
Report on Government Services 2022

PART C, SECTION 8: RELEASED ON 28 JANUARY 2022

8 Corrective services

Impact of COVID-19 on data for the Corrective services section

COVID-19 may affect data in this Report in a number of ways. This includes in respect of actual performance (that is, the impact of COVID-19 on service delivery during 2020 and 2021 which is reflected in the data results), and the collection and processing of data (that is, the ability of data providers to undertake data collection and process results for inclusion in the Report).

Government lockdowns implemented by State and Territory Governments during 2020 and 2021 in some jurisdictions impacted the number of people being received into and discharged from prison. These impacts may potentially flow through to indicators on prison utilisation and costs per prisoner/offender per day to various extents in jurisdictions depending on the length and scale of lockdowns experienced. COVID-19 also impacted on movement within facilities, time-out-of-cells, education and training, and community corrections.

Some specific footnoting identifies some additional technical matters in the data tables which may be applicable to individual jurisdictions.

This section reports on prison custody and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders which are delivered separately by the eight states and territories.

The **Indicator Results** tab uses data from the data tables to provide information on the performance for each indicator in the **Indicator Framework**. The same data in the data tables are also available in CSV format.

Context

Objectives for corrective services

Corrective services aim to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of offenders and prisoners, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community, by providing:

- a safe, secure and humane custodial environment
- appropriate management of community corrections orders
- programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life.

Governments aim for corrective services to meet these objectives in an equitable and efficient manner.

Service overview

The operation of corrective services is significantly influenced by, and in turn influences, other components of the criminal justice system such as police services and courts. The management of prisoners and of offenders serving community corrections orders is the core business of all corrective services agencies. However, the legislative frameworks governing and impacting on corrective services, for example sentencing acts, vary widely. The scope of the responsibilities of these agencies also varies, for example, functions administered by corrective services in one jurisdiction may be administered by a different justice sector agency in another, such as the management of prisoners held in court cells.

This section reports on the performance of corrective services, which include prison custody and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders¹ (for example, parole and community work orders). Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this section generally does not extend to:

- youth justice (reported on in [section 17](#), Youth justice services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are usually the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (reported on in [section 6](#), Police services)
- people held in facilities such as immigration detention centres.

1. Adult offenders in prison and community corrections are aged 18 years and over in all Australian states and territories.

Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions maintained government operated prison facilities during the reporting period while private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA).

Community corrections is responsible for administering a range of non-custodial sanctions and also manages prisoners who are released into the community and continue to be subject to corrective services supervision. These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or a requirement to attend an offender program) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention).

No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision. In some jurisdictions, community corrections responsibility includes managing offenders on supervised bail orders. [Table 8.1](#) shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated in each jurisdiction during the reporting period.

Funding

Nationally in 2020-21, expenditure (net of revenues) on corrective services was just under \$4.19 billion for prisons and \$0.71 billion for community corrections² (table 8A.1). Expenditure plus depreciation (matching expenditure reporting by other justice sector agencies) was \$5.43 billion – a real increase of 5.1 per cent from 2019-20 (table 8A.2). Changes in expenditure need to be considered in the context of the growth in corrective services populations over time.

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2. This expenditure is net of operating revenues and excludes capital costs (depreciation, user cost of capital and debt service fees), payroll tax, and expenditure on transport/escort services and prisoner health. Some jurisdictions are unable to fully disaggregate transport costs and/or health expenditure from other prison operating costs. See table 8A.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Size and scope

Prison custody

Corrective services operated 115 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2021, comprising 88 government operated prisons, 10 privately operated prisons, four transitional centres, and thirteen 24-hour court cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.3).

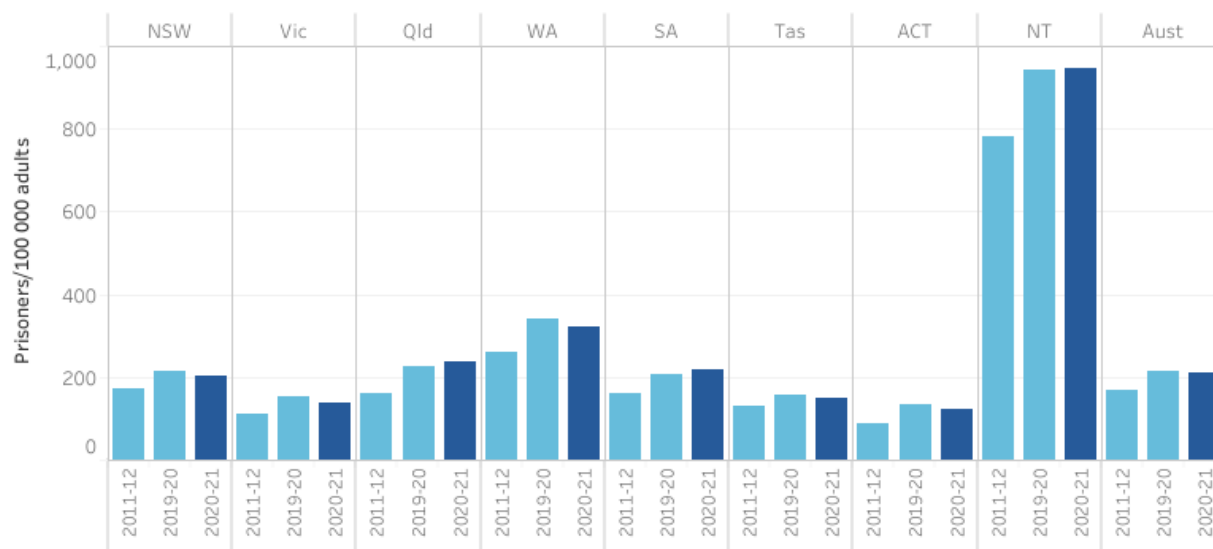
On average, 42 090 people per day were held in Australian prisons during 2020-21, of which 82.6 per cent were held in secure facilities (table 8A.4). A daily average of 8426 prisoners (20.0 per cent of the prisoner population), were held in privately operated facilities during the year. Nationally, female prisoners represented 7.7 per cent of the daily average prison population, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners represented 29.9 per cent of the daily average population.

In 2020-21, the national imprisonment rate was 210.1 per 100 000 people in the relevant adult population (figure 8.1). While this represents an increase of 25.5 per cent since 2011-12 (figure 8.1) it is also the second consecutive annual decrease nationally in the 10 years of reported data. The rate for males (395.4 per 100 000 males) was over 12 times the rate for females (31.7 per 100 000 females) (table 8A.5).

Select year(s):
Multiple values

2011-12
2019-20
2020-21

Figure 8.1 Imprisonment rate per 100 000 adults, Crude, Total prisoners by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 8A.5

Data tables are referenced above by a '8A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).

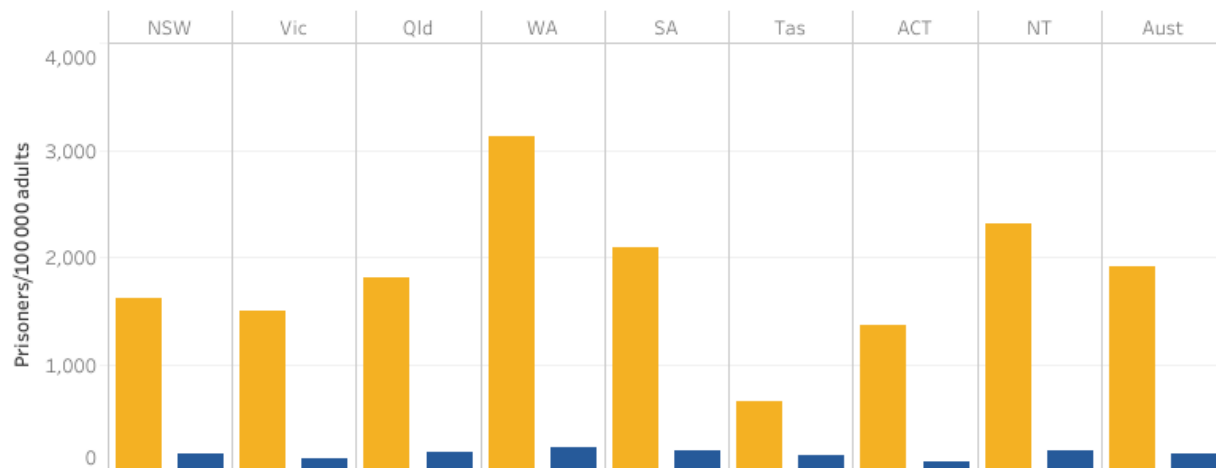
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The national crude imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 2359.4 in 2020-21 compared with a rate of 149.4 for the non-Indigenous population (table 8A.5). Comparisons of imprisonment rates should be made with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. Small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has a younger age profile compared with the non-Indigenous population, which contributes to higher crude imprisonment rates. After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the national age-standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in 2020-21 was 1913.5, compared with a corresponding rate of 161.4 for the non-Indigenous population (figure 8.2). Therefore, after taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, the national imprisonment rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is 11.9 times greater than for the non-Indigenous population. Rates that do not take age profile differences into account are 15.8 times greater.

■ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ■ Non-Indigenous people

Figure 8.2 Age standardised Imprisonment rate per 100 000 adults, 2020-21
by jurisdiction, by Indigenous status



Source: table 8A.5

Data tables are referenced above by a '8A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).

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While imprisonment rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, whether calculated on a crude or age-standardised basis, are higher than those for the non-Indigenous population, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Ten-year trends in daily average numbers and rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners are reported in table 8A.6.

Community corrections

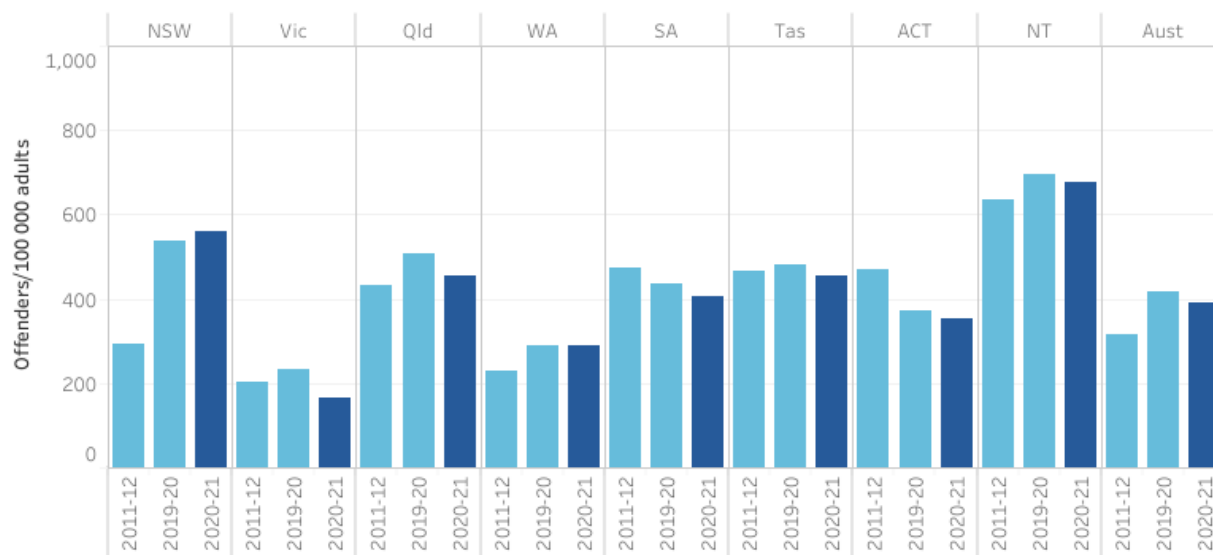
Nationally, on a daily average, there were 15.6 offenders for every one (full time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2020-21 (table 8A.7). Nationally, an average of 78 514 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2020-21 (table 8A.8), with female offenders representing 19.2 per cent of the offender population (higher than the proportion in the prison population), and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders representing 22.3 per cent of the offender population (lower than the proportion in the prison population).

In 2020-21, the national crude community corrections rate was 391.9 per 100 000 relevant adult population. This is higher than the rate of 315.1 in 2011-12 but represents the first national decline in rates since 2012-13 (figure 8.3). The rate for female offenders was 147.7 compared with 645.2 for male offenders (table 8A.5).

Select year(s):
Multiple values

2011-12
2019-20
2020-21

Figure 8.3 Community corrections rate per 100 000 adults, Crude, Total offenders by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 8A.5

Data tables are referenced above by a '8A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).

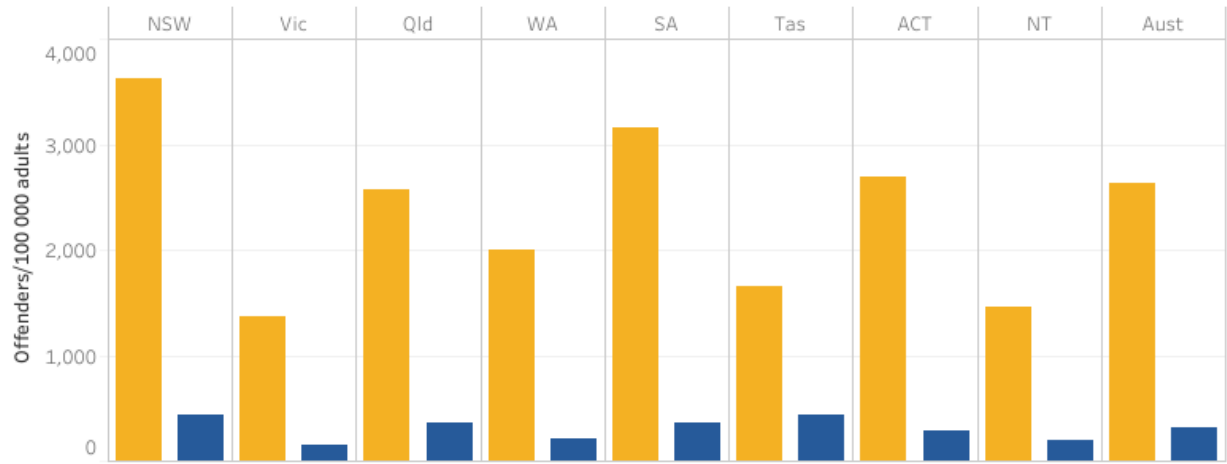
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The national crude rate for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 3285.7 offenders per 100 000 relevant adult population, compared with 302.1 for the non-Indigenous population (table 8A.5). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the age-standardised rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in 2020-21 was 2637.9, compared with a rate of 310.2 for the non-Indigenous population (figure 8.4). Therefore, after taking into account the effect of differences in the age profiles between the two populations, the national Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community corrections rate is 8.5 times greater than for the non-Indigenous population. Rates that do not take age profile differences into account are 10.9 times greater.

As with prisoners, comparisons should be made with care because small changes in offender numbers in jurisdictions with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Ten-year trends are reported in table 8A.9.

■ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
 ■ Non-Indigenous people

Figure 8.4 Age standardised Community corrections rate per 100 000 adults, 2020-21
by jurisdiction, by Indigenous status



Source: table 8A.5

Data tables are referenced above by a '8A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).

Indicator framework

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of corrective services.

The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in this Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. [Section 1](#) discusses data comparability and completeness from a Report-wide perspective. In addition to the contextual information for this service area (see Context tab and supporting interpretative material), the Report's statistical context ([Section 2](#)) contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this section.

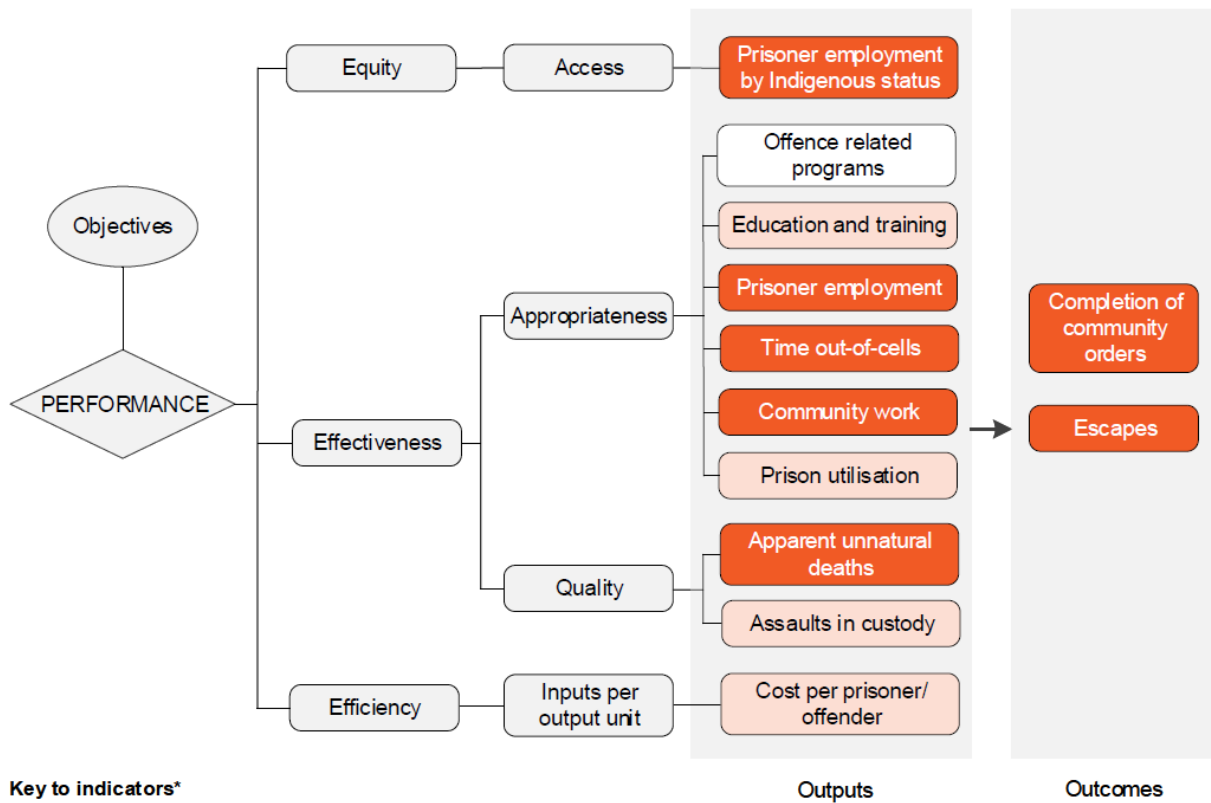
Improvements to performance reporting for corrective services are ongoing and will include identifying indicators to fill gaps in reporting against key objectives, improving the comparability and completeness of data and reviewing proxy indicators to see if more direct measures can be developed.

Outputs

Outputs are the actual services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see section 1). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (see section 1).



Key to indicators*

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

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

Indicator results

An overview of the Corrective services performance indicator results are presented. Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems.

Information to assist the interpretation of these data can be found in the Corrective services supporting interpretative material and data tables. Data tables are identified by a '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1).

All data are available for download as an excel spreadsheet and as a CSV dataset — refer to [Download supporting material](#). Specific data used in figures can be downloaded by clicking in the figure area, navigating to the bottom of the visualisation to the grey toolbar, clicking on the 'Download' icon and selecting 'Data' from the menu. Selecting 'PDF' or 'Powerpoint' from the 'Download' menu will download a static view of the performance indicator results.

Prisoner employment by Indigenous status is an indicator of governments' objective to provide programs and services in an equitable manner.

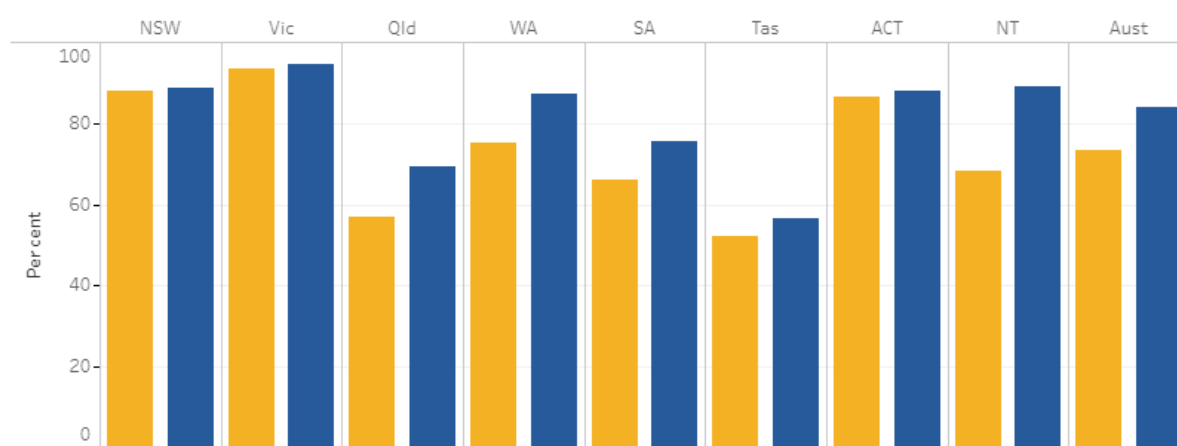
Measure: The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners employed as a percentage of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners eligible to work, compared with the percentage of employed non-Indigenous prisoners.

Guidance: Similar proportions of employment for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous prisoners indicates equity of access to participate in work programs.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year: ■ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people ■ Non-Indigenous people

Figure 8.5 Prisoner employment by Indigenous status, 2020-21
by jurisdiction



Source: table 8A.10

Nationally in 2020-21, 73.2 per cent of the eligible Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner population was employed, compared with 83.9 per cent of the eligible non-Indigenous prisoner population.

Offence-related programs is an indicator of governments' objective to provide programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life.

Measure: the delivery of programs to prisoners and offenders by corrective services that target specific factors related to their risk of reoffending.

Data are not yet available for reporting against this indicator.

Education and training is an indicator of governments' objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life.

Measure: The number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses as a percentage of those eligible to participate.

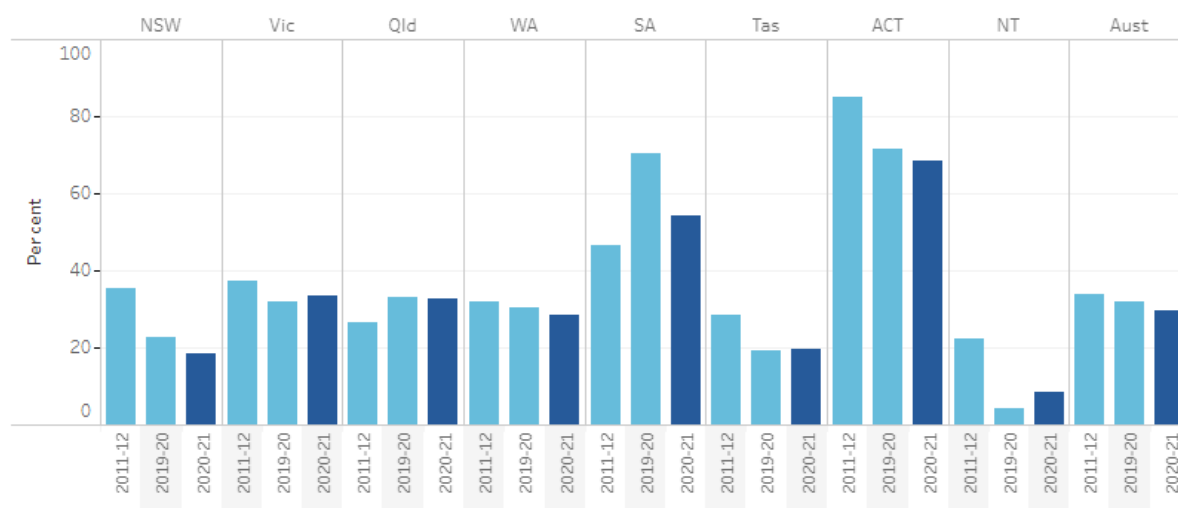
Guidance: High or increasing education and training participation rates of prisoners are desirable.

- Data are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

■ 2011-12
■ 2019-20
■ 2020-21

Figure 8.6 Percentage of eligible prisoners in education and training by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 8A.11

Nationally in 2020-21, 29.7 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses, the lowest proportion for the 10 years of reported data. Vocational education and training courses had the highest participation levels (21.0 per cent), followed by pre-certificate Level 1 courses (7.1 per cent), secondary school education (2.7 per cent) and higher education (1.6 per cent) (table 8A.11).

Prisoner employment is an indicator of governments' objective of providing programs and services that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community, and encourage offenders to adopt a law abiding way of life.

Measure: The number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work.

Guidance: High or increasing percentages of prisoners in employment are desirable.

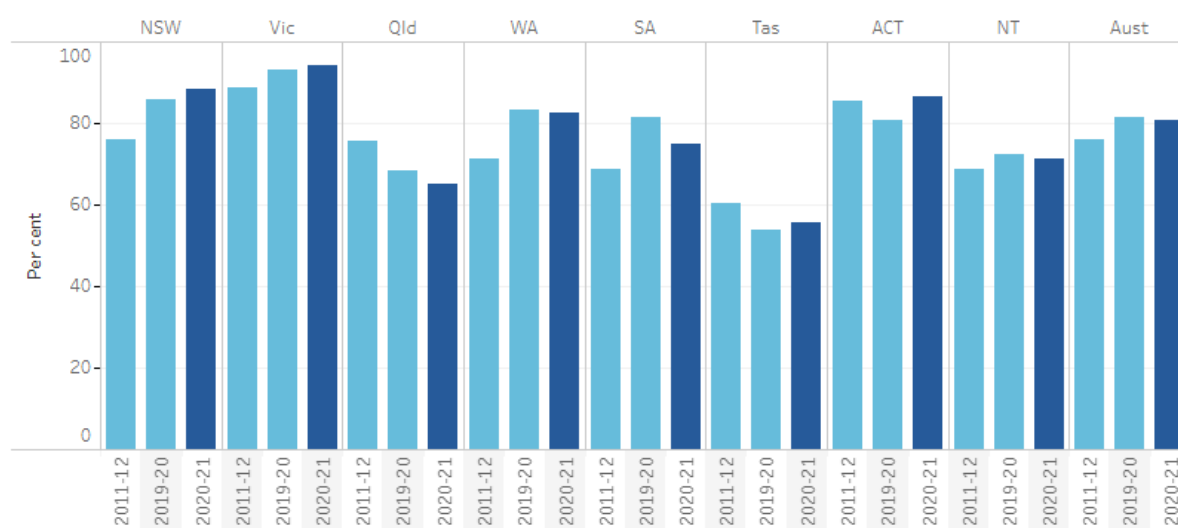
■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

■ 2011-12
■ 2019-20
■ 2020-21

Figure 8.7 Prisoner employment
by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 8A.12

Nationally in 2020-21, 80.7 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed.

Time out-of-cells is an indicator of governments' objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.

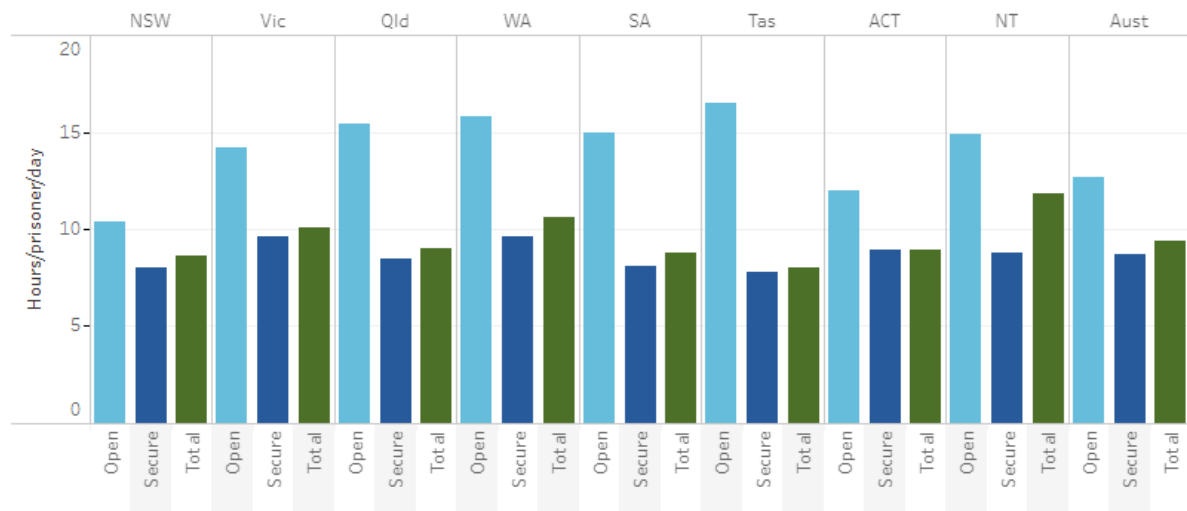
Measure: The average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their cells or units.

Guidance: A relatively high or increasing average time out-of-cells per day is desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

■ Open ■ Secure ■ Total

Figure 8.8a Time out-of-cells per day, 2020-21 by jurisdiction, by custody type



Source: table 8A.13

Nationally in 2020-21, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 9.4. Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody (12.7 hours) than for those held in secure custody (8.7 hours).

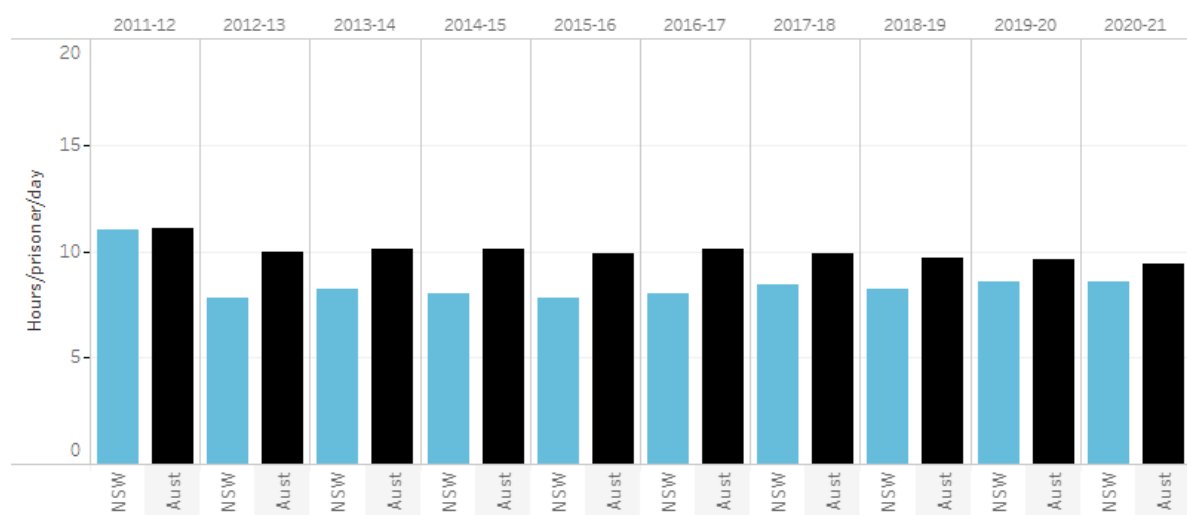
Select Jurisdiction (for figure 8.8b):

(Multiple values) ▾

Jurisdiction

■ NSW ■ Aust

Figure 8.8b Time out-of-cells per day, Total custody by year, NSW & Aust



Source: table 8A.13

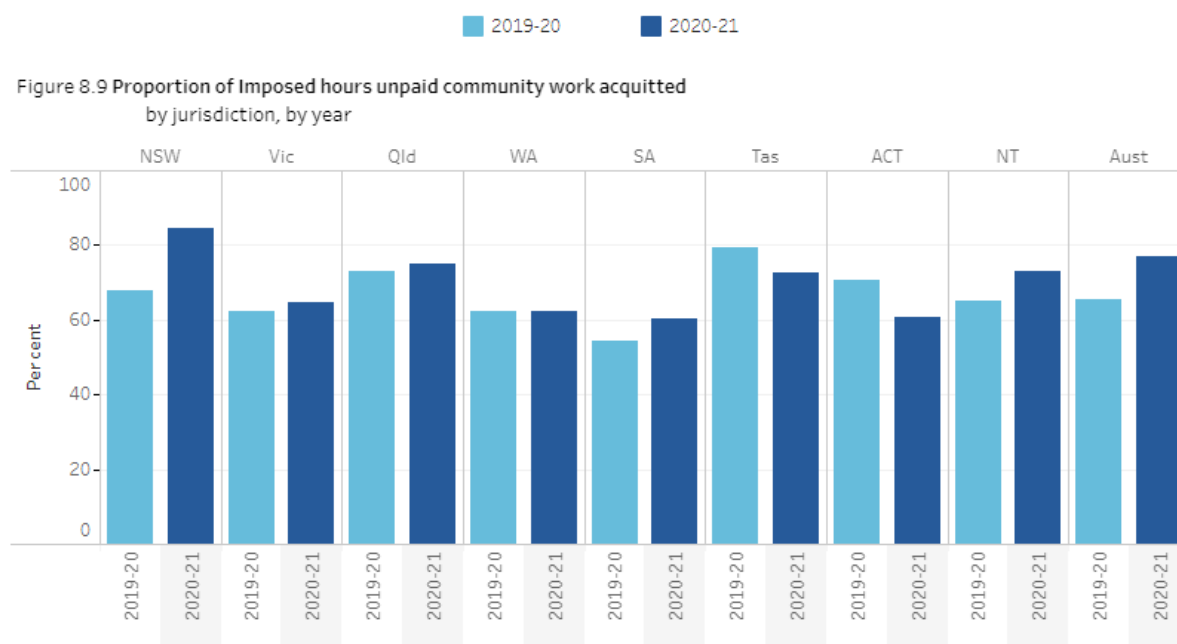
Community work is an indicator of governments' objective to provide appropriate management of community corrections orders.

Measure: The number of hours unpaid community work acquitted on eligible community corrections orders as a percentage of the total hours that were imposed on the orders, for orders that were discharged during the reference period.

Guidance: A high or increasing percentage of ordered hours acquitted is desirable.

■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.



Source: table 8A.14

Nationally in 2020-21, for orders discharged during the financial year, the proportion of imposed hours of unpaid community work that was acquitted was 77.0 per cent, an increase from 65.6 per cent in 2019-20.

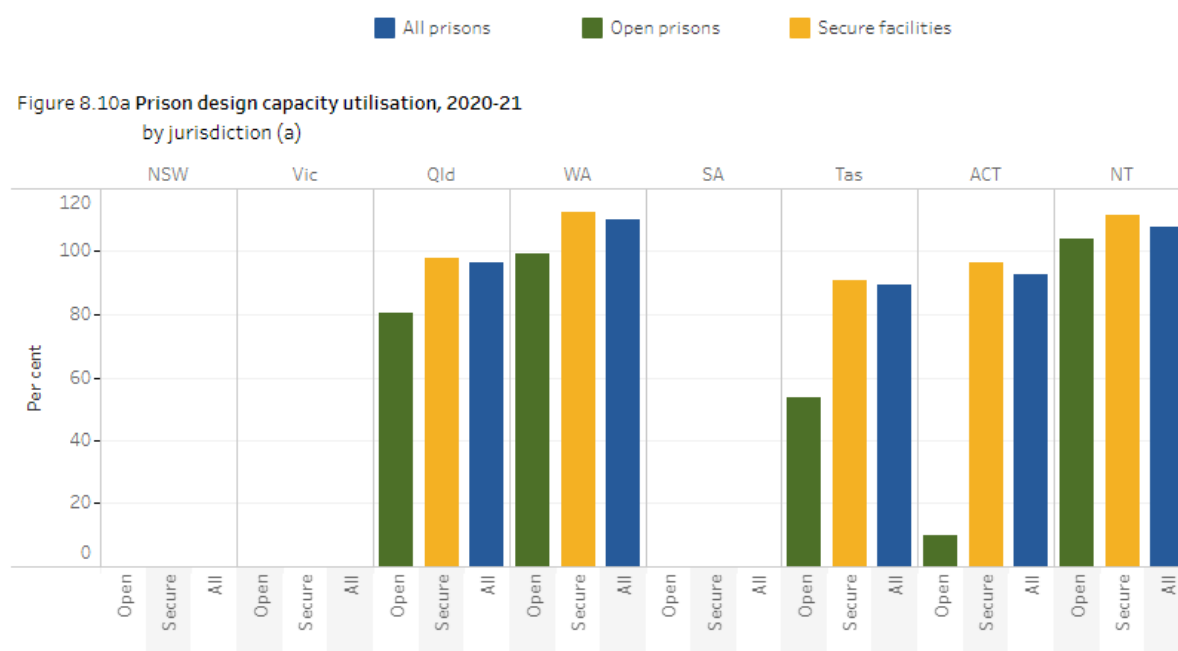
Prison utilisation is an indicator of governments' objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.

Measure: The annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells provided for in the design capacity of the prisons.

Guidance: Percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent are desirable.

■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are not complete for the current reporting period. Data for 2020-21 were not provided by NSW, Victoria or SA.



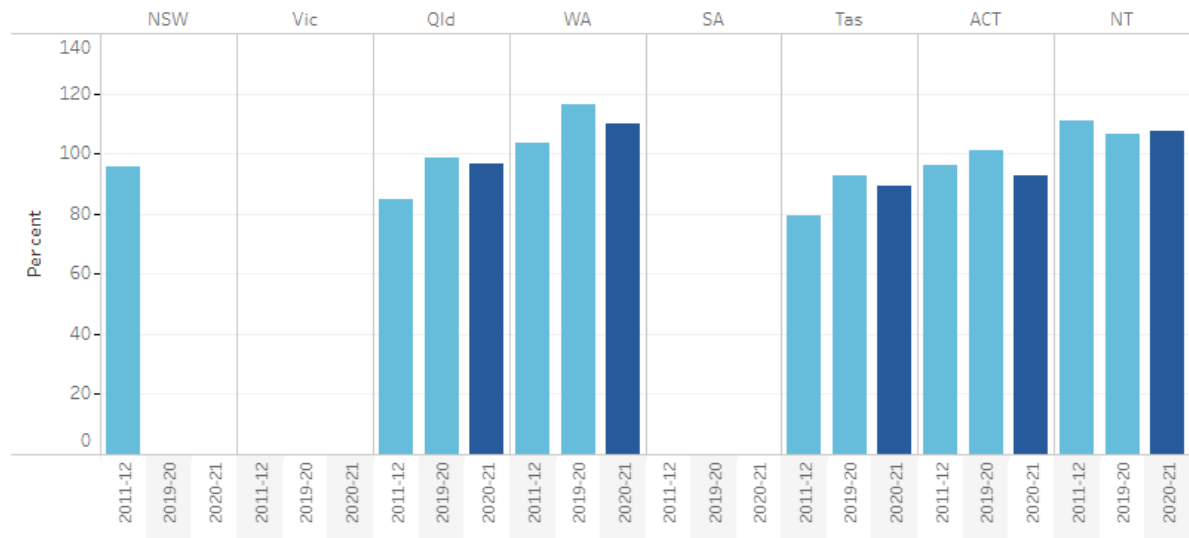
Source: table 8A.15

(a) Data were not available for NSW, Victoria and SA.

For all jurisdictions (with available data), prison utilisation as a proportion of design capacity was higher for secure facilities compared to open prisons.

Select year(s) (for figure 8.10b):
 (Multiple values)
■ 2011-12
■ 2019-20
■ 2020-21

Figure 8.10b Prison design capacity utilisation, total prisons by jurisdiction, by year (a)



Source: table 8A.15

(a) Data were not available for Victoria and SA for all years and NSW from 2017-18.

Apparent unnatural deaths is an indicator of governments' objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.

Measure: The number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide.

Guidance: Zero, low or decreasing rates of apparent unnatural deaths are desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year (applies to tables 8.2a and 8.2b):

2020-21 ▼

Table 8.2a Rate per 100 prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, 2020-21
by Indigenous status, by jurisdiction (a)

		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	Non-Indigenous prisoners	All prisoners
NSW	rate	0.03	0.12	0.09
Vic	rate	-	0.03	0.03
Qld	rate	-	0.06	0.04
WA	rate	0.11	0.08	0.09
SA	rate	-	-	-
Tas	rate	-	-	-
ACT	rate	-	-	-
NT	rate	-	-	-
Aust	rate	0.03	0.07	0.06

Table 8.2b Number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, 2020-21
by Indigenous status, by jurisdiction (a)

		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	Non-Indigenous prisoners	All prisoners
NSW	no.	1	11	12
Vic	no.	-	2	2
Qld	no.	-	4	4
WA	no.	3	3	6
SA	no.	-	-	-
Tas	no.	-	-	-
ACT	no.	-	-	-
NT	no.	-	-	-
Aust	no.	4	20	24

Source: table 8A.16 & 8A.17

— Nil or rounded to zero.

(a) 'Non-Indigenous' includes deaths where Indigenous status was unknown.

Nationally in 2020-21, the overall rate of deaths of prisoners from apparent unnatural causes was 0.06 per 100 prisoners. The rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 0.03 and for non-Indigenous prisoners was 0.07.

Assaults in custody is an indicator of governments' objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.

Measure: The number of victims of acts of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries reported over the year, divided by the annual daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners). Rates are reported for two measures:

- assaults against another prisoner by seriousness of impact
- assaults against a member of staff by seriousness of impact.

Guidance: Zero, low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody are desirable.

■ (all measures) Data are not comparable across jurisdictions, but data are comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time.

■ (all measures) Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s):

(Multiple values) ▼

Table 8.3 Rate of prisoner assaults (against another prisoner or member of staff) per 100 prisoners by year, by jurisdiction, by seriousness of impact

			2011-12	2019-20	2020-21	
Prisoner on prisoner	Serious assault	NSW	0.19	0.24	0.27	
		Vic	2.17	0.84	0.99	
		Qld	1.01	3.38	2.88	
		WA	0.33	1.09	1.08	
		SA	1.01	2.66	2.39	
		Tas	0.98	2.41	1.87	
		ACT	1.55	1.80	1.22	
		NT	0.37	0.52	0.29	
Assault	Serious assault	NSW	12.27	28.78	24.62	
		Vic	9.40	17.27	14.14	
		Qld	3.77	9.81	9.89	
		WA	5.76	8.35	6.45	
		SA	7.31	5.89	6.72	
		Tas	8.63	11.75	17.49	
		ACT	15.84	13.07	8.28	
		NT	3.07	7.51	6.29	
Prisoner on officer	Serious assault	NSW	0.02	0.01	0.01	
		Vic	0.04	0.10	0.07	
		Qld	0.12	0.10	0.12	
		WA	0.06	0.22	0.21	
		SA	-	0.11	0.07	
		Tas	0.39	0.45	-	
		ACT	-	-	0.24	
		NT	0.07	0.06	0.06	
	Assault	Serious assault	NSW	0.65	2.30	1.80
			Vic	1.16	1.45	1.26
			Qld	0.60	0.77	0.87
			WA	0.90	1.38	0.75
			SA	0.77	0.21	0.39
			Tas	1.18	1.81	2.65
			ACT	0.77	2.25	1.46
			NT	0.22	1.56	0.97

Source: table BA.18

na Not available. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Australian averages have not been calculated due to different reporting practices and variation in service delivery arrangements for delivering prisoner health care across jurisdictions.

Cost per prisoner/offender is an indicator of governments' objective to provide corrective services in an efficient manner.

Measure: The average daily cost of providing corrective services per prisoner and per offender, reported separately for net operating expenditure and for capital costs per prisoner and offender and for secure and open custody for prisoners.

Guidance: A low or decreasing cost is desirable in achieving efficient resource management.

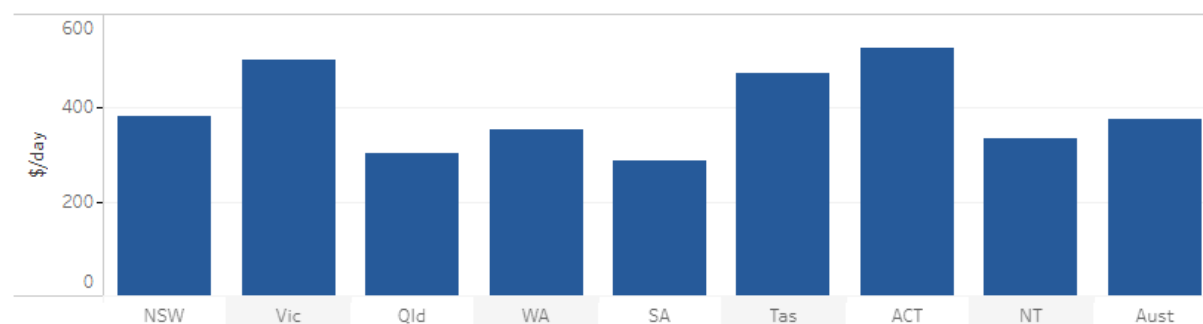
■ Data are not comparable across jurisdictions or over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select disaggregation (applies to figure 8.11a):

- Per prisoner
 Per offender

Figure 8.11a Real net recurrent expenditure, Per prisoner per day, 2020-21
by jurisdiction

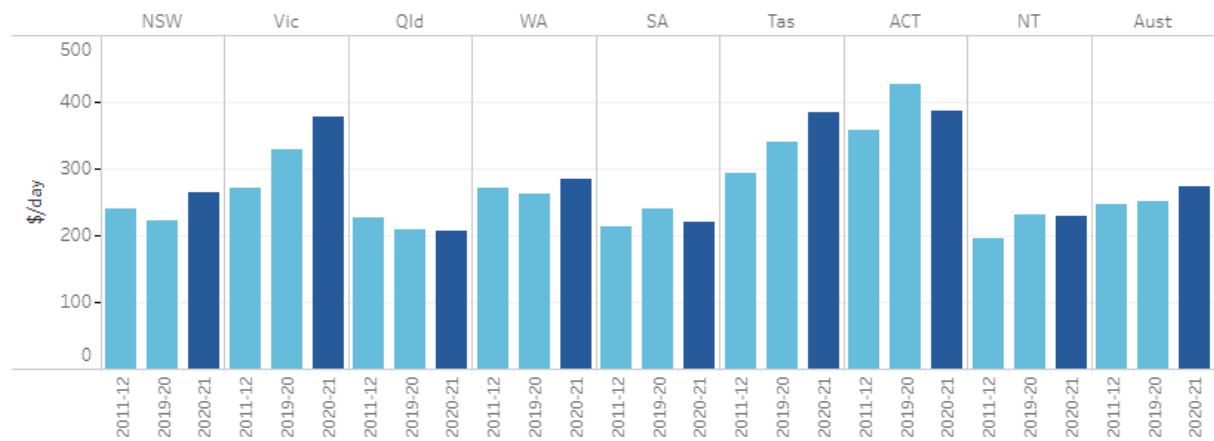


Source: table 8A.19

Nationally in 2020-21, recurrent expenditure comprising net operating expenditure and capital costs was \$375 per prisoner per day, or \$26 per offender (table 8A.19).

Select year(s) (applies to figures 8.11b and 8.11c):
 (Multiple values)
 2011-12
 2019-20
 2020-21

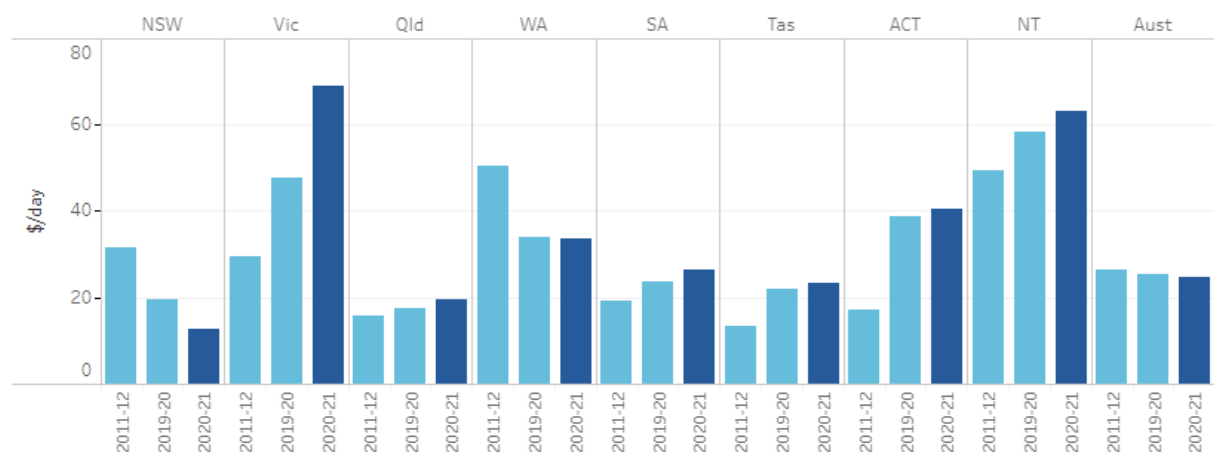
Figure 8.11b Real net operating expenditure (excluding capital costs), Per prisoner per day by jurisdiction, by year, 2020-21 dollars



Source: table 8A.20

Nationally in 2020-21, excluding capital costs, the real net operating expenditure was \$272 per prisoner per day.

Figure 8.11c Real net operating expenditure (excluding capital costs), Per offender per day by jurisdiction, by year, 2020-21 dollars (a)



Source: table 8A.20

Nationally in 2020-21, excluding capital costs, the real net operating expenditure was \$25 per offender per day.

Completion of community orders is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of offenders.

Measure: The percentage of community corrections orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.

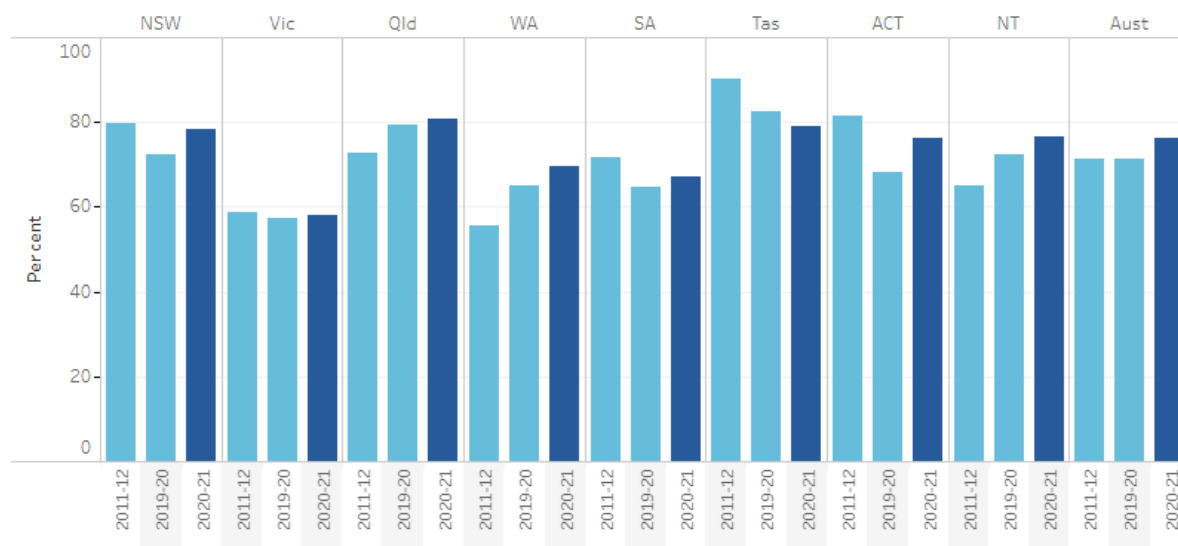
Guidance: High or increasing percentages of order completions are desirable.

- Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.
- Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s) (applies to figure 8.12):

■ 2011-12
■ 2019-20
■ 2020-21

Figure 8.12 Completion of community corrections orders, All orders by jurisdiction, by year



Source: table 8A.21

Nationally in 2020-21, 76.1 per cent of community corrections orders were completed.

Table 8.4 Completion of community corrections orders, 2020-21
by jurisdiction, by type of order, Indigenous status and sex

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Restricted movement orders	%	78.6	41.9	67.0	87.8	..	94.3	68.9
Reparation orders	%	81.7	54.8	76.8	67.1	71.1	64.2	44.0	78.4	76.1
Supervision orders	%	77.8	58.7	81.3	70.9	65.5	85.3	77.9	75.2	76.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	71.2	37.9	73.6	59.4	59.2	78.8	69.0	73.9	69.4
Non-Indigenous	%	80.7	59.7	83.7	74.6	69.7	78.8	77.7	88.7	78.3
Female	%	81.6	61.7	86.6	68.5	64.0	80.7	76.3	84.4	79.2
Male	%	77.6	57.1	78.8	69.9	65.9	78.4	76.3	75.1	75.2

Source: table 8A.21
.. Not applicable.

Nationally in 2020-21, completions by order type were highest for supervision orders (76.2 per cent), followed by reparation orders (76.1 per cent) and restricted movement orders (68.9 per cent). Completion of community corrections orders were higher for non-Indigenous people compared to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and for females compared to males.

Escapes is an indicator of governments' objective to contribute to the protection and creation of safer communities through the effective management of prisoners.

Measure: The number of escapes divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100 (for a rate per 100 prisoners), and is reported separately for prisoners escaping from secure custody and from open custody.

Guidance: Zero, low or decreasing rates are desirable.

■ Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

■ Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.

Select year(s) (applies to tables 8.5a and 8.5b):

(Multiple values) ▼

Table 8.5a Rate of prisoner escapes
by jurisdiction, by secure and open custody, by year

			2011-12	2019-20	2020-21
NSW	rate	Open prison	0.34	0.05	0.08
		Secure prison	0.05	0.01	0.02
Vic	rate	Open prison	0.18	0.12	0.14
		Secure prison	-	-	-
Qld	rate	Open prison	0.20	1.59	0.61
		Secure prison	-	-	-
WA	rate	Open prison	0.29	0.09	-
		Secure prison	0.05	0.02	0.04
SA	rate	Open prison	-	0.38	-
		Secure prison	-	-	0.04
Tas	rate	Open prison	9.52	-	-
		Secure prison	1.07	0.46	-
ACT	rate	Open prison	13.25	-	-
		Secure prison	-	-	-
NT	rate	Open prison	1.30	0.48	0.35
		Secure prison	-	0.45	-
Aust	rate	Open prison	0.44	0.24	0.15
		Secure prison	0.04	0.03	0.01

Table 8.5b Number of prisoner escapes
by jurisdiction, by secure and open custody, by year

			2011-12	2019-20	2020-21
NSW	no.	Open prison	12	2	3
		Secure prison	3	1	2
Vic	no.	Open prison	1	1	1
		Secure prison	-	-	-
Qld	no.	Open prison	1	10	4
		Secure prison	-	-	-
WA	no.	Open prison	3	1	-
		Secure prison	2	1	2
SA	no.	Open prison	-	1	-
		Secure prison	-	-	1
Tas	no.	Open prison	4	-	-
		Secure prison	5	3	-
ACT	no.	Open prison	1	-	-
		Secure prison	-	-	-
NT	no.	Open prison	6	4	3
		Secure prison	-	4	-
Aust	no.	Open prison	28	19	11
		Secure prison	10	9	5

Source: table 8A.22

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

Nationally in 2020-21, the rate of escapes was 0.15 per 100 prisoners held in open custody and 0.01 per 100 prisoners held in secure custody, with both rates the lowest for the 10 years of reported data.

[Refer to the interpretative material for detailed indicator interpretation, definitions and caveats. www.pc.gov.au/rogs](http://www.pc.gov.au/rogs)

Data tables are referenced above by a '8A' prefix and all data (footnotes and data sources) are available for download from the supporting material below (both in Excel and CSV format).

Indigenous data

Performance indicator data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in this section are available in the data tables listed below. Further supporting information can be found in the interpretative material and data tables.

Corrective Services data disaggregated for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Table number	Table title
Table 8A.10	Prisoner employment by Indigenous status
Table 8A.17	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes by Indigenous status, number and rate per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander/non-Indigenous prisoners
Table 8A.21	Completion of community corrections orders (per cent)

Download supporting material

[8 Corrective services interpretative material \(PDF - 245 Kb\)](#)

[8 Corrective services interpretative material \(Word - 78 Kb\)](#)

[8 Corrective services data tables \(XLSX - 127 Kb\)](#)

[8 Corrective services dataset \(CSV - 182 Kb\)](#)

See the interpretative material and corresponding table number in the data tables for detailed definitions, caveats, footnotes and data source(s).