net recurrent expenditure for courts includes the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Federal Circuit Court but excludes real net recurrent expenditure on probate matters. ^e Excludes debt servicing fees, transport and escort service costs where they are reported separately by jurisdictions. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A-12.

A number of factors contribute to the significant differences in expenditure across jurisdictions. These include factors beyond the control of jurisdictions (such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socio-economic factors), as well as differences in justice policies and/or the scope of services that justice agencies deliver.

Efficiency — real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person

The efficiency of the justice system is reflected in the level of resources used to deliver those services. Unit cost indicators for individual justice services in the Report are presented in the related chapters, but some outcomes result from interactions among the individual services. One indicator of efficiency is annual government recurrent expenditure per person on justice services. Data in table C.2 are calculated from real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) data for corrective services, criminal and civil court administration and police services, and ABS population estimates, to derive per person results.

Nationally, real expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the areas of justice reported on in 2014-15 was \$642 (table C.2).

Table C.2 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2014-15^{a, b}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Police services	\$	444	417	354	501	424	400	432	1 150	430
Courts — criminal	\$	26	33	31	51	42	32	41	106	34
Courts — civil	\$	15	18	10	28	12	12	29	46	22
Corrective services	\$	127	144	141	257	150	145	142	647	156
Total justice system	\$	612	612	536	837	629	589	644	1 949	642
Police services	%	72.5	68.1	66.0	59.9	67.5	68.0	67.1	59.0	67.0
Courts — criminal	%	4.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.7	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.3
Courts — civil	%	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.4	2.0	2.0	4.5	2.4	3.4
Corrective services	%	20.8	23.4	26.3	30.7	23.9	24.6	22.1	33.2	24.3
Total justice system	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b See tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.13 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.14-15 and 8A.13.

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

Criminal jurisdiction

Links have been drawn between criminal activity and social and economic factors such as poverty, levels of substance abuse, unemployment, and levels of social and community cohesion (Weatherburn 2001). Mental illness and early experiences of abuse may also have an interactive influence (Forsythe and Adams 2009) although the nature of these relationships with criminal activity can be complex. Levels of demand on justice services can be further driven by changes in legislative and policy environments introduced in response to social concerns such as levels of crime and fear of crime.

It was estimated that in 2011 the cost of crime in Australia was approximately \$23.1 billion (Smith et al 2014). When combined with the costs of criminal justice, victim assistance, security, insurance and household precautions the total estimated cost of crime to the community rose to \$47.6 billion. Expenditure by governments on criminal justice in 2011 was estimated at \$16.3 billion, accounting for about one third of the estimated overall costs. This is an increase from 2005, where expenditure on criminal justice accounted for about one quarter of total costs (Rollings 2008).

While some estimates for criminal costs relating to fraud and drugs were included in the report by Smith et al (2014), the emphasis was more on crimes against the person and likely underestimated costs associated with organised crime. There is a financial cost to governments in identifying, investigating, prosecuting and preventing organised crime, and it can harm the Australian economy by pushing out legitimate business or eroding public confidence in the banking, finance or investment sectors (ACC 2015). The Australian

Crime Commission has conservatively estimated that the costs to Australia of serious and organised crime amount to around \$15 billion annually (ACC 2013).

Civil jurisdiction

Demand for civil justice services is influenced by the types of legal issues people experience, which in turn are influenced by social and economic factors. Demand also varies with the way in which people respond to legal issues — do nothing, deal with the issue independently or seek advice or legal assistance (Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009). A survey of legal needs undertaken across Australia in 2008 by the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW found that disability, age, Indigenous status, disadvantaged housing and unemployment were associated with higher levels of legal problems. These characteristics were differentially associated with both the types of legal problems experienced and the strategies which people used in response to those problems (Coumarelos, Macourt, People, McDonald, Wei, Iriana and Ramsey 2012). Legal needs can also change over time, as a result of changes in the legislative, economic and social environments (Productivity Commission 2014).

Service-sector objectives

The overarching objectives of the justice sector are:

- safe communities
- a fair, equitable and accessible system of justice.

The objectives of the criminal and civil justice system are provided in box C.4. Specific objectives for each of the three justice services can be found in chapters 6 (police services), 7 (courts) and 8 (corrective services).

Box C.4 **Objectives of the criminal and civil justice system**

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to:

- prevent, detect and investigate crime
- administer criminal justice that determines guilt and applies appropriate, consistent and fair sanctions to offenders
- provide a safe, secure and humane custodial system and an effective community corrections system.

The objectives of the civil justice system are to:

- resolve civil disputes and enforce a system of legal rights and obligations
- respect, restore and protect private and personal rights
- resolve and address the issues resulting from family conflicts and ensure that children's and spousal rights are respected and enforced.

C.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector overview is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure C.4). This framework is made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — two sector objectives, safe communities and a fair, equitable and accessible system of justice, are based on the key objectives of the Justice sector
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the first sector objective and two indicators relate to the second sector objective
- Information from the three service-specific performance indicator frameworks in the three justice chapters. Discussed in more detail in chapters 6, 7 and 8, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of specific government services.

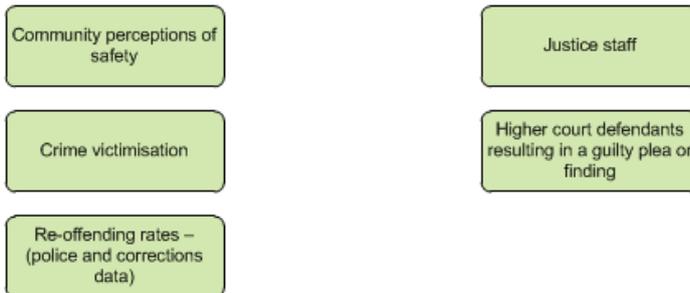
This sector overview provides a summary of relevant performance information. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 and their associated attachment tables provide further information.

Figure C.4 Criminal and civil justice sector performance indicator framework

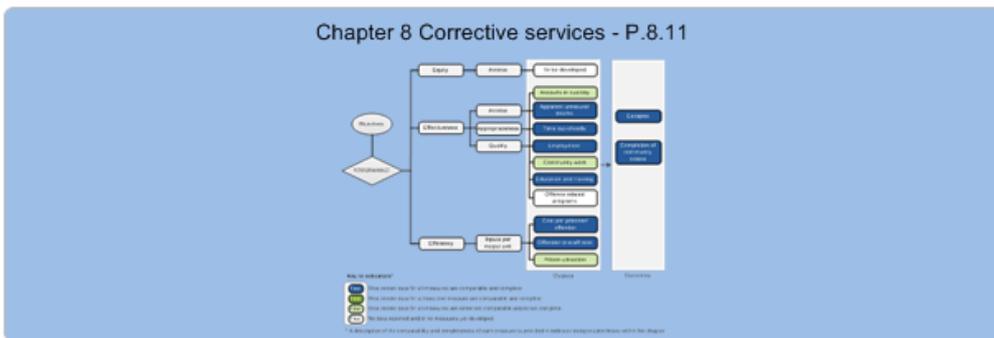
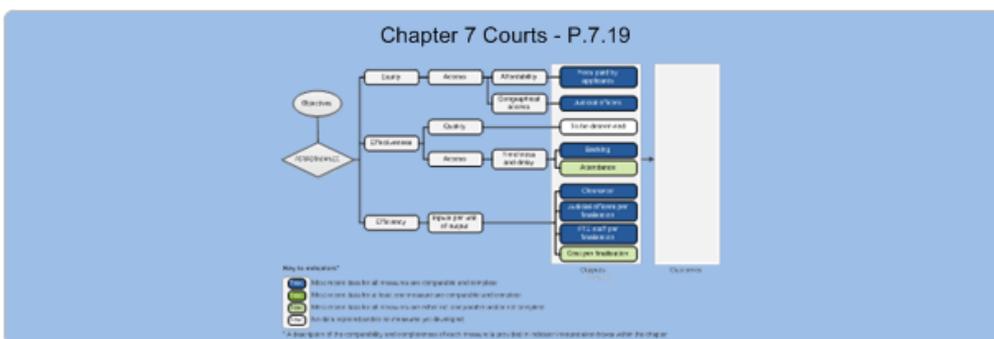
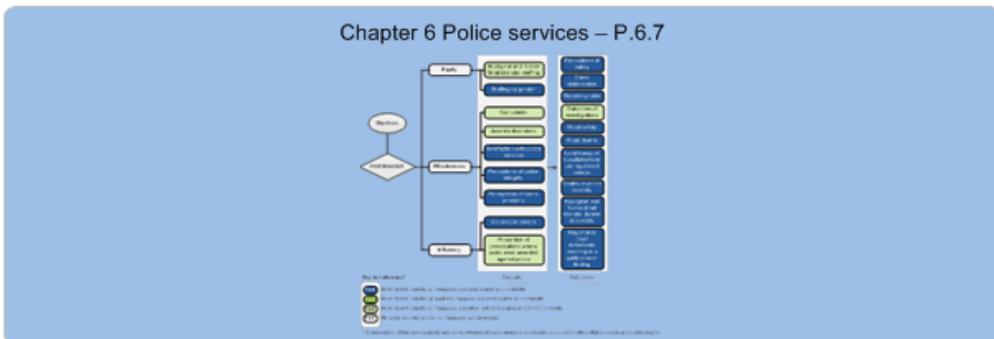
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Sector-wide indicators

Community perceptions of safety

‘Community perceptions of safety’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maintain public safety (box C.5).

Box C.5 **Community perceptions of safety**

‘Community perceptions of safety’ is defined by two separate measures:

- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone at night
- the proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places.

A high or increasing proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ for either measure is desirable.

Perceptions of safety may not reflect reported crime, as reported crime might understate actual crime, and many factors (including media reporting and hearsay) might affect public perceptions of crime levels and safety.

Data reported for this indicator are:

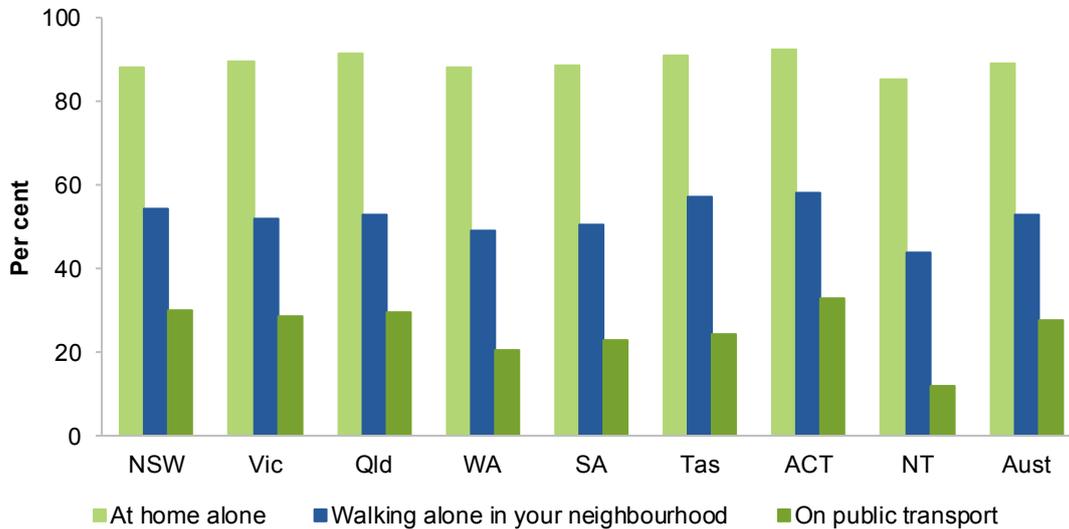
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapter 6.

Data for this indicator are derived from the National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing (NSCSP). The NSCSP collects information on public perceptions of crime and safety problems in the community and local area.

Nationally in 2014-15, 89.3 per cent of people felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ at home alone during the night, an increase from 84.3 per cent in 2008-09 (table CA.1). This pattern is consistent across jurisdictions. The proportions were lower for those walking alone locally during the night (52.8 per cent nationally) and lower again for those on public transport during the night (27.9 per cent nationally) (figure C.5).

Figure C.5 Proportion of people who felt ‘safe’ or ‘very safe’ in public places during the night, 2014-15^a



^a See tables CA.1-2 and 6A.19-21 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (unpublished) NSCSP; tables CA.1-2.

Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the incidence of crime against people and property (box C.6).

Box C.6 Crimes against the person and against property

‘Crime victimisation’ in this sector overview is an indicator for which three measures of crime against the person and three measures of crime against property are reported. These data are sourced from ABS crime victimisation survey data:

- estimated victimisation rate for physical assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over
- estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over
- estimated household victims of break-in/attempted break-in per 100 000 households
- estimated victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households

A low or decreasing proportion of victimisation for all measures is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

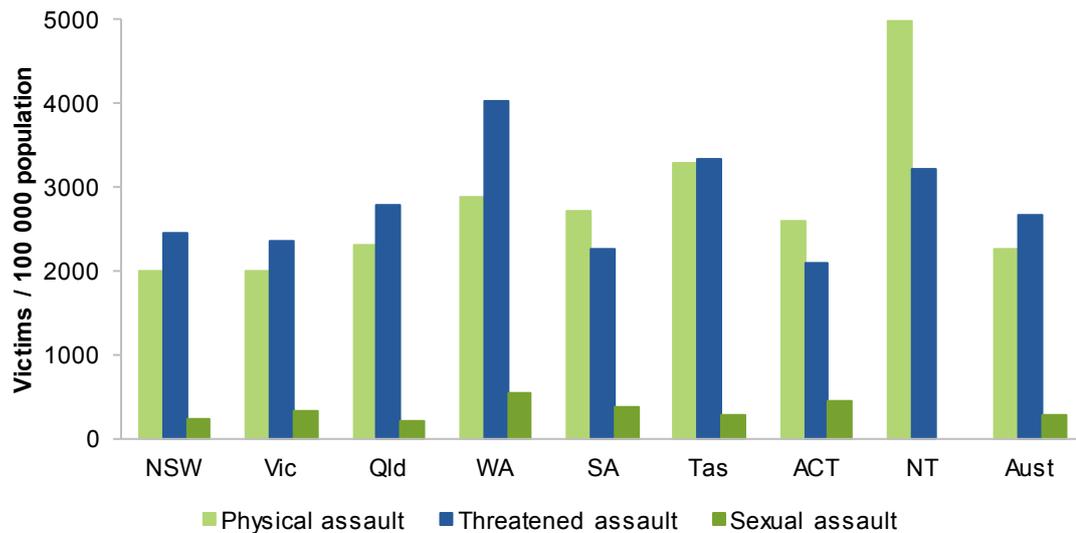
Source: Chapter 6.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2013-14, it was estimated there were:

- 2263 victims of physical assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2674 victims of threatened assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 275 victims of sexual assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 2592 victims of break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 1934 victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 616 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households (figure C.7).

Nationally, rates of physical and threatened assault have decreased from 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively (table 6A.27), whilst rates of motor vehicle theft have been trending downward since 2009-10 (table 6A.28).

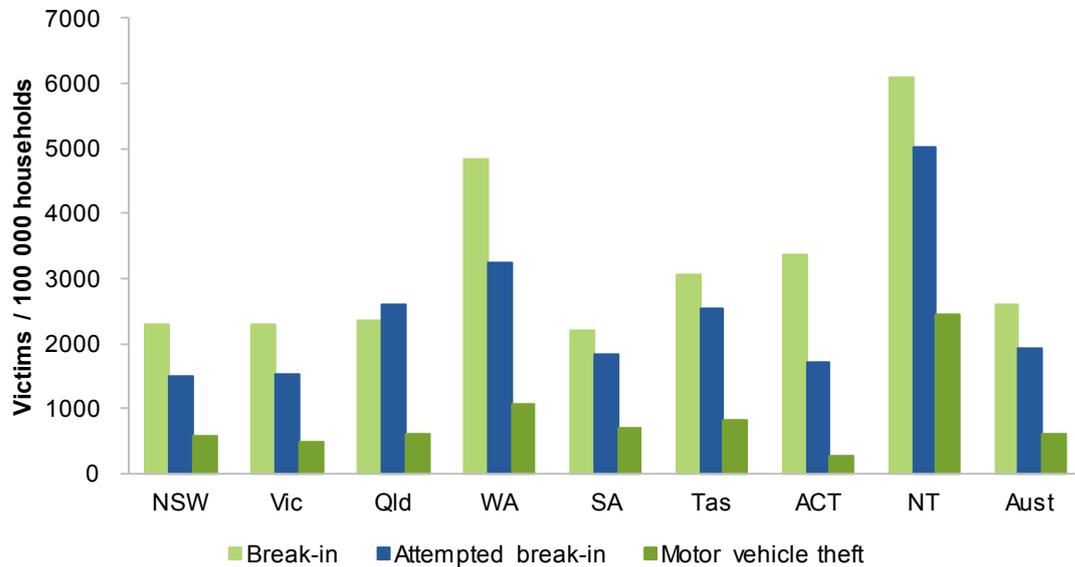
Figure C.6 **Estimated victims of assault and sexual assault, 2013-14^a**



^a See tables CA.3 and 6A.27 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimisation, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables CA.3 and 6A.27.

Figure C.7 Estimated victims of break-in, attempted break-in and motor vehicle theft, 2013-14^a



^a See tables CA.4 and 6A.28 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; tables 6A.28, CA.4.

Re-offending rates

The extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted or receive further sentences can be viewed as a partial indicator of governments' objective to improve public safety by reducing the incidence of crime (box C.7). The data reported here are sourced from corrective services and police agencies. There are no data currently available on return to courts.

Box C.7 Re-offending rates

'Re-offending rates' are defined as the extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted, or return to corrective services (either prison or community corrections). In this sector overview re-offending is measured by:

- the proportion of offenders who were proceeded against more than once by police during 2013-14
- the proportion of adults released from prison during 2012-13 who returned to corrective services (either prison or community corrections) within two years
- the proportion of adults who were discharged from community corrections orders during 2012-13 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years.

Repeat offender data are difficult to interpret. A low proportion of repeat offenders may indicate an effective justice system discouraging repeat offending. However, a high proportion of repeat offenders may indicate more effective policing.

Repeat offending rates are not weighted to account for the nature of the re-offence, for example, a return to prison for a traffic offence is counted in the same manner as a return for a more serious offence such as armed robbery. Rates of return to corrective services also do not take into account any further:

- arrests
- re-offending that leads to outcomes that are not administered by corrective services, for example, fines
- correctional sanctions for a repeat offender who has previously been sentenced to only non-correctional sanctions, for example, fines.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time, but there are jurisdictional differences in how alleged offenders are dealt with and the range of court and non-court actions available to police
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2013-14 and 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2015) Recorded Crime – Offenders, 2013-14, Cat. no. 4519.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Offenders proceeded against more than once by police

An offender can be proceeded against multiple times during a given period. Table C.3 provides data on the number of times offenders, aged 10 years and over, were proceeded against by police in 2013-14. The data represent each separate occasion that police initiated a legal action against an offender. Depending on the type of offence committed, police will either initiate a court or non-court action. Court actions involve the laying of charges against an offender that must be answered in court. Non-court actions can include informal or formal warnings, conferencing, counselling, drug diversionary schemes or the issuing of penalty notices which do not require an appearance in court. In each State and Territory

(except WA for whom data were not available), the majority of offenders (around three quarters) were proceeded against only once during 2013-14.

Table C.3 Number of times offenders were proceeded against during 2013-14 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
1	75.1	77.6	69.7	na	88.1	78.1	83.7	66.5
2	13.4	12.5	16.1	na	6.9	13.4	11.1	17.9
3	5.0	4.5	6.4	na	2.5	4.0	3.4	7.5
4	2.5	2.3	3.1	na	1.1	1.9	1.1	3.2
≥ 5	4.0	3.0	4.7	na	1.3	2.5	0.7	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total repeat offenders	24.9	22.4	30.3	na	11.9	21.9	16.3	33.5

^a See box C.7 and table CA.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (2015), *Recorded Crime – Offenders, selected states and territories, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4519.0; table CA.5.

Adult offenders released from prison

The most recent data for adult offenders released from prison who returned to corrective services within two years relate to prisoners released during 2012-13 who returned to corrective services by 2014-15 (table C.4). Nationally, 44.3 per cent of released prisoners had returned to prison within two years, while 51.1 per cent had returned to corrective services.

Table C.4 Prisoners released during 2012-13 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners returning to:									
— prison	48.1	44.1	40.9	36.2	38.1	39.9	38.7	57.5	44.3
— corrective services ^b	52.9	53.7	49.1	42.7	46.0	50.0	59.8	59.6	51.1

^a Refers to all prisoners released following a term of sentenced imprisonment including prisoners subject to correctional supervision following release, that is, offenders released on parole or other community corrections orders. Data include returns to prison resulting from the cancellation of a parole order. ^b Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table C.5 provides a time series on the proportion of adult offenders released from prison who returned to prison under sentence within two years. Approximately 44 per cent of released prisoners returned to prison within two years and this proportion has marginally increased since 2010-11.

Table C.5 Prisoners released who returned to prison under sentence within two years (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA^a</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT^b</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11	43.3	37.1	35.2	44.2	29.8	36.2	na	47.1	39.9
2011-12	42.5	35.1	36.1	36.1	29.1	36.4	40.8	58.8	39.4
2012-13	42.7	36.8	38.3	36.3	29.0	39.1	46.6	60.1	40.5
2013-14	45.8	39.5	39.8	39.0	38.4	39.3	41.9	57.3	42.9
2014-15	48.1	44.1	40.9	36.2	38.1	39.9	38.7	57.5	44.3

^a Rates for SA from 2013-14 onwards reflect legislative changes introduced in August 2012 that provides opportunity for parole to be cancelled for a breach of any condition, resulting in return to prison to serve the remaining sentence(s). Previously, breaches of only certain types of conditions would result in cancellation of parole. ^b NT figures for 2011-12 to 2013-14 have been revised in accordance with a clarification of the national counting rules. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders

Table C.6 provides data on offenders who were discharged after serving orders administered by community corrections, including post-prison orders such as parole or licence, and then returned with a new correctional sanction within two years. Nationally, of those offenders who were released during 2012-13, 13.4 per cent had returned with a new correctional sanction to community corrections, and 21.5 per cent had returned to corrective services by 2014-15.

Table C.6 Offenders discharged from community corrections orders during 2012-13 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years (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>
Offenders returning to:									
— community corrections	12.7	16.3	12.2	10.1	13.4	19.8	15.4	9.3	13.4
— corrective services ^a	22.6	24.9	17.0	15.0	21.7	23.6	17.4	31.1	21.5

^a Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Justice staff

‘Justice staff’ employed relative to the population is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide justice services in an equitable and efficient manner (box C.8). Staffing for police and courts are reported per 100 000 population.

Box C.8 **Justice staff**

Data on justice staff are currently available for police and courts, and are defined by two measures:

- Police staff are categorised according to operational status. An operational police staff member is any member whose primary duty is the delivery of police or police-related services to an external client (primarily members of the public but may also include other government departments). Specialised activities may be outsourced or undertaken by administrative (unsworn) staff. The number of operational and total police staff are presented relative to the population.
- Judicial officers relates to access to the number of judicial officers available to deal with court cases in relation to population size. A judicial officer is defined as an officer who can make enforceable orders of the court. The number of judicial officers is expressed in full time equivalent units and where judicial officers have both judicial and non-judicial work, it refers to the proportion of time allocated to judicial work. The number of FTE judicial officers is presented relative to the population. A higher proportion of judicial officers in the population indicates potentially greater access to the judicial system.

Data reported for this indicator are:

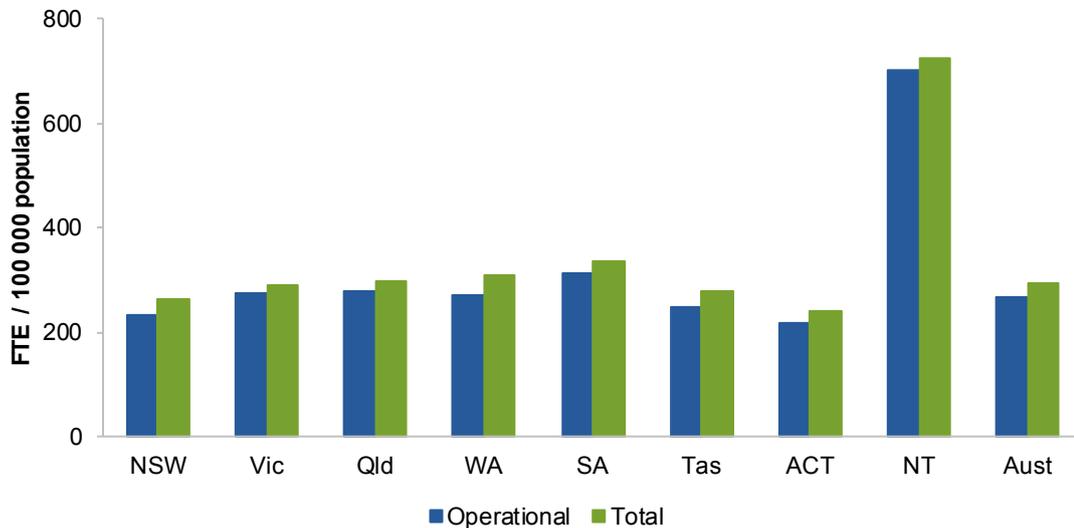
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete for the current reporting period (subject to caveats). All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Source: Chapters 6 and 7.

Police staff

Nationally, there was a total of 63 161 operational and 6121 non-operational staff in 2014-15. Approximately 91 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2014-15. Nationally, on average, there were 267 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure C.8). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure C.8 Police staff per 100 000 population, 2014-15^a

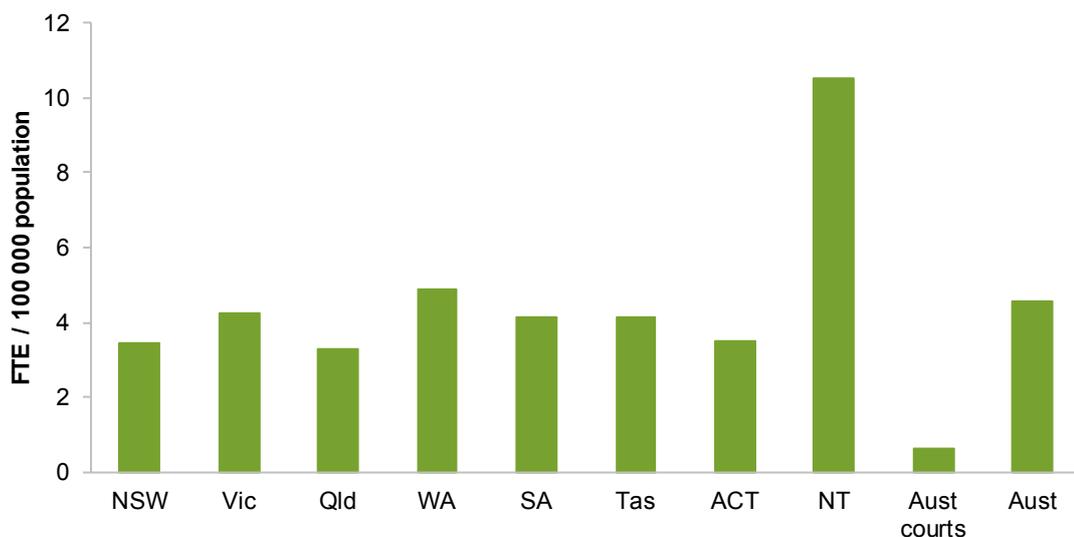


^a See box C.8 and tables CA.6 and 6A.1-8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.6.

Judicial officers

Nationally, there were 4.5 FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population in 2014-15 (figure C.9). Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density should be considered when comparing data on judicial officers.

Figure C.9 Judicial officers per 100 000 population, 2014-15^a



^a See box C.8 and tables CA.7 and 7A.27 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.
 Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.7.

Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to achieve efficient and effective case management for judicial processing (box C.9).

Box C.9 Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is defined as the number of higher courts’ finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of higher courts adjudicated defendants.

A high or increasing proportion of higher courts’ adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding is desirable.

This indicator does not provide information on the number of defendants where police have identified a likely offender, but choose not to bring the likely offender to trial due to a variety of factors, nor to cases that have been finalised by a non-adjudicated method.

Data reported for this indicator are:

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

Nationally in 2013-14, the proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty was 92.5 per cent (figure C.10).

Figure C.10 Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2013-14^a



^a See box C.9 and table CA.8 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2015) *Criminal Courts, Australia*. Cat. no. 4513.0; table CA.8.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

This section summarises information from the three justice service specific indicator frameworks:

- police services (see chapter 6 for more detail)
- courts (see chapter 7 for more detail)
- corrective services (see chapter 8 for more detail).

Each performance indicator framework provides comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of specific government services.

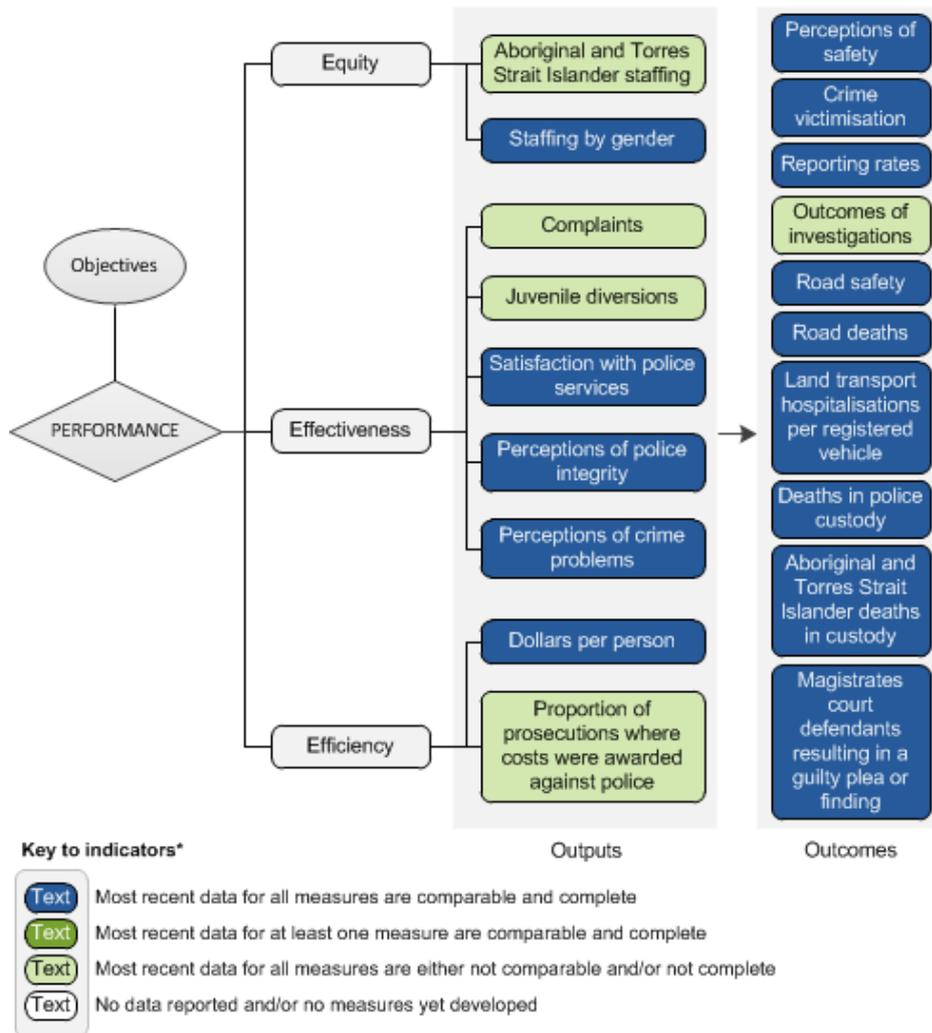
Additional information is available in each chapter and associated attachment tables to assist the interpretation of these results.

Police services

The performance indicator framework for police services is presented in figure C.11.

An overview of the police services performance indicator results for the most recent available year is presented in table C.7.

Figure C.11 Police services performance indicator framework



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

Table C.7 Performance indicator results for police services^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<u>Equity — Access indicators</u>									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staffing									
Proportion of all police staff who self-identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander , 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	2.5	0.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	7.4	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.17									
Staffing by gender									
Proportion of all police staff who are female, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	32.9	30.7	33.9	29.6	30.9	35.8	32.3	36.2	32.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.18									
<u>Effectiveness indicators</u>									
Complaints									
The number of complaints made by members of the public against police, per 100 000 people in the total population , 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are not comparable but are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
No. per 100,000	45	20	23	42	69	20	41	156	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.16									
Juvenile diversions									
The number of juveniles who are diverted by police (rather than taken to court), as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are neither comparable nor complete (chapter 6)									
%	na	22	37	46	46	61	39	37	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.39									
Satisfaction with police services									
Proportion of people satisfied or very satisfied with services provided by police, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	77.6	77.8	78.6	74.1	78.2	76.7	77.4	72.4	77.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.12									
Perceptions of police integrity									
Proportion of people who agree or strongly agree that 'police perform job professionally', 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	90.1	88.7	87.7	87.0	87.2	90.2	89.8	82.3	88.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.13									
Proportion of people who agree or strongly agree that 'police treat people fairly and equally', 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	79.7	77.5	76.5	75.7	75.8	81.5	76.0	71.2	77.7
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.14									
Proportion of people who agree or strongly agree that 'police are honest', 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	75.2	75.9	76.5	76.8	74.4	79.8	79.0	76.6	75.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.15									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Perceptions of crime problems									
Proportion of people who perceive illegal drugs to be 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in the neighbourhood, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	42.1	42.7	31.7	36.7	33.1	35.9	30.4	43.5	38.6
Source: Attachment table 6A.22									
Proportion of people who perceive speeding cars or dangerous or noisy driving to be 'somewhat of a problem' or a 'major problem' in the neighbourhood, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	62.4	59.6	59.1	65.0	58.8	59.6	59.1	55.8	60.9
Source: Attachment table 6A.23									
Efficiency (output) indicators									
Dollars per person									
Expenditure on policing per person, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
\$	444	417	354	501	424	400	432	1150	430
Source: Attachment table 6A.10									
Proportion of prosecutions where costs were awarded against police									
Percentage of prosecutions where costs were awarded against the police, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are not comparable but are complete (subject to caveats) (chapter 6)									
%	0.15	0.11	0.01	1.07	1.20	0.02	1.50	0.28	..
Source: Attachment table 6A.41									
Effectiveness (outcome) indicators									
Perceptions of safety									
Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home during the night, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
Source: Attachment table 6A.19									
Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking alone locally at night, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	54.3	52.1	52.9	49.3	50.5	57.5	58.4	43.8	52.8
Source: Attachment table 6A.20									
Proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport at night, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
Source: Attachment table 6A.21									
Crime victimisation									
Estimated victimisation rate for physical assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2013.4	2007.2	2316.3	2894.2	2706.9	3282.3	2606.1	4982.5	2262.5
Source: Attachment table 6A.27									
Estimated victimisation rate for threatened assault per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2451.5	2354.6	2795.4	4028.0	2269.4	3330.9	2104.9	3228.1	2673.6
Source: Attachment table 6A.27									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Crime victimisation cont'd									
Estimated victimisation rate for robbery per 100 000 people aged 15 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	352.1	332.4	307.6	532.1	185.4	923.9	300.7	210.5	354.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.27									
Estimated victimisation rate for sexual assault per 100 000 people aged 18 years or over, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	227.9	323.4	215.4	539.9	374.3	282.3	452.2	np	274.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.27									
Estimated household victims of break-ins per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	2 298	2 298	2 341	4 817	2 199	3 048	3 363	6 079	2 592
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of attempted break-ins per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	1 486	1 514	2 583	3 240	1 842	2 524	1 716	5 015	1 934
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	565	487	595	1 066	713	810	275	2 432	616
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of theft from vehicle per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2 526	3 082	1 943	5 265	2 778	2 381	3 226	4 103	2 930
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of malicious damage per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	5 242	6 331	4 424	9 432	6 016	7 667	9 266	8 207	5 989
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Estimated household victims of other theft per 100 000 households, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
rate	2 737	2 659	2 044	3 826	2 852	3 286	2 471	4 255	2 704
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.28									
Reporting rates									
Total number of the most recent incidents of physical assault reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	54.3	48.3	55.1	48.5	42.7	36.7	38.5	66.2	51.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.29									
Total number of the most recent incidents of threatened assault reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 6)									
%	32.9	41.5	40.4	32.8	31.0	31.5	38.1	29.6	34.3
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.29									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Reporting rates cont'd									
Total number of the most recent incidents of robbery reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	58.9	40.8	85.3	80.1	77.7	14.1	np	np	56.4
Source: Attachment table 6A.29									
Total number of the most recent incidents of sexual assault reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	59.8	np	62.8	41.2	86.1	np	35.9	np	38.2
Source: Attachment table 6A.29									
Total number of the most recent incidents of break-ins reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	65.8	74.9	75.2	77.4	75.7	82.1	90.4	63.7	75.6
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of attempted break-ins reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	43.2	42.6	40.7	48.7	39.9	53.3	36.4	50.9	42.8
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of motor vehicle thefts reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	88.3	88.2	88.0	95.6	65.2	94.1	np	78.9	87.9
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of thefts from motor vehicles reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	49.6	49.0	42.3	49.7	56.3	45.3	71.4	67.5	48.7
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of malicious property damage reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	47.9	45.8	46.6	60.8	52.3	51.4	54.2	49.0	49.5
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Total number of the most recent incidents of other theft reported to police as a percentage of total estimated number of victims, 2013-14									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
rate	39.8	38.5	45.4	35.8	43.6	39.7	53.8	42.1	39.3
Source: Attachment table 6A.30									
Outcomes of investigations									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – homicide, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	76.6	62.3	78.8	80.6	75.7	58.3	-	130.0	..
Source: Attachment table 6A.31									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Outcomes of investigations cont'd									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – sexual assault, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	36.2	36.7	54.4	40.0	40.8	43.5	29.5	65.4	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – kidnapping, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	47.9	54.1	61.3	39.1	62.7	-	75.0	-	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – armed robbery, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	31.9	36.7	55.8	42.7	38.7	50.0	20.9	78.3	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – unarmed robbery, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	33.7	30.6	53.6	37.8	37.8	48.4	15.3	82.8	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – blackmail/extortion, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	36.9	40.3	42.2	44.6	43.4	-	-	100.0	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.31									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – unlawful entry with intent, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
	6.7	8.9	17.6	12.1	8.8	15.9	3.0	29.3	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.32									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – motor vehicle theft, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	6.4	13.3	34.6	23.4	15.4	18.9	5.6	33.1	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.32									
Proportion of investigations finalised within 30 days of the offence becoming known to police – other theft, 2014									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	np	13.1	28.5	11.8	15.0	26.3	7.2	31.1	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.32									
Road safety									
Proportion of people who had driven in previous six months without wearing a seatbelt 'rarely' or more often, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	6.3	6.1	3.7	3.8	5.2	6.3	4.5	7.9	5.4
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 6A.33									

(continued next page)

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Road safety cont'd									
Proportion of people who had driven in previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit 'rarely' or more often, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	6.4	6.9	5.7	12.3	12.3	8.8	9.3	11.4	7.7
Source: Attachment table 6A.34									
Proportion of people who had driven in previous six months 10 km per hour or more above the speed limit 'rarely' or more often, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	57.5	49.7	56.8	59.2	48.2	56.4	65.6	63.7	55.1
Source: Attachment table 6A.35									
Road deaths									
The number of road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	5.8	5.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.5	3.5	26.4	6.5
Source: Attachment table 6A.36									
Land transport hospitalisations per registered vehicle									
The number of hospitalisations from traffic accidents per 100 000 registered vehicles									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	252	209	232	205	220	163	282	455	229
Source: Attachment table 6A.37									
Deaths in police custody									
The number of deaths in police custody and custody related operations, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
No.	na	na	4	4	1	-	-	2	11
Source: Attachment table 6A.38									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in custody									
The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in police custody and custody related operations, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	na	na	1	2	-	-	-	2	5
Source: Attachment table 6A.38									
Magistrates court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding									
The number of finalised adjudicated defendants in lower courts who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty, as a proportion of the total number of magistrates court adjudicated defendants.									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 6)									
%	95.2	99.0	99.4	97.8	99.5	88.0	96.2	97.1	97.7
Source: Attachment table 6A.40									

^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 6 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b These data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A.

Courts

The performance indicator framework for courts is presented in figure C.12.

An overview of the courts performance indicator results for the most recent available year is presented in table C.8.

Figure C.12 **Courts performance indicator framework**

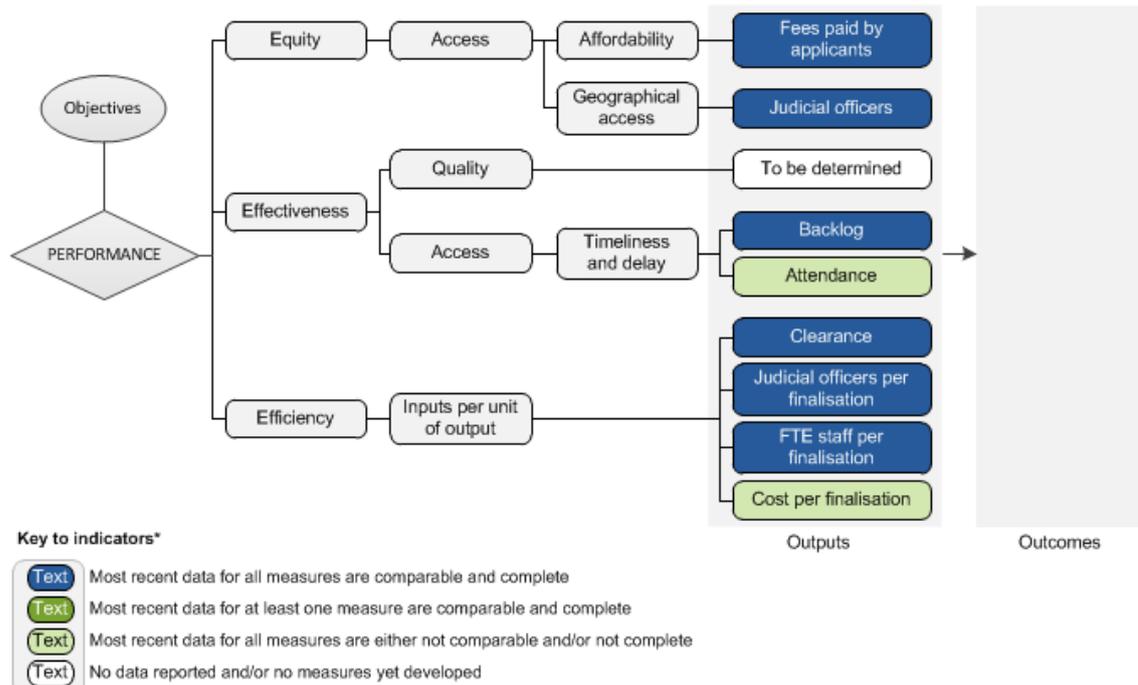


Table C.8 Performance indicator results for courts^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Equity — Access indicators										
Fees paid by applicants										
Average civil court fees collected per lodgment (\$), 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Supreme/ Federal	2 930	1 702	1 936	2 181	2 961	629	2 403	1 552	3 747	2 455
District	1 649	1 592	976	989	976	..	..	..	..	1 324
Magistrates	163	219	119	130	115	85	217	57	..	160
Family	..	..	..	405	..	..	..	..	218	298
Federal Crct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	558	558
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.18										
Judicial officers										
Total number of full time equivalent (FTE) judicial officers, 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
No.	261.3	248.0	156.3	125.5	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 071.8
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.27										
Number of FTE judicial officers per 100,000 population , 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
No. per 100,000	3.5	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.27										
Effectiveness — Access indicators										
Backlog										
Percentage of criminal lodgments pending completion at 30 June, 2015 (%)										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 mths	2.6	4.9	10.3	15.9	11.2	7.7	30.6	11.1	..	..
>24 mths	0.5	0.6	2.7	0.0	1.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	..	..
Higher (non- appeal)										
>12 mths	18.1	22.0	14.3	6.8	21.8	27.6	15.3	4.5	..	..
>24 mths	3.7	2.3	4.5	.6	5.1	8.8	3.8	—	..	..
Magistrates										
>6 mths	12.6	23.2	31.3	28.3	23.6	32.3	27.1	31.2	..	..
>12 mths	2.0	7.0	13.3	8.9	7.8	13.8	8.6	15.6	..	..
Children's										
>6 mths	13.4	10.3	27.4	13.2	20.3	27.9	36.5	32.3	..	..
>12 mths	1.6	2.9	14.1	3.1	6.8	12.1	17.4	16.8	..	..
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 7A.19										

(continued next page)

Table C.8 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Backlog										
Percentage of civil lodgments pending completion at 30 June, 2015 (%)										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 months	15.4	16.3	19.5	14.2	8.3	11.3	47.4	6.5	6.5	..
>24 months	2.5	4.2	4.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	26.3	–	.6	..
Higher (non-appeal)										
>12 months	25.3	29.0	21.7	37.7	44.6	34.9	36.7	33.7	39.9	..
>24 months	8.1	11.6	5.2	13.2	22.4	11.0	11.5	11.6	24.6	..
Magistrates										
>6 months	25.1	25.7	47.9	46.2	41.4	43.9	41.5	46.7	..	..
>12 months	.8	15.6	10.6	10.1	11.1	12.3	17.1	7.2	..	..
Family - appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	30.8	..
>24 months	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	..	13.8	..
Family – non appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	25.0	..	..	..	..	26.3	..
>24 months	..	..	..	6.0	..	..	..	..	10.5	..
Federal Circuit										
>6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.6	..
>12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	..
Coroners'										
>12 months	27.9	31.9	25.9	19.6	35.4	33.2	38.7	37.2	..	..
>24 months	18.6	15.4	12.0	8.4	12.9	12.5	24.1	22.2	..	..

Source: Attachment table 7A.21

Attendance

Average number of attendances per finalisation, criminal courts 2014-15

Most recent data for this measure are neither comparable nor complete (chapter 7)

Supreme	na	na	4.0	2.9	3.5	7.0	6.6	6.8	..	..
District/County	3.2	4.7	4.3	3.7	6.1	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.3	..	..
Childrens	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.8	3.9	5.1	3.9	4.8	..	..

Source: Attachment table 7A.22

(continued next page)

Table C.8 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Average number of attendances per finalisation, civil courts 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are neither comparable nor complete (chapter 7)										
Supreme/Federal	na	na	1.2	2.2	4.0	1.8	5.9	4.2	3.2	..
District/county	3.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	..	..
Children's	na	1.8	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.4	5.7	3.7	..	..
Family	..	..	..	1.8	..	..	..	..	2.2	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	..
Coroners'	4.0	1.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.0	3.4	1.0	..	..

Source: Attachment table 7A.22

Efficiency indicators

Clearance

Finalisations divided by lodgments (multiplied by 100 to provide percentage), criminal, 2014- 2015

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)

Supreme (appeal)	127.2	107.0	94.4	104.9	89.4	74.3	95.7	111.8	..	..
Supreme (non-appeal)	105.8	83.5	89.6	88.9	92.0	90.0	90.5	85.0	..	..
District/county (appeal)	98.3	108.4	91.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/county (non-appeal)	85.9	105.3	96.5	76.0	92.5	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	101.1	111.5	97.4	103.4	102.7	91.9	95.7	103.9	..	..
Children's	100.0	103.3	102.4	104.6	110.0	98.9	102.6	103.2	..	..

Source: Attachment tables 7A.24–26

Finalisations divided by lodgments (multiplied by 100 to provide percentage), civil, 2014- 2015

Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)

Supreme (appeal)	111.9	111.0	75.5	81.6	91.0	85.1	116.1	95.5	84.2	..
Supreme (non-appeal)	110.9	92.1	101.7	98.0	97.9	103.7	106.4	99.3	91.4	..
District/county (appeal)	118.7	181.6	91.8	99.2	102.7	..	..	..	..	..
District/county (non-appeal)	94.9	99.9	100.7	96.1	142.4	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	105.1	108.2	104.8	96.9	102.7	106.8	104.2	98.6	..	..
Children's	95.1	86.5	98.4	105.1	88.1	121.2	72.3	102.5	..	..
Family (appeal)	..	..	..	133.3	..	..	..	..	91.5	..
Family (non-appeal)	..	..	..	93.5	..	..	..	..	98.6	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93.9	..
Coroners'	106.1	108.5	93.1	92.2	106.6	90.2	104.4	91.1	..	..

Source: Attachment tables 7A.24–26

(continued next page)

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Judicial officers per 100 finalisations										
Full time equivalent judicial officers divided by total finalisations (multiplied by 100), 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Supreme/Federal	0.57	0.75	0.50	0.98	0.88	0.50	0.60	0.96	1.41	0.75
District/County	0.37	0.51	0.33	0.41	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40
Magistrates	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	0.03
Children's	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.06	..	0.06
Family	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.14
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07
Coroners'	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.08	0.51	0.09	0.57	..	0.14
Total	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.07
<i>Source: Attachment table 7A.28</i>										
Full time equivalent staff per 100 finalisations										
Number of full time equivalent staff divided by total finalisations (multiplied by 100), 2014-15										
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)										
Criminal courts	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	..	0.4
Civil courts	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.7	7.8	0.6
Family courts	..	..	..	1.0	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.1
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.6
Coroners'	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	..	1.0
Total	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.5
<i>Source: Attachment table 7A.29</i>										
Cost per finalisation										
Total recurrent expenditure (minus income) divided by total finalisations, criminal, 2014-15 (\$)										
<i>Most recent data for this measure not comparable but are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)</i>										
Supreme	37 073	50 404	10 015	26 013	31 173	17 078	24 275	19 194	..	23 202
District/County	6 158	14 757	7 557	20 535	9 494	..	..	..	..	9 596
Magistrates	619	327	403	768	764	530	1 212	798	..	502
Children's	700	177	637	985	740	577	3 781	806	..	546
Total recurrent expenditure (minus income) divided by total finalisations, civil, 2014-15 (\$)										
<i>Most recent data for this measure not comparable but are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 7)</i>										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	4 546	5 648	4 373	7 933	5 027	3 456	6 276	17 088	21 000	7 387
District/County	3 389	3 128	1 030	2 345	2 436	..	..	..	..	2 558
Magistrates	254	193	261	252	178	220	1 293	789	..	254
Children's	776	2 297	1 302	642	498	696	3 624	816	..	1 276
Family courts	..	..	..	1 553	..	..	..	..	3 123	..
Federal Circuit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	916
Coroners	874	1 776	2 096	2 807	1 360	1 962	1 925	3 838	..	1 685
<i>Source: Attachment tables 7A.31-32</i>										

^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 7 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b These data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero.

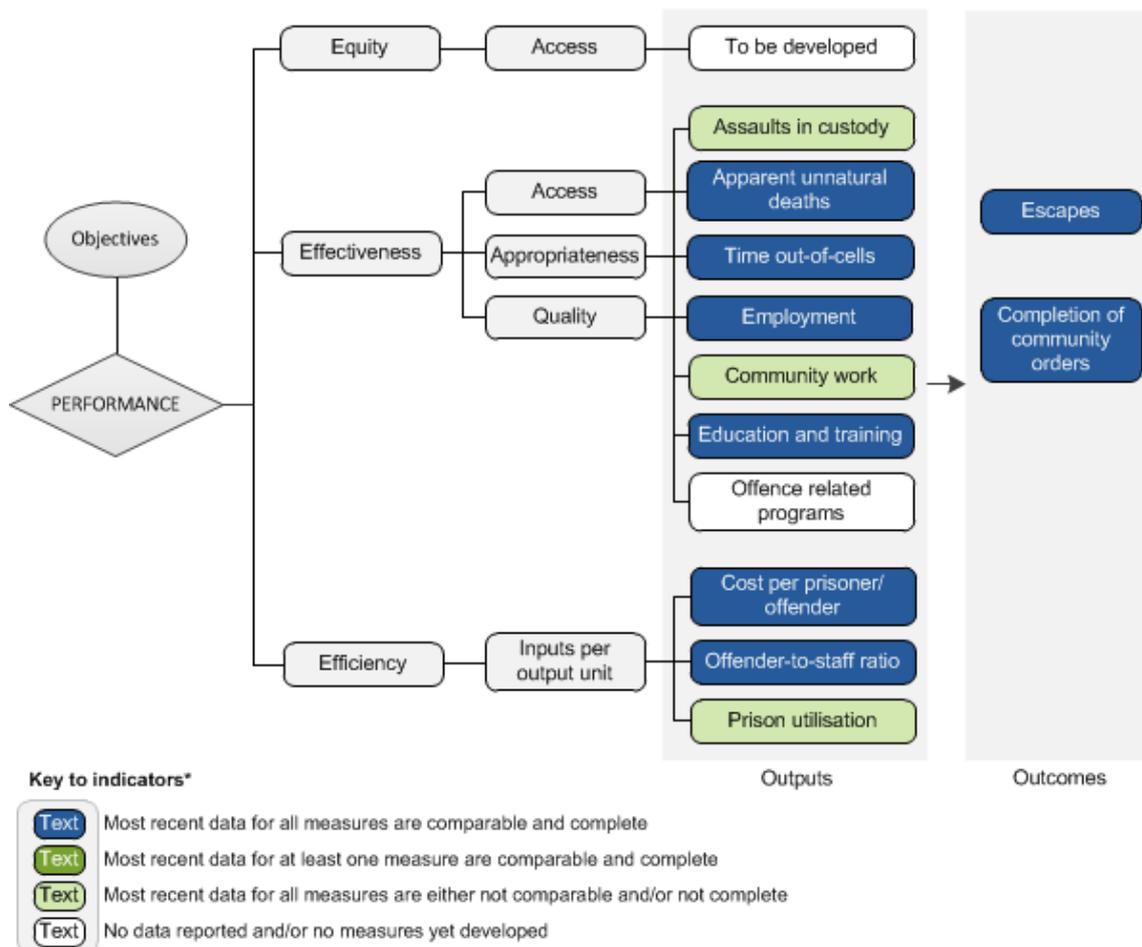
Source: Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A.

Corrective services

The performance indicator framework for corrective services is presented in figure C.13.

An overview of the corrective services performance indicator results for the most recent available year is presented in table C.9.

Figure C.13 **Corrective services performance indicator framework**



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

Table C.9 Performance indicator results for corrective services^{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>
<u>Effectiveness indicators</u>									
Assaults in custody									
Number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, per 100 prisoners, 2014-15 – prisoner on prisoner (rate)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions. Data are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8).									
Serious assault	0.56	1.69	1.80	0.59	1.40	2.14	3.21	0.13	1.11
Assault	15.07	12.24	5.00	5.42	5.86	8.55	12.56	3.06	9.64
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.14									
Number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, per 100 prisoners, 2014-15 – prisoner on officer (rate)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable over time but not directly comparable across jurisdictions. Data are complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8).									
Serious assault	-	0.08	0.08	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.05
Assault	0.51	1.56	0.25	1.98	0.79	1.71	0.88	-	0.89
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.14									
Apparent unnatural deaths									
Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes (deaths per 100 prisoners), by Indigenous status, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	-	-	0.09	0.05	0.17	-	-	-	0.04
Non-indigenous	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.51	-	-	0.05
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.15									
Number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	4
Non-indigenous	2	3	1	2	3	2	-	-	13
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64, 8A.72									
Time out of cells									
Average number of hours per day that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8), except for NT where data were based on a single point in time.									
Open	10.3	14.6	15.8	15.8	15.5	16.8	11.5	24.0	13.5
Secure	6.7	10.7	9.0	11.7	8.5	8.8	8.8	7.9	9.1
Total	8.0	11.3	9.6	12.4	9.2	9.0	8.9	16.6	10.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.18									

(continued next page)

Table C.9 (continued)

	<i>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>
Employment									
Number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8).									
%	76.1	89.3	66.0	73.7	68.3	57.8	65.4	74.7	74.8
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.20									
Community work									
Ratio of number of hours directed to work and hours actually worked, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable (subject to caveats) but not complete (chapter 8). Data are not available for NSW or Tasmania.									
Ratio	na	3.5	2.1	1.9	3.5	na	1.8	1.8	na
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.20									
Education and training									
Percentage of eligible prisoners participating in education and training courses, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8)									
%	31.7	35.7	28.0	24.0	53.1	16.9	76.3	14.1	31.6
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.21									
Efficiency indicators									
Cost per prisoner/offender									
Average net daily cost of providing corrective services per prisoner and per offender (excluding capital costs), 2014-15 (\$)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8)									
Prisoner	180.9	297.3	177.9	282.9	207.4	363.3	296.0	211.5	224.2
Offender	23.8	25.7	14.0	46.9	17.8	13.4	31.8	43.5	22.6
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.7									
Offender-to-staff ratio									
Daily average number of offenders per full-time community corrections staff member employed, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete, subject to caveats (chapter 8)									
Operational staff	20.8	16.3	35.1	12.6	23.6	29.6	16.1	11.7	21.2
Other staff	86.2	78.5	74.8	38.1	66.9	152.5	56.1	43.8	72.2
All staff	16.7	13.5	23.9	9.5	17.5	24.8	12.5	9.2	16.4
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.22									
Prison utilisation									
Annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells, 2014-15 (%)									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable (subject to caveats) but not complete (chapter 8).									
Open	106.2	na	77.5	84.5	na	100.0	73.1	93.0	97.2
Secure	115.5	na	106.8	105.1	na	77.9	130.0	120.8	109.3
Total	112.0	na	103.5	100.7	na	78.4	126.8	107.2	106.1
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.23									

(continued next page)

Table C.9 (continued)

	<i>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>
Outcome indicators									
Escapes									
Rate of escapes by prisoners (number per 100 prisoners) from secure custody and open custody, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Open	0.13	0.49	0.82	0.52	1.07	-	-	1.33	0.43
Secure	0.01	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.11	0.01
<i>Source:</i> Attachment table 8A.17									
Number of escapes by prisoners from secure custody and open custody, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
Open	5	5	5	5	3	-	-	9	32
Secure	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
<i>Source:</i> Attachment tables 8A.26, 8A.34, 8A.40, 8A.46, 8A.52, 8A.58, 8A.64 and 8A.72.									
Completion of community orders									
Percentage of orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed, 2014-15									
Most recent data for this measure are comparable and complete (chapter 8)									
%	75.8	66.5	75.6	61.2	67.5	87.6	79.9	69.0	72.9
<i>Source:</i> Attachment tables 8A.19									

^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 8 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table.

^b These data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A.

C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

Although service areas are represented in separate chapters in this Report, performance results are to some extent interdependent. Changes to the functions and operations of each element of the justice system can affect the other parts of the system, for example, the effect of:

- police services on the courts through the implementation of initiatives such as police cautions and other diversionary strategies
- police and courts on corrective services, such as use of court diversion schemes, bail and the range of sentencing options available
- correctional systems' services on courts sentencing decisions through court advice services.

There is a trend toward the delivery of justice services through partnerships between agencies, in order to address complex issues and client needs. For example, bail or housing support programs, Neighbourhood Justice centres in Victoria, specialist courts such as Indigenous and drug courts, adoption of restorative justice principles.

C.4 Future directions in performance reporting

This justice sector overview will continue to be developed in future reports.

The Police services, Courts and Corrective services chapters each contain a service-specific section on future directions in performance reporting.

C.5 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this sector overview by a 'CA' prefix (for example, table CA.1). Attachment tables are available on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

Table CA.1	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night
Table CA.2	Feelings of safety in public places during the night
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, 2013-14
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, 2013-14
Table CA.5	Number of times offenders proceeded against by police
Table CA.6	Police staff, FTE and per population
Table CA.7	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
Table CA.8	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

C.6 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics)

— 2015, *Crime Victimisation Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0, Canberra.

— 2015, *Criminal Courts Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.

— 2015, *Recorded Crime — Offenders, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra.

ACC (Australian Crime Commission)

— 2013, *Organised crime in Australia 2013*,

<https://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/organised-crime-australia/organised-crime-australia-2013> (accessed 23 July 2015)

— 2015, *Organised crime in Australia 2015*,

<https://www.crimecommission.gov.au/publications/intelligence-products/organised-crime-australia/organised-crime-australia-2015> (accessed 23 July 2015).

Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009, *A strategic framework for access to justice in the federal civil justice system*. Report by the Access to Justice Taskforce, Canberra.

Coumarelos, C., Macourt, D., People, J., McDonald, H.M., Wei, Z., Iriana, R. and Ramsey, S. 2012. *Legal Australia-Wide Survey: Legal Need in Australia*, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney.

Forsythe, L and Adams, K 2009. Mental health, abuse, drug use and crime: does gender matter? *Trends and Issues in crime and criminal justice no. 38*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Productivity Commission 2014, *Access to Justice Arrangements*, Inquiry Report No. 72, Canberra.

Smith, RG, Jorna, P, Sweeney, J and Fuller, G 2014, Counting the costs of crime in Australia: A 2011 estimate. *Research and Public Policy Series no. 129*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Rollings, K. 2008, Counting the costs of crime in Australia. *Research and Public Policy Series no. 91*, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Weatherburn, D 2001, What causes crime? *Crime and Justice Bulletin no. 54*, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.

CA Justice sector overview- attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in the Justice Sector Overview and chapters 6, 7 and 8. Data for past years have been revised for some jurisdictions, where this has occurred, totals and any derived data have been recalculated. For this reason data for past years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in earlier editions of this Report.

This file is available on the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Attachment contents

Table CA.1	Feelings of safety at home alone during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
Table CA.2	Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe")
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2013-14,
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2013-14
Table CA.5	Number of times offenders proceeded against by police (per cent)
Table CA.6	Police staff, FTE and per population
Table CA.7	Judicial officers, FTE and per population
Table CA.8	Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

TABLE CA.1

Table CA.1 **Feelings of safety at home alone during the night ("safe" or "very safe") (a), (b)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008-09										
During the night	%	83.7	85.0	86.4	80.5	83.5	87.3	85.7	76.2	84.3
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
2009-10										
During the night	%	82.5	85.1	86.5	81.4	84.8	87.7	86.2	82.0	84.2
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
2010-11										
During the night	%	85.9	87.7	89.8	85.1	84.8	88.9	88.6	81.5	87.1
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
2011-12										
During the night	%	87.6	88.9	89.8	83.0	86.0	90.3	91.0	81.3	87.8
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
2012-13										
During the night	%	87.9	88.8	88.5	81.6	86.5	89.9	90.3	84.0	87.5
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
2013-14										
During the night	%	87.5	90.4	89.7	86.0	90.4	92.9	93.8	85.9	89.0
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
2014-15										
During the night	%	88.4	89.5	91.4	88.1	88.9	90.9	92.7	85.1	89.3
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300

(a) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) (various years), *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Table 6A.19

Table CA.2 **Feelings of safety in public places during the night ("safe" or "very safe") (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>
2008-09										
Walking alone	%	58.6	61.5	60.5	56.0	59.4	64.3	60.3	49.0	59.6
On public transport	%	31.4	27.9	36.0	25.7	30.5	36.0	38.2	21.4	30.9
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	6 566	8 527	6 065	5 646	3 214	2 413	2 415	1 519	36 365
2009-10										
Walking alone	%	58.5	59.4	62.7	58.4	59.7	65.1	60.5	54.6	59.8
On public transport	%	29.9	25.8	35.4	23.8	30.0	31.4	39.8	26.1	29.5
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	4 177	8 554	6 263	3 721	3 287	2 422	2 419	1 529	32 372
2010-11										
Walking alone	%	46.2	47.7	46.9	44.0	43.2	53.7	49.1	35.7	46.4
On public transport	%	25.9	21.7	30.0	20.0	22.8	24.0	34.2	16.9	24.8
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 601	2 400	2 400	2 004	28 507
2011-12										
Walking alone	%	51.1	53.5	53.5	45.5	49.0	56.0	55.1	40.7	51.6
On public transport	%	25.8	23.7	30.1	18.8	26.4	22.7	33.6	18.8	25.4
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 101	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 502
2012-13										
Walking alone	%	49.1	51.2	51.7	44.4	49.7	55.3	55.1	42.2	49.8
On public transport	%	26.6	24.2	30.5	22.5	24.0	21.6	33.0	18.1	26.0
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 201	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 501
2013-14										
Walking alone	%	53.0	50.2	49.5	47.6	48.6	58.9	54.4	43.7	50.8
On public transport	%	26.3	23.5	25.4	17.3	25.5	22.2	32.5	13.9	24.3
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 401	2 400	2 000	28 301
2014-15										
Walking alone	%	54.3	52.1	52.9	49.3	50.5	57.5	58.4	43.8	52.8
On public transport	%	30.3	28.5	29.6	20.7	23.1	24.3	32.9	12.0	27.9
Sample size	<i>no.</i>	2 000	8 100	6 000	2 800	2 600	2 400	2 400	2 000	28 300

(a) Sample data have been weighted by factors such as age and gender to infer results for the total population aged 15 years or over in each State and Territory.

(b) Survey results are subject to sampling error.

Source: Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (various years) *National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing* (unpublished); Tables 6A.20 - 6A.21

Table CA.3 Estimated victims of selected personal crimes, reported and unreported (no. in '000 and no. per 100 000 people) 2013-14, (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Number '000</i>									
Physical assault	119.5	93.6	85.1	58.2	36.5	13.5	7.8	7.1	418.2
Threatened assault	145.5	109.8	102.7	81.0	30.6	13.7	6.3	4.6	494.2
Robbery	20.9	15.5	11.3	10.7	2.5	3.8	0.9	0.3	65.6
Sexual assault	12.9	14.4	7.5	10.3	4.8	1.1	1.3	np	48.3
<i>No. per 100 000 people</i>									
Physical assault	2 013.4	2 007.2	2 316.3	2 894.2	2 706.9	3 282.3	2 606.1	4 982.5	2 262.5
Threatened assault	2 451.5	2 354.6	2 795.4	4 028.0	2 269.4	3 330.9	2 104.9	3 228.1	2 673.6
Robbery	352.1	332.4	307.6	532.1	185.4	923.9	300.7	210.5	354.9
Sexual assault	227.9	323.4	215.4	539.9	374.3	282.3	452.2	np	274.5

- (a) A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Persons who have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident. Individuals may be counted multiple times across offence types and consequently the estimated total number of victims cannot be calculated from this table.
- (b) Nos. per 100 000 were calculated using as denominators, the populations published in the relevant ABS data cubes for persons aged 15 years and over. For sexual assault questions, survey respondents were aged 18 years and over.
- (c) Some robbery and sexual assault rates include data points with large standard errors. Comparisons across jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution.
- (d) Threatened assault includes face-to-face incidents only.
- np Not published

Source: ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia*, 2013-14, Cat. no. 4530.0; Table 6A.27.

Table CA.4 Estimated victims of selected property crimes, reported and unreported (number in '000 and number per 100 000 households), 2013-14 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Number '000</i>									
Break-in	64.3	51.0	41.7	45.2	14.8	6.4	4.9	4.0	228.9
Attempted break-in	41.6	33.6	46.0	30.4	12.4	5.3	2.5	3.3	170.8
Motor vehicle theft	15.8	10.8	10.6	10.0	4.8	1.7	0.4	1.6	54.4
Theft from motor vehicle	70.7	68.4	34.6	49.4	18.7	5.0	4.7	2.7	258.8
Malicious property damage	146.7	140.5	78.8	88.5	40.5	16.1	13.5	5.4	528.9
Other theft	76.6	59.0	36.4	35.9	19.2	6.9	3.6	2.8	238.8
<i>No. per 100 000 households</i>									
Break-in	2 298	2 298	2 341	4 817	2 199	3 048	3 363	6 079	2 592
Attempted break-in	1 486	1 514	2 583	3 240	1 842	2 524	1 716	5 015	1 934
Motor vehicle theft	565	487	595	1 066	713	810	275	2 432	616
Theft from motor vehicle	2 526	3 082	1 943	5 265	2 778	2 381	3 226	4 103	2 930
Malicious property damage	5 242	6 331	4 424	9 432	6 016	7 667	9 266	8 207	5 989
Other theft	2 737	2 659	2 044	3 826	2 852	3 286	2 471	4 255	2 704

- (a) A victim is defined as a household reporting at least one of the offences included in the Crime Victimization Survey. Households that have been a victim of multiple offence types during the reference period were counted once for each offence type for which they were a victim of at least one incident.
- (b) NT data exclude people living in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in remote and very remote areas.
- (c) A victim of break-in is defined as a household experiencing at least one break-in/attempted break-in. Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home including a garage or shed had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded.
- (d) A victim of motor vehicle theft is defined as a household reporting at least one motor vehicle theft. Victims were counted once only, regardless of the number of incidents of motor vehicle theft. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles and excludes vehicles used mainly for commercial business/business purposes.
- (e) The crime rate is expressed as the no. per 100 000 households as reported in ABS data cube 45300D002.

Source ABS (2015) *Crime Victimization, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 4530.0; Table 6A.28.

**Table CA.5 Number of times offenders proceeded against by police
(per cent) (a) (b) (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2008-09									
1	%	77.9	80.3	73.8	na	84.3	76.3	81.5	73.1
2	%	13.3	11.8	15.3	na	9.8	13.2	11.1	16.5
3	%	4.5	3.9	5.4	na	3.2	4.7	4.0	6.0
4	%	2.0	1.8	2.4	na	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.2
5 or more	%	2.2	2.2	3.0	na	1.3	3.4	1.6	2.2
2009-10									
1	%	78.5	80.4	72.6	na	84.8	75.3	83.3	75.0
2	%	12.9	11.9	15.7	na	9.5	14.1	10.7	15.4
3	%	4.4	3.8	5.5	na	3.2	4.6	3.4	5.4
4	%	1.9	1.7	2.6	na	1.3	2.5	1.4	2.2
5 or more	%	2.2	2.2	3.6	na	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.9
2010-11									
1	%	77.3	81.0	72.9	na	85.6	75.8	83.1	76.5
2	%	13.1	11.5	15.4	na	8.8	13.7	11.0	14.7
3	%	4.6	3.8	5.6	na	2.9	4.9	3.7	5.0
4	%	2.1	1.6	2.5	na	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.2
5 or more	%	2.9	2.1	3.6	na	1.3	3.3	0.8	1.6
2011-12									
1	%	77.0	80.2	72.1	na	84.1	76.7	85.3	73.4
2	%	13.0	11.9	15.4	na	9.4	13.4	9.4	16.8
3	%	4.7	3.9	5.8	na	3.2	4.6	3.2	5.8
4	%	2.2	1.7	2.7	na	1.5	2.2	1.0	2.3
5 or more	%	3.2	2.3	4.0	na	1.7	3.1	1.0	1.8
2012-13									
1	%	76.4	78.9	70.7	na	85.7	77.2	84.8	69.7
2	%	13.1	12.1	16.0	na	8.3	13.6	10.3	17.0
3	%	4.8	4.3	6.0	na	3.0	4.4	2.9	6.7
4	%	2.2	2.0	3.0	na	1.4	2.1	1.2	3.1
5 or more	%	3.4	2.8	4.2	na	1.6	2.8	1.0	3.4
2013-14									
1	%	75.1	77.6	69.7	na	88.1	78.1	83.7	66.5
2	%	13.4	12.5	16.1	na	6.9	13.4	11.1	17.9
3	%	5.0	4.5	6.4	na	2.5	4.0	3.4	7.5
4	%	2.5	2.3	3.1	na	1.1	1.9	1.1	3.2
5 or more	%	4.0	3.0	4.7	na	1.3	2.5	0.7	4.9

(a) WA offender data are recorded on two different systems and police proceedings cannot be matched between these two systems. WA data are therefore not published, as police proceedings would be overstated.

**Table CA.5 Number of times offenders proceeded against by police
(per cent) (a) (b) (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
(b)	In SA, General Expiation Notices (GENs) may be issued for public order offences and offences against justice and are stored on an infringement database that cannot be linked with other police databases. Offenders with a principal offence of public order offences or offences against justice may be counted twice if they have committed an offence in addition to receiving a General Expiation Notice (GEN). Therefore SA data may be overstated.							
(c)	Data for the ACT include criminal infringement notices (CINs). As CINs are recorded separately to other offences it is possible that an offender with an offence in addition to a CIN may be counted twice. Therefore ACT data may be overstated.							
	na Not available							

Source: ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime - Offenders*, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra.

Table CA.6 **Police staff, FTE and per population (a)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008-09										
Operational staff	no.	16 677	11 074	11 543	6 324	4 885	1 399	819	1 472	54 193
Total staff	no.	19 153	13 901	14 222	7 474	5 431	1 602	945	1 587	64 315
Operational per 100 000	no.	238	208	270	286	306	279	233	661	252
Total staff per 100 000	no.	274	262	333	338	340	319	269	713	299
2009-10										
Operational staff	no.	16 802	12 945	13 087	6 382	5 105	1 372	798	1 528	58 019
Total staff	no.	18 955	14 380	14 406	7 379	5 565	1 573	935	1 637	64 830
Operational per 100 000	no.	237	239	300	282	315	271	223	671	265
Total staff per 100 000	no.	267	265	330	326	344	311	261	719	296
2010-11										
Operational staff	no.	17 033	14 044	13 220	6 494	5 143	1 415	858	1 614	59 821
Total staff	no.	19 266	15 063	14 739	7 648	5 536	1 578	991	1 693	66 514
Operational per 100 000	no.	237	256	298	280	315	277	235	701	270
Total staff per 100 000	no.	268	274	332	330	339	309	272	735	300
2011-12										
Operational staff	no.	17 029	14 410	13 106	6 754	5 256	1 354	835	1 620	60 364
Total staff	no.	19 332	15 626	14 672	7 708	5 639	1 514	949	1 716	67 156
Operational per 100 000	no.	235	259	290	283	320	265	225	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	no.	267	280	325	323	343	296	256	738	299
2012-13										
Operational staff	no.	17 272	14 881	13 360	6 790	5 253	1 249	841	1 651	61 297
Total staff	no.	19 720	15 762	14 750	7 789	5 584	1 402	974	1 789	67 770
Operational per 100 000	no.	235	262	290	275	316	244	222	697	268
Total staff per 100 000	no.	268	278	320	315	336	274	257	755	296
2013-14										
Operational staff	no.	17 334	15 724	13 863	6 895	5 272	1 280	849	1 750	62 967
Total staff	no.	19 760	16 956	15 031	7 851	5 638	1 451	975	1 800	69 462
Operational per 100 000	no.	232	272	296	270	314	249	221	721	270
Total staff per 100 000	no.	265	293	320	308	336	282	254	742	298
2014-15										
Operational staff	no.	17 525	16 182	13 350	6 995	5 274	1 277	848	1 710	63 161
Total staff	no.	20 031	17 200	14 237	8 005	5 662	1 443	932	1 772	69 282
Operational per 100 000	no.	232	275	281	271	312	248	219	700	267
Total staff per 100 000	no.	265	292	300	310	335	280	240	725	294

(a) Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT between 2007-08 and 2012-13, where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and territory governments (unpublished); Tables 6A.1 - 8

Table CA.7 **Judicial officers, FTE and per population (a)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust crts	Aust
2009-10											
Total judicial officers	no.	266.2	223.1	141.1	124.4	77.1	19.7	13.5	24.2	146.7	1 036.4
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.1	3.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	3.8	10.6	0.7	4.7
2010-11											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.9	230.4	148.1	134.2	76.1	20.2	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 057.3
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.2	3.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	3.7	10.9	0.6	4.8
2011-12											
Total judicial officers	no.	270.3	241.4	152.8	131.1	76.5	20.2	12.5	25.7	150.4	1 081.5
Total per 100 000		3.7	4.3	3.4	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.4	11.0	0.7	4.8
2012-13											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.2	240.8	154.3	129.7	75.0	20.8	13.5	25.7	149.7	1 073.6
Total per 100 000		3.6	4.2	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	10.8	0.7	4.7
2013-14											
Total judicial officers	no.	264.2	245.3	153.2	123.6	72.0	20.8	13.0	24.4	159.2	1 075.7
Total per 100 000		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.4	10.1	0.7	4.6
2014-15											
Total judicial officers	no.	261.3	248.0	156.3	125.5	69.9	21.4	13.6	25.8	150.1	1 071.8
Total per 100 000		3.5	4.2	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	10.5	0.6	4.5

(a) Judicial officers are officers who can make enforceable orders of the court. They include judges, associate judges, magistrates, masters, coroners and judicial registrars.

Source: State and Territory and Australian governments (unpublished); Table 7A.27

Table CA.8 Proportion of higher courts finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding (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>
2008-09	%	92.2	91.8	94.6	89.6	89.1	94.0	84.7	91.1	92.2
2009-10	%	91.8	91.2	92.7	89.8	89.6	94.5	86.4	92.8	91.6
2010-11	%	92.2	90.9	93.0	90.8	90.4	91.5	88.4	91.1	91.8
2011-12	%	90.0	92.0	92.1	91.4	89.0	94.7	88.6	94.0	91.3
2012-13	%	91.7	91.1	93.0	93.1	90.3	90.5	91.7	96.3	92.1
2013-14	%	92.4	92.0	92.6	92.6	93.2	89.7	88.2	96.8	92.5

(a) Higher courts comprise the Supreme Court and the District courts. A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

Source: ABS (various years) *Criminal Courts Australia*, Cat. no. 4513.0, Canberra.