

# Report on Government Services

1999

Volume 1:  
*Education, Health, Justice*

*Steering Committee  
for the Review of  
Commonwealth/State  
Service Provision*

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The Productivity Commission acts as the Secretariat for the Steering Committee.

Secretariat

Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision  
Productivity Commission  
LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office  
Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28  
35 Collins Street  
Melbourne VIC 3000

Telephone: 03 9653 2100 or Freecall: 1800 020 083

Facsimile: 03 9653 2359

E-mail: [gsp@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp@pc.gov.au)

<http://www.pc.gov.au/service/gspindex.html>

**Suggestions:**

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

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# Foreword

The Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision was established by heads of government in 1993 in order to develop objective and consistent data on the performance of services that are central to the wellbeing of Australians. This is the fourth *Report on Government Services* to be issued by the Review's Steering Committee.

The services covered by the Review — spanning education, health, housing and other key services — are important determinants of community living standards. They also constitute a sizeable share of national output. It is vitally important that they be effectively and efficiently delivered. The information contained in this Report enables comparisons of service performance to be made across jurisdictions, facilitating a process of learning from the diversity of experience that our Federal system makes possible.

A survey of Report users, conducted in 1998, revealed that the Report is assisting government agencies in all jurisdictions to identify better ways of delivering services to the community. It has fostered informational exchanges among agencies. And it has helped governments to assess the performance and resource needs of their own agencies.

The feedback that we have received has been encouraging, but it also confirms that the Review's task is ongoing, with considerable scope for improvement in the timeliness, quality and coverage of data. Significant progress has been made in filling information gaps in some areas (for example, corrections, housing, emergency management and vocational education and training) but progress has been much slower in others.

Client surveys are one important instance of this. Results of a survey of clients' views about services for people with disabilities should be available in November 1999, following a feasibility study commissioned in early 1998. In contrast, while it is recognised that client views can also be important when assessing performance in public acute hospitals, children's services, protection and support services and aged care, there has been little progress in collecting nationally comparable data in these areas.

Other important gaps in performance information remain for many services. For example, although there is now better information on the outputs and outcomes of programs to combat breast cancer, data on the cost of screening for breast cancer are not yet available. No community services yet have nationally comparable efficiency data. And there is not yet any nationally comparable data on the quality of aged care services.

Some progress has been made in filling gaps in reporting on schools. Information on the proportion of year 3 students reaching national literacy benchmarks in each jurisdiction is

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scheduled for release this year. Governments also undertook a survey of more than 8000 students across Australia to understand better how schools are meeting social objectives. However, jurisdictional results for the social objectives survey were condensed in such a way that much useful detail was lost and this may also occur with the reporting of literacy benchmark data. Data collection exercises can be difficult and costly. It is important that they are designed to collect information on a range of performance levels and that as much information as possible is released for analysis.

In addition to having performance information for individual services, a better understanding of the linkages between different services and ways of delivering services is important if outcomes are to be improved. This is illustrated in the Report's coverage of health care, where the Steering Committee is working with the health sector to broaden the focus from acute care in public hospitals to include general practitioners and the treatment of mental health and breast cancer, in order to understand better the interactions between delivery modes in the management of illnesses. Similar issues of interaction arise within the justice system, vocational education and training, and community services.

The experience with collecting health data illustrates the importance of having an explicit plan to produce better and more timely information. Nationally comparable data on waiting times for elective surgery have not been publicly available since the 1997 Report. Efforts to improve information on the quality of acute care in hospitals have yet to bear fruit. Not only is data development seemingly slow, there are no target timelines, even for relatively straightforward indicators such as client views. A plan to work cooperatively to fill these gaps, including developing an indicative timetable, would be an important step forward.

An exercise of this magnitude clearly relies on the cooperation and support of many participants. In addition to the Review's Steering Committee, members of Working Groups from service agencies and the Secretariat from the Productivity Commission, we depend on bodies such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the Secretariat of the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, the Australian National Training Authority, the Australasian Fire Authorities Council, and the Convention of Ambulance Authorities. The Working Groups and the Secretariat also work closely with a range of other groups involved in government performance measurement.

I would like to thank everyone involved in the Review for their dedicated work.

Gary Banks  
Chairman

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# Contents

The Report is in two volumes: *Volume 1* contains the Overview, Part A (Introduction), Part B (Education), Part C (Health), Part D (Justice), Descriptive statistics appendix; *Volume 2* contains the Overview (repeated), Part E (Emergency management), Part F (Community services), Part G (Housing), Descriptive statistics appendix (repeated).

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# Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACE	Adult and Community Education
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACHS	Australian Council on Healthcare Standards
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
ACTH	ACT Housing
AFP	Australian Federal Police
AHC	Annual Hours of Curriculum
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AN-DRG	Australian National Diagnosis Related Group
ANTA	Australian National Training Authority
ATSI	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Aust	Australia
AVETMISS	Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard
CACP	Community Aged Care Package
CAD	Computer Aided Dispatch
CCIS	Community Care Information System
CHP	Community Housing Program
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
COPs	Community Options Projects
CNRC	Commonwealth National Respite for Carers
CRS	Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service
CSDA	Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement
CSF	Curriculum and Standards Framework
CSHA	Commonwealth/State Housing Agreement

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CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DETYA	Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs
DHFS	Department of Health and Family Services
DRG	Diagnosis Related Group
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
ESB	English Speaking Background
FTE	Full time equivalent
GDP	Gross domestic product
GP	General practitioner
HACC	Home and Community Care
HRSCEET	House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training
IC	Industry Commission
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
LAC	Looking after Children
LAP	Learning Assessment Project
LBOTE	Language Backgrounds other than English
LOTE	Languages other than English
MAB/MIAC	Management Advisory Board and its Management Improvement Advisory Committee
MAP	Multi-level Assessment Program
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs
MH-CASC	Mental Health Classification and Service Costs project
MLCR	Module Load Completion Rate
MPS	Multi-Purpose Services
NACVETS	National Australian Committee on Vocational Education and Training Statistics
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NESB	Non-English speaking background

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NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHTP	Nursing home type patients
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
RA	Rent assistance
Review	The Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCRCSSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
SMART	SAAP Management and Reporting Tool
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational Education and Training
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

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# Glossary

<b>Descriptors</b>	statistics included in the Report that relate to the size of the service system, its client mix and the environment within which government services are delivered. They are provided to highlight and make more transparent the differences among jurisdictions.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	a reflection of how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service
<b>Efficiency</b>	a reflection of how well organisations use their resources to produce services
<b>Unit costs</b>	used throughout this Report as an indicator of efficiency
<b>Inputs</b>	are the resources (including land, labour and capital) used by a service area in providing the service.
<b>Process</b>	the way in which a service is produced or delivered
<b>Output</b>	the service provided by a service area — for example, a treated case is an output of a public acute care hospital
<b>Outcome</b>	the impact of the service on the status of individuals or a group. A service provider can influence an outcome but external factors can also apply. A desirable outcome for a school, for example, would be to add to the ability of the students to participate in and interact with society throughout their lives. Similarly, a desirable outcome for a hospital would be to improve the health status of an individual receiving a hospital service.

Definitions of the indicators and terminology used in each chapter can be found in the relevant attachments.

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# Terms of reference

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

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

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

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

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# Overview

## **PART A INTRODUCTION**

The aim of this Report is to publish ongoing comparisons, across jurisdictions, of government performance in the provision of services. Performance is defined as how well a service meets its objectives. This fourth *Report on Government Services* contains performance information on a wide range of services covering education and training, health, justice, emergency management, community services and housing.

The scope of the Report has been extended this year to include medical general practice, mental health and Commonwealth Rent Assistance (although data are not yet available for rent assistance). Performance information is also now available for the first time for emergency management and breast cancer control.

Given the number of services and performance indicators covered, this overview does not summarise all results; rather, it highlights some information. However, it is important that any assessment of performance considers all performance indicators presented, so readers are encouraged to read the appropriate chapters and attachments (and prefaces, where presented) as well as the caveats contained in notes to tables. The Steering Committee's approach to performance reporting is discussed in chapter 1.

### **Why measure comparative performance?**

Government services are important to the community and they absorb significant government expenditure, so governments should be accountable for their services' performance. Reporting on a comparative basis can also facilitate ongoing performance improvements.

The services covered in the Report accounted for about \$50 billion in 1997-98 (see chapter 1). This represented around 26 per cent of government expenditure in that year and was equivalent to about 9 per cent of gross domestic product.

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Comparative performance information can help jurisdictions identify potential benchmark partners, strengthen incentives to improve performance, and inform governments about the tradeoff between providing various services (for example, the mix of prevention or early detection services relative to treatment services for breast cancer management).

## **Approach to reporting performance of services**

Governments typically have a number of objectives for the services they fund, with many objectives being similar across jurisdictions. The Steering Committee's approach to performance reporting is to focus on the extent to which each shared objective has been met. To this end, the Steering Committee has developed a general framework for performance indicators which assesses performance in terms of effectiveness and efficiency (figure 1). Effectiveness relates to how well a service achieves its desired outcomes, and efficiency relates to how well governments use their resources to produce units of services.

In addition to performance information, each chapter also includes descriptive information about services and the context of their delivery, a discussion of future directions in performance indicators, and comments from each jurisdiction. This year the Report also includes a descriptive appendix of data on each State and Territory to aid analysis (appendix A).

## **Developments in performance measurement**

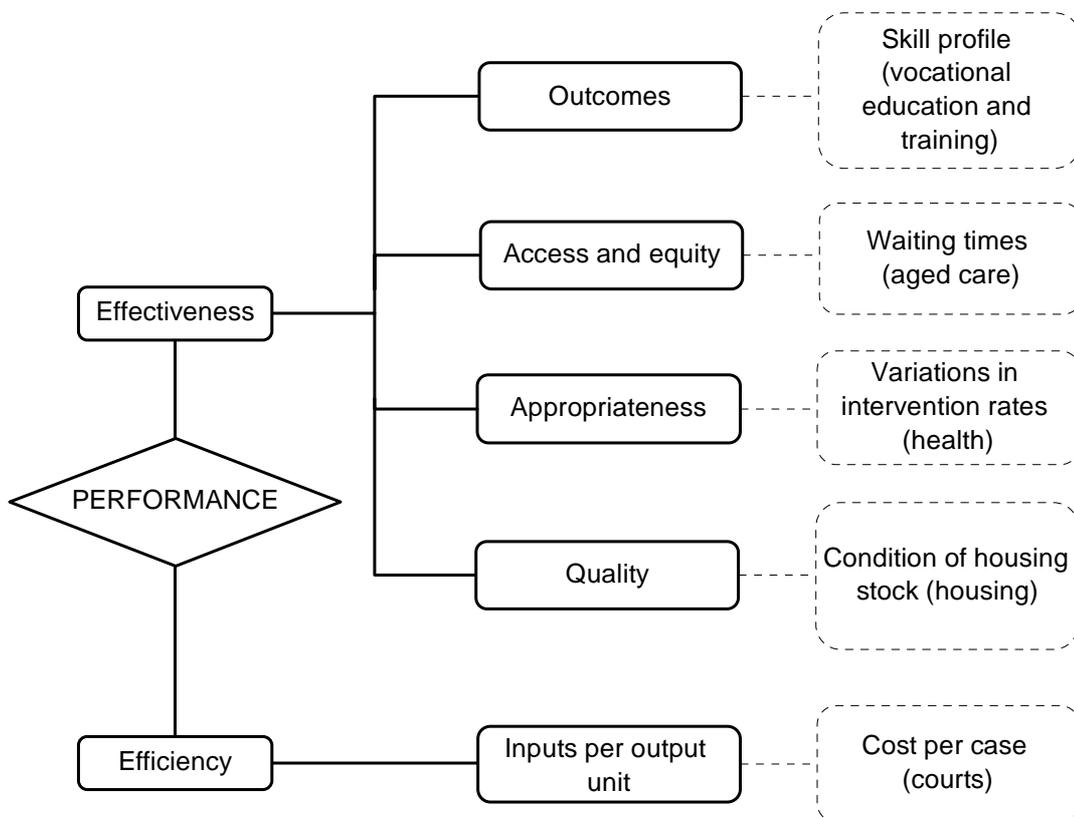
Developments in performance measurement in 1998 occurred in:

- *the scope of some services* — the scope was broadened for health and housing;
- *the quality and comparability of the data* — data were improved for vocational education and training, health, courts, corrective services, aged care, children's services and housing;
- *new indicators* — new indicators were added in children's services (and reporting for those indicators), and a consultancy was undertaken to further develop outcome indicators for child protection and supported placements; and
- *developing existing indicators* — a consultancy was undertaken to help obtain client satisfaction information from people with disabilities;
- *reporting on existing indicators* — for the first time data are included for emergency management and breast screening in health, and there is also additional re-

porting for public acute care hospitals, police services, courts, corrective services, public housing and community housing; and

- *contextual information* — there is significantly more information on the policy environment in the health and housing chapters, and descriptive statistics are included to provide contextual information (see appendix A) for interpreting performance indicators for all chapters.

Figure 1 **A general framework and examples of performance indicators**



## Interpreting performance indicators

The Report aims to present indicators that allow users to assess performance. Many objectives of government involve tradeoffs, such as choosing whether to improve the average level of service or to better target services to those most in need. Further, service provision can involve a balancing of effectiveness and efficiency — for example, a service may cost less to produce because less effort has been put into delivering it to those in need.

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Each government's priorities, tradeoffs or targets can differ and may change over time. Presenting performance indicators as a suite encourages users to assess performance on all indicators collectively, rather than individual indicators. Moreover, each user is left to judge the appropriate tradeoffs between objectives.

The broader environment in which a service operates affects the performance of each service in each jurisdiction. And when comparing performance information across jurisdictions, users also need to consider the effect of different data collection methods. Differences in data collection methods or definitions are highlighted in notes to tables or figures.

## **PART B EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

Performance indicators are presented in this report for government funding of education operations including government primary and secondary schools and government funded private schooling, technical and further education (TAFE) centres and government funded private vocational education and training (VET) (but not universities).

Information is reported on a range of areas including consumer satisfaction and access and equity, but there is still only limited information available on comparable learning outcomes. The Steering Committee is eager to obtain data on the net contribution of education to learning and skills development, as collected through longitudinal testing. It continues to seek publication of comparable school learning outcomes data across jurisdictions.

### **Chapter 2 School education**

The focus of this Report is on the performance of government funded schooling in States and Territories. Government funded school education is reported at two levels:

- government primary and secondary schools; and
- systemwide (government and non-government primary and secondary schools).

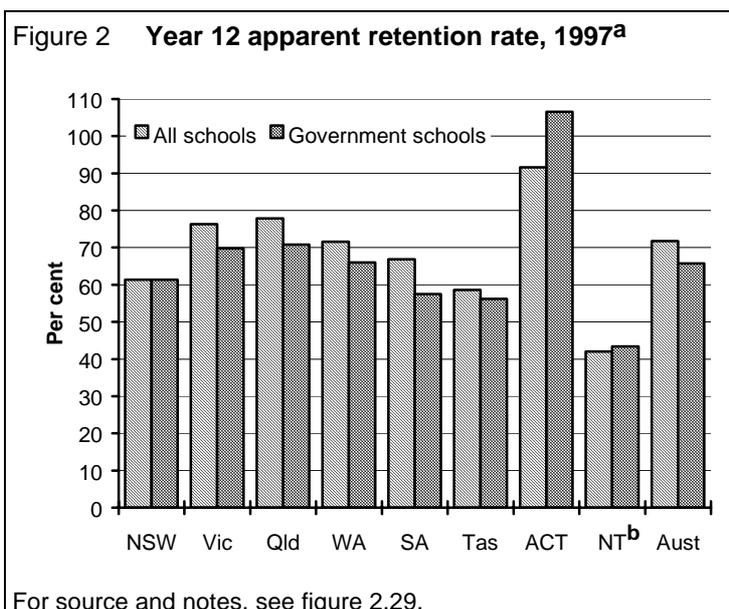
Comparable learning outcome information for assessing the relative performance of school systems across jurisdictions is limited. However, in April 1998, the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) approved years 3 and 5 national literacy benchmarks and agreed to State and Territory trials of national numeracy benchmarks. Literacy outcomes for year 3 students

are likely to become available in 1999, with year 3 numeracy outcomes and year 5 outcomes to be available some time in the future.

Jurisdiction specific data on learning outcomes are reported for a range of achievement, but it is understood that the MCEETYA data will be reported as a simple proportion of students achieving the national benchmark in each jurisdiction. This will limit the usefulness of the information. The Steering Committee is working with MCEETYA to encourage broader reporting of performance.

### *Apparent retention rates*

Systemwide, apparent retention rates (that is, the proportion of students who remained in school) to year 12 in 1997 ranged from 42 per cent in the NT to 77.9 per cent in Queensland, 76.3 per cent in Victoria and 91.6 per cent in the ACT (figure 2). However, apparent retention rates are subject to many influences and need to be interpreted with care.



### *Social objectives of schooling*

The social development of young people has long been an objective of schools. The former Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs, on behalf of MCEETYA, commissioned a national sample study, *Schools and the Social Development of Young Australians*, which clarified some of the social objectives behind broadly stated purposes of schools in this area and investigated the extent to which Australia's schools pursue and achieve social objectives.

The study collected valuable information on the extent to which students think social outcomes are important to them, and a great deal of detailed information is reported at the national level. However, similarly detailed information is not provided for individual States and Territories, even though school policy is largely determined at a State and Territory level. Students' views on social outcomes (by jurisdiction) are summarised into seven aggregate 'T scores' (one for each of six

broad social outcomes and one for school environment). More detailed information at the jurisdiction level is planned for future reporting (table 1).

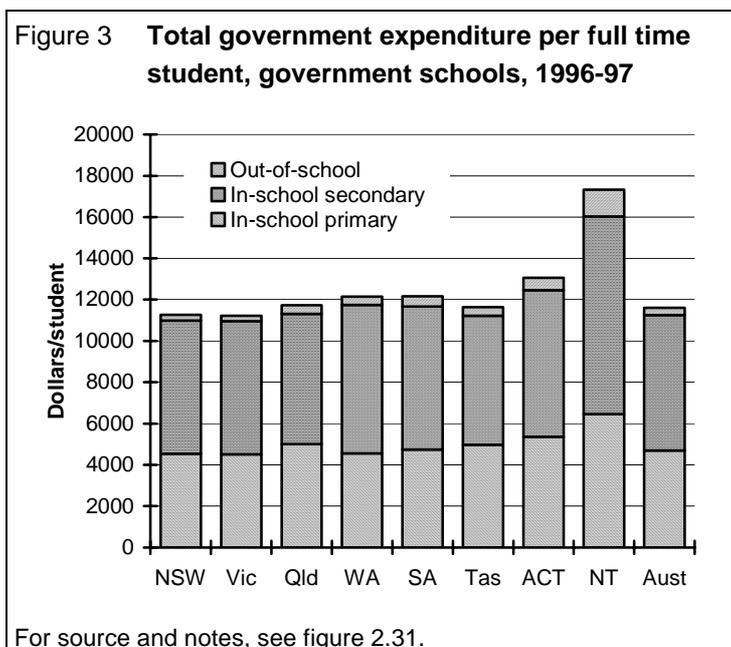
Table 1 **Students' importance ratings for social objectives, 1997 (T scores)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	ACT
Relating to others								
Year 5	50.8	51.3	50.8	50.3	52.5	53.1	50.9	50.9
Year 10	49.4	49.8	48.5	47.3	49.5	49.4	47.6	48.3
Community wellbeing								
Year 5	52.7	52.0	52.6	51.9	53.1	53.1	53.2	52.2
Year 10	47.8	48.5	47.7	46.3	48.7	47.6	47.3	48.3
Conformity to rules and conventions								
Year 5	53.8	53.1	54.4	52.9	53.9	55.3	54.3	53.0
Year 10	47.2	46.2	47.4	45.4	47.3	47.5	46.7	45.9
Interest in learning								
Year 5	52.2	51.1	51.9	50.7	51.4	52.6	53.1	49.3
Year 10	48.6	48.8	49.3	46.8	48.8	48.5	49.2	48.8
Self confidence								
Year 5	51.5	50.3	51.2	51.2	51.6	50.5	50.4	51.1
Year 10	48.8	48.8	49.5	48.9	49.5	50.2	49.5	48.8
Optimism for the future								
Year 5	54.8	54.5	55.3	55.3	56.4	55.2	55.8	54.3
Year 10	45.5	46.3	45.4	45.3	46.4	44.2	45.3	45.4

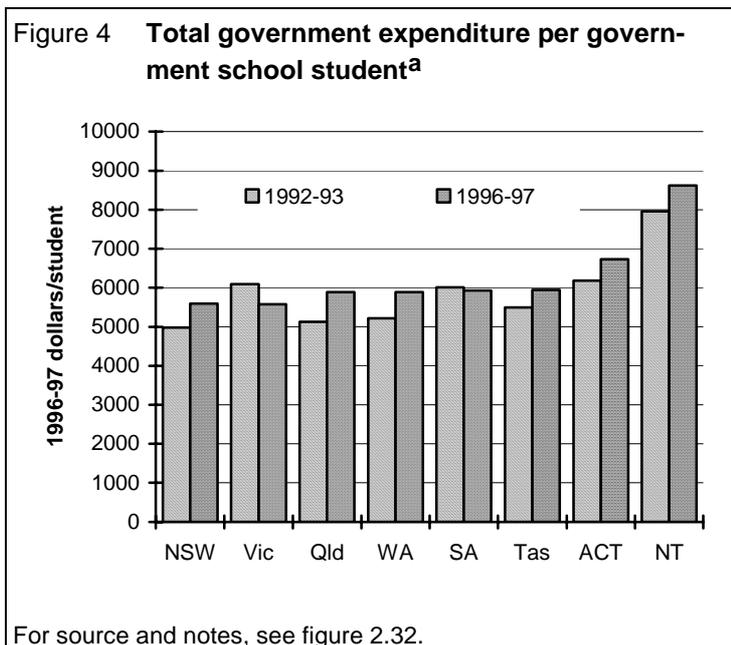
For source and notes, see table 2.4.

### Government expenditure per student

Government inputs per unit of output (unit cost) is a proxy indicator of efficiency. In-school government expenditure per student in government primary schools ranged from \$4510 in Victoria to \$6458 in the NT in 1996-97. In-school government expenditure per student in government secondary schools ranged from \$6247 in Tasmania to \$9563 in the NT. Out-of-school departmental overheads per student in government schools ranged from \$268 in Victoria to \$1304 in the NT (figure 3).



Total government expenditure per student in government schools increased in real terms (that is, adjusted for the effect of inflation) in all jurisdictions except Victoria and SA between 1992-93 and 1996-97 (figure 4).



### Chapter 3 Vocational education and training

This report focuses on government funded vocational education and training (VET) services supplied by technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, selected adult community education providers and for-profit providers.

The sector conducts two large surveys: the Employer Satisfaction Survey and the Graduate Destination Survey. The results provide useful performance information, but likely sampling errors mean that small differences in results should be treated cautiously (see detailed information on sampling error in attachment 3A).

#### *Publicly funded for-profit and not-for-profit private providers*

The proportion of government funding allocated to private providers and adult and community providers varied across jurisdictions in 1997 — Queensland and the NT had the highest proportions (8.1 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively) and Tasmania and NSW had the lowest (2.7 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively). All jurisdictions except the NT reported a real increase in government funding of these providers for the delivery of VET services between 1996 and 1997, although the NT remained above the national average for funding purposes (table 2).

Table 2 **Government funding to private and adult and community providers of VET, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
1997 government funding	\$m	47.2	35.6	50.0	15.3	14.1	2.6	3.7	3.4	171.9
Proportion of State total	%	3.4	3.8	8.1	4.1	4.9	2.7	4.3	5.2	4.3
Real increase between 1996 and 1997	%	13	40	122	110	70	134	83	-9	53

For source and notes, see table 3.1.

### *Completion rates*

Three equity target groups (designated by the Australian National Training Authority) reported module completion rates in 1997 that were higher than the national average of 82.4 per cent — people from remote areas (84.6 per cent); people from rural areas (83.3 per cent) and females (82.7 per cent). Tasmania reported the highest module completion rate for indigenous people (87.5 per cent). SA reported the highest module completion rates for people from non-English speaking backgrounds (90.2 per cent), people with a disability (89.4 per cent) and people from rural and remote areas (93.8 per cent and 94.9 per cent respectively) (table 3). Comparisons should be made with care because there are jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students.

Table 3 **Module load completion rate, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

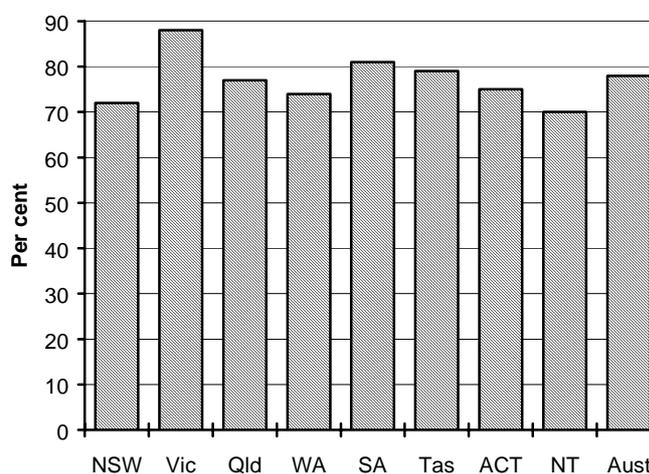
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male	80.4	79.7	83.8	89.0	89.9	87.6	80.1	77.9	82.1
Female	80.8	81.4	83.3	88.1	91.6	89.0	81.0	78.7	82.7
All people	80.6	80.5	83.6	88.6	90.6	88.3	80.6	78.2	82.4
<i>Specific needs groups</i>									
Students who reported being indigenous	63.4	66.8	70.0	79.2	86.1	87.5	71.4	71.1	70.1
Students who reported having a disability	76.6	75.9	78.6	84.9	89.4	84.1	74.9	74.4	77.6
Students who reported coming from a non-English speaking background	78.4	76.6	79.9	87.7	90.2	72.2	69.6	77.5	78.6
Rural area students	80.6	82.6	82.7	88.7	93.8	91.1	88.9 <sup>b</sup>	80.8	83.3
Remote area students	74.6	87.9	85.9	88.6	94.9	88.6	<sup>c</sup>	80.9	84.6

For source and notes, see table 3.6.

## Employer overall satisfaction with VET providers

Employer satisfaction with VET providers is a key performance indicator for these services. The Employer Satisfaction Survey asked employers to rate their 'overall satisfaction' on a scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied). Of employers surveyed in 1997, Victorian employers were the most satisfied with VET providers. Nationally 78 per cent of surveyed employers reported an overall satisfaction score of 6 or more. Victoria (89 per cent), SA

Figure 5 **Employers responding with a satisfaction ranking of 6 or higher (on scale of 1 to 10), 1997<sup>a</sup>**



For source and notes, see table 3.7.

(81 per cent) and Tasmania (79 per cent) had the highest proportions of employers with a satisfaction ranking of 6 or more (figure 5).

## Achievement of main reason for undertaking VET course

The proportion of TAFE institute graduates who reported that their course helped or partly helped them to achieve their main reason for doing the course ranged from 76 per cent in the ACT to 82 per cent in both Tasmania and the NT (table 4).

Table 4 **Whether the VET course helped graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course, 1996 (per cent)**

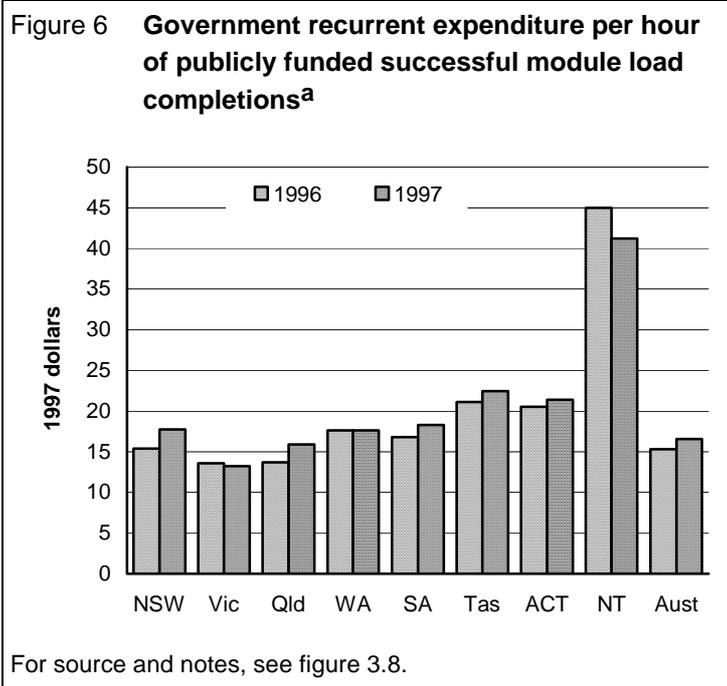
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Course helped to achieve main reason	62	62	61	66	66	71	61	69	63
Course partly helped to achieve main reason	16	16	17	14	15	11	15	13	16
Course did not help to achieve main reason	7	7	10	8	9	5	8	4	8
Did not know yet	13	13	11	10	8	10	15	11	12

For source and notes, see table 3.11.

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## Government expenditure per publicly funded module completion

Government expenditure per publicly funded module completion measures the cost to government of each successfully completed VET module (that is, the cost per output produced). The unit cost in 1997 was lowest in Victoria (\$13.22) and highest in the Northern Territory (\$41.20) (figure 6).



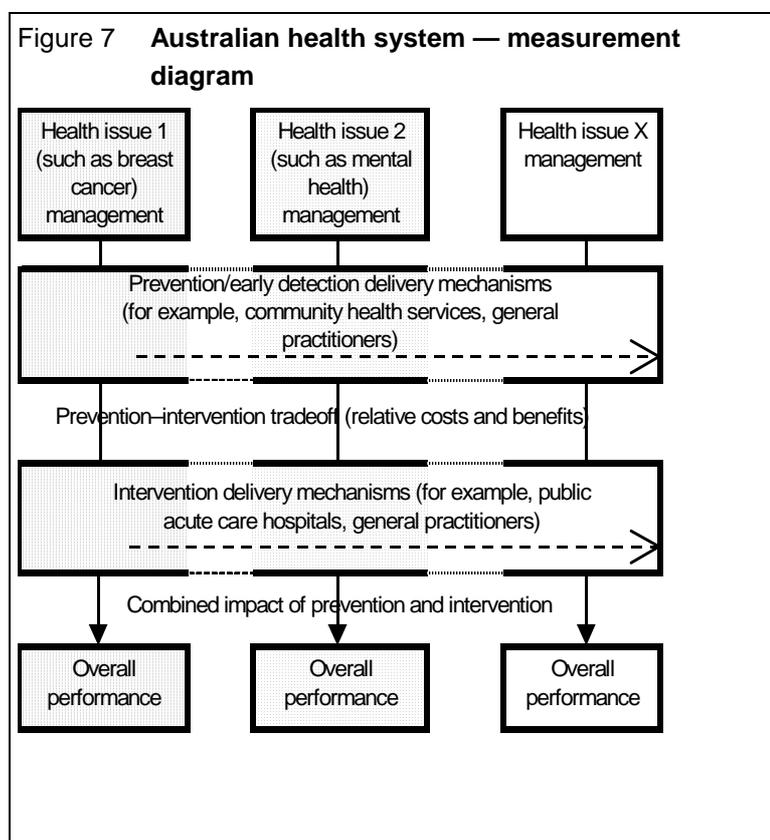
## PART C HEALTH

Health care services in Australia are delivered by a range of providers in a range of settings. This Report has now been expanded to include general practitioners and to examine the interactions between different service types in dealing with particular health issues (mental health and breast cancer) as well as continuing to report on the performance of public acute care hospitals (the largest component of government spending on health).

The lack of generally accepted indicators of the quality of Australia's health care services continues to be a major concern. The Steering Committee still reports all available information (despite both the indicators and the underlying data being far from ideal) pending the development of better quality indicators.

## Performance measurement in health

Measuring performance in the health system is a complex task; success requires that the appropriate mix of service providers (such as hospital based and community based providers) offer the appropriate mix of service types (such as prevention and intervention services), and that all service provision is efficient and effective. The measurement approach adopted in this Report is to break the health system into smaller components and measure their individual performance (figure 7).



### *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander access to mainstream health care services*

In May 1997, the Prime Minister requested that the Steering Committee give priority to developing indicators that measure the performance of mainstream services in meeting the needs of indigenous Australians.

Most data on health care services are obtained via administrative collections, of which few distinguish between indigenous and non-indigenous users. Further, the definition of indigenous people varies across jurisdictions, as does the approach to self identification. The Report has not yet been able to include any health performance indicators for indigenous Australians.

## Chapter 4 Health delivery mechanisms

The performances of public acute care hospitals and general practitioners are presented separately, and at this stage there is no attempt to explore the links between these two service types. The framework and data for general practitioners are reported here for the first time, along with new data on the appropriateness of public acute care hospital services.

### Public acute care hospitals

Public acute care hospitals provide a range of health services, including acute, non-acute and outpatient services. The data presented largely relate to acute care services provided to admitted patients. These services comprise the bulk of public hospital services, although public acute care hospitals also provide services to non-acute patients. Thus, the data in this Report also relate to some non-acute care services because most jurisdictions are currently unable to separately identify all acute and non-acute care services.

#### *Reporting of quality information*

The Steering Committee is committed to reporting comparable public acute care hospital quality information for all jurisdictions. Currently, no comparable information is available, thus the Report contains noncomparable 'jurisdiction specific' information. Further, there has been little change in the extent of non-comparable information available since the first Report in 1995 (table 5).

Table 5 **Quality of care data provided by jurisdictions for public acute care hospitals**

Report year:	Patient satisfaction		Unplanned re-admission to hospital		Unplanned return to operating room		Hospital acquired infection rates	
	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999
NSW	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Vic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Qld	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
WA	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
SA	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Tas	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
ACT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
NT	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

For source and notes, see table 4.2.

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### *Emergency department waiting times*

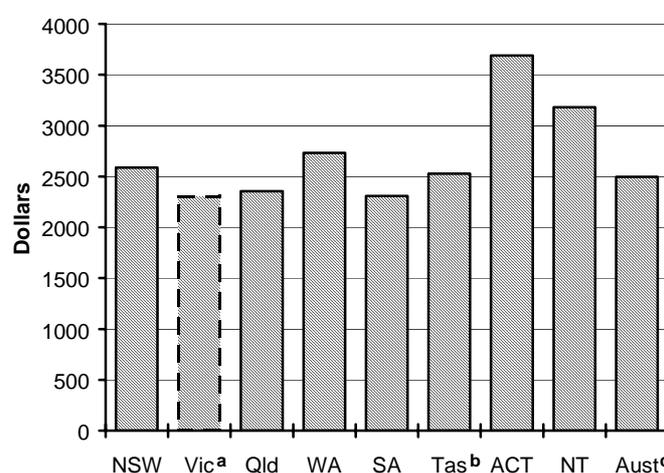
This indicator measures the proportion of patients treated within the time limits set for each 'triage' category (level of urgency). Jurisdictions reported the following results for 1996-97:

- in NSW, the proportions of patients treated on time were: 92 per cent of category 1 patients (those needing resuscitation); 73 per cent of category 2 (emergency) patients; 68 per cent of category 3 (urgent) patients; 73 per cent of category 4 (semi-urgent) patients; and 93 per cent of category 5 (non-urgent) patients;
- in Victoria, for the largest 20 hospitals combined, the proportions of patients treated on time were: 100 per cent of category 1 patients; 78 per cent of category 2 patients; and 76 per cent of category 3 patients; and
- in Queensland, the proportions of patients treated on time for two metropolitan hospitals were: 98 per cent of category 1 patients; 74 per cent of category 2 patients; and 74 per cent of category 3 patients.

### *Recurrent costs per casemix-adjusted separation*

The estimated cost per casemix-adjusted separation for Victoria was \$2304. If Victoria's mainstreamed psychiatric and other non-acute services were included, then the cost per casemix-adjusted separation for that jurisdiction was \$2353 (see Box 4.2 for a discussion of the Victorian data). Estimates for the other jurisdictions ranged from \$2309 in SA to \$3689 in the ACT (figure 8).

Figure 8 **Recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation for public acute care hospitals, 1996-97**



For source and notes, see figure 4.8.

### **General practice**

General practitioners provide important primary care services by acting as the main port of entry to the health care system, coordinating and integrating health care services on behalf of clients, and providing continuity of care.

General practitioners in Australia fulfil a broad range of medical functions such as diagnosing and treating illness (both chronic and acute), maintaining long term health, maintaining continuity of care and acting as a gatekeeper for other health care services. The most common reasons for visiting a general practitioner were to obtain a check-up (8.3 per cent of reasons), coughs (6.2 per cent) and to obtain a prescription (5.7 per cent)

The performance indicators framework for general practice (included for the first time) reports the effectiveness and efficiency with which general practitioners deliver primary health care services (figure 10). Effectiveness indicators relate to four broad categories: outcomes, appropriateness, quality, and access and equity. Efficiency is measured in terms of unit cost.

### *Child immunisation*

Child immunisation rates are one outcome indicator for the performance of general practitioners in providing primary care, given that most children are immunised in doctors' surgeries (ABS 1995).

Based on the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register across Australia, 84.3 per cent children aged 1 year were fully immunised at June 1998 (figure 9). Across Australia, the proportion of children who were

fully immunised rose by 7.6 percentage points between September 1997 and June 1998. The largest rise (21.0 percentage points) was recorded in the NT, followed by WA (12.7 percentage points).

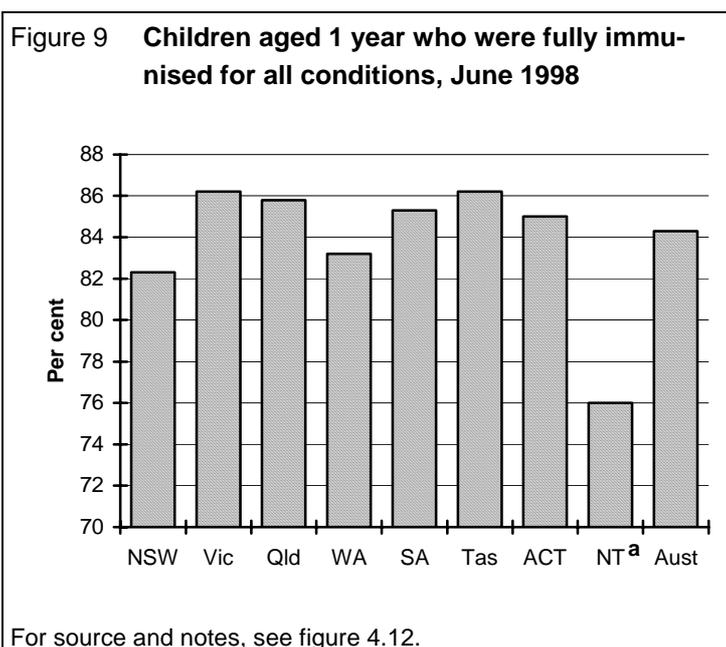
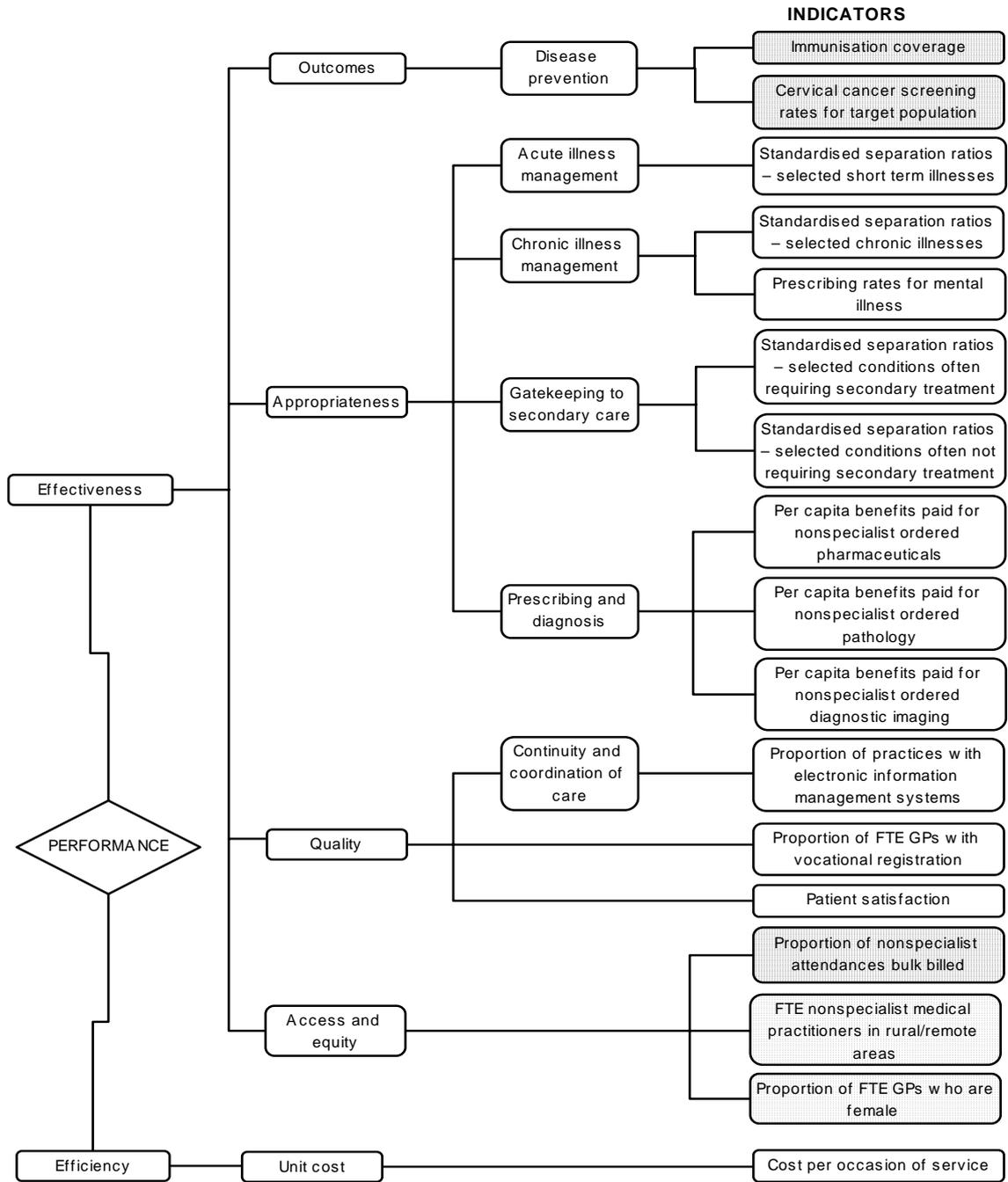


Figure 10 Performance indicators for general practice and primary care



**Key to indicators**

-  Provided on a comparable basis for this Report
-  Incomplete or not strictly comparable
-  Yet to be developed or not collected for this Report

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## Chapter 5 Health management

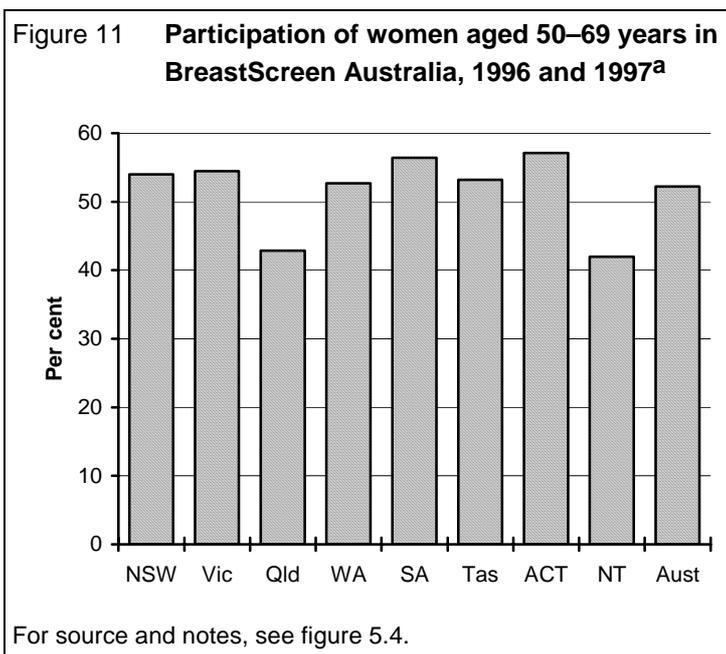
The ability of health care providers to offer integrated services is best measured by concentrating on particular health issues. The health management issues discussed in this chapter are breast cancer management and mental illness management.

### Breast cancer control

Breast cancer was the most common cancer afflicting Australian women in 1996, with over 9800 new cases diagnosed. Breast cancer was also responsible for 2602 deaths in 1997, making it the most common cause of cancer deaths among females (ABS 1999). The focus of breast cancer control is on screening and early detection, because cancers detected early are much easier to treat and patients have a higher likelihood of a full recovery.

#### *Participation rate in breast cancer screening*

The participation of women in the target group in breast cancer screening is an indicator of the effectiveness of early detection programs. Participation of women in the target age group was highest in the ACT (where 57.1 per cent of women aged 50–69 years were involved) followed by SA (56.4 per cent of the target group). By contrast, Queensland and the NT recorded the lowest participation rates (42.9 per cent and 42.0 per cent respectively) (figure 11).



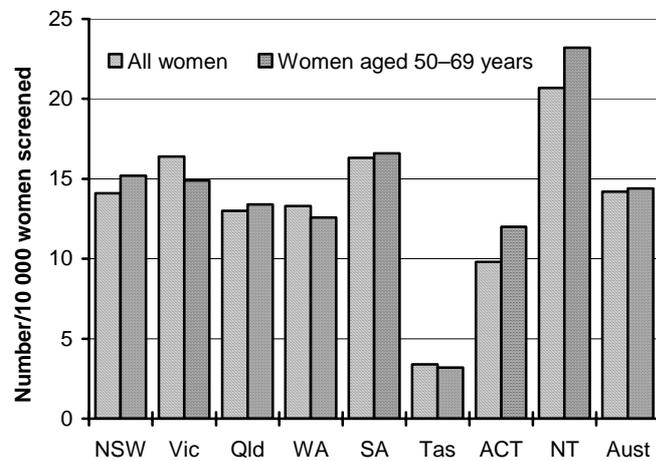
### Detection rate

Small cancers are generally associated with increased survival rates and thus are an indicator of the effectiveness of early detection programs. There was significant variation in the small cancer detection rate across jurisdictions in 1997. The number of small invasive cancers per 10 000 women screened was 23.2 in the NT, compared with 3.2 in Tasmania (figure 12). The remaining jurisdictions recorded detection rates of 12 to 17 small cancers for every 10 000 women screened.

### Deaths from breast cancer

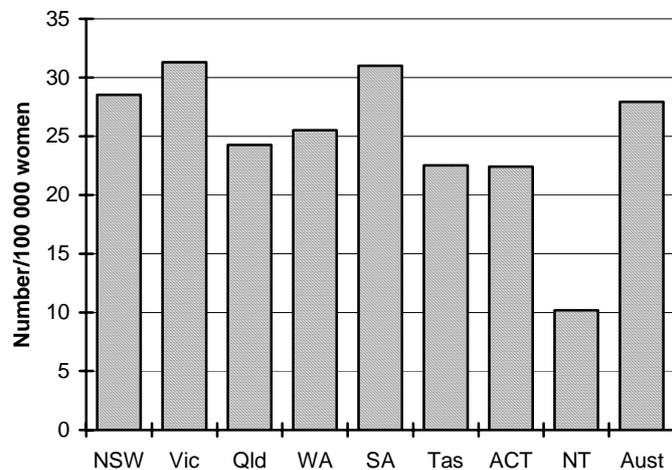
The number of deaths from breast cancer per 100 000 women for Australia was 27.9 in 1997 (figure 13). Across jurisdictions, Victoria and SA recorded the highest rates of deaths from breast cancer (31.3 and 31.0 deaths per 100 000 women respectively) and the NT recorded the lowest rate (10.2 deaths per 100 000 women).

Figure 12 Detection rate of small breast cancers, 1997



For source and notes, see table 5.1.

Figure 13 Death rate from breast cancer, 1997



For source and notes, see figure 5.5.

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## Mental health

Mental illness refers to a group of illnesses such as depression, mania, eating disorders (anorexia and bulimia), anxiety, phobias, schizophrenia and other psychoses, and drug and alcohol addiction. It is estimated that mental illness will affect one in five Australians at some stage of their lives and 10–15 per cent of young people in any one year. Episodes range from mild or temporary for some people, to severe and prolonged for others, with most requiring some form of treatment (such as counselling and/or pharmacotherapy) (DHFS 1998).

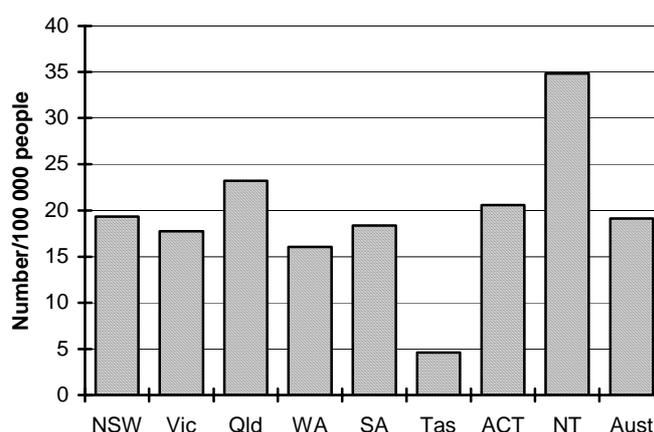
### *New framework for mental health*

The framework of performance indicators for mental health services builds on the objectives for the National Mental Health Strategy. The framework measures the effectiveness (in terms of quality, appropriateness, access and outcomes) and efficiency (in terms of unit cost) of mental health services (figure 15). It covers a number of service delivery types (institutional and community based services) and indicators of systemwide performance.

### *Death rate from suicide*

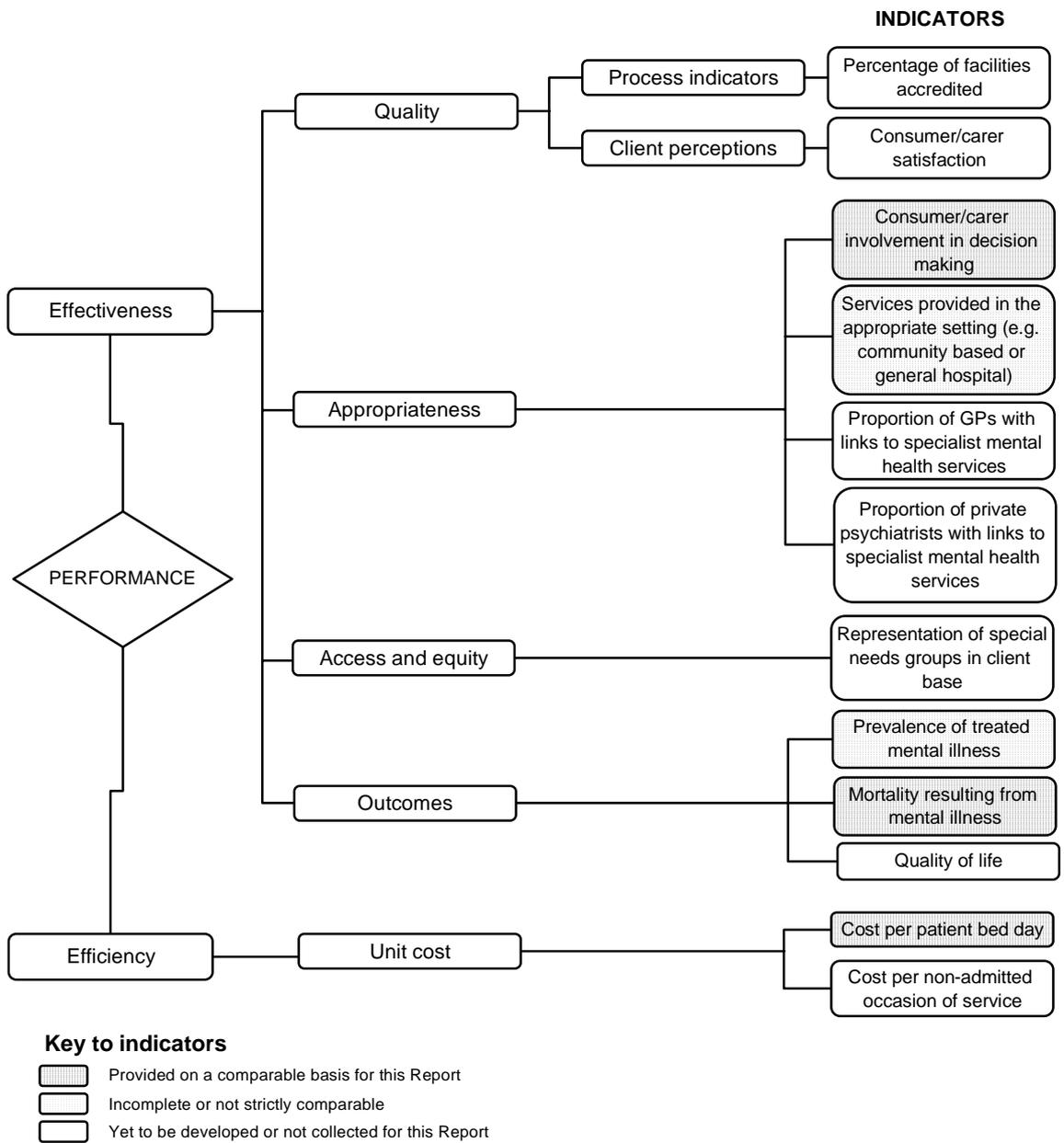
The high proportion of deaths of people aged 15–24 years (especially males) attributable to suicide prompted governments to establish specific mental illness and suicide prevention programs for this group. The NT recorded the highest death rates from suicide in 1997 (34.8 deaths per 100 000 people) while Tasmania recorded the lowest (4.6 deaths per 100 000 people) (figure 14).

Figure 14 **Death rate from suicide for people aged 15–24 years, 1997**



For source and notes, see table 5.12

Figure 15 Performance indicators for mental health services



## PART D JUSTICE

The justice system comprises services and agencies dealing with crime and civil disputes, including crime detection and prevention, law enforcement, judicial processes and dispute resolution, offender containment and rehabilitation services. The focus here is on the core services of police, court administration and corrective services.

Individuals who pass through the criminal justice system generally interact in succession with police, courts and corrections. Given the integrated nature of the justice system, some aspects of performance cannot be attributed to any one agency and some performance indicators reflect the combined influence of many services. Recidivism — the extent to which persons passing through the criminal justice system re-offend — is such an indicator.

### *Recidivism*

The preferred indicator of recidivism is the return to any form of correctional services supervision within two years of release from prison (for prison recidivism) or within two years of completing a community corrections order or program (for community corrections recidivism). However, not all jurisdictions were able to report on this definition in 1997-98. Tasmania reported the lowest rate of return to prisons by prisoners that year (23.0 per cent) and WA reported the highest rate (37.0 per cent). Of the four jurisdictions able to provide data on prisoner returns to corrections as a whole, Queensland reported the lowest rate (32.9 per cent) and SA reported the highest rate (40.9 per cent) (table 6).

Table 6 **Recidivism — proportion of prisoners/offenders re-offending within two years of release or order completion, 1997-98 (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>
Prisoners returning to corrections	na	36.0	32.9	na	40.9	na	..	35.3
Prisoners returning to prisons only	35.1	27.6	25.8	37.0	29.4	23.0	..	na
Community corrections offenders returning to corrections	na	na	12.9	na	35.1	na	14.8	12.2
Community corrections offenders returning to community corrections only	na	na	6.7	25.6	29.6	na	na	na

For source and notes, see table D.1.

## **Chapter 6 Police**

State and Territory Governments provide police services to pursue their law enforcement objectives: to protect, help and reassure the community; to prevent crime; and to enforce the law.

Some information reported in this section is based on sample data. The results provide useful performance information, but likely sampling errors mean that small differences in results should be treated cautiously (see attachment 6A).

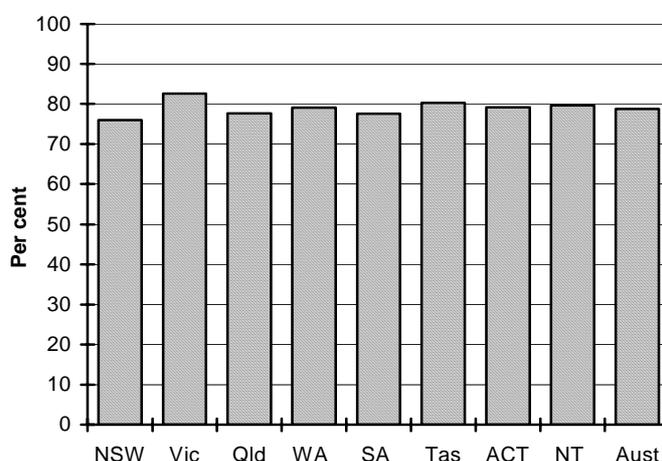
### Satisfaction with police

Nationally, of persons aged 18 years and over who had contact with police in 1997-98, 79 per cent were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received during their last contact with police. This proportion ranged from 83 per cent in Victoria to 76 per cent of persons in NSW (figure 16).

### Perceptions of safety

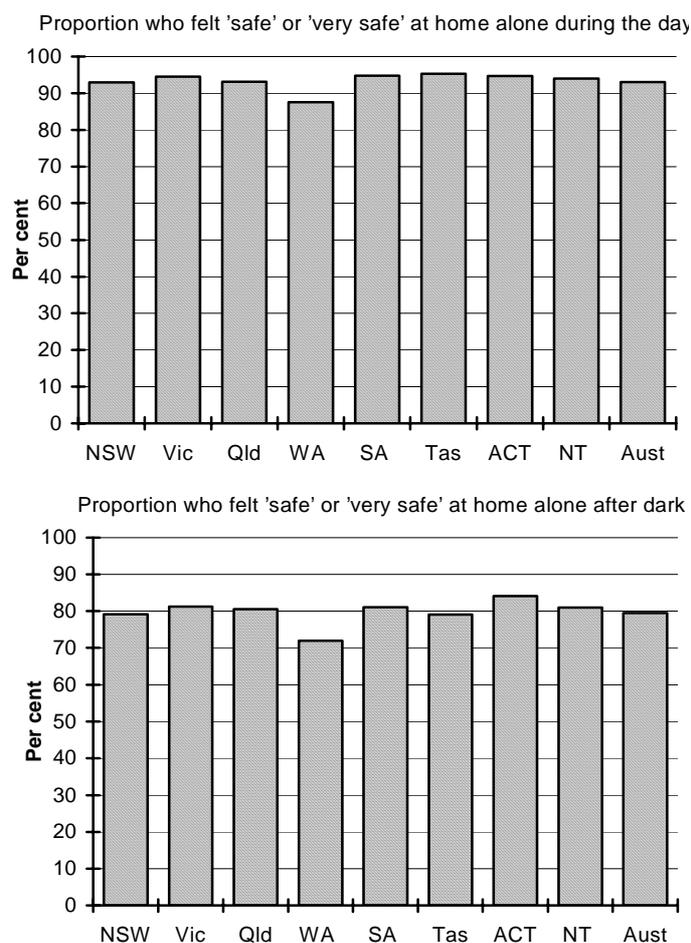
Perceptions of safety ranged from 95 per cent of persons aged 18 years or over who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT, to 88 per cent in WA (figure 17). Nationally 80 per cent of persons felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone after dark. Across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 84 per cent in the ACT to 72 per cent in WA (figure 17).

Figure 16 Respondents who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services in most recent contact, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>



For source and notes, see figure 6.7.

Figure 17 Perception of safety in home, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>



For source and notes, see figure 6.10.

### Armed robbery

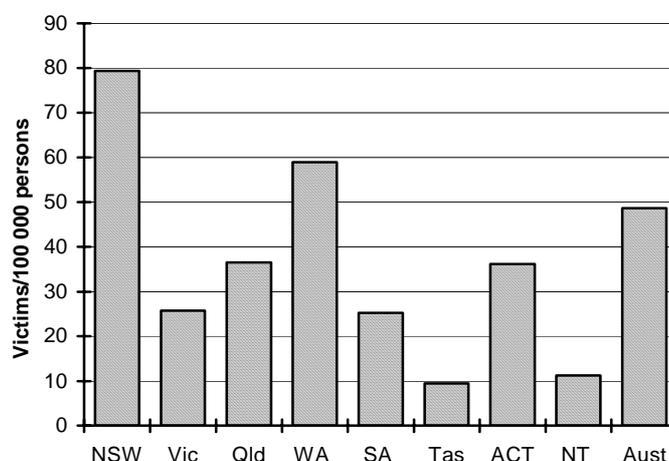
Nationally, there were 48.6 reported victims of armed robberies per 100 000 people in 1997. This ranged from 79.3 reported victims per 100 000 in NSW to 9.5 reported victims per 100 000 in Tasmania (figure 18).

Nationally 25 per cent of investigations into reported armed robbery were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police in 1997. The rate of finalisation of investigations ranged from 38 per cent in the NT to 18 per cent in NSW. Across Australia, proceedings against an alleged offender occurred within 90 days in 23 per cent of cases. Across jurisdictions, 34 per cent of proceedings in Queensland commenced within 90 days compared with 16 per cent in NSW (table 7).

### Unlawful entry

Nationally, there were 1775 reported victims per 100 000 persons of unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property in 1997. The incidence in that year varied from 2336 recorded victims per 100 000 persons in Tasmania, to 1018 in the ACT (figure 19).

Figure 18 Reported victims of armed robbery, 1997

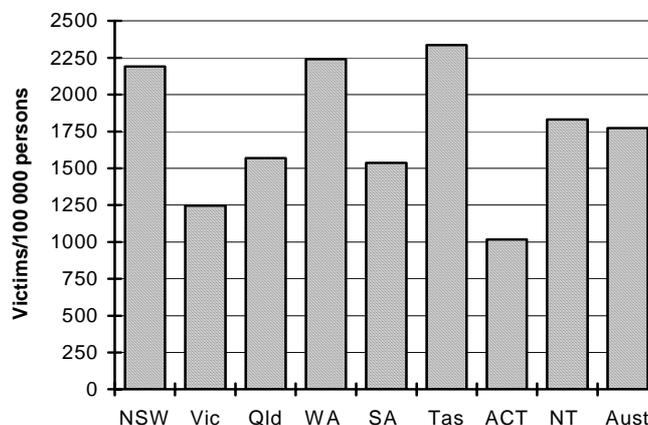


For source and notes, see figure 6.17.

Table 7 Armed robbery — outcome of investigations after 90 days, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aus <sup>t</sup>
Investigation not finalised	83	64	64	69	67	73	67	48	75
Investigation finalised:									
– no offender proceeded against	2	5	2	2	2	0	0	14	2
– offender proceeded against	16	31	34	28	31	27	33	24	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	100

Figure 19 Reported victims of unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property, 1997<sup>a</sup>



For source and notes, see figure 6.18.

Across Australia, 8 per cent of investigations into reported unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police. The rate of finalisation of investigations varied from 14 per cent in the NT to 6 per cent in NSW.

**Table 8 Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property — outcome of investigations after 90 days, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NS W	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	AC T	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aus t
Investigation not finalised	94	90	89	91	91	93	93	78	92
Investigation finalised:									
– no offender proceeded against	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
– offender proceeded against	5	10	10	7	8	7	6	13	7
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup>For source and notes, see table 6.9.

Nationally, proceedings against an alleged offender

commenced within 90 days in 7 per cent of cases. Proceedings commenced within 90 days in 13 per cent of investigations in the NT compared with 5 per cent in NSW (table 8).

## Chapter 7 Court administration

Court administration agencies work with the judiciary to provide a court system that allows for the prompt resolution of disputes and appropriate access to justice for the community.

### *Lodgments*

The majority of matters initiated in the lower courts were criminal cases, while civil cases outnumbered criminal prosecutions in the superior courts. Victoria and Tasmania had the highest proportion of criminal matters in their magistrates' courts (99.1 per cent), followed by SA (98.9 per cent). Tasmania had the highest proportion of civil cases in its Supreme Court (20.9 per cent), followed by the ACT (10.3 per cent) (table 9).

Table 9 **Proportion of court lodgments, by court level, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' courts	97.4	99.1	97.1	98.8	98.9	99.1	97.8	98.6	..	98.3
District/county courts	2.4	0.8	2.6	1.1	0.8	..	..	..	..	1.5
Supreme court	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.2	1.4	..	0.3
All courts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' courts	91.9	92.3	92.6	88.4	92.4	79.1	89.7	91.2	..	90.8
District/county courts	4.9	5.1	6.2	8.5	4.5	..	..	..	..	5.2
Supreme court	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	20.9	10.3	8.8	..	4.5
All courts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

For source and notes, see table 7.2

### *Timeliness*

Timeliness is the duration between the lodgment of a matter with the court and its finalisation. The criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts in all States and Territories finalised at least 96 per cent of cases within six months in 1997-98. The finalisation rate ranged from 98 per cent of cases in Victoria to 70 per cent in the ACT. The civil jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts in all States and Territories finalised at least 88 per cent of cases within six months in 1997-98. The finalisation rate ranged from 98 per cent of cases in Victoria to 80 per cent in the ACT. Case finalisation times were longer in the civil jurisdiction, reflecting the different case flow management practices and the priority given to criminal matters.

District/county courts in all States and Territories finalised 68 per cent of criminal cases within six months. This ranged from 83 per cent of cases in Queensland to 40 per cent in NSW. District/county courts in all States and Territories finalised 18 per cent of civil cases within six months. This finalisation rate ranged from 38 per cent of cases in SA to 8 per cent in NSW (table 10).

Table 10 **Non-appeal matters finalised, 1997-98 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlt h	Avg
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court										
<6 months	97	98	97	92	94	88	70	87	..	96
6-12 months	2	1	1	6	4	11	20	8	..	3
12-18 months	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	2	..	1
>18 months	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	..	1
District/county court										
<6 months	40	70	83	67	67	..	..	..	..	68
6-12 months	33	20	11	17	23	..	..	..	..	19
12-18 months	13	7	4	13	5	..	..	..	..	8
>18 months	14	3	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	5
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court										
<6 months	87	98	83	na	83	na	80	82	..	88
6-12 months	9	1	10	na	10	na	11	8	..	7
12-18 months	2	0	3	na	4	na	4	3	..	2
>18 months	2	0	4	na	3	na	5	7	..	2
District/county court										
<6 months	8	19	25	30	38	..	..	..	..	18
6-12 months	31	22	15	19	24	..	..	..	..	24
12-18 months	17	37	15	12	14	..	..	..	..	20
>18 months	45	23	46	40	24	..	..	..	..	37

For source and notes, see table 7.7

### *Efficiency indicators*

Nationally, real expenditure per lodgment in the criminal jurisdiction decreased by 23 per cent in real terms between 1994-95 and 1997-98, and unit costs in the civil jurisdiction rose by 4 per cent. There were significant changes to the unit costs of individual courts. Expenditure per criminal case fell in the Victorian and Tasmanian supreme courts, for example. Expenditure per criminal case also fell in the WA district courts while expenditure per civil case increased in the NSW district court and the Federal Court (table 11). (The scope of the Federal Court's jurisdiction changed over this period.).

Table 11 Change in real expenditure per lodgment, 1994-95 to 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Avg
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' courts	-20	-17	-10	-21	-26	-39	26	6	..	-18
District/county courts	-18	-9	-15	-33	31	..	..	..	..	-15
Supreme court	-12	-31	5	16	-11	-36	22	-24	..	-11
All courts	-22	-11	-15	-35	-29	-42	39	-15	..	-21
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' courts	0	61	-14	-35	-6	-25	35	-30	..	2
District/county courts	184	22	-15	-23	-27	..	..	..	..	37
Supreme/federal court	35	11	-32	-3	82	72	-7	-72	250	59
All courts	20	33	-16	-20	-1	32	31	-38	250	10
Family Court	..	..	..	-22	..	..	..	..	-8	-10
<i>Criminal and civil</i>										
Magistrates' courts	-15	3	-8	-28	-21	-28	33	-11	..	-12
District/county courts	24	7	-15	-27	-4	..	..	..	..	3
Supreme court	27	12	-22	-1	54	26	4	-55	254	48

For source and notes, see table 7.10

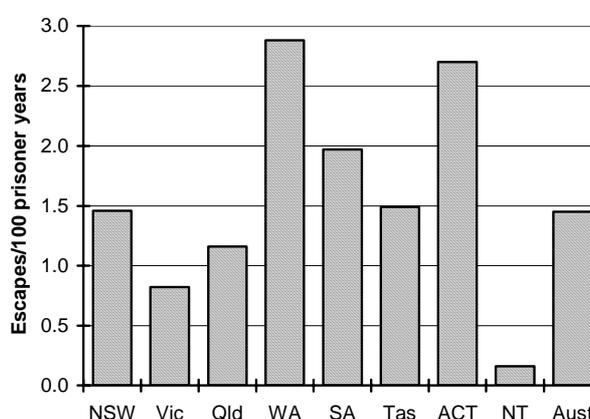
## Chapter 8 Corrective services

The private sector in many jurisdictions delivers some correctional services. However, governments are clearly responsible for the overall management of the corrective services system, whether corrective services are actually delivered by private contractors or government operated corrective facilities. The framework of performance indicators adopted in this Report reflects governments' responsibilities both as managers of the corrections systems and as operators of correctional facilities.

### Escapes

The NT reported the lowest rate of total prisoners escaping or absconding (0.16 prisoners escaping or absconding per 100 prisoner years) in 1997-98, and WA reported the highest rate (2.88) (figure 20).

Figure 20 Total prisoner escape rate, 1997-98



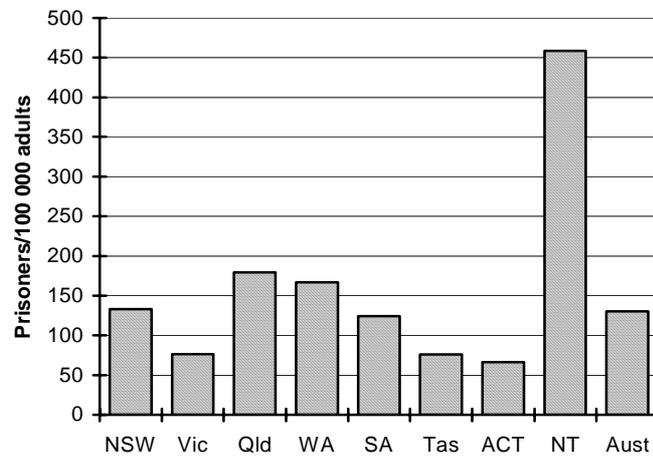
For source and notes, see figure 8.10.

### Imprisonment rates

The rate of imprisonment (that is, the number of prisoners excluding periodic detainees per 100 000 of the general population aged over 17 years) in 1997-98 ranged from 66.5 in the ACT to 458.6 in the NT (figure 21).

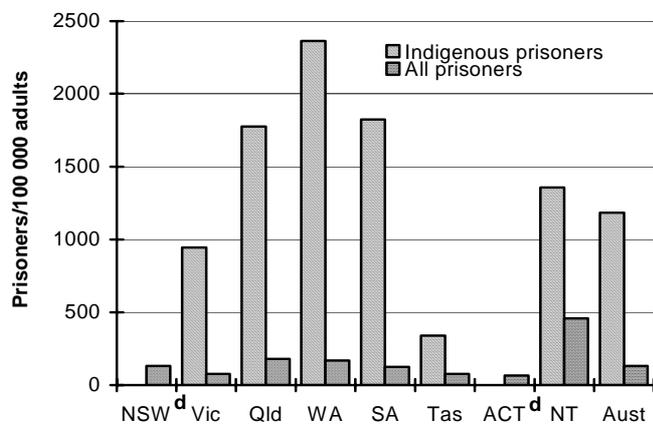
The imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adult population was between three times (the NT) and 15 times (SA) the rate for the total population. NSW and the ACT were unable to report on indigenous prisoner numbers in 1997-98 (figure 22). However, the relatively high proportion of indigenous people in the NT meant that the number of indigenous prisoners strongly influenced the 'all prisoner' imprisonment rate.

Figure 21 Imprisonment rate, 1997-98



For source and notes, see figure 8.1

Figure 22 Imprisonment rate for indigenous people and total population, 1997-98<sup>a, b, c</sup>

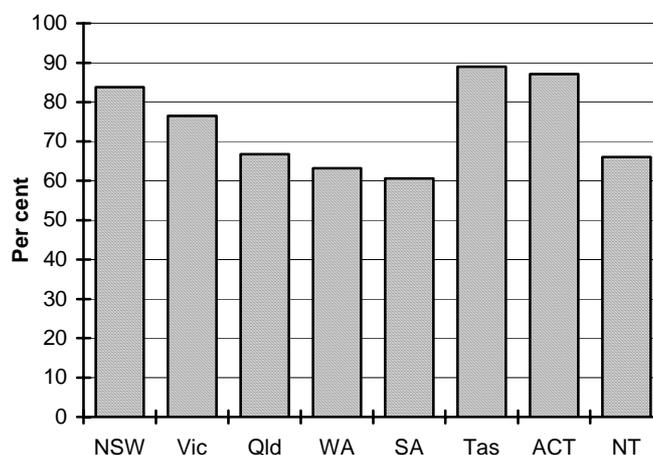


For source and notes, see figure 8.3

## Completion of community orders

The key indicator of containment and supervision for community corrections is successful completion of community orders. However, because 100 per cent order completion could mean either exceptionally high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance, jurisdictional comparisons should be made with caution. For total orders, completion rates ranged from 60.6 per cent in SA to 89.0 per cent in Tasmania in 1997-98

Figure 23 **Successful completion rate for community corrections, 1997-98**



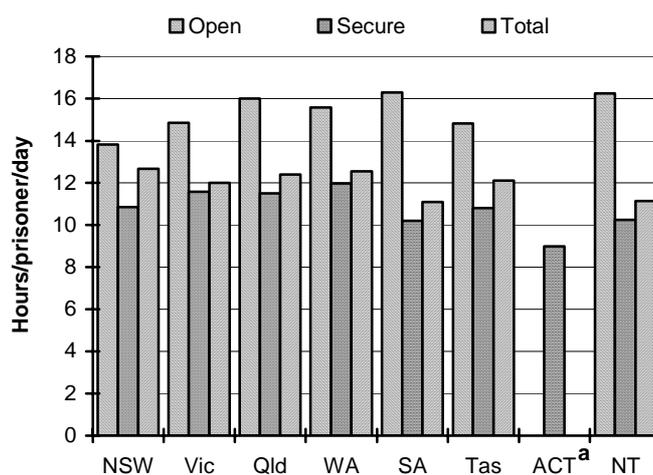
For source and notes, see figure 8.12

For supervision orders, successful completion rates ranged from 62.2 per cent in Victoria to 92.9 per cent in Tasmania.

## Out-of-cell hours

This is an indicator of offender care. The lowest number of average daily out-of-cell hours for all prisons in 1997-98 was reported by SA and the NT (11.1 hours) and the highest was reported by NSW (12.7 hours) (figure 24). Out-of-cell hours for secure custody ranged from 9.0 in the ACT to 12.0 in WA. The hours for open custody ranged from 13.8 in NSW to 16.3 in both SA and the NT.

Figure 24 **Average out-of-cell hours, by type of prisoner, 1997-98**



For source and notes, see figure 8.13

## PART E EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

### Chapter 9 Emergency management

Emergency management encompasses the services provided by or on behalf of governments for a wide range of emergencies. However, at this stage, Report coverage is confined to two common forms of emergencies: structural fires and medical emergencies. This is the first year that performance information has been reported for a number of indicators, so the results of these indicators should be treated with caution. It is anticipated that differences between definitions and counting rules across jurisdictions will be reduced for future Reports.

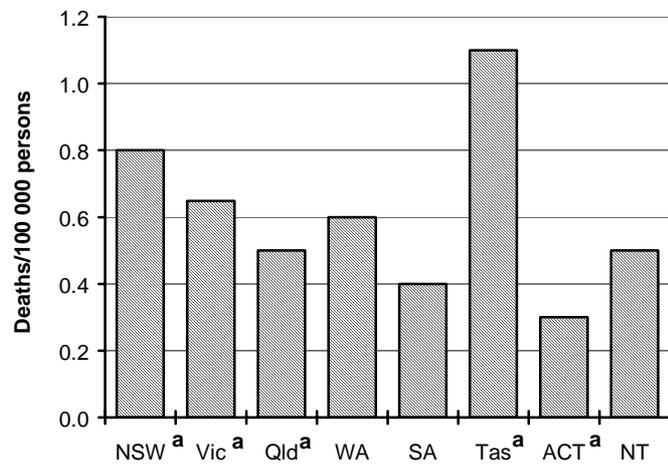
#### *Fire death rate*

The fire death rate is an indicator of the effect of fire on human life. The fire death rate was highest in Tasmania, with 1.1 deaths per 100 000 persons in 1997-98, and lowest in the ACT, with 0.3 deaths per 100 000 persons (figure 25).

#### *Response*

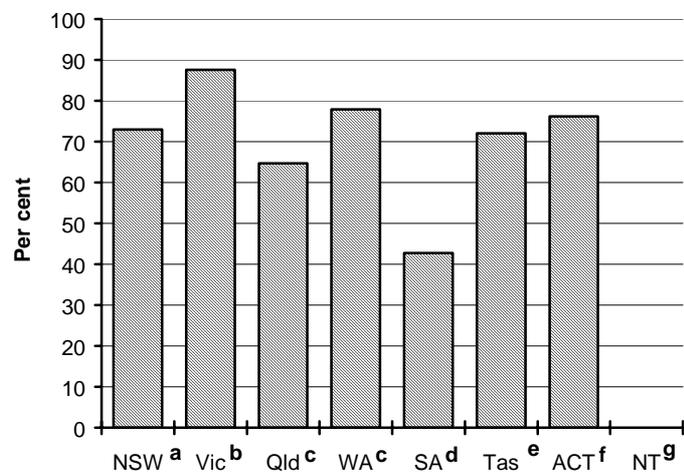
The proportion of structural fires contained to the object or room of origin was highest in 1997-98 in Victoria (metropolitan fire services only, with 88 per cent) and lowest in SA (metropolitan fire services only, with 43 per cent) (figure 26).

Figure 25 Fire death rate, 1997-98



For source and notes, see figure 9.5.

Figure 26 Structural fires contained to the object/room of origin, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>

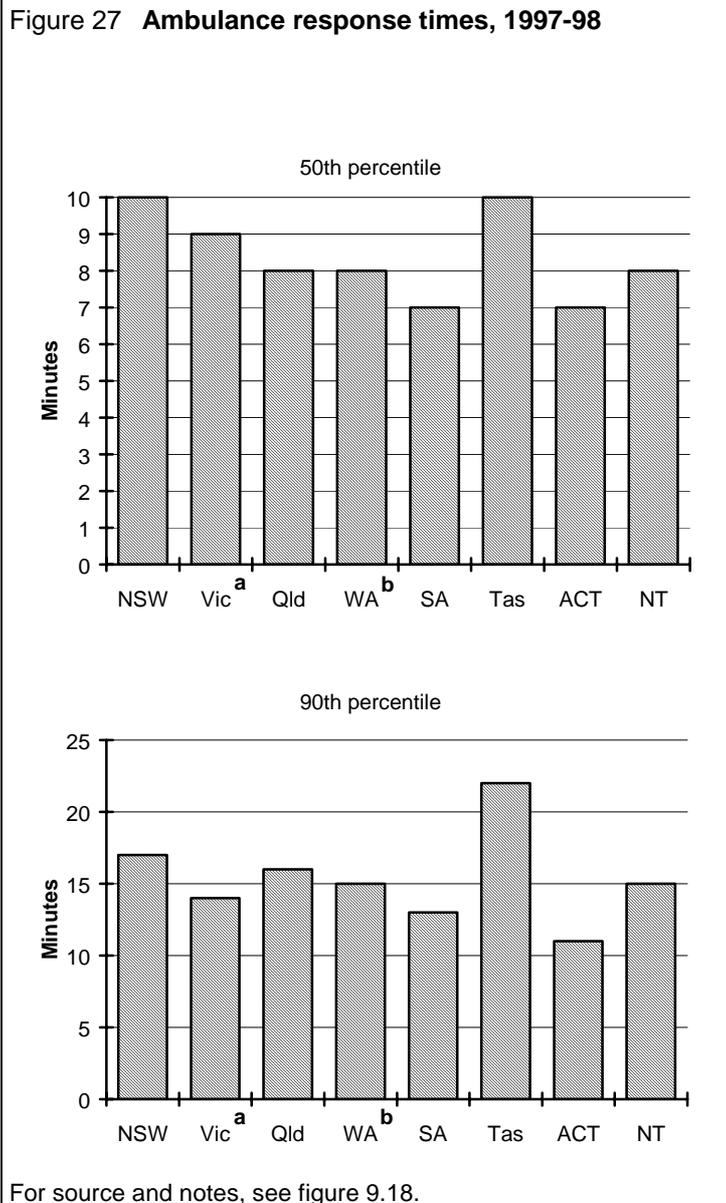


For source and notes, see figure 9.15.

### Ambulance response times

The 50th percentile response time refers to the time within which 50 per cent of first ambulance resources attending the scene actually responded. This response time in 1997-98 was highest in NSW and Tasmania (10 minutes) and lowest in the ACT and SA (both 7 minutes) (figure 27).

The 90th percentile response time refers to the time within which 90 per cent of first ambulance resources attending the scene actually responded. This response time in 1997-98 was highest in Tasmania (22 minutes) and lowest in the ACT (11 minutes) (figure 27).



## PART F COMMUNITY SERVICES

Government community services supplement support provided by the non-government sector or informally through family, friends and the community as a whole. Community services covered in this Report are child care services, aged care services, disability support, and protection and support services (encompassing child protection, supported placements, and supported accommodation and assistance).

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## Chapter 10 Aged care services

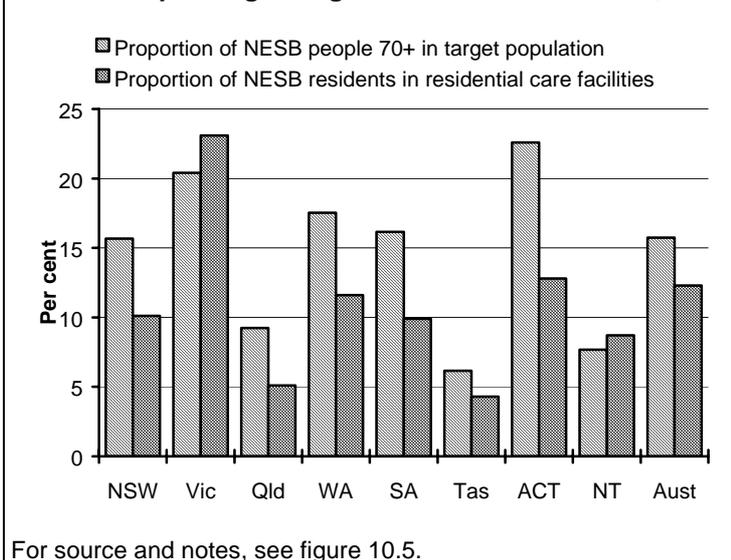
The Report's coverage of the aged care sector focuses on services provided to frail older people. The main services include residential services (for clients in nursing homes and hostels), respite services, community services and assessment services.

The ACT and the NT have the lowest proportions of older people in their populations and SA has the highest proportion. Other jurisdictions have reasonably similar population age distributions.

### *Disadvantaged groups*

A key national objective of the aged care system is to provide equal access to appropriate support services for all people who require those services. Indigenous people were generally well represented in residential care facilities in 1998. However, people from non-English speaking backgrounds were, on average, underrepresented. Victoria was the only jurisdiction to report a proportion of residents from non-English

Figure 28 Representation of people from a non-English speaking background in residential care, 1998



For source and notes, see figure 10.5.

speaking backgrounds that was above the population share of this target group (figure 28).

### *Waiting times*

Measuring waiting times is a complex task. An understanding of the complexities (such as what the time period actually measures) facilitates correct interpretation of the data (see chapter 10, box 10.4).

Waiting times between assessment and placement averaged 31 days for a nursing home place in 1996-97, with 92 per cent of these people being placed within 90 days of assessment. Seventy-nine per cent of people in NSW were placed within 30 days, compared with 46 per cent in the NT (table 12).

**Table 12 Waiting times — permanent nursing home residents, 1996-97**

	<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>
Share placed in under:										
2 days	%	34	14	22	24	25	25	16	13	25
30 days	%	79	66	78	74	72	64	52	46	74
60 days	%	88	81	90	87	87	81	76	58	86
90 days	%	93	88	96	92	92	88	86	75	92
120 days	%	95	92	97	94	94	91	89	79	94
Average wait	days	26	41	22	31	32	42	57	82	31

For source and notes, see table 10.8.

Waiting time for hostel places averaged 108 days — more than three times longer than people waiting for nursing home places. Eighty-six per cent of people in the NT waiting for hostel places were placed within 90 days, compared with 49 per cent in the ACT (table 13).

**Table 13 Waiting times — permanent hostel residents, 1996-97**

	<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>
Share placed in under:										
2 days	%	9	9	10	7	6	12	4	16	9
30 days	%	52	49	39	50	43	43	24	58	47
60 days	%	66	64	54	66	56	57	40	79	61
90 days	%	73	72	61	75	64	63	49	86	69
120 days	%	77	77	67	80	71	73	61	86	75
Average wait	days	94	98	145	91	123	103	146	58	108

For source and notes, see table 10.9.

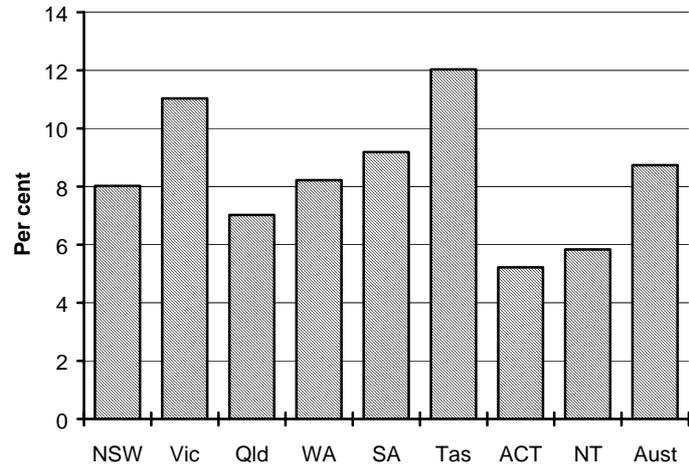
## Chapter 11 Disability services

Reporting for disability services focuses on services provided under the Commonwealth/State Disability Agreement (CSDA). A primary objective for government services for people with a disability is to enhance clients' quality of life.

### Day activities

Nationally 28 707 people with a severe or profound handicap aged 15–64 years (or 9 per cent) received either an employment place or a day activity each day in 1997. Tasmania had the highest proportion of recipients (12 per cent) on the snapshot day, and the ACT had the lowest (5 per cent) (figure 29).

Figure 29 **People with a severe or profound handicap aged 15–64 years who received an employment place or day activity place, 1997**

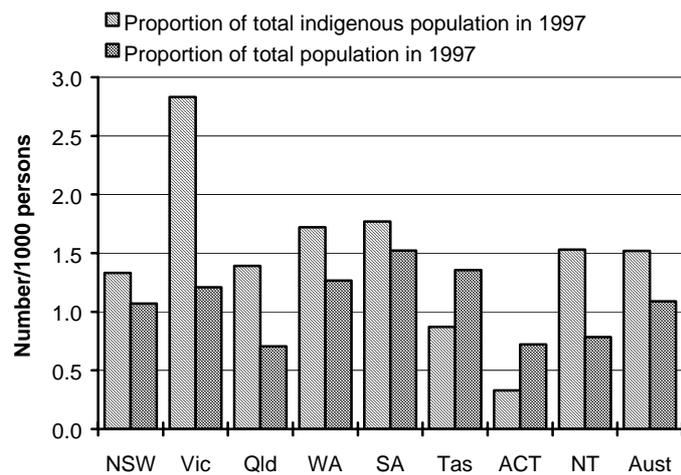


For source and notes, see figure 11.8.

### Indigenous use of accommodation support

In 1997, a higher proportion of the indigenous population than of the general population used accommodation support services in all jurisdictions except Tasmania and the ACT. The proportion of the indigenous population using accommodation support services was highest in Victoria (2.8 per 1000 persons) and lowest in the ACT (0.3 per 1000 persons) (figure 30).

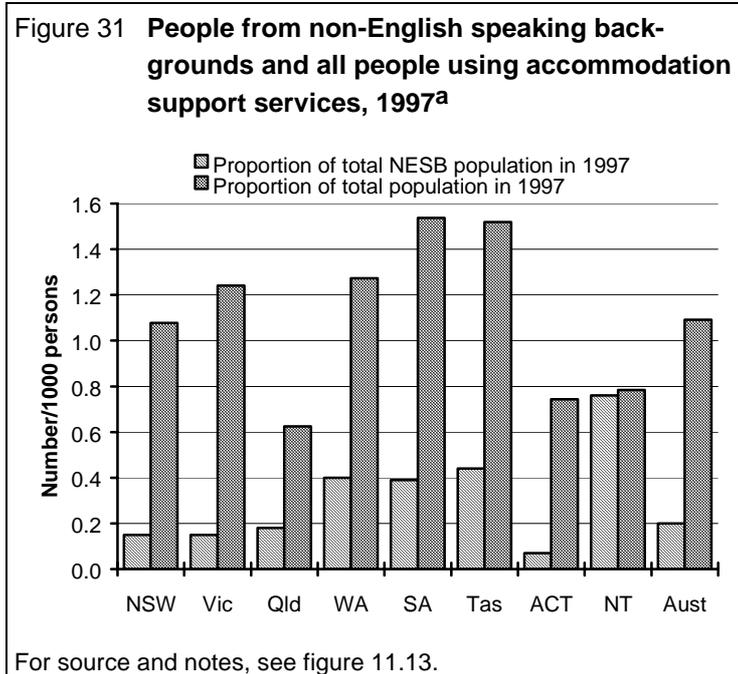
Figure 30 **Indigenous people using accommodation support services, 1997<sup>a</sup>**



For source and notes, see figure 11.11.

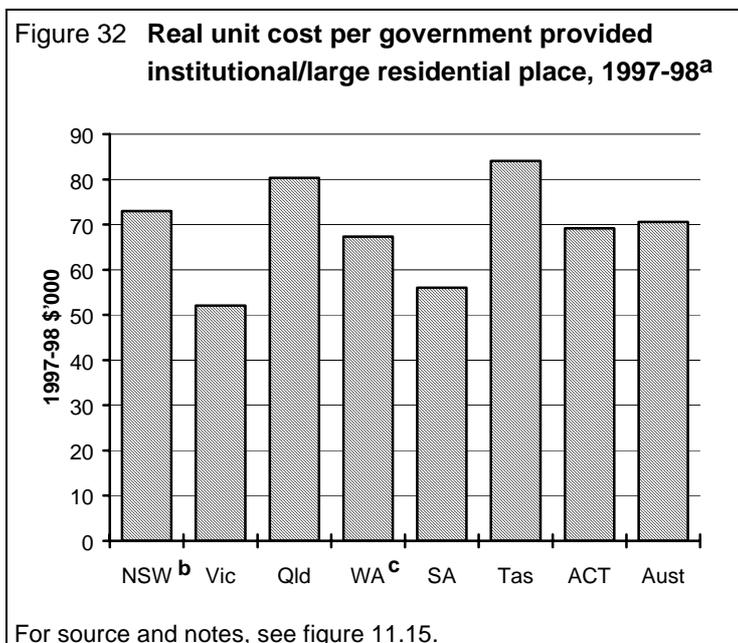
## Use of accommodation support by clients from non-English speaking backgrounds

The proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds using accommodation support services in 1997 was lower than the proportion of the general population for all jurisdictions. The largest differences were in Victoria and SA and the smallest difference was in the NT (figure 31).



## Unit cost of government institutional care

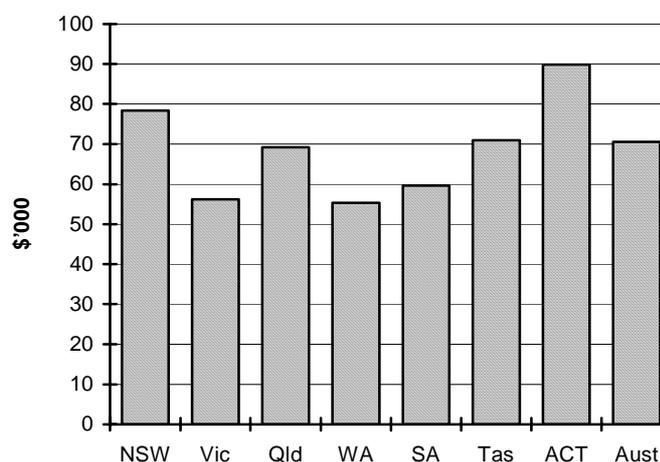
The average cost to government of delivering institutional/large residential accommodation was \$70 575 per place in 1997-98. Across jurisdictions, the highest expenditure per institutional/large residential accommodation place was in Tasmania (\$84 078) and the lowest expenditure was in the Victoria (\$52 099). The NT Government did not provide this type of accommodation. (figure 32).



## Unit cost of government community accommodation and care

Nationally, the cost per government delivered community accommodation and care place was \$70 521 in 1997-98. The cost per place was highest in the ACT (\$89 874) and lowest in WA (\$55 320). The NT Government did not directly provide community accommodation and care places (figure 33).

Figure 33 Real unit cost per government delivered community accommodation and care place, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>



For source and notes, see figure 11.16.

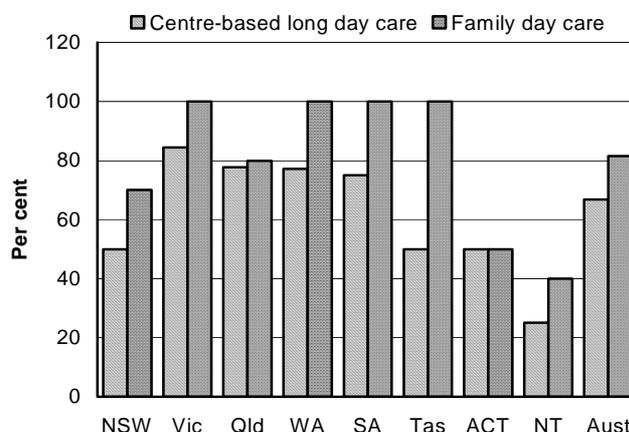
## Chapter 12 Children's services

Government services provided for children include formal child care (such as before school hours care and vacation care) and preschool. These services seek to provide appropriate care to children, and to foster their educational and social development.

### *Extent to which children's services meet family needs*

The proportion of centre based long day care services offering nonstandard hours of care in 1997-98 ranged from 25.0 per cent (the NT) to 84.4 per cent (Victoria); the proportion of family day care services offering nonstandard hours ranged from 40 per cent (the NT) to 100 per cent (Victoria, WA, SA and Tasmania) (figure 34).

Figure 34 Proportion of services in the Commonwealth's Census of Child Care providing non-standard hours of care, 1997-98



For source and notes, see figure 12.6.

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## **Chapter 13 Protection and support services**

Protection and support services are provided to individuals and families, with the aim of alleviating difficulties and reducing the potential for recurrence. The specific services covered in this Report are child protection, supported placement (or out-of-home care), and supported accommodation and assistance.

### **Developments in outcome measures for child protection and supported placements**

The Steering Committee commissioned in May 1998 an international literature review and critical analysis of child protection and supported placement outcome measures.

The literature review noted that development and implementation of outcome indicators are still in their infancy. The general consensus in the literature is that a range of indicators and a range of data collection strategies are required to adequately describe the effectiveness of an intervention program. The literature review will assist the development of improved outcome indicators for child protection and supported placement services. It is anticipated that data may be available for reporting on some new indicators for the 2000 Report.

### **Supported placements**

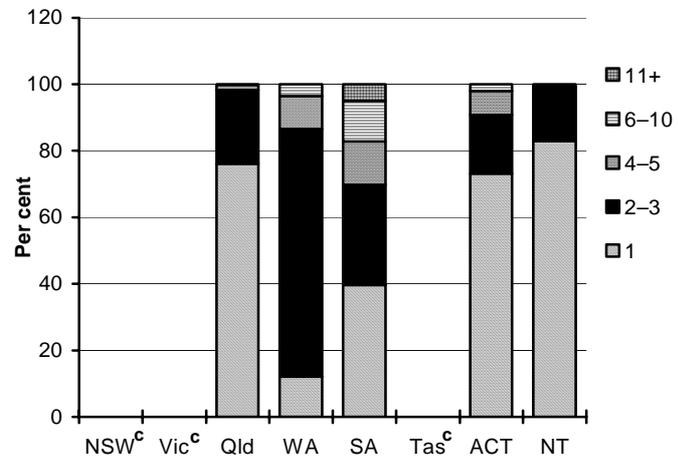
#### *Placements in out-of-home care*

Stability of placement for children placed away from their families is an important indicator of service quality, particular for those children who require long term placements. Data were collected on the number of placements for children who had exited out-of-home care in 1997-98. Data were grouped according to the length of time in care.

Most children in Queensland, the ACT and the NT who exited out-of-home care in 1997-98 and who had been in such care for less than 12 months had only one placement. In SA, 40 per cent of children had more than one placement. In WA, 74 per cent of children had two or three placements (figure 35).

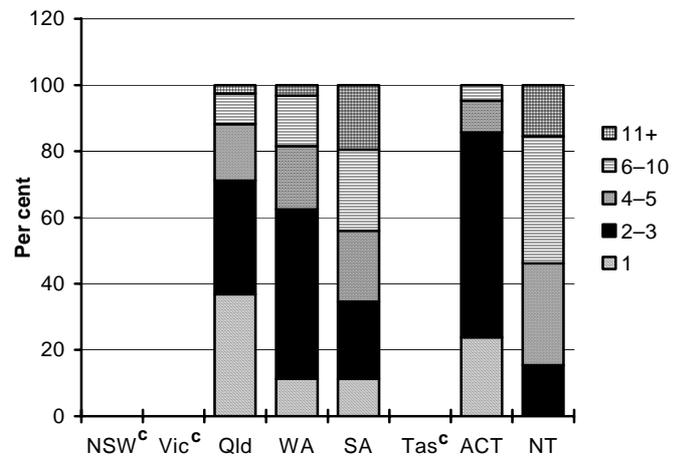
In WA and the ACT, most children who had been in out-of-home care for 12 months or more had two or three placements (51 per cent and 62 per cent respectively). In SA and the NT, most children had six to 10 placements (25 per cent and 38 per cent respectively). The proportion of children who had been in out-of-home care for 12 months or more with six placements or more ranged from 5 per cent in the ACT to 54 per cent in the NT (figure 36).

Figure 35 Number of placements for children exiting care after less than 12 months, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>



For source and notes, see figure 13.7.

Figure 36 Number of placements for children exiting care after 12 months or more, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>



For source and notes, see figure 13.8.

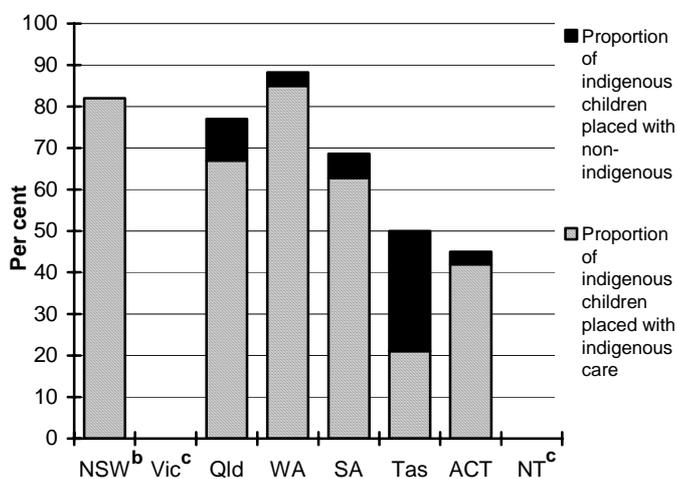
### Placement of indigenous children

The Aboriginal Child Placement Principle has the following order of preference for placement of Aboriginal children: with the child's extended family; within the child's Aboriginal community; or with other Aboriginal people (NSW Law Reform Commission 1997).

All jurisdictions have adopted this principle either in legislation or policy.

The proportion of indigenous children placed with indigenous care providers ranged from 21 per cent in Tasmania to 85 per cent in WA at 30 June 1998. Placing indigenous children with non-indigenous relatives or kin also complies with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle. The proportion of indigenous children placed with non-indigenous relatives or kin was highest in Tasmania (29 per cent) and lowest in WA and the ACT (3 per cent) (figure 37).

Figure 37 **Placement of indigenous children, 30 June 1998<sup>a</sup>**



For source and notes, see figure 13.10.

## Supported accommodation and assistance

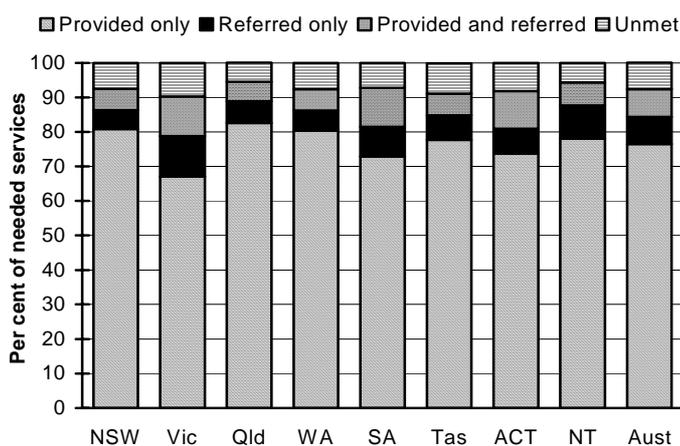
The Supported Accommodation and Assistance Program (SAAP) aims to assist people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

### *Provision of appropriate services*

The proportion of clients receiving services they need is an indicator of appropriateness. Data are collected on which services were needed by clients, and whether these services were provided or clients were referred to another SAAP agency.

The proportion of clients who received needed services or were referred to another SAAP agency for needed services was 92 per cent in 1997-98. The proportion ranged from 90 per cent in Victoria to 94 per cent in Queensland and the NT.

Figure 38 **Support needed by SAAP clients, by met and unmet demand, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**

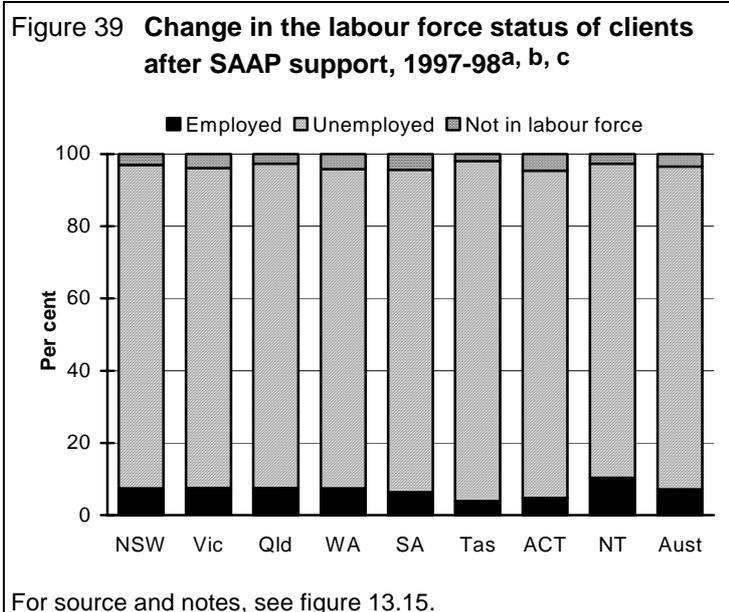


For source and notes, see figure 13.21.

### Change in labour force status

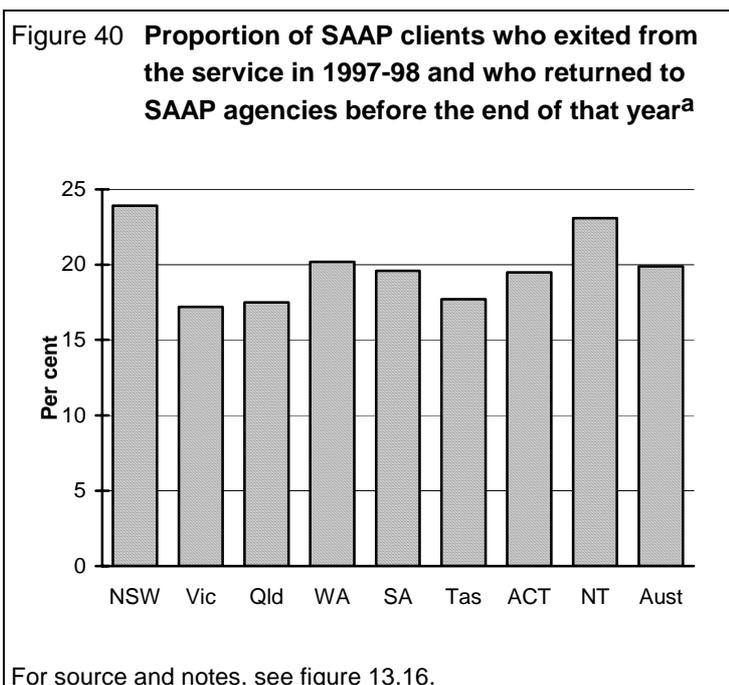
An important outcome for SAAP is clients' achievement of self reliance and independence.

Gaining employment is an indicator of this achievement. Nationally, only 46 per cent of people in a support period were participating in the workforce in 1997-98. For clients who were unemployed when entering SAAP, 7 per cent were employed at the end of the support period (3 per cent full time, 2 per cent part time and 2 per cent on a casual basis), 89 per cent remained unemployed and 4 per cent were not in the labour force. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of clients who achieved employment ranged from 4 per cent in Tasmania to 10 per cent in the NT (figure 39).



### Returns to supported accommodation

The proportion of clients who return to SAAP services is another indicator of whether clients are achieving self reliance and independence. Nationally 20 per cent of clients who exited from SAAP in 1997-98 returned before the end of the year. Across jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 17 per cent in Victoria to 24 per cent in NSW (figure 40).



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## PART G HOUSING

### Chapter 14 Housing

Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments fund and deliver a range of housing assistance services which aim to provide choice for low income individuals and families and to assist those who are unable to access the private rental market for reasons such as discrimination or special needs. The two main types of assistance are housing programs and Commonwealth Rent Assistance.

#### *New framework for Commonwealth Rent Assistance*

A framework of performance indicators for Commonwealth Rent Assistance is included for the first time (figure 42). The suite of performance indicators outlined combines those indicators previously reported within the Commonwealth Department's annual report and proposed indicators that may be adopted. It is anticipated that performance data will be presented in the 2000 Report.

#### *General customer satisfaction*

Results of the tenant satisfaction survey included the following:

- the proportion of public housing tenants surveyed who were very satisfied was above the national average in Queensland, WA, SA and Tasmania in 1998;
- the proportion of public housing tenants surveyed who were satisfied was above the national average in NSW and SA in 1998; and
- the proportion of public housing tenants surveyed who were dissatisfied was above the national average in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT in 1998 (figure 41).

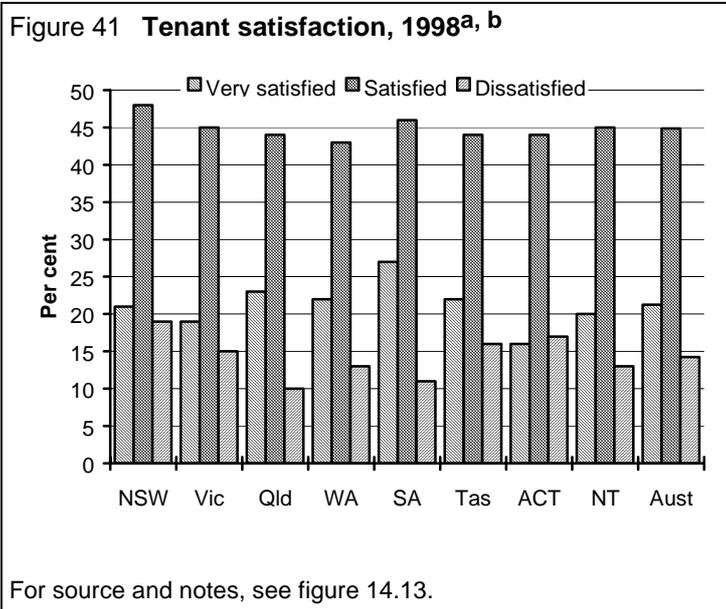
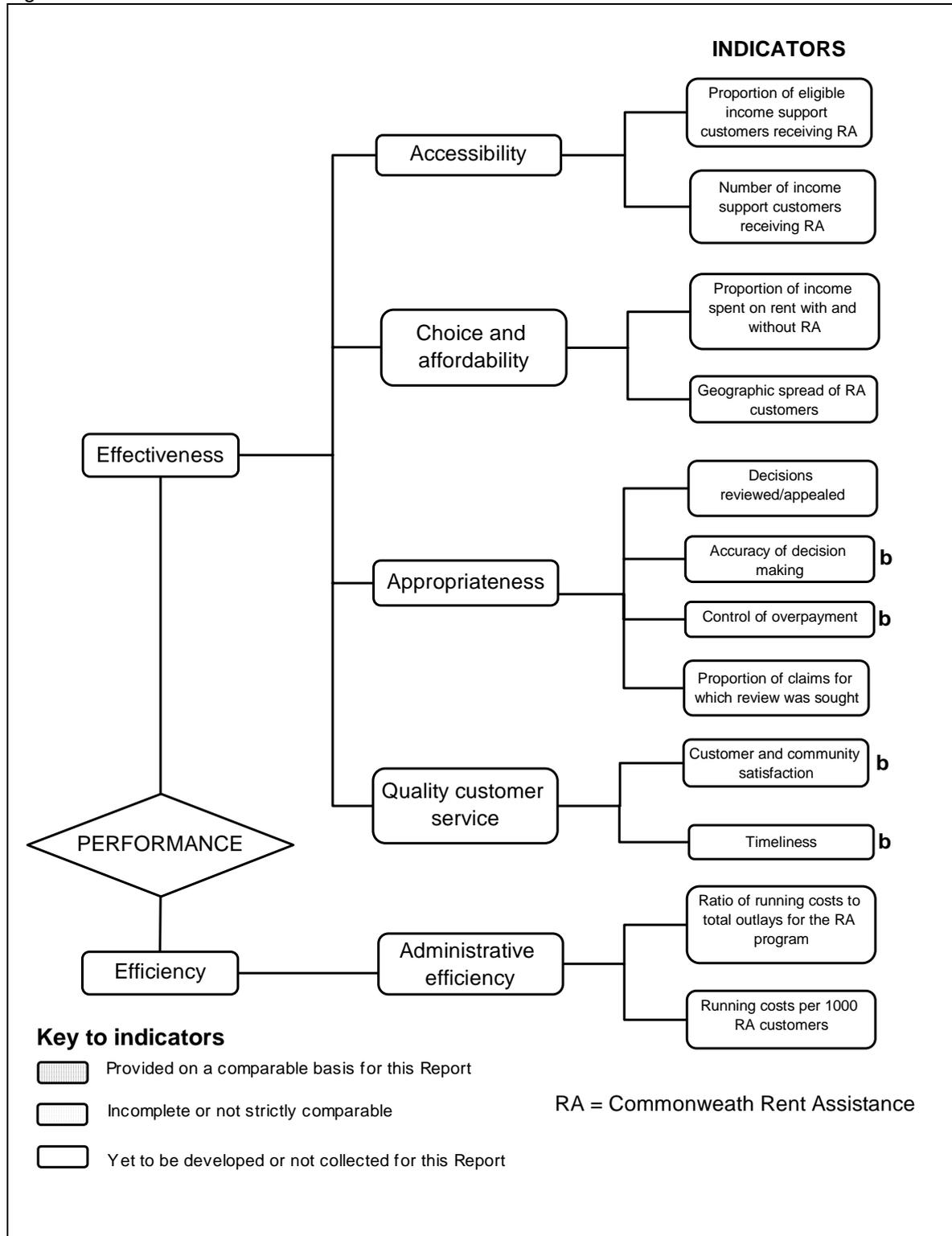


Figure 42 Performance indicators for Commonwealth Rent Assistance<sup>a</sup>

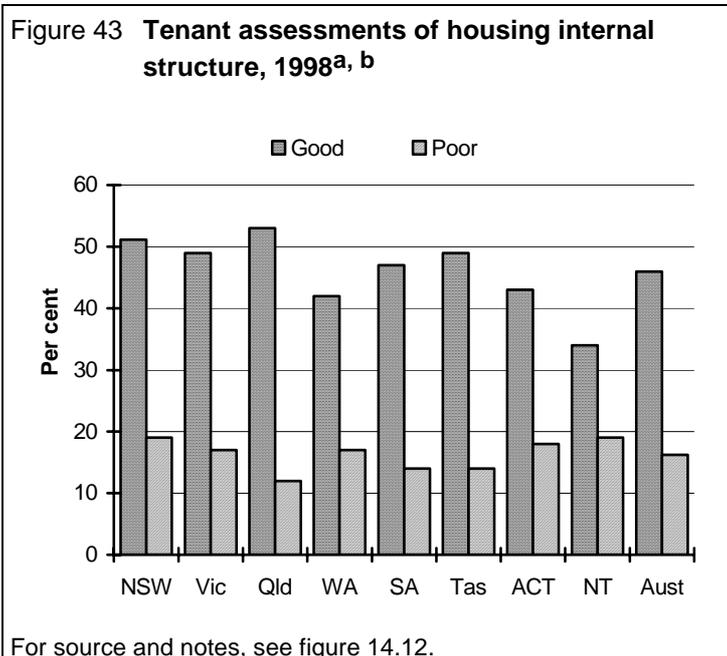


For source and notes, see figure 14.10.

## Tenant assessments

Tenant's assessments of the condition of their homes are reported as an indicator of housing stock condition.

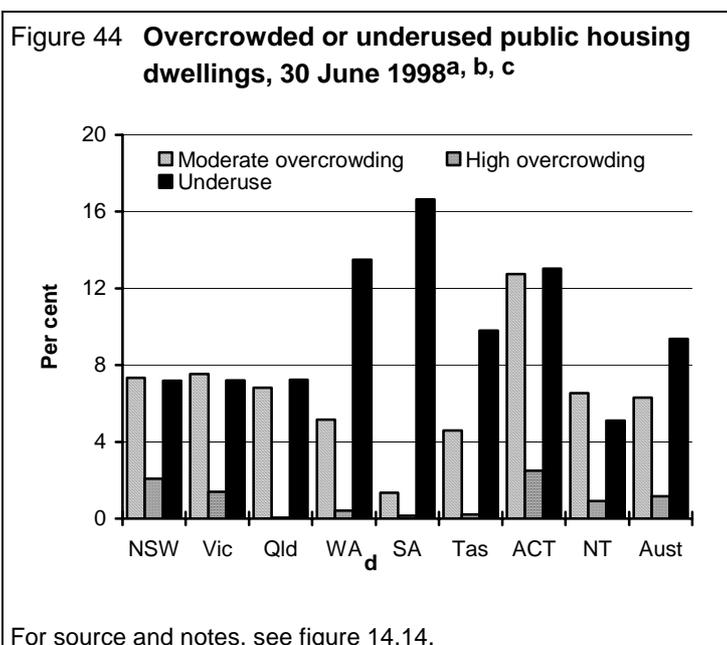
The proportion of public housing tenants surveyed who rated the internal structure of their dwellings as *good* in 1998 was higher than the national average in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA and Tasmania. The proportion who rated the internal structure as *poor* was higher than the national average in NSW, Victoria, WA, the ACT and the NT (figure 43).



## Appropriateness — extent of overcrowding and underuse

The criteria used by authorities to match households to dwelling types may differ, affecting interpretation of this indicator.

The NT had the highest proportion of households residing in 'appropriate sized' dwellings at 30 June 1998, using a proxy occupancy standard based on the size of the dwelling and family structure (table 14.1). The ACT had the highest proportion of moderately overcrowded dwellings (13 per cent), while SA had the highest proportion of underused dwellings (17 per cent). Highly overcrowded dwellings made up 2.5 per cent or less of dwellings in all jurisdictions (figure 44).



## Timeliness

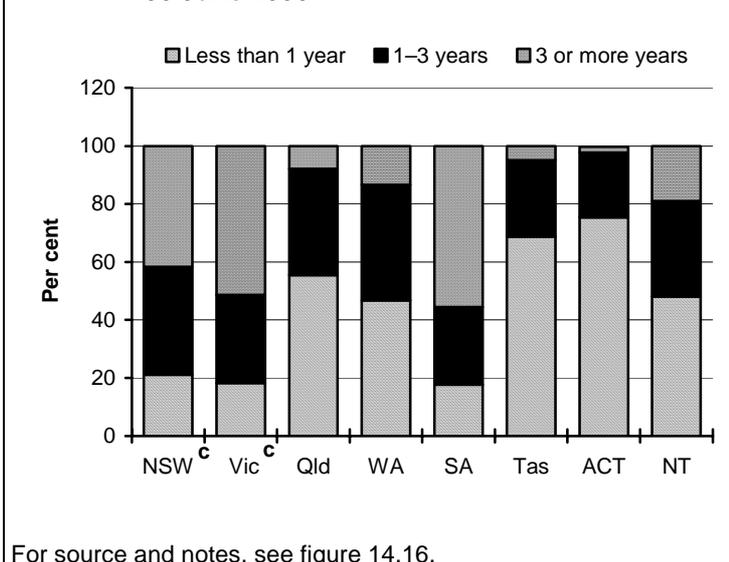
A household's length of time on a waiting list is an indicator of the time taken by housing authorities to meet the current demand for housing assistance. However, waiting times may also reflect (a) applicants' willingness to wait for public housing dwellings in particular locations and (b) differences in waiting list management practices.

The quality of waiting list data relies on all aspects of

the waiting list being up-to-date, including priority and wait-turn applicants. Further, the waiting list for public housing in some jurisdictions may be used for multiple purposes, such as for applicants for Aboriginal rental housing, community housing or private rent assistance. This may also affect the consistency and quality of data.

At 30 June 1998, 75 per cent of ACT households and 69 per cent of Tasmanian households seeking public housing had been waiting for less than one year, while 18 per cent had been waiting for the same period in SA and Victoria. Approximately 2 per cent of households in the ACT had been waiting for three or more years, compared with 56 per cent in SA (figure 45).

Figure 45 **Waiting times for public housing applicants, 30 June 1998<sup>a, b</sup>**



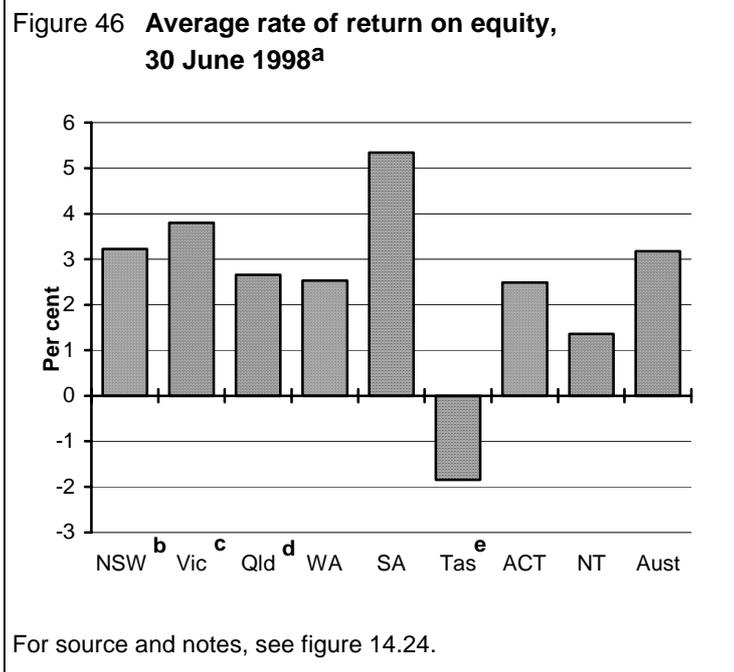
### Rate of return on equity

The rate of return on equity is calculated for each jurisdiction as the property manager net surplus (potential market rental income less operating expenses) as a proportion of average total equity (assets less liabilities).

The national average rate of return on equity held in public housing stock was 3.2 per cent at 30 June 1998, and most jurisdictions were within 2 percentage points of this rate. SA received the highest average rate of return

on equity (5.3 per cent) and Tasmania received the lowest (-1.8 per cent) (figure 46).

Differences in the treatment of some data items — including depreciation policies, and approaches to asset valuation — may affect the reported results of this indicator.



PART A

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# INTRODUCTION

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# 1 The approach to performance measurement

## 1.1 Aims of the Review

Australian governments established the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision (the Review) to provide information on the effectiveness and efficiency of Commonwealth, State and Territory services (see terms of reference, p. xvii).

The Review has two key roles:

- to provide ongoing comparisons of the performance of government services (which is the function of this Report); and
- to report on service provision reforms that governments have implemented or are considering (which is the role of other related Review projects, see section 1.7).

The Steering Committee for the Review defines performance as how well a service meets its objectives, recognising the influence of external factors. This fourth *Report on Government Services* contains performance information on 12 key service areas. These government services have a number of similar features:

- their key objectives are common across jurisdictions;
- they generally have not been subject to national comparative performance measurement in the past; and
- they make an important contribution to the economy and/or community.

The scope has been extended in this Report, to include rent assistance in housing services and general practitioners and mental health in health services (box 1.1), and to include performance information for emergency management and breast cancer control.

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### Box 1.1 Services covered in the 1999 Report

Education and training – School education (see chapter 2)

– Vocational education and training (see chapter 3)

Health – Public acute care hospitals and general practitioners<sup>b</sup> (see chapter 4); breast cancer control<sup>a</sup> and mental health<sup>b</sup> (see chapter 5)

Justice – Police (see chapter 6)

– Court administration (see chapter 7)

– Corrective services (see chapter 8)

Emergency services – Emergency management<sup>a</sup> (see chapter 9)

Community services – Aged care (see chapter 10)

– Services for people with a disability (see chapter 11)

– Children's services (see chapter 12)

– Protection and support services (see chapter 13)

Housing – Public housing, community housing and rent assistance<sup>b</sup> (see chapter 14)

<sup>a</sup> Some descriptive information was provided previously but the 1999 Report contains the first performance data. <sup>b</sup> New service or expanded scope for the 1999 Report.

Publishing performance comparisons across services in a single annual report has a number of benefits:

- it facilitates use of a common methodology across services, which is convenient and useful for people interested in more than one service area (for example, central agency policy officers);
- it generates the opportunity to share insights into approaches to performance assessment across services;
- it demonstrates progress in performance reporting in any one service area to reinforce what is possible and encourage improved reporting by other services;
- it provides the capacity to efficiently address issues that arise across all service areas (for example, how to measure timeliness, how to assess other aspects of quality and how to cost superannuation); and
- it enables a response to issues with links between service areas (for example, recidivism and justice services).

Reflecting the importance of, and increased focus on, performance measurement, a number of the services covered by the Review are now also subject to other

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comparative performance measurement across jurisdictions. However, some of these projects focus on users within government, and either publish the information on an irregular basis or produce it in a form less accessible to nonspecialists.

The coordinated publication of information by the Review — drawing data from a range of sources and presenting it in a consistent framework — complements these service specific projects. Many Report readers use a number of chapters; about 30 per cent of readers from line agencies use two or more chapters, and more than half of readers from central agencies use five or more chapters (SRCSSP 1998). Moreover, service agencies may improve their own reporting by applying insights into performance measurement in other services.

## **1.2 Why measure comparative performance?**

There are a number of reasons for measuring comparative performance of government services. Such services are important to the community and absorb significant government expenditure, so governments should be accountable for the performance of their services. Reporting on a comparative basis can also facilitate ongoing performance improvements.

### **Importance of government services**

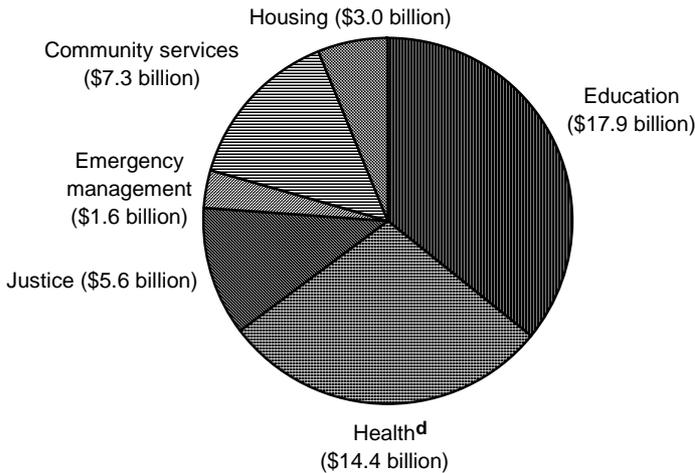
All government services included in this Report have some effect on members of the community. Some services form an important part of the nation's safety net (for example, public housing) and some are provided to people with specific needs (for example, aged care and disability services), while other services are typically used by each person in the community at some stage during their life (for example, school education, police and emergency services).

Government health, education and public housing services have been found to make the distribution of income more equal (Harding 1995). For the 30 per cent of Australians with the lowest income, the benefits from government spending on health, education and public housing amount to at least one third of their final income (after housing costs are deducted). Families with children and the elderly derive the greatest benefits, primarily from education and health outlays.

The services covered in the Report absorb a significant level of government expenditure, accounting for approximately \$50 billion in 1997-98 (figure 1.1). This represented around 26 per cent of government expenditure in that year and was equivalent to about 9 per cent of gross domestic product.

The services also contribute to Australia’s economic growth. Health and education services, for example, affect the health and education of the workforce and thus its productivity. Child care supports workforce participation. The justice sector settles commercial disputes and upholds the rule of law.

**Figure 1.1 Estimated government recurrent and capital expenditure on services covered by the Report, 1997-98<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 1997-98 data were not available for all services: education used 1996-97 data for school education; health used a combination of 1996-97 data (for public hospitals) and 1994-95 data (for general practice); community services used 1995-96 for child protection and supported placements; and housing used 1996-97 data for public and community housing. <sup>b</sup> Capital expenditure data were not available for all services. Only recurrent expenditure data were available for: public hospitals in health; police, courts and corrections in justice; fire and ambulance services in emergency services; and aged care and protection and support services in community services. <sup>c</sup> These figures are not directly comparable to those reported in SCRCSSP (1998b) because the scope of housing and health has increased and others have used different data sources. <sup>d</sup> Health expenditure only included data for public hospitals and general practice, because including expenditure on breast cancer management and mental illness management would have involved some double counting. Expenditure on breast cancer management (\$93 million in 1993-94) and mental illness management (\$2 billion in 1995-96) included expenditure on a variety of health services including public hospitals and general practice.

Data source: Relevant chapters.

### Helping improve performance

Comparative performance information can help jurisdictions identify potential benchmarks, strengthen incentives to improve performance, and inform governments about the effectiveness of their current set of services (for example, the mix of prevention or early detection services relative to treatment services for breast cancer management).

Traditionally, much of the focus on improving the effectiveness of government services has related to increasing the level of resources. This focus overlooks another important means of enhancing services — that is, finding better ways of using existing resources, and encouraging productivity growth. Productivity growth has had an important influence on living standards in Australia, accounting for about two thirds of the increase in average real income per person over the past three decades (IC 1997). Innovation (the introduction of new products or processes) can be important to productivity growth in all sectors, including government services.

Providing performance information across jurisdictions can help spread innovation (and thus facilitate performance improvement) by identifying potential jurisdictions from whom other jurisdictions may learn. People involved in producing the Report and others in the Report’s primary target audience (considered to be directors and/or managers responsible for strategic planning and policy planning in central and line agencies) were surveyed in July 1998. The survey revealed that 61 per cent of line agency users and 80 per cent of central agency users considered the Report to be ‘important’ or ‘very important’ for identifying other jurisdictions with whom to share information on services (table 1.1).

**Table 1.1 Importance of the Report to each activity (per cent of all central and line agency users)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Line agencies</i>			<i>Central agencies</i>		
	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Not important</i>	<i>Very important</i>	<i>Important</i>	<i>Not important</i>
Strategic and policy planning and policy evaluation	21	57	22	17	71	11
Assessing the resource needs of the department	15	51	34	6	44	50
Assessing the resource performance of the department	26	53	21	22	28	50
Identifying other jurisdictions with whom to share information on services	15	46	39	20	60	20

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: SRCSSP (1998).

Reporting comparative performance can foster yardstick competition by promoting greater debate about comparative performance. Performance reporting is an important step in benchmarking (box 1.2). Reporting on comparative performance

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can also help government assess whether the community is receiving the best set of services, and whether these services are being provided to those most in need, so as to achieve the best outcomes in the community. The recent survey of Report users found that over three quarters rated the information in the Report as 'important' or 'very important' for strategic and policy planning and policy evaluation (table 1.1).

### Box 1.2 **Benchmarking**

Benchmarking service delivery is an ongoing systematic process to search for and introduce best practice in the use of scarce resources to deliver more efficient and effective services.

There are three main forms of benchmarking: results benchmarking (comparing performances within and between organisations using performance indicators of effectiveness and efficiency); process benchmarking (analysing activities and tasks that turn resource inputs and outputs into outcomes), and best practice standards (establishing goals and standards to which organisations can aspire).

Implementation is usually undertaken in three ways: internal benchmarking (within an organisation); external benchmarking (across different organisations with similar or different businesses, products or services); and generic benchmarking (across organisations that may be producing different products or services).

Benchmarking is typically a cycle. Whatever approach or focus is undertaken, the steps usually include:

- decide why, when and what to benchmark;
- analyse current plans and performance (review objectives and identify performance indicators and own performance);
- establish benchmarking partners;
- obtain the data and analyse differences;
- identify best practices and most useful improvements;
- implement improvements in practice; and
- assess improvements and re-benchmark (MAB/MIAC 1996).

The performance information in the *Report on Government Services* primarily relates to external results benchmarking. Relevant agencies can use this information to identify and implement best practices.

Performance information that aids comparisons across jurisdictions can facilitate a process of learning from the diversity of experience, particularly as governments implement different policy approaches. In recent years, governments have

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considered a range of general policy approaches when deciding how to supply services. These approaches include:

- output based funding;
- purchaser/provider separations (for example, outsourcing, separation of functions and corporatisation);
- devolution/decentralisation;
- client funding/choice;
- alternative delivery mechanisms (for example, deinstitutionalisation in community services);
- interactions between services; and
- user charging.<sup>1</sup>

Comparisons that draw on reliable performance information can assist in developing a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, and of the circumstances in which each may best work.

### **1.3 Purchaser and provider roles of government**

Government involvement in service provision encompasses managing and funding the service provision system (a ‘purchaser’ role), and can involve producing services (a ‘provider’ role).

The purchaser and provider roles are conceptually separate. Governments may not provide services that they fund, which instead are delivered by external agencies (for example, charitable or for-profit organisations).

Governments can fund externally provided services by:

- subsidising users (for example, via rent assistance), who then purchase services from external providers;
- directly funding external providers (for example, with disability services); or
- using a mix of these delivery systems (for example, in the case of prisons and hospitals).

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<sup>1</sup> The implementation issues of output based funding and purchaser/provider separations were examined in SCRCSSP (1997a). Implementation issues of purchaser/provider separations, devolution/decentralisation, client funding/choice and user charging were examined in SCRCSSP (1998b).

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Funding from government may not meet the full cost of providing a service to the community, and not-for-profit organisations or users may also contribute funding (see further discussion in box 1.3 in section 1.4).

This Report examines performance for the service elements for which government is responsible and accountable. Thus, where government is a purchaser, performance of the service provision system as a whole is reported; where government is also a service provider, performance is reported at an operational level.

The focus of the Review is on government services rather than government expenditure that is not linked to the purchase or supply of specific services (that is, income support). Thus, the Report covers aged care (but not the aged pension), disability services (but not disability pensions) and Childcare Assistance (but not family payments).

Coverage of housing services has been extended this year to include rent assistance because it is considered a form of housing service. Rent assistance provides income support recipients and low income families in the private rental market with additional financial assistance, recognising the housing costs of these clients (see chapter 14). The Steering Committee believes that rent assistance, like Childcare Assistance, is a government service because there is considered to be a direct link between actual expenditure on rent (purchase of a housing service) and receipt of rent assistance. Coverage of rent assistance as well as housing assistance provides a more complete picture of government funding of housing services.

## **1.4 Approach to reporting performance of services**

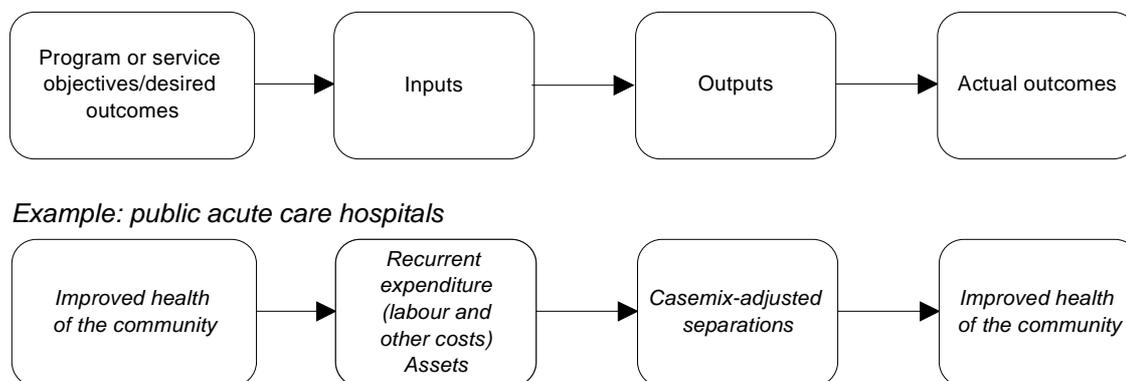
Governments typically have a number of objectives (or desired outcomes) for the services they fund. Many objectives for an individual service are similar across jurisdictions, although the priority of each objective may vary. The Steering Committee's approach to performance reporting is to focus on the extent to which each shared objective has been met.

The basic relationship between objectives, inputs, outputs and outcomes is as follows:

- governments have a number of desired community outcomes;
- to achieve these outcomes, governments fund services and products;
- service providers transform these funds/resources (inputs) into services (outputs); and

- the outputs contribute to the achievement of a government's desired outcomes (figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2 **Service process**



Source: Adapted from Commonwealth Department of Finance (1994).

Shelter SA (1998), a peak housing organisation in South Australia, emphasises the importance of focusing on objectives in performance measurement:

Clearly, while performance measures are a powerful tool, they must be treated with caution. Performance measures should:

- measure the most important aspects/strategic objectives of the business
- comprise data which actually measures those aspects
- claim to measure only what they actually do measure. (p. 3)

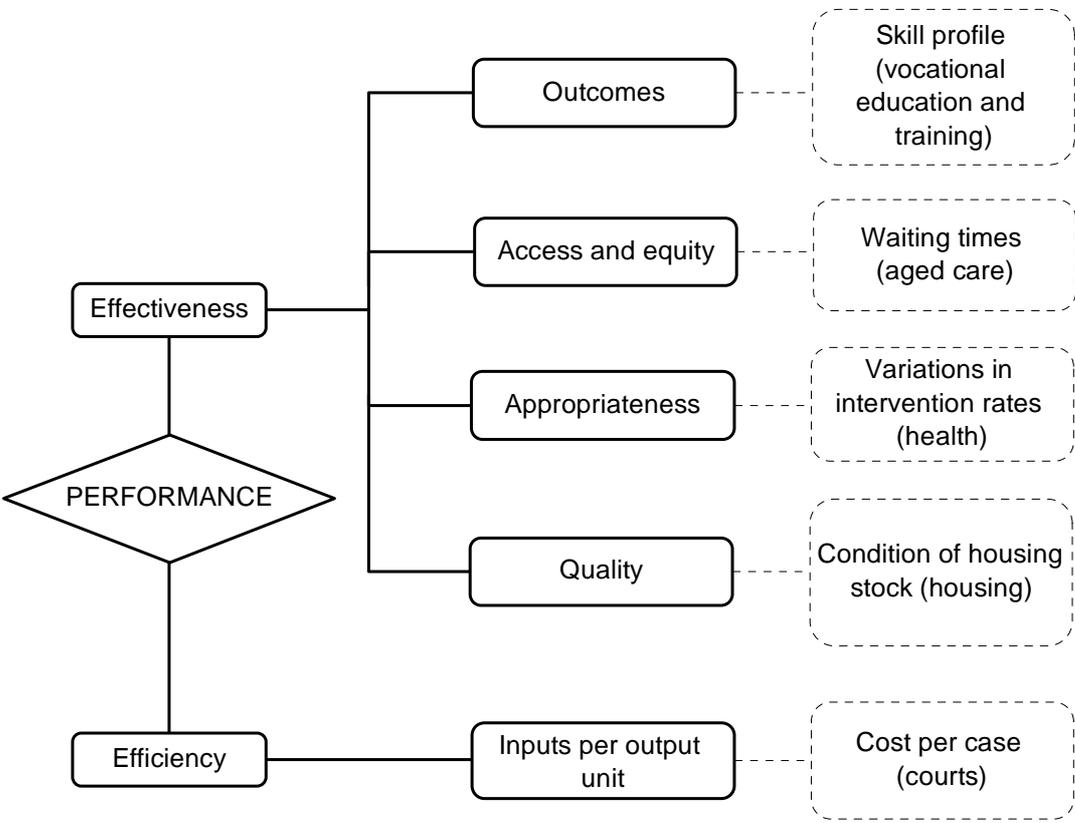
The Steering Committee has developed a general framework for performance indicators (figure 1.3). Within the framework, performance is assessed in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. Effectiveness relates to how well a service achieves its desired outcomes, and efficiency relates to how well governments use their resources to produce units of services.

Effectiveness indicators in this Report cover:

- overall outcomes;
- access and equity;
- appropriateness; and
- quality.

The generally used indicator of efficiency is government inputs per unit of output.

Figure 1.3 A general framework and examples of performance indicators



Service provision can involve a tradeoff between effectiveness and efficiency. A change in service delivery may increase the level of resources per unit of output (a decrease in measured efficiency) but lead to better outcomes; for example, a standard unit of service may be less costly to produce but less effective in meeting each client’s specific needs. Thus, performance assessment should consider both efficiency and effectiveness indicators.

Adding to performance information, each chapter also includes descriptive information about services and the context of their delivery, a discussion of future directions in performance indicators, and comments from each jurisdiction.

The Report’s framework of indicators for some services has been used or proposed for use in other reviews. Victoria’s Department of Education, for example, adopted the framework for school education in 1997 (at the same time, the Victorian Auditor General’s Office [1997] recommended that Victoria’s Department of Education consider reporting against the performance indicators here to assess performance of the government school system). Further, the New Zealand Department of Corrections intends to adopt the Steering Committee’s framework and data collection to report performance of corrective services in New Zealand. A

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benchmarking study between Australia and New Zealand is also using data on performance indicators for corrective services.

## **Outcomes**

Outcomes refer to the consequences of a service. They should reflect the objectives of a service, so it is important to measure performance in relation to outcomes. Outputs are the services delivered by, or on behalf of, government for clients.

Some indicators could be described as outcome or output indicators. In corrective services, for example, escapes from prison is a prison output, but also an outcome indicator (linked to the objective of containment and supervision). If there is an established link between the indicator and the objective, then the indicator has validity as a performance indicator regardless of whether it is output or outcome related.

Outcomes may be short term or longer term. Short term outcomes are usually more closely linked to the services, whereas long term outcomes can be more affected by other factors — for example, in child protection:

Long term outcome measures ... are vital for showing what happens in children's lives, but they have considerable weaknesses as a stand alone measure of the effectiveness of child welfare services since many factors help shape the circumstances of a child's life. (Gain and Young 1998, p. 3)

The approach in this Report is to:

- use both short term and long term outcome indicators; and
- explain that the service is only one contributing factor and, where possible, point to data on other possible factors (for example, see appendix A).

The Steering Committee draws on line agency experience (accessible through service Working Groups), and on external expertise and international experience to develop outcome approaches and indicators for specific services. During 1998 the Steering Committee developed a proposal for a client satisfaction survey in disability services (see chapter 11) after commissioning an international literature review of relevant client satisfaction survey methods (E-Qual 1998). Future outcome indicators for protection and support services (see chapter 13) will be guided by an international literature review and critical analysis of child protection and alternative placement outcome indicators (Gain and Young 1998).

This work reflects the Steering Committee's approach of drawing on existing developments where possible. This approach is likely to allow more rapid

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implementation, reduce development costs, and possibly enable comparisons overseas.

## **Access and equity**

Achieving access to services is an important reason for government to fund services. The objective may be access by all in the community (for example, for school education and police services) or access by a particular target group (for example, housing services for those having difficulties accessing housing in the private sector).

Access has two main dimensions: preventing discrimination and preventing undue delay or cost. This Report focuses on:

- service provision to those who may have special difficulties accessing services; and
- service timeliness and affordability.

### *Groups with special difficulties*

A number of criteria can be used to classify those who may have special difficulties in accessing government services. These include:

- language or literacy proficiency
- gender
- age
- race or ethnicity and
- geographic location.

In May 1997, the Prime Minister (with the support of the Premiers and Chief Ministers) requested that the Review give particular attention to the performance of mainstream services in relation to indigenous Australians. The 1999 Report includes first-time information on module load completion rates for indigenous students in vocational education and training; the number of indigenous households who receive public housing and data on the number of indigenous households on public housing waiting lists; and data on the number of indigenous police staff and deaths of indigenous people in police custody.

Information on access by groups with special difficulties can be useful for two reasons. If government aims to provide access to all groups, then information on access by groups with special difficulties may help determine whether special

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strategies are needed to address access barriers. If government has already implemented such strategies, then their effectiveness can be assessed.

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

The Report often uses the proportion of each target group in the broader community as a proxy indicator of the group's need for a particular service. This simple assumption is clearly sensible for some services (for example, schools), but it should be treated with caution for other services (for example, aged care). Another option is to collect more direct indicators of need (for example, the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program collects data on the characteristics of those seeking assistance).

Where geographic location is used to identify groups with access difficulties, access is normally compared for metropolitan, rural and remote areas. These geographic classifications are based on population density and distances to large population centres (DPIE and DSHS 1994). Such comparison by location has been criticised because it is an imperfect indicator of the time and cost for reaching the point of service. Further, it does not consider the client's capacity to bear the cost of receiving the service (Griffith 1998). However, a classification based on these criteria would need to be service specific because the location of the point of service varies across services.

### *Timeliness and affordability*

Timeliness and affordability can also be important access issues for those in the community who rely on publicly rather than privately funded services. Timeliness indicators used to measure access in this Report include waiting times (for example, waiting times in public hospitals) and the length of waiting lists (for example, aged care). Affordability indicators relate to the proportion of income spent on particular services (for example, out-of-pocket expenses in children's services).

## **Appropriateness**

Appropriateness relates to how well service provision directly relates to client needs. For example, it is considered appropriate (and thus higher quality care) in

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supported placements to place indigenous children with indigenous care givers if possible. Appropriateness indicators also seek to identify the extent, if any, of underservicing or overservicing (Renwick and Sadkowsky 1991).

Some services have developed measurable standards of service need against which the current levels of service can be assessed. The appropriate sized house, for example, for a couple with two or three children is considered to be three bedrooms; if the houses provided are larger or smaller, then they are considered to be overcrowded or underused — that is, inappropriate.

Other services have few measurable standards of service need; for example, the appropriate number of particular treatments for particular populations are not known (for example, in health care). However, data on differences in service levels can indicate where further work could identify possible underservicing or overservicing.

## Quality

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

The most commonly accepted definition of quality is *fitness for the purpose*. A comprehensive assessment of this requires a range of indicators. Ideally, such indicators directly capture the quality of outcomes — that is, whether the service achieves the objectives of government. Assessment may also involve seeking the views of clients and others with a legitimate interest in service quality.

Data generated for quality control can often be a useful source of information about likely outcomes. Information about the incidence of complaints or adverse outcomes (such as the number of escapes from prison), for example, is often used as an indicator of outcome quality.

Another test of fitness for purpose is the extent to which aspects of the service delivery process — such as inputs, processes and outputs — conform to specifications. What is the level of accreditation of public acute care hospitals and facilities for aged care, for example?

The framework of indicators for this Report treats quality as one aspect of effectiveness and distinguishes it from *outcomes*, *access* and *appropriateness*

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(figure 1.3). However, this distinction is somewhat artificial because aspects of service provision — except *efficiency* (unit costs), *quantity of outputs* (throughput) and *access* (targeting) — have the potential to contribute to a meaningful picture of quality.

No perfect indicator of service quality exists; each has its own strengths and weaknesses. Selection requires trading off desirable characteristics such as timeliness, cost and validity against each other. The approach here is to consider the use of acceptable, albeit imperfect, quality indicators that are already in use or available in Australia or internationally. Adopting these indicators can lower development costs and, equally importantly, reduce delays in the implementation of quality indicators.

## **Efficiency**

Efficiency relates to how well organisations use their resources to produce units of services. This Report mostly focuses on achieving better value for the broader community from government resources, so government funding per unit of service is typically used as the efficiency indicator — for example, recurrent funding per hour of service for children’s services. However, such an efficiency indicator should not be interpreted as a service’s full cost to society (box 1.3). Other indicators of efficiency include partial productivity ratios such as staff level per student in government schools and assets per offender in corrective services.

Comparisons of unit cost of a service are a more meaningful input to public policy when they use the full cost to government, accurately accounting for all resources consumed in providing the service. Problems can occur when some costs of providing services are overlooked or treated inconsistently (for example, superannuation or overheads). The Steering Committee’s believes that data, where full cost information is not available in the short term, should at least be calculated consistently across jurisdictions. Further, treatment should be fully transparent.

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

The *Report on Government Services* provides information about the cost of services to government. Some argue that if non-government groups such as charities also contribute resources for the services covered by the Report, then these costs should also be taken into account.

The purpose of this Report is to provide information to assist government decision making. The relevant cost information depends on the type of assessment that needs to be made to support a decision. When government directly delivers services it may wish to assess the internal management of the service; on other occasions it may wish to assess the decision to directly deliver or purchase, or even the choice from whom to purchase (or part fund or subsidise).

Sometimes a charitable organisation will offer to deliver a service at a lower price to government than the cost of an equivalent government provider even though the charity uses at least as many resources as the government provider. The charitable organisation may be able to charge less because it operates the service as an adjunct to another activity or has access to such resources as donations, church buildings or volunteers. If all inputs were costed at 'normal' market rates, a not-for-profit provider may be as costly — in some instances, more costly — than a government agency.

If the government delivers services directly, it is accountable for all resources used (and this Report tries to ensure all costs are included). If governments decide to purchase, part fund or subsidise services, they should aim to maximise the benefit to the community from this use of government funds. When focusing on government decision making in the role of direct service provider, the Report compares the *full cost* of government service delivery in each State and Territory. This allows governments to compare the internal management of their services with that of their counterparts in other jurisdictions.

The Report also compares the *cost to government* of services delivered by non-government and government service providers; this information allows governments to assess their purchase decisions. This Report has not sought to facilitate comparisons between the internal management of government delivered services and that of non-government providers. As a result, it has not attempted comparisons of the full cost of delivery by non-government organisations with the full cost of delivery by government service providers.

Consequently, for services delivered by non-government agencies, this Report emphasises the costs to government, along with outputs, outcomes and service quality.

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## 1.5 Developments in performance measurement

### Developments in 1998

This is the fourth *Report on Government Services* produced by the Review. Reporting is an iterative process and each year the Steering Committee endeavours to build on developments in previous years. Developments in 1998 occurred in:

- *the scope of some services* — rent assistance is now within the scope of the housing chapter, and mental health and general practitioners have been included in the health section;
- *the quality and comparability of the data* — data and definitions have been refined to enhance quality or comparability in vocational education and training, health, courts, corrective services, aged care, children's services and housing; also additional cost data are presented in vocational education and training and corrective services;
- *new indicators* — new access indicators have been developed for children's services (and reporting for those indicators), and a consultancy was undertaken to further develop outcome indicators for child protection and supported placements;
- *developing existing indicators* — a consultancy was undertaken to help obtain client satisfaction information from people with disabilities;
- *reporting on existing indicators* — first-time performance reporting has been included for emergency management and breast screening in health, and reporting also now covers new appropriateness indicators for public acute care hospitals; data on the number of indigenous police staff and deaths of indigenous people in police custody; geographic indicators for courts; an independent assessment of public housing stock condition and equity value in public housing; and data on housing choice, client satisfaction and the cost of stock production in community housing; and
- *contextual information* — there is significantly more information on the policy environment in the health and housing chapters, and descriptive statistics are included to provide contextual information (see appendix A) for interpreting performance indicators (section 1.6).

The effort to improve reporting has benefits for other public policy initiatives. The focus on identifying and monitoring outputs and outcomes, for example, aligns with moves across government to output based funding. These types of performance indicators are also routinely identified in service charters.

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### *Full costing of services*

To improve the accuracy and comparability of unit cost comparisons across jurisdictions in the Report, the Steering Committee has focused efforts on two key areas: superannuation and the user cost of capital.

The *treatment of superannuation* is a significant issue when measuring the unit cost for many services. It often makes up a major component of overall costs, can be treated differently across services and across jurisdictions, and may not be transparent in those differences. The Review researched the current treatment of superannuation costs across jurisdictions and developed approaches to improve the treatment (SCRCSSP 1998c). It concluded that:

- the correct treatment of superannuation (when calculating the cost of a service) includes the full accrued cost for government overall, thus recognising the full cost to government of resources used in providing a service;
- the best estimate of accrued cost is an actuarial calculation for each employee; and
- if non-actuarial estimation methods are used, differences in treatment and incorporated costs should be transparent to minimise the risk of misinterpretation and to allow users to assess the effect of such differences.

The *user cost of capital* for government services is the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services (for example, houses in public housing). The user cost of capital makes explicit the opportunity cost (the return forgone by using the funds to deliver services rather than investing them elsewhere or using them to retire debt) of this capital by incorporating that opportunity cost in the full cost of services.

When comparing costs so as to monitor government services, it is important to fully incorporate the cost of capital because:

- it is often a significant component of the cost of services; and
- it is currently treated inconsistently (costed in full for contracted elements of service delivery but effectively costed at zero for most budget sector elements).

The user cost of capital is essentially a weighted average of the interest on borrowed funds and the interest forgone on internally generated funds.

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The Steering Committee, in consultation with the Heads of Treasuries Accounting and Reporting Advisory Committee, developed an approach to include the cost of capital in unit cost data.

- Each jurisdiction (Treasury) advises the Secretariat of the rate to be applied for their jurisdiction; where a jurisdiction is yet to provide a rate, the average of the rates provided by other jurisdictions is used as an interim rate.
- Each Working Group applies the relevant rate to asset valuations to determine the user cost of capital for its services.

In this Report, a user cost of capital has been reported for vocational education and training, health, public housing and corrective services.

### **Progress on reporting indicators**

To simplify comparisons across service areas, effectiveness indicators in each service area can be generally grouped under the four broad headings: overall outcomes, access and equity, appropriateness and quality (table 1.2).

Some service areas have not explicitly adopted these four broad effectiveness headings in their frameworks. Emergency management, for example, has adopted the PPRR (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) framework. However, indicators in these four areas are still relevant. Response times for fire services could be considered a dimension of quality, for example. Where the general framework is not adopted, a judgment has been made as to which indicators may fit under the general framework's broad headings.

The information presented does not assess the quality of the indicator (including its comprehensiveness). Table 1.2 merely indicates the first year when at least one indicator under each broad heading has been reported on a comparable basis. For school education, for example, data on learning outcomes for middle primary school and junior secondary school in mathematics and science were reported in 1997. However, the Steering Committee does not regard these data as satisfying reporting requirements for outcome indicators, because the data are from an irregular international exercise.

Table 1.2 illustrates differences in current reporting across services. Many services face similar reporting challenges despite some recent improvements (partly driven by the need to measure outputs and to demonstrate maintenance of quality in purchaser/provider and contracting arrangements).

**Table 1.2 First reporting of at least one comparable indicator (in the Report on Government Services)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Framework services</i>	<i>First coverage of service</i>	<i>When at least one national comparable indicator was first reported<sup>b</sup></i>					
		<i>Overall outcomes</i>	<i>Access and equity</i>	<i>Appropriateness</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Client views</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
School education	1995	1995	na	na	na	na	1995
Vocational education and training	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1997
Public acute care hospitals	1995	na	1995	1995	1995	na	1995
Police services	1995	1995	1999	na	1995	1997	1997
Court administration	1995	na	1995	na	1995	na	1995
Corrective services	1995	1995	1998	na	1995	na	1995
Child protection	1995	na	na	na	na	na	na
Supported placements	1995	na	na	na	1997	na	na
Supported accommodation and assistance	1995	1998	na	1999	1998	na	na
Public housing	1995	1995	1995	1995	1997	1997	1997
Aged care services	1997	na	1999	na	na	na	na
Services for people with a disability	1997	1997	1997	1997	2000	2000	na
Children's services	1997	na	1997	na	na	na	na
Community housing	1997	na	na	na	na	na	na
Breast cancer management	1998	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fire services	1998	1999	na	na	na	na	na
Ambulance services	1998	na	na	na	na	na	na
General practice and primary care	1999	1999	1999	na	na	na	na
Mental health services	1999	1999	na	1999	na	na	1999
Rent assistance	1999	na	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Not all frameworks in this Report necessarily follow the general framework set out in figure 1.3. However, all service types should be reporting on indicators that cover these general areas. Where this framework is not followed, an estimate has been made as to whether any indicators have been reported in these areas.

<sup>b</sup> Refers to year in which Report was published, not year of data. **na** Not available.

Source: SCRCSSP (1995, 1997b, 1998b).

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## Feedback on the Report on Government Services

The recent survey found that most of the Report's target audience use the Report, and that most users rate it as objective, credible, timely and relevant (table 1.3). The survey found that 70 per cent of the Report's target audience currently use the Report (70 per cent in central agencies and 72 per cent in line agencies).

However, there is considerable scope for improvement. The majority of users typically rated the information as adequate (rather than very good) in terms of credibility, relevance, objectivity and timeliness.

Table 1.3 **Rating of information in the Report on Government Services 1998 (per cent of users)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>In terms of:</i>	<i>Central agency users</i>			<i>Line agency users</i>		
	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Credibility	36	56	8	29	59	12
Relevance	51	47	3	34	58	8
Objectivity	48	52	0	33	58	9
Timeliness	22	74	4	23	69	8

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: SRCSSP (1998).

Many users rated the Report highly in terms of effectiveness and efficiency indicators. The Report's discussion and information on effectiveness and efficiency were rated as very useful by over 30 per cent of users, and as useful by a further 60 per cent. The proportions of central agency users who rated effectiveness and efficiency indicators as very useful or useful (92 per cent and 95 per cent respectively) were higher than the proportions of line agency users (84 per cent and 86 per cent respectively).

## 1.6 Interpreting performance indicators

The Report aims to present performance indicators that allow users to assess performance. Many objectives of government involve tradeoffs, such as choosing whether to improve the average level of service or better target services to those most in need. The Steering Committee cannot know each government's priorities, tradeoffs or targets, which may change over time. Presenting performance indicators as a suite encourages users to assess performance on all indicators collectively, rather than by individual indicator. Moreover, each user is left to judge the appropriate tradeoffs between objectives.

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The use of reported information to assess performance must account for other important issues too.

The broader environment in which a service operates affects the performance of each service in each jurisdiction. There may be significant differences in clients, available inputs, prices and geography, and any comparison of performance across jurisdictions needs to consider these differences.

To help identify and account for environmental differences, this Report includes a first-time descriptive statistics appendix (appendix A). It will help address requests for more information about the differences that exist between jurisdictions. This appendix provides a range of general descriptive information for each jurisdiction, including age profile, population distribution, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings, and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity). It has two parts: a description of the main distinguishing characteristics of each jurisdiction, and a set of source tables that will help users to compare jurisdictional performance.

When comparing performance information across jurisdictions, users also need to consider the effect of different and varying quality data collection methods and systems. Data on the use of disability services, for example, related to a snapshot day for some jurisdictions, but to a 12 month period for Western Australia. Definitions of terms may also vary, such as the definitions of notification in child protection. Notes to tables or figures highlight differences in data collection methods or definitions.

One particularly important aspect of government services is how they collectively address community needs that require integrated services. All services in the Report have some form of interaction with other services (for example, police and courts). There are challenges in assessing the performance of these interactions using the current individual service focused measurement frameworks. The Steering Committee has made some progress in this matter in the justice sector; performance indicators for the sector as a whole are presented (see Justice preface). However, similar approaches for other groups of services are likely to prove more difficult and will be addressed opportunistically.

The Review aims to provide a more comprehensive set of performance information than has been available in the past. But, given the complex nature of government services and the cost of collecting information, some important but secondary aspects of government services may not be reported. Reforms in government services, for example, may impose unmeasured costs on clients of those services (for example, closure of schools forcing students to travel further to school). This

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highlights the importance of using performance indicators as part of a broader set of tools when assessing policy choices.

## **1.7 Related Review projects**

The Steering Committee has also undertaken research into other issues relevant to the performance of government services.

Such research has involved case studies of issues and options in the implementation of government service reforms. The Steering Committee has published two case study reports that cover:

- purchasing community services in SA;
- using output based funding of public acute hospital care in Victoria;
- implementing competitive tendering and contracting for Queensland prisons (SCRCSSP 1997a);
- devolving decision making in Victorian Government schools;
- using competitive tendering for NSW public hospital services;
- offering consumer funding and choice in WA disability services; and
- pricing court reporting services in Commonwealth courts (SCRCSSP 1998a).

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

- timing program implementation;
- decentralising decision making;
- measuring and assessing performance;
- measuring quality;
- directly linking funding to performance; and
- charging users (SCRCSSP 1998a).

Other related research includes an examination of superannuation in the costing of government services (SCRCSSP 1998c). In 1999, the Steering Committee will focus on research that is more related to performance measurement and thus better linked to improving reporting for individual services.

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## 1.8 Conclusion

The Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision has been running for over five years. Measuring each dimension of performance and collecting those data are not straightforward tasks. The Steering Committee's approach to performance reporting has been iterative, making incremental and manageable improvements over each of the four Reports published.

The aim of the Review is to provide objective government performance information to facilitate well informed judgments and sound public policy action. The Steering Committee relies on guiding principles to achieve this aim, including:

- *an outcomes focus* — performance indicators should focus on the outcomes achieved from government services, reflecting whether the objectives of that service have been met;
- *comparability* — data should be comparable across jurisdictions wherever possible. Reporting comparable data across jurisdictions has a higher priority than using a better indicator that allows no comparison. Where data are not yet comparable, time series analysis is particularly important for yardstick competition. Data for many services have been published in each of the four Reports; thus, time series comparisons have been made where possible to add another dimension to performance comparisons; and
- *completeness* — the performance indicator framework should be as complete as possible, assessing performance against all important objectives.

PART B

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# EDUCATION

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## B Education preface

Education is a lifelong activity, delivered both informally (for example, by family or at work) and formally by the education sector (for example, by schools, technical and further education [TAFE] institutes and universities). The education sector has a range of objectives, some common across all levels of education (for example, to increase knowledge) and others more specific to a particular level of education (for example, with vocational education and training [VET], to provide skills and learning directly related to work).

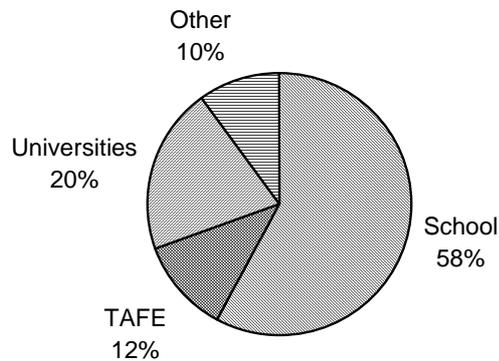
Formal education services are delivered through both government and non-government agencies. Government education agencies include government primary and secondary schools, TAFE institutes and universities. Governments also fund services delivered by non-government providers in the school and VET sectors. Performance indicators for all of these education services (except universities) are included in this Report. Preschool programs, which provide a variety of educational and developmental experiences for children before full time schooling, are included within children's services (see chapter 11).

### **Profile of education**

About 30 per cent of Australians (or 5.3 million persons) were engaged in some form of full time or part time education in 1997. The majority of these students were at school (60 per cent) although significant numbers studied at universities (13 per cent). Approximately 27 per cent of these students undertook VET programs at secondary schools, TAFE institutes or universities.

Education is a major area of government expenditure and activity, and it is of significant social and economic importance to Australia. Government expenditure (current and capital) on education amounted to approximately 4.8 per cent of gross domestic product or approximately \$24 billion in 1996-97; schools received the highest proportion of education expenditure (58 per cent) followed by universities (20 per cent) and TAFE institutes (12 per cent). Other education services not elsewhere classified (such as student transportation) accounted for 10 per cent (figure **B.1**).

**Figure B.2 Total government expenditure on education, 1996-97**



Data source: ABS (1998).

The breakdown of government expenditure between the education sectors varied across jurisdictions in 1996-97. WA (76.8 per cent) had the highest proportion of primary and secondary school education expenditure while NSW (16.2 per cent) had the highest TAFE expenditure (table B.1).

**Table B.2 Estimated Commonwealth, State and Local government expenditure on education, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Aust <sup>b</sup>
Preschool and other special education	%	6.5	6.6	8.9	6.3	7.4	4.7	na	7.6	1.3	5.6
Primary and secondary education	%	71.4	72.1	76.4	76.8	76.5	73.3	na	69.3	10.1	57.7
Technical and further education	%	16.2	13.4	11.0	14.1	13.4	14.1	na	6.7	5.3	11.9
University education	%	0.0	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	na	8.2 <sup>c</sup>	78.8	20.5
Tertiary education (not elsewhere classified)	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	na	6.1 <sup>d</sup>	1.3	0.4
Other <sup>e</sup>	%	5.8	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	7.1	na	2.0	3.2	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>6 134</b>	<b>4 090</b>	<b>3 294</b>	<b>1 859</b>	<b>1 434</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>6439</b>	<b>24 480</b>

<sup>a</sup> State and Territory Government data included Commonwealth Government grants. <sup>b</sup> Total expenditure for Australia included estimates for the ACT. <sup>c</sup> This figure is substantially overstated because the NT University is also a major VET provider. <sup>d</sup> This figure is overstated due to misclassification of expenditures between the TAFE and Tertiary education n.e.c categories. Incorrect classification of expenditures can be attributed to the fact that tertiary institutions in the NT provide a combination of higher education and VET courses. <sup>e</sup> Other included transportation of students and education services not elsewhere classified. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (1998).

## Increasing options for students

There has been an increasing convergence of general and vocational education in the senior secondary school curriculum, to provide school leavers with a greater number of pathways for work and further learning. Within the Australian Qualification Framework, the school sector and the VET sector both offer certificate level qualifications (box **B.1**). This has enabled schools to provide Dual Award Courses which combine school and VET studies and recognise the achievement with an award from both sectors. Approximately 73 000 students attending secondary school in 1997 were undertaking some kind of VET course or module (NCVER 1998).

Australia's tertiary education sectors (VET and higher education) have also become more integrated in recent years. Both offer courses at the diploma and advanced diploma level, and an evolving system of credit transfers between VET providers and universities has facilitated the flow of students from one sector to the other (box **B.2**). Around 12 000 TAFE students were admitted to university bachelor courses in 1996, and 52 000 university graduates were enrolled in a TAFE module in that year, for example (HRSCEET 1998).

### Box B.3 Choices of educational setting

Both the school and the VET sectors offer courses at certificate levels 1 and 2. The VET and higher education sectors both offer diploma and advanced diploma courses.

#### Australian Qualification Framework

<i>School sector</i>	<i>VET sector</i>	<i>Higher education sector</i>
		Doctorate
		Masters degree
		Graduate diploma
		Graduate certificate
		Bachelor degree
	Advanced diploma	Advanced diploma
	Diploma	Diploma
Senior Secondary Certificate of Education	Certificate 4	
Senior Secondary Certificate of Education	Certificate 3	
Senior Secondary Certificate of Education	Certificate 2	
Senior Secondary Certificate of Education	Certificate 1	

Source: Australian Qualification Framework Advisory Board (1998).

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## Participation in education

Successive Australian governments have viewed education as a valuable service that can improve economic and social outcomes and improve equity across all sections of society. Thus, they have sought to improve rates of participation in education.

However, not all applicants achieved a place in post-secondary education in 1997 — around 75 000 people (3.1 per cent) of 2.4 million applicants were not accepted for entry into a post-school education and training program. Fewer people missed out on gaining a place in post-school education in 1997 than in 1995 (table **B.3**).

Table B.4 **Unmet demand for post-school education and training, 1995–97 (persons)<sup>a</sup>**

	1995	1996	1997
TAFE	60 700	48 300	35 300
Other VET	13 600	13 800	12 800
Total VET	74 300	62 100	48 100
Higher education	28 700	25 300	18 300
Other education institutions	13 700	19 000	8 700
<b>Total</b>	<b>116 700</b>	<b>106 400</b>	<b>75 100</b>

<sup>a</sup> There were 4 reasons why applicants did not achieve a place in post-secondary education: the course was full; the course was cancelled; they were not eligible/their entry score was too low; or they applied too late.

Source: ABS (1997b).

The Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs agreed in 1995 to monitor participation in post-compulsory education and training using ‘Finn targets’ (box B.2). The targets relate to national participation and qualification attainment for 19–22 year olds in schools, VET and higher education, and indicate overall outcomes for the education sector (figure **B.3**).

### Box B.4 **Finn targets**

By 2001, 95 per cent of 19 year olds:

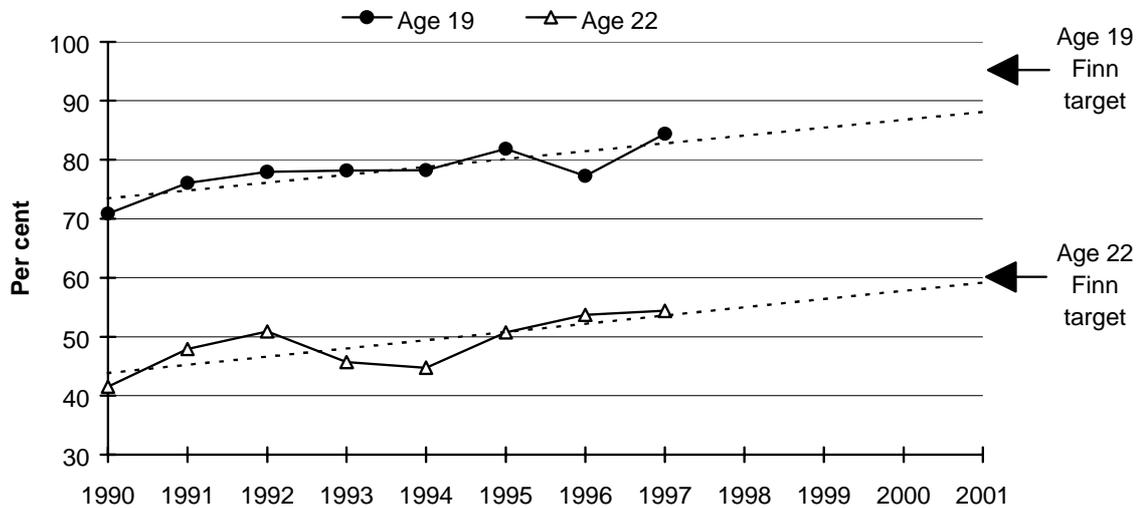
- will be participating in, or have completed, year 12; or
- will have completed years 10 or 11 and be participating in, or have completed, some formally recognised education and training.

By 2001, 60 per cent of 22 year olds:

- will be participating in education or training programs that lead to level 3 awards; or
- will have attained level 3 or above qualifications; or
- will be participating in, or have completed, higher education studies such as diplomas and degrees.

Source: MCEETYA

Figure B.4 Participation and qualification attainment by young people in post-compulsory education — time series



Data source: ANTA (1998).

## Skill profile of Australia

In addition to improving social outcomes, an important objective of education and training is to improve the skill base of the economy; in turn, this may facilitate higher productivity growth by enhancing the country's overall ability to adapt to technological change. In this context, the literacy level and general level of education (qualification) of a society are important determinants of growth and improved living standards.

### Literacy levels

The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducted a national literacy survey (ABS 1997a) designed to assess the literacy skills of people aged 15 years and over. The test ranked literacy skills on a scale from 1 to 5 (higher numbers representing higher skill levels).

About half the adults responding to the ABS survey had a low level (that is, skill level 1 or 2) of literacy skills. However, the skill level varied across jurisdictions: the ACT reported the highest literacy skill level (with 68 per cent of respondents at level 3 or higher) and Tasmania reported the lowest (with 48 per cent of respondents at level 3 or higher) (table B.5).

**Table B.6 Literacy skill level of persons aged 15–74 years, 1996 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Literacy skill level</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>
1	22	22	16	16	17	20	12	12 <sup>b</sup>	19
2	28	26	29	29	27	31	20	28	28
3	35	35	37	36	36	35	40	40	36
4–5	15	17	18	19	19	13	28	20	17

<sup>a</sup> The levels represent a continuum of how well people were able to interpret and use material printed in English for each of the three types of literacy (prose, document and quantitative material). Progression along the continuum was characterised by increased ability to process information (for example, to locate, match and generate information) and to draw correct inferences from the information being used. <sup>b</sup> Sampling variability was too high for comparisons for most practical purposes.

Source: ABS (1997a).

## International comparison of education levels

Fifty-nine per cent of the Australian workforce (population aged 25–64 years) held a post-compulsory school qualification in 1997. This was lower than the proportion in many other industrialised countries such as France (75 per cent), Germany (88 per cent) and Denmark (67 per cent) (table **B.7**). However, the relative qualification level of a country's workforce does not directly reflect its relative skill base, because skills are acquired at different educational levels in different countries.

## Comparing unit costs across jurisdictions

Comparing unit costs of a particular service across jurisdictions can help to identify if States or Territories have scope to improve their performance. However, special characteristics within jurisdictions tend to mean that it would be hard for all jurisdictions to attain the same level of unit costs.

One way of better understanding how special circumstances may affect costs is to compare the variations in unit costs across jurisdictions for services that have some similarities, such as government school education and VET (table **B.8**). The greater variation in unit costs of VET than of schools raises interesting questions about the likely causes. Further analysis would be necessary to identify, for example, whether the effects of scale or dispersion are greater for VET than for schools, whether the mix of costly and inexpensive courses differs (although the Australian National Training Authority has made some adjustments to data on recurrent costs to allow for that), whether the quality of the services differs more, or whether the results suggest efficiency differences.

**Table B.9 Highest completed level of education — international comparisons, 1997 (per cent of labour force aged 25–64)**

	<i>Post-compulsory school</i>				<i>Total post-compulsory school</i>
	<i>Less than upper secondary</i>	<i>Upper secondary<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Non-university tertiary education<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>University level education</i>	
United States	11	52	9	28	89
Germany	12	62	11	15	88
Czech Republic	12	76	na	12	88
Norway	15	53	12	20	85
Switzerland	15	61	14	10	85
United Kingdom	19	57	10	14	81
Canada	19	29	32	19	80
Sweden	24	47	14	15	76
France	25	54	9	12	75
Netherlands	31	43	..	27	70
Finland	30	47	10	13	70
Denmark	33	44	7	16	67
New Zealand	36	37	16	12	65
<b>Australia</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>59</b>
Italy	56	33	.. <sup>c</sup>	11	44
Portugal	76	10	4	9	23
<b>Country mean<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>67</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes vocational equivalents, such as apprenticeships and traineeships. <sup>b</sup> Several definitional and data issues which may influence the ranking of countries include: the definition used for non-university tertiary (particularly for VET courses); the OECD education classification levels, which are based on UNESCO's International Standard Classification for Education (for example, primary education is defined as beginning at age 5, 6 or 7 and lasting for four to six years); and variations in survey data (for example, Denmark's 24 to 64 age group actually includes all ages). <sup>c</sup> Data are included in another column of the table. <sup>d</sup> The country mean includes the countries in the table plus South Korea, Austria, Belgium, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Spain, Poland and Turkey. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: ANTA (1998).

Unit cost differences across education sectors should be used as a basis for further analysis rather than interpreted in isolation of other performance indicators such as outcomes and outputs (see chapters 2 and 3). Further, comparing the performance of education sectors requires a comprehensive national system for classifying educational participation and attainment, which does not yet exist in Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is addressing this issue in a review of its Classification of Qualifications and the development of an Australian Standard Classification of Education.

**Table B.10 Education institution unit costs (dollar and percentage differences), 1997-98**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Government primary schools</i>									
In-school cost per full time student	\$ 4 563	4 510	5 008	4 554	4 734	4 971	5 362	6 458	4 704
• Difference from lowest cost State	% 1.2	<sup>a</sup>	11.0	1.0	5.0	10.2	18.9	43.2	4.3
<i>Government secondary Schools</i>									
In-school cost per full time student	\$ 6 492	6 448	6 309	7 191	6 948	6 247	7 101	9 563	6 578
• Difference from lowest cost State	% 3.9	3.2	0.9	15.1	11.2	<sup>a</sup>	13.7	53.1	5.3
<i>VET</i>									
Cost per adjusted module load completion rate	\$ 17.7	13.2	15.9	17.6	18.3	22.4	21.4	41.2	16.6
• Difference from lowest cost State	% 34.1	<sup>a</sup>	20.5	33.3	38.6	69.7	62.1	212.1	25.8
Cost per adjusted annual curriculum hours	\$ 12.0	8.9	11.7	12.4	12.8	14.6	15.6	26.5	11.4
• Difference from lowest cost State	% 34.8	<sup>a</sup>	31.5	39.3	43.8	64.0	75.3	197.8	28.1

<sup>a</sup> Lowest cost State.

Sources: chapters 2 and 3.

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## 2 School education

The focus of this chapter is on the performance of government funded schooling in States and Territories. Reporting relates to government funding only, not to the full cost to the community of providing this service. Section 2.1 outlines the coverage of services.

Government funded school education is reported at two levels:

- government primary and secondary schools; and
- systemwide (government and non-government primary and secondary schools).

A framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 2.3 and data are discussed in section 2.5.

As noted in previous Reports, only limited information is available that is comparable across jurisdictions for assessing the relative performance of school systems, particularly in relation to learning outcomes. All States and Territories agreed in 1997 to assess students against national literacy and numeracy benchmarks developed by the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA). Year 3 literacy benchmark data are expected to be released during 1999, with further data becoming available in future years. Sections 2.2 and 2.4 contain further information about changes to reporting.

### 2.1 Profile of school education

Both government and non-government schools provide school education. Government schools are the direct responsibility of State and Territory Governments, which provide the majority of government expenditure on government schools. Non-government schools operate under conditions determined by State and Territory Government registration authorities, and they receive significant Commonwealth and State and Territory Government funding. The focus of this chapter is on the return to government expenditure on education rather than the efficiency of non-government schools (which receive funding from other sources in addition to government funding).

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This chapter defines schools as establishments whose major activity is the administration and/or provision of full time day primary, secondary or special education, or primary or secondary distance education.

Government schools educated 74 per cent of primary students and 66 per cent of secondary students in 1997 (table 2A.4). Governments own and manage these schools and are responsible for the efficiency of their operation. Governments also contribute to the funding of non-government schools and regulate some of their activities.

## **Size and roles**

### *Roles*

Several participants play important roles in the school education sector, contributing to the formation of policy, the development of curricula, the funding of schools and school based programs, and the management and delivery of school services. State and Territory Governments have constitutional responsibility for schooling. They determine curricula, regulate school activities and provide the majority of funding. The Commonwealth Government plays a major role in identifying national priorities for schooling, which it supports with specific purpose payments. MCEETYA — comprising Commonwealth, State and Territory education ministers — sets national priorities and strategies for schooling.

### *Funding*

School education is one of the largest areas of State and Territory Government expenditure. Government schools account for most of this expenditure, but State and Territory Governments contribute to the funding of non-government schools and provide services that are used by both government and non-government schools.

The Commonwealth Government provides supplementary funding to both government schools and non-government schools. The Commonwealth Government relaxed the conditions under which non-government schools could receive federal funding in 1997. It abolished limitations on minimum and maximum enrolments, and removed restrictions locking new non-government schools into particular funding categories. It also introduced the Enrolment Benchmark Adjustment arrangements, under which Commonwealth funding ‘follows the student’. Grants to government schools are based on the proportion of students enrolled in government schools. Commonwealth recurrent grants to the States are reduced for every additional full time equivalent enrolment in a non-government school if the

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proportion of students in non-government schools rises above a deemed benchmark level. Commonwealth funding is tied to the respective proportions of students in government and non-government schools; government schools may lose Commonwealth funding even while absolute enrolments are increasing, if non-government enrolments are increasing at a faster rate.

Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments spent a total of \$12.8 billion on government schools in 1996-97 and the Commonwealth spent \$1.9 billion on non-government schools. Commonwealth Government expenditure per full time student for all schools in 1996-97 ranged from \$992 in Tasmania to \$1137 in the NT. Total government expenditure (Commonwealth plus State and Territory) per full time student in government schools ranged from \$5577 in Victoria to \$8621 in the NT (tables 2A.6–2A.8).

Data for government and non-government schools are derived from different sources: government school data are compiled from system aggregates whereas the non-government school data are collected from a school based census. This may affect the direct comparability of data.

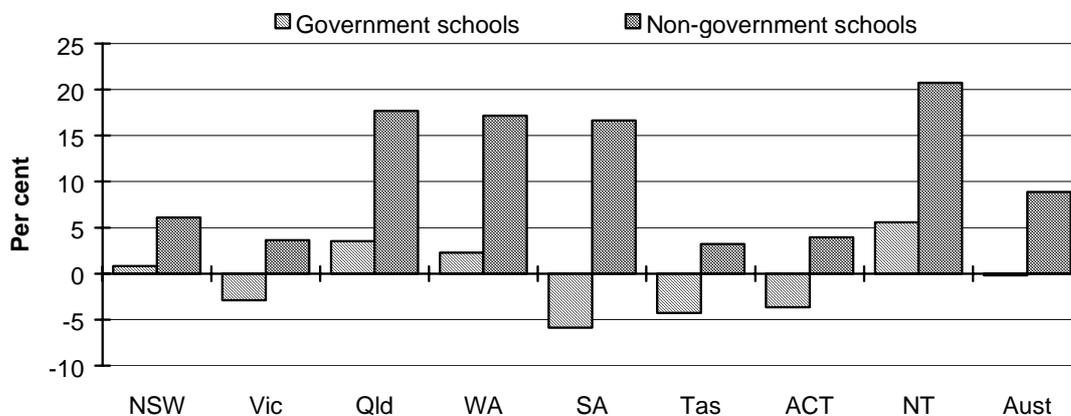
### *Student body*

The number of students rose slightly in NSW, Queensland, WA and the NT between 1992 and 1997, and fell slightly in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT. There were 2.23 million government and 942 000 non-government full time school students in 1997. The proportion of students enrolled in government schools ranged from 65 per cent in the ACT and 66 per cent in Victoria to 75 per cent in Tasmania and 78 per cent in the NT.

Nationally, the number of students in government schools was fairly steady over the five years from 1992 to 1997. However, there was some variation between States. The government student population fell by 3 per cent in Victoria, by 6 per cent in SA, and by 4 per cent in the ACT; it increased by 6 per cent in the NT, by 3 per cent in Queensland and by 2 per cent in WA.

The number of non-government school students grew in all jurisdictions between 1992 and 1997, with a 9 per cent national increase. The largest increases were in the NT (21 per cent), Queensland (18 per cent), WA (17 per cent) and SA (17 per cent). The smallest increases were in Victoria (4 per cent) and Tasmania (3 per cent) (figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.2 Change in full time students in government and non-government schools, 1992–97**



Data source: table 2A.4.

The proportion of part time students should be considered when interpreting data that are sensitive to student numbers, because there are considerable differences in the proportions of part time students across jurisdictions. SA, Tasmania and the NT had the highest proportion of part time students among government secondary students; the ACT, NSW and Victoria had the lowest ratios of part time students (table 2.1).

**Table 2.2 Part time secondary students in government schools, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number <sup>b</sup>	2 204	2 185	6 911	4 447	6 054	2 824	3	663	2 5291
% of all secondary students	0.7	1.0	4.5	5.2	9.5	9.4	0.0	7.7	2.8

<sup>a</sup> Jurisdictions defined part time students differently. <sup>b</sup> Absolute number of part time secondary students (not full time equivalent).

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

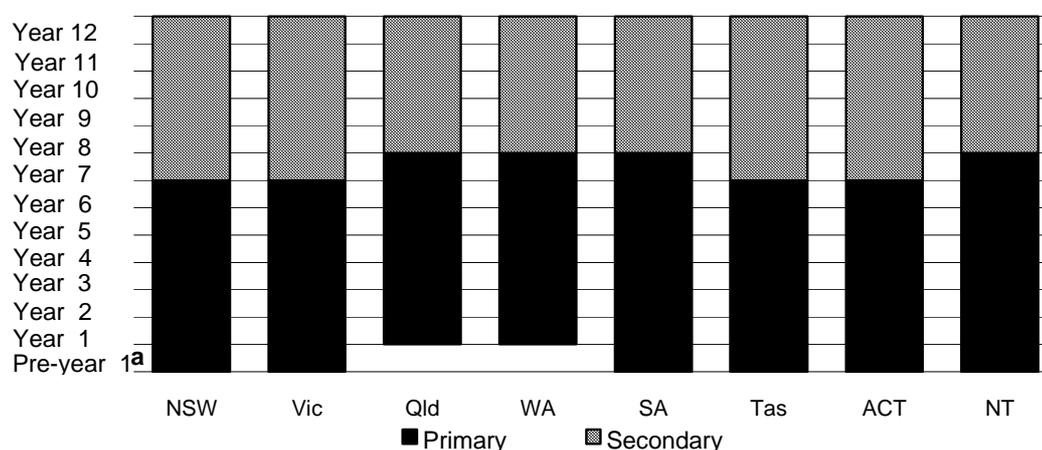
## Mix of students and schools

### Students

The proportion of the population at school, the breakdown of student numbers between government and non-government schools, and the breakdown between primary and secondary schools varied among jurisdictions. However, it should be

noted that the structure of primary and secondary schooling also varied between jurisdictions (figure 2.3).

Figure 2.4 Structure of primary and secondary schooling, 1997



<sup>a</sup> Pre-year 1 was called kindergarten in NSW and the ACT, preparatory in Victoria and Tasmania, reception in SA and transition in the NT.

Data source: MCEETYA (1997).

The structure of primary and secondary schooling implies that SA and the NT would be expected to have a higher proportion of students in primary school, and that the other States and Territories would have a higher proportion in secondary school. Bearing this in mind, in 1997:

- the proportion of the population enrolled in schools was 17.1 per cent nationally, but ranged from 19.8 per cent in the ACT and 19.5 per cent in the NT to 16.8 per cent in SA; and
- the proportion of the population in all secondary schools ranged from 5.9 per cent in both SA and the NT to 9.2 in the ACT (table 2A.3).

The proportion of the Australian population enrolled in schools declined slightly from 17.7 per cent to 17.1 per cent between 1992 and 1997, largely reflecting a decline in the proportion of school age children in the population. This decline in enrolments was largest in the ACT (from 21.1 per cent to 19.8 per cent) and Queensland (from 17.7 per cent to 16.9 per cent). The national decline was similar for both primary and secondary schools, with enrolments for both falling by 0.3 percentage points (table 2A.3).

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### *Special needs groups*

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

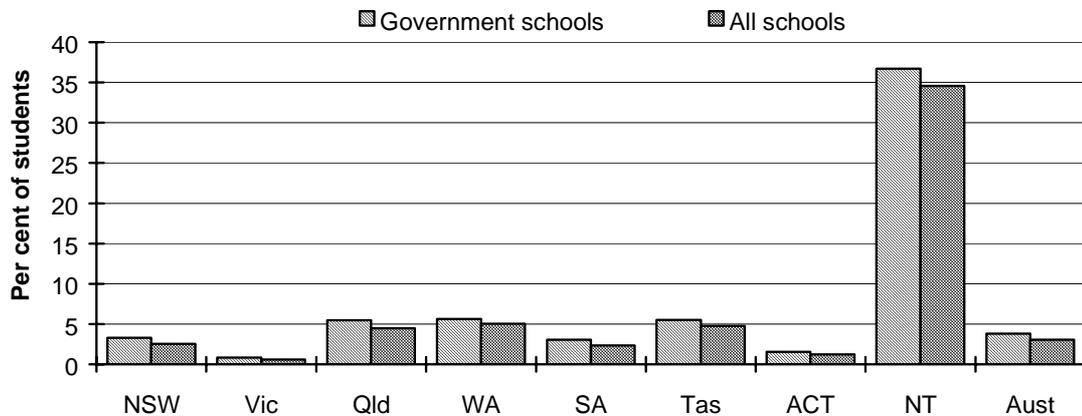
- students from low socioeconomic status;
- students who are geographically isolated;
- students from a language background other than English;
- indigenous students; and
- students with a disability.

There is also interest in reporting on the relative performance of female and male students. In all jurisdictions in 1997, just over 50 per cent of all school students were male. Female students were slightly more likely than male students to attend non-government schools (ABS 1998a).

It is difficult to compare the proportions of students having special needs in education because some definitions differ across States and Territories. This chapter reports on the proportion of indigenous students, the proportion of students from a language background other than English and gender breakdown.

The NT had the highest proportion of students in 1997 who identified themselves as being indigenous (34.6 per cent). Other jurisdictions with relatively high proportions of self identified indigenous students were WA (5 per cent), Queensland (4.5 per cent) and Tasmania (4.7 per cent). Victoria and the ACT had the lowest proportions of indigenous students (0.6 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively) (figure 2.5). In absolute terms, NSW had the largest number of indigenous students (28 per cent of all indigenous students were enrolled in NSW schools). Other jurisdictions with high numbers of indigenous students included Queensland (27 per cent of all indigenous enrolments), WA (16 per cent of all indigenous enrolments) and the NT (13 per cent of all indigenous enrolments) (table 2A.10).

Figure 2.6 Indigenous students, 1997

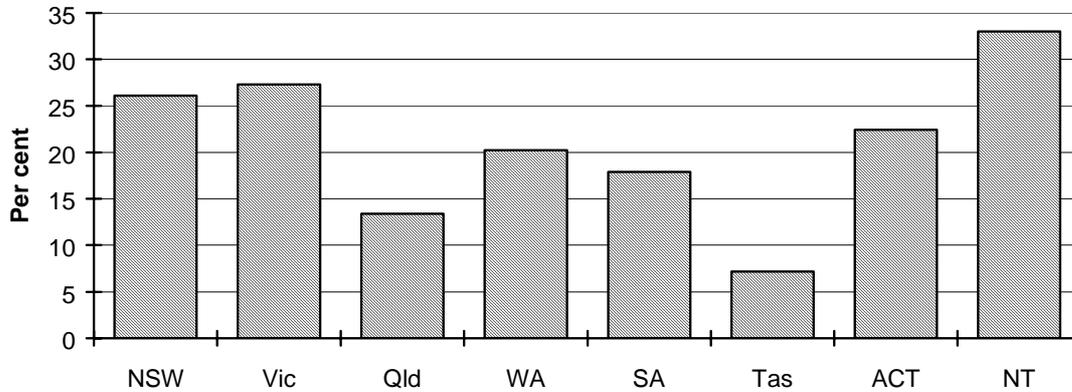


Data source: table 2A.10.

The Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA) calculated the proportion of students from language backgrounds other than English (LBOTE) in each jurisdiction as part of the process of determining Commonwealth Literacy Program funding allocations. The data reported in this section are based on the DETYA definition of LBOTE students and may not be based on the same definitions underpinning jurisdiction specific data reported under learning outcomes.

DETYA data on LBOTE students are drawn from the 1991 and 1996 ABS population censuses. In all schools (government and non-government combined) the NT had the highest proportion of LBOTE students (33.0 per cent) in 1996 (which may reflect the inclusion of indigenous students whose home language is not English in the DETYA definition of LBOTE). NSW and Victoria also had relatively high proportions of LBOTE students (26.1 per cent and 27.3 per cent respectively) while Tasmania had the lowest proportion (7.2 per cent) (figure 2.7).

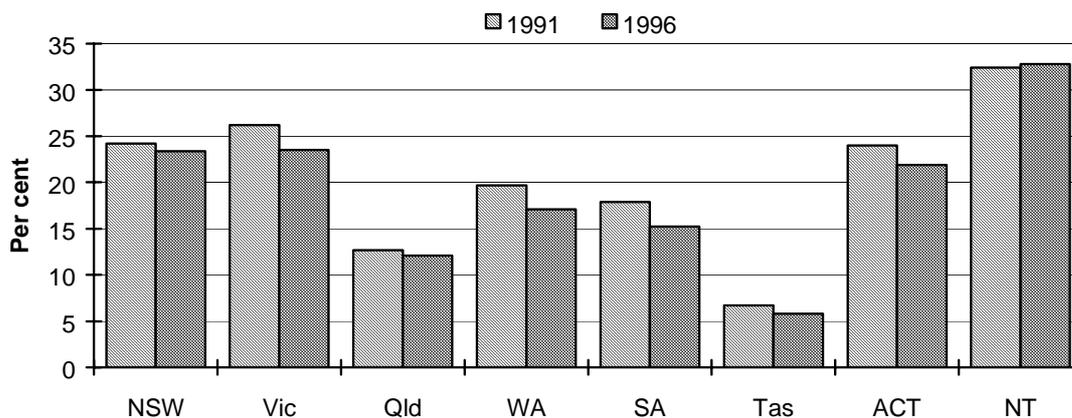
**Figure 2.8 Students from a language background other than English — all schools, 1996**



Data source: table 2A.11.

The proportion of LBOTE students was slightly lower in government schools than in all schools in all jurisdictions. The NT had the highest proportion of LBOTE students in government schools in 1996 (32.8 per cent) and Tasmania had the lowest (5.8 per cent). The proportion of LBOTE students in government schools declined between 1991 and 1996 in all jurisdictions except the NT; the most notable falls occurred in Victoria (down from 26.2 per cent to 23.5 per cent) and SA (down from 17.9 per cent to 15.2 per cent) (figure 2.9).

**Figure 2.10 Students from a language background other than English — government schools**



Data source: table 2A.12.

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### *Pattern of year 12 enrolments by key learning area*

There was substantial variation in the proportions of enrolments in key learning areas in year 12 in 1997, although differences in categorisation of subjects into learning areas mean that indices may not be directly comparable across jurisdictions. Systemwide, (excluding WA where combined government and non-government data were unavailable):

- Queensland had the highest proportion of enrolments in mathematics (21.4 per cent) and Tasmania had the lowest proportion (12.5 per cent);
- SA had the highest proportion of enrolments in society and environment (25.4 per cent) and Queensland had the lowest proportion (12.0 per cent);
- Tasmania had a relatively high proportion of enrolments in languages other than English (12.9 per cent), with all other jurisdictions below 4 per cent; and
- the ACT had by far the lowest proportion of enrolments in technology and applied studies (1.8 per cent) with other jurisdictions between 6 per cent and 13 per cent (table 2.3).

Government school enrolments in key learning areas in year 12 in 1997 (excluding Victoria and Tasmania where separate data on government enrolments were not available) also showed some variation:

- Queensland (10.7 per cent) and WA (11.5 per cent) had the lowest proportions of enrolments in society and environment, with all other jurisdictions between 16 per cent and 26 per cent;
- WA had the highest proportion of enrolments in health and physical education (10.6 per cent), with all other jurisdictions under 6.5 per cent (table 2.4).

**Table 2.5 Enrolments in key learning areas in year 12, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>All schools' students</i>								
English	17.5	20.9	21.8	na	13.8	14.8	22.3	16.8
Mathematics	18.8	15.9	21.4	na	16.9	12.5	17.3	17.8
Society and environment	23.3	17.1	12.0	na	25.4	24.7	20.4	23.6
Science	12.3	16.3	16.0	na	17.9	15.5	13.6	15.9
The arts	7.1	9.3	8.5	na	5.5	8.4	5.7	8.3
LOTE <sup>c</sup>	2.5	3.4	2.6	na	2.9	12.9	3.1	3.3
Technology	12.8	13.0	12.0	na	12.3	6.7	1.8	9.4
Health and PE	5.7	4.2	5.9	na	4.6	2.6	5.8	4.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Government schools' students</i>								
English	17.4	na	22.2	18.6	13.7	na	23.5	16.7
Mathematics	18.7	na	21.7	17.3	15.7	na	17.9	17.7
Society and environment	25.6	na	10.7	11.5	24.5	na	16.2	22.8
Science	12.4	na	15.6	15.4	16.5	na	13.4	15.5
The arts	6.5	na	9.3	6.0	5.7	na	6.5	9.0
LOTE <sup>c</sup>	2.7	na	2.2	1.2	2.5	na	3.2	3.6
Technology	11.6	na	12.2	17.6	15.2	na	12.6	10.3
Health and PE	5.0	na	6.1	10.6	5.3	na	6.5	4.3
Other	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>

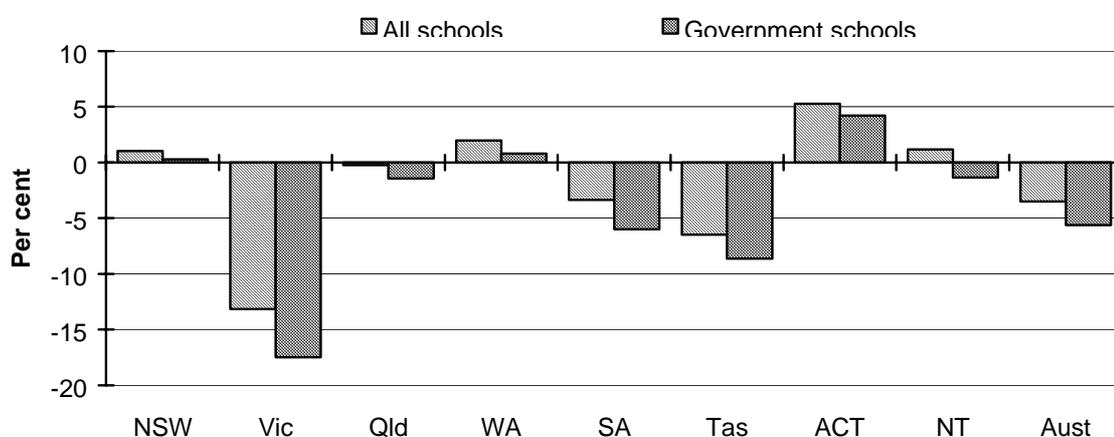
<sup>a</sup> Data were full year equivalent enrolments in each subject as a proportion of total full year equivalent enrolments. Differences in categorisation of subjects into learning areas mean that indices may not be directly comparable across jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>c</sup> Languages other than English. **na** Not available.

Source: table 2A.13.

## Schools

The total number of schools in Australia fell by 3.5 per cent between 1992 and 1997. The total number of schools fell most in Victoria, down by 13.1 per cent. This compared with a decline in student numbers of 0.8 per cent, implying that the average number of students per school in that State increased over the period. The total number of schools rose by 5.3 per cent in the ACT. This compared with a 1.1 per cent fall in the number of students, implying that the average number of students per school fell in the Territory over the period. The number of government schools fell by 5.6 per cent across Australia between 1992 and 1997. The number of government schools fell by 17.5 per cent in Victoria and rose by 4.2 per cent in the ACT (figure 2.11).

Figure 2.12 Change in number of schools between 1992–97



Data source: table 2A.16.

Schools are broken down into the following school types:

- special schools, which provide special instruction for physically and/or mentally disabled or impaired students or those with social problems;
- combined schools, which include both primary and secondary students;
- primary schools; and
- secondary schools.

There was significant variation in the proportion of each type of school among States and Territories. The breakdown of schools by type will be influenced by the structure of schooling in each jurisdiction (figure 2.13). The breakdown of all schools (government plus non-government) by type in 1997 showed that:

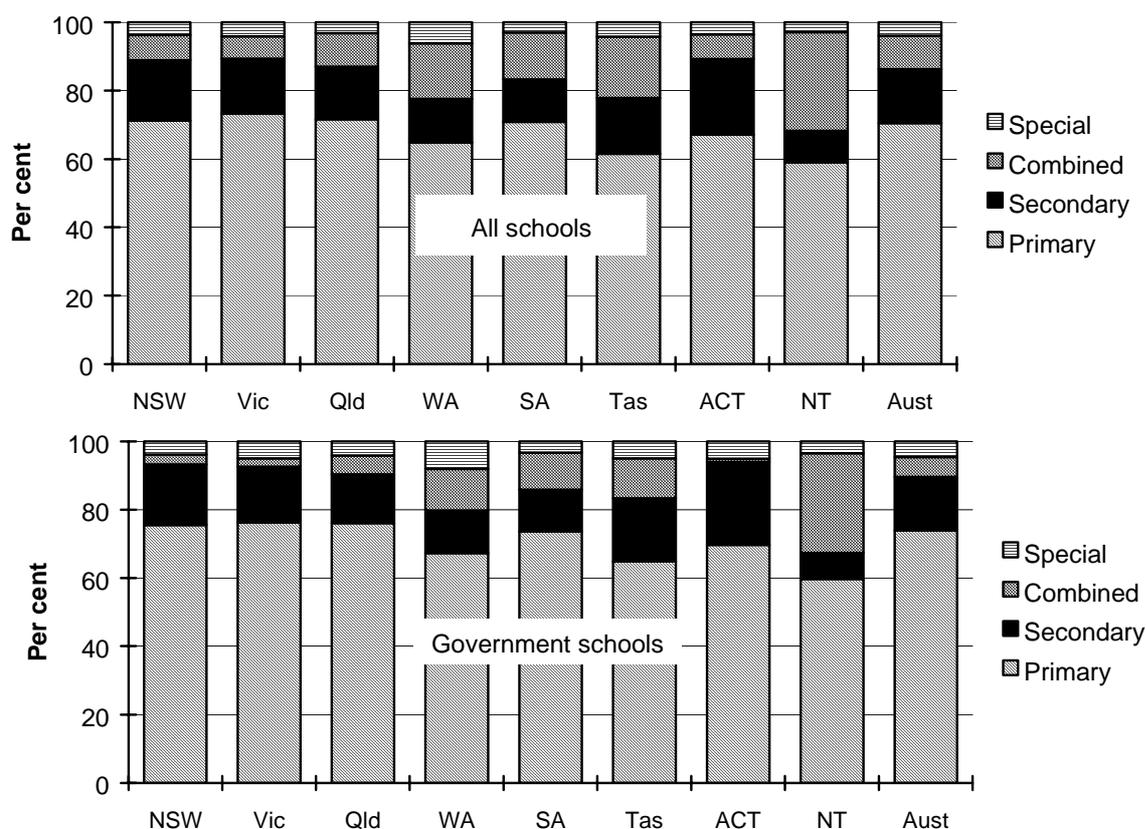
- Victoria had the highest proportion of primary schools (73.2 per cent) and the NT had the lowest (59.0 per cent);
- the ACT had the highest proportion of secondary schools (22.1 per cent) and the NT had the lowest (9.2 per cent);
- the NT (28.9 per cent) had the highest proportion of combined primary and secondary schools and Victoria had the lowest (6.5 per cent); and
- WA (6.2 per cent) had the highest proportion of special schools and the NT had the lowest (2.9 per cent) (figure 2.14).

The breakdown of government schools by type in 1997 showed that:

- Victoria had the highest proportion of government primary schools (76.3 per cent) and the NT had the lowest (59.7 per cent);

- the ACT had the highest proportion of government secondary schools (24.2 per cent) and the NT had the lowest (7.6 per cent);
- the NT had by far the greatest proportion of combined primary and secondary schools (29.2 per cent);
- WA (8.1 per cent) had the highest proportion of special schools and SA had the lowest (3.3 per cent) (figure 2.15).

Figure 2.16 Schools by type, 1997<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Combined schools offer both primary and secondary education. Special schools required students to exhibit one or more of the following characteristics before enrolment was allowed: intellectual disability; physical disability; autism; social/emotional disturbance; or retention in custody or remand (ABS 1998b).

Data sources: tables 2A.1 and 2A.2.

### Distribution of school sizes

Previous Reports used 'mean school sizes' to describe the typical scale of school operations in each jurisdiction. This Report has replaced that descriptor with the distribution of schools by number of students, to provide additional information about the spread of school sizes around the average. Both population dispersion and educational policy affect the distribution of schools by size.

Systemwide (government plus non-government schools) the NT and Queensland had the highest proportions of very small schools, with 8 per cent of schools in both jurisdictions having fewer than 20 students. The NT had the highest proportion of small schools, with 19 per cent of NT schools having fewer than 35 students and 44 per cent having fewer than 100 students (compared with national averages of 9 per cent and 24 per cent respectively). All the small schools in the NT were primary schools; there were no secondary schools with fewer than 100 students. The ACT had the highest proportion of larger schools, with 25 per cent of schools enrolling over 600 students. Only 5 per cent of NT schools were in this category (table 2.6).

**Table 2.7 Distribution of school sizes, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>No. of students</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>All schools</i>									
1–20	4.4	2.8	8.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	0.7	7.8	4.3
21–35	5.6	4.5	6.0	5.1	3.6	2.5	1.5	10.8	5.1
36–100	13.6	13.4	15.4	15.2	15.5	12.6	4.4	25.7	14.3
101–200	12.4	17.1	11.4	14.8	17.5	20.9	10.4	11.4	14.3
201–300	14.7	19.4	11.8	19.2	22.0	23.1	20.7	15.0	16.8
301–600	29.4	27.9	25.3	27.0	28.9	27.1	37.0	24.0	28.0
601–1000	15.7	9.6	16.4	11.0	8.4	9.0	19.3	4.8	12.9
1001+	4.1	5.3	5.7	3.8	2.5	2.5	5.9	0.6	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Government schools</i>									
1–20	4.9	3.5	10.2	4.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	7.9	5.1
21–35	6.7	4.7	6.9	4.7	3.9	2.9	1.1	12.9	5.7
36–100	13.3	14.4	16.3	13.8	17.3	12.4	4.3	27.3	14.7
101–200	10.6	15.8	9.5	15.3	17.0	19.5	8.6	9.4	12.9
201–300	14.5	19.6	11.1	19.6	22.3	26.7	22.6	15.1	16.8
301–600	29.5	28.5	23.4	29.5	29.6	28.6	41.9	22.3	28.1
601–1000	16.6	8.9	17.2	9.2	6.1	7.1	19.4	4.3	12.6
1001+	3.9	4.5	5.4	3.8	2.3	1.9	1.1	0.7	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> The numbers of students in combined schools were estimated as the sums of the mid-points of their respective primary and secondary categories.

Sources: tables 2A.14 and 2A.15.

Government schools had a similar size distribution. Ten per cent of Queensland government schools and 8 per cent of NT government schools enrolled fewer than 20 students. In the NT, 48 per cent of government schools had fewer than 100 students, compared with a national average of 26 per cent (table 2.8). A breakdown by primary and secondary schools is reported in tables 2A.14 and 2A.15.

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## 2.2 Policy developments in school education

### Nationally comparable learning outcomes

The Steering Committee has an ongoing interest in the development of nationally comparable learning outcomes data for schools. It has placed on hold a detailed work program for establishing equivalences between existing jurisdictional testing programs, pending progress on a March 1997 MCEETYA resolution to provide for assessment of students against common literacy and numeracy benchmarks.

MCEETYA has established literacy benchmarks which provide nationally agreed minimum acceptable standards for literacy at years 3 and 5. These benchmarks enable State and Territory reporting of aggregated student achievement data against common standards to the Australian community through the Annual National Report on Schooling in Australia. States and Territories will report aggregated student data on the achievement or non-achievement of these benchmark standards for all students, by gender, by language background other than English, and by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander background (unless small student numbers for a particular group mean that reporting would breach confidentiality protocols).

Ministers have approved the benchmarks in writing, spelling and reading for years 3 and 5. Draft numeracy benchmarks were trialed in 1998, and year 7 literacy and numeracy benchmarks are being developed.

The Steering Committee encourages Report users to seek out the benchmark data when they are reported as part of the *Annual National Report on Schooling in Australia*. It is anticipated that the benchmarks data on literacy outcomes for year 3 students will be released as a supplement to the 1998 *Annual National Report on Schooling in Australia* in early 1999.

The Steering Committee recognises the valuable work undertaken in developing national benchmarks. However, the MCEETYA learning outcomes data will be reported as a simple proportion of students achieving the benchmark in each jurisdiction. This is useful information about whether school students are reaching minimum standards, but it has serious limitations. It does not cover the abilities of school systems to achieve the wider objectives of school education (such as supporting students in need of intensive remedial assistance or students achieving excellence). Emphasising a single benchmark can also lead to distortions in the allocation of resources, by creating incentives to direct resources to students just below the benchmark so as to maximise the pass rate. This may lead to less attention being paid to the remedial and excellence aims of school education. It has been possible at the jurisdictional level to report learning outcomes data for a range of

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achievement. The Steering Committee is working with MCEETYA to encourage broader reporting of performance against the national benchmarks.

### **Vocational education and training (VET) in schools**

School–industry programs, which incorporate learning in the workplace for years 11 and 12 students, are increasingly important in Australia’s attempts to improve students’ skills bases and employment opportunities. However, the organisation and delivery of vocational education and training programs in schools differ between States and Territories (Dusseldorp Skills Forum 1997, p. i).

MCEETYA has established a steering committee and taskforce to develop a nationally consistent data collection on accredited VET programs offered through schools. The taskforce is examining how each State and Territory VET sector reports current activity in New Apprenticeships and VET in schools, and how that data could be translated into the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard (AVETMISS) for uniform reporting.

This would provide valuable information about the school education objective of providing students with ‘a foundation for, and positive attitudes towards, vocational education and training, further education, employment and life-long learning’ (MCEETYA National Goals Taskforce 1998).

### **Social objectives of schooling**

The social development of young people has long been an objective of schools. This concern is recognised in many statements of education policy, such as the *Common and Agreed National Goals for Schooling in Australia* and the draft revised goals (box 2.1). The Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DEETYA, now DETYA), on behalf of MCEETYA, commissioned a national sample study, *Schools and the Social Development of Young Australians*, which clarified some of the social objectives behind broadly stated purposes of schools in this area and investigated the extent to which Australian schools pursue and achieve social objectives (Ainley *et al.* 1998). The results of the study are reported in section 2.5.

## **2.3 Framework of performance indicators**

This chapter reports on the government funded school sector as a whole and on school education directly delivered by government. Systemwide, this chapter

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addresses the cost effectiveness of government expenditure; governments fund only a proportion of non-government school expenditure. For the government school level, the chapter focuses on the effectiveness and efficiency with which governments deliver school education.

The framework of indicators relates to general government objectives for the school system. Education ministers have begun a review of the 1989 Common and Agreed Goals for Schooling in Australia, and MCEETYA has released a draft set of revised National Goals for Schooling for public discussion. Objectives derived from these goals are listed in box **2.2**.

The school system as a whole and the subset of government schools share many common objectives. An indicator framework for all schools, built around these objectives, is summarised in figure **2.17**; it excludes any objectives that only apply within the non-government school sector. All indicators are defined in attachment 2A.

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### Box 2.3 Objectives of school education

'The draft revised *National Goals for Schooling* includes the following objectives:

Schooling should develop fully the talents and capacities of every student. In particular, when students leave school they should:

- have skills in analysis and problem solving and the ability to become confident and technologically competent members of 21st century society;
- have qualities of self-confidence, optimism, high self-esteem, and a commitment to personal excellence as a basis for their potential life roles as family, community and workforce members;
- be active and informed citizens with the ability to exercise judgement and responsibility in matters of morality, ethics and social justice; and the capacity to make sense of their world, to think about how things got to be the way they are, to make rational and informed decisions about their own lives and to collaborate with others;
- have a foundation for, and positive attitudes towards, vocational education and training, further education, employment and life-long learning.

In terms of curriculum, students should have:

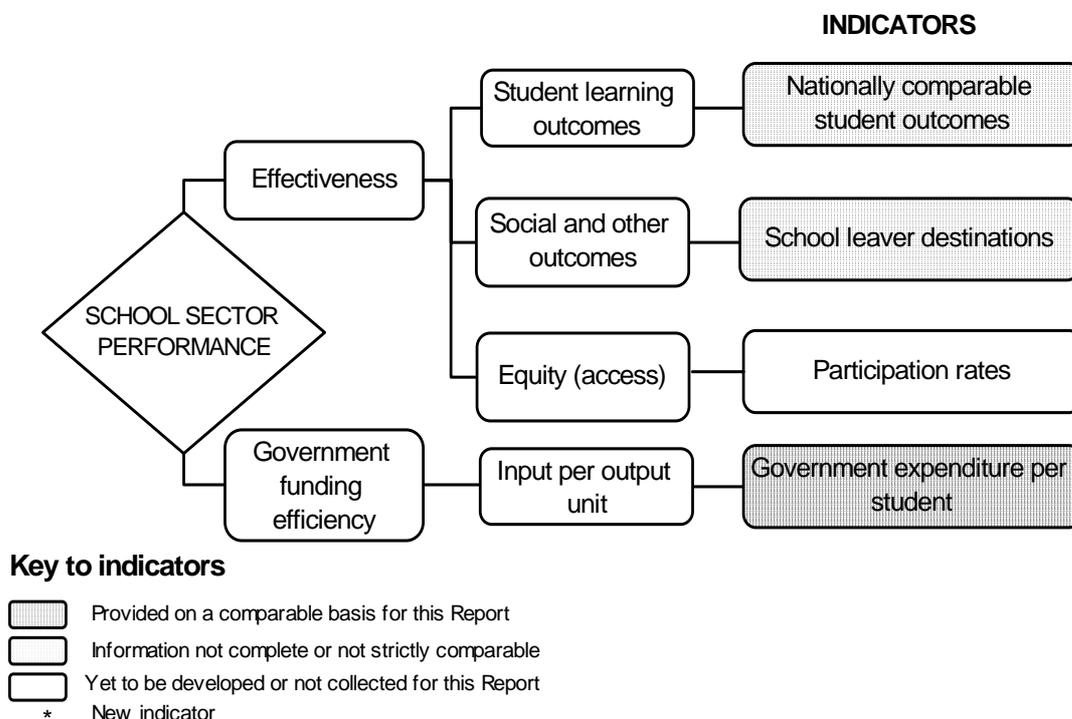
- attained high standards of knowledge, skills and understanding through a comprehensive and balanced curriculum encompassing the agreed eight key learning areas: the arts; English; health and physical education; languages other than English; mathematics; science; studies of society and the environment; technology; and the interrelationships between them;
- attained the skills of numeracy and English literacy; in particular, every child leaving primary school should be numerate, able to read, write, spell and communicate at an appropriate level;
- been encouraged to be enterprising and to acquire those skills which will allow them maximum flexibility and adaptability in the future.

In addition, schooling should be socially just, and should ensure that:

- outcomes for educationally disadvantaged students improve and match more closely those of other students;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students have equitable access, participation and outcomes;
- all students have understanding of and respect for Aboriginal cultures and Torres Strait Islander cultures to achieve reconciliation between indigenous and non-indigenous Australians;
- all students have the knowledge, cultural understandings and skills which respect individuals' freedom to celebrate languages and cultures within a socially cohesive framework of shared values.' (MCEETYA National Goals Taskforce 1998)

In addition to these draft Common and Agreed National Goals, governments aim to deliver education services efficiently.

Figure 2.18 Performance indicators for all schools



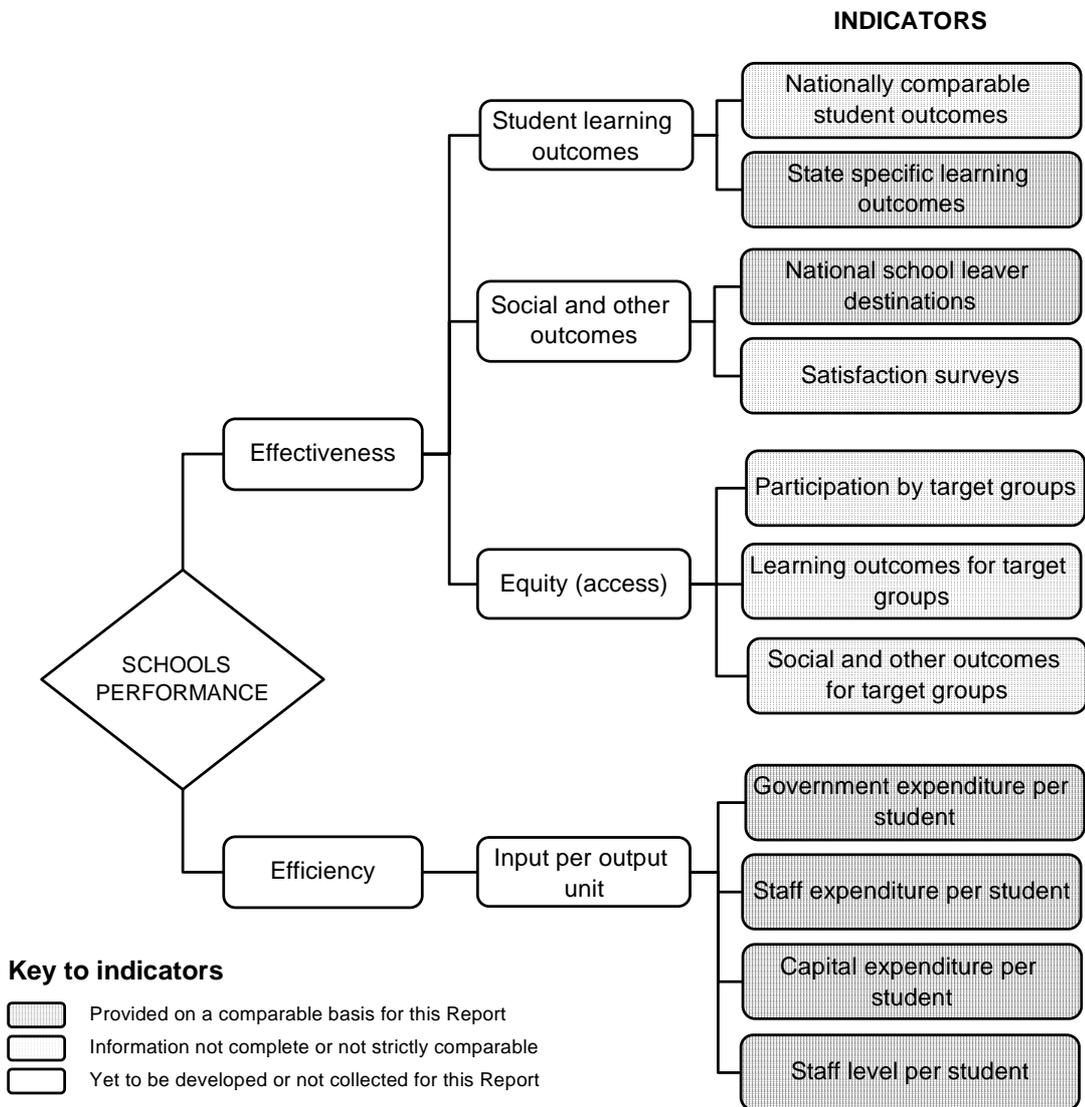
Governments own and operate government schools, and have a direct interest in the efficiency of their operation. Governments also have an interest in access and equity issues in government schools, given the government commitment to providing access to education for all. The reporting framework for government schools is shown in figure 2.19. All indicators are defined in attachment 2A.

## 2.4 Future directions

There remains scope to improve the quantity, quality and timeliness of information used to report on the performance of both the school system as a whole (government plus non-government schools) and government schools in particular. The Report aims over time to report both systemwide and government school performance, including indicators of:

- ongoing comparable learning outcomes for all students and for priority groups;
- equality of educational opportunities (that is, equal access by all students to the same standard and quality of education); and
- efficiency of delivery of school education within the different environments in which education is delivered.

Figure 2.20 Performance indicators for the government school sector



## Reporting on learning outcomes

The Steering Committee completed a detailed work plan for establishing equivalences between existing jurisdictional testing programs in early 1997, but its implementation is on hold pending progress on a March 1997 MCEETYA resolution to provide for assessment of years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students against common literacy and numeracy benchmarks. As noted above, MCEETYA is expected to release year 3 literacy benchmark data during 1999, with further data becoming available in future years.

While jurisdiction specific data on learning outcomes are reported for a range of achievement, it is understood that the MCEETYA data will be reported as a simple

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proportion of students achieving the national benchmark in each jurisdiction. This will limit the usefulness of the information. The Steering Committee is working with MCEETYA to encourage broader reporting of performance.

### **Reporting on social outcomes**

The *Schools and the Social Development of Young Australians* study (Ainley *et al.* 1998) provided considerable information at the national level about the extent to which students think social outcomes are important to them. It is planned that future reports will include more detailed results (drawn from the study's survey) about students' views on social outcomes by jurisdiction.

### **Reporting on access and equity**

Gaps remain in the reporting of access and outcomes for special needs groups. The limited information available on priority groups is generally not comparable across systems. Work is progressing on common definitions to allow the collection of comparable data.

### **Improving the treatment of superannuation**

The Steering Committee plans to work with the MCEETYA Taskforce on School Statistics on the treatment of superannuation in the National Schools Statistics Collection. The aim will be to encourage the treatment of superannuation costs as recommended in *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 1998). This should improve the comparability and accuracy of unit cost information in future reports.

## **2.5 Key performance indicator results**

It should be noted that different delivery contexts and locations affect the effectiveness and efficiency of school education services. Differing student and jurisdictional characteristics may also affect reported performance. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

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## **Nationally comparable learning outcomes**

Ongoing, consistent jurisdictional comparisons of learning outcomes are key outcome indicators for school education, but such data are still unavailable. All jurisdictions conduct learning outcome tests, yet generally use different tests (except NSW and SA) and test different year levels and subject areas. The Steering Committee's work plan for establishing equivalences between State and Territory testing programs would have allowed comparisons to be drawn between these tests.

Previous Reports have included nationally comparable data drawn from irregular surveys that covered limited year levels and subjects. No new data were available from that presented in the 1997 Report (SCRCSSP 1997).

## **State and Territory specific learning outcomes**

The reporting of data from State and Territory specific tests provides some insight into how jurisdictions currently measure learning outcomes, and it may inform trends over time in particular jurisdictions. However, data are not comparable across States and Territories (even for NSW and SA, where the same test instrument is administered).

### *NSW Basic Skills Test*

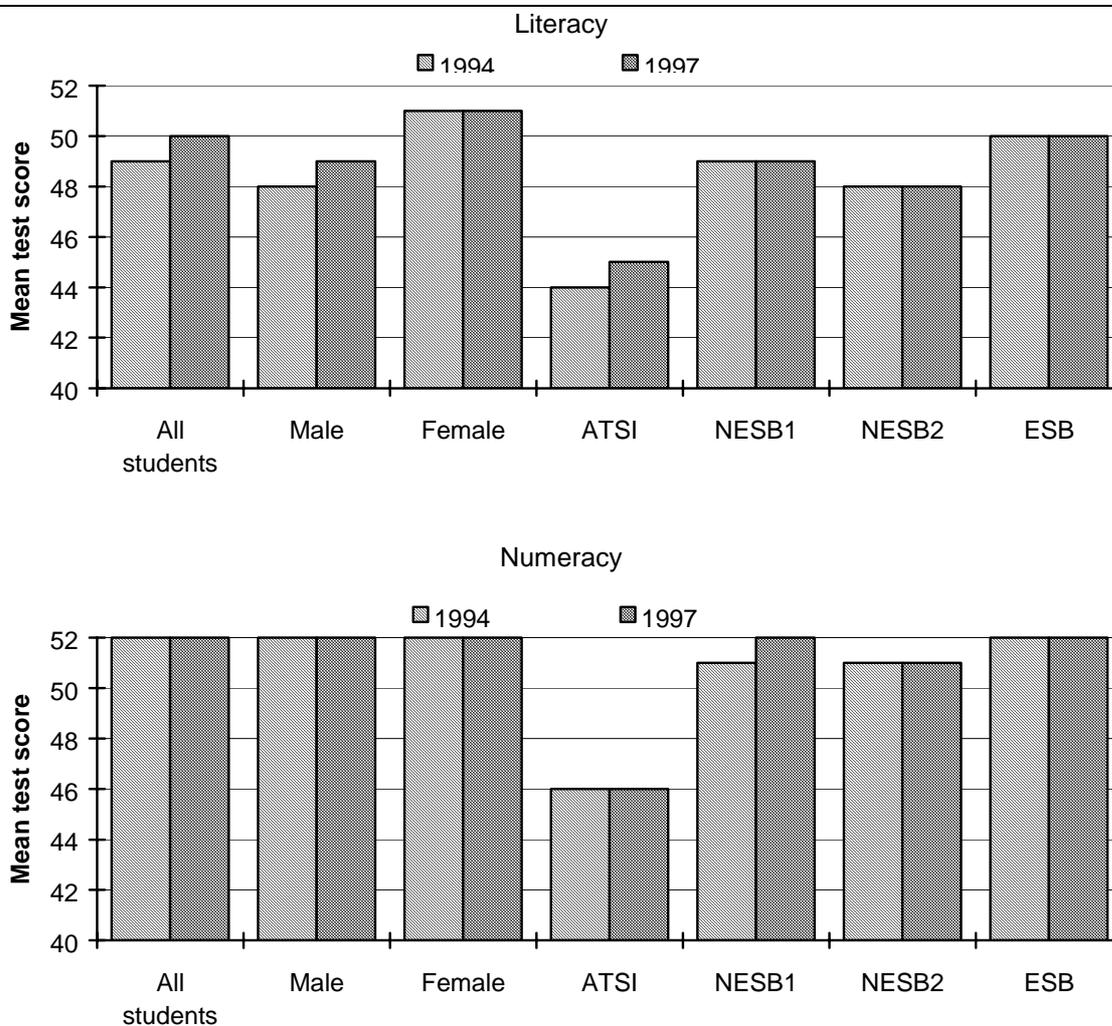
The NSW Basic Skills Test is an annual census program designed to indicate achievement of year 3 and 5 students in aspects of literacy and numeracy. Since 1996 students' achievement has been reported on the basis of mean test scores on a scale of 25 to 80. Information was available for only government schools.

A comparison of mean test scores over 1994 to 1997 showed that:

- overall year 3 literacy improved, reflecting increases in the mean scores of male students and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students;
- year 3 numeracy results changed little;
- there was small but consistent improvement in the year 5 mean scores for literacy;
- overall there was no change in the year 5 mean scores for numeracy, but slight improvements in the mean scores of male students and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students;
- overall, students from a non-English speaking background recorded consistently similar performances to the general population of students; and

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students had consistently lower mean test scores than those of students from the general population (figures 2.21 and 2.22).

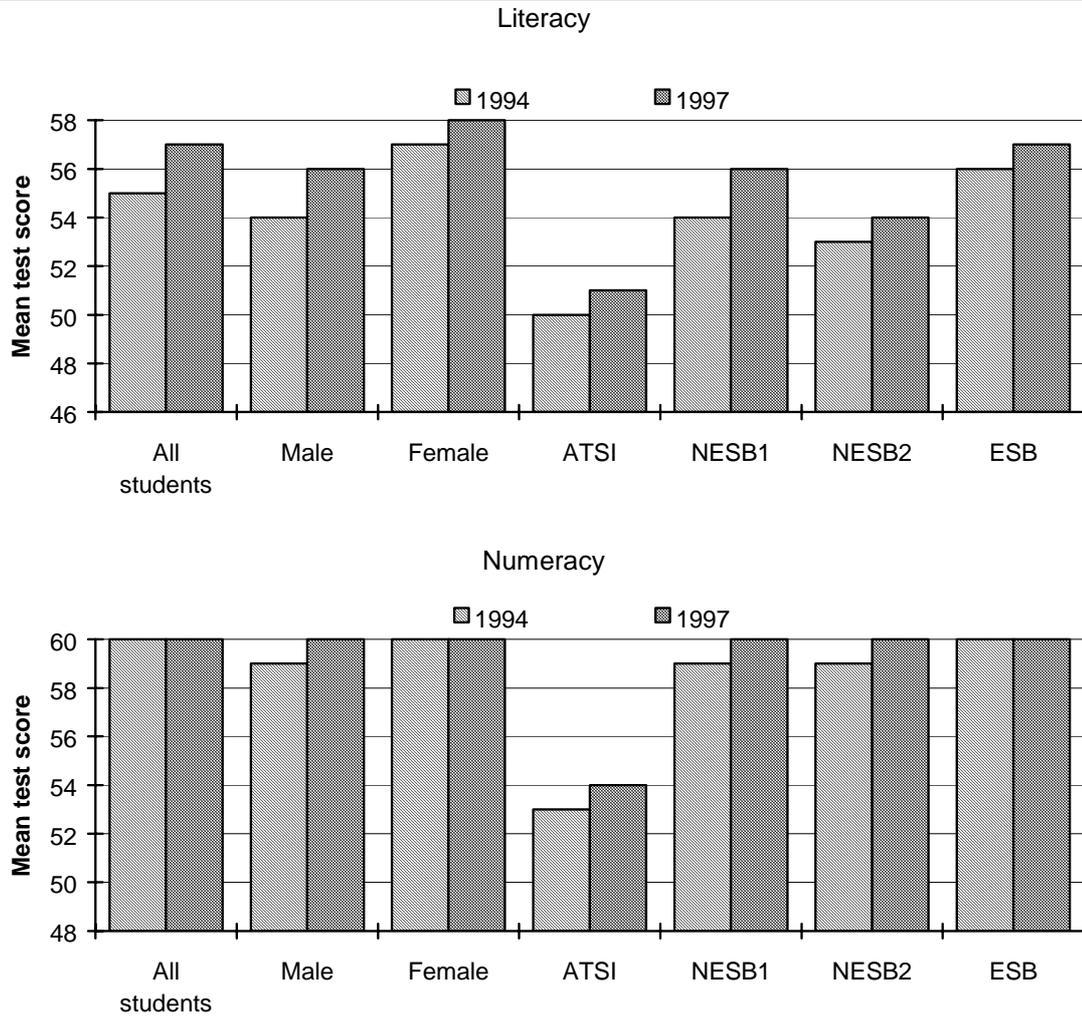
Figure 2.23 NSW Basic Skills Test results — year 3<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Results are presented as a mean score on a scale of 25 to 80. <sup>b</sup> NESB1 are students who answered 'yes' when asked 'Does anyone speak a language other than English in your home?' NESB2 are students who have lived in Australia for four years or less and never or only sometimes speak English at home. ESB are students who answered 'no' when asked 'Does anyone speak a language other than English in your home?'

Data source: table 2A.28.

Figure 2.24 NSW Basic Skills Test results — year 5<sup>a, b</sup>



**a** Results are presented as a mean score on a scale of 25 to 80. **b** NESB1 are those students who answered 'yes' when asked 'Does anyone speak a language other than English in your home?' NESB2 are those students who have lived in Australia for four years or less and never or only sometimes speak English at home. ESB are those students who answered 'no' when asked 'Does anyone speak a language other than English in your home?'

Data source: table 2A.28.

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### *Victorian Learning Assessment Project*

The Victorian Learning Assessment Project (LAP) reports the proportions of students in years 3 and 5 who reach the Curriculum and Standards Framework (CSF) levels expected at various points in schooling. Level 1 is the standard expected for students on completion of the first (preparatory) year of schooling; level 2 covers to the end of year 2; level 3 covers to the end of year 4; level 4 covers to the end of year 6; and level 5 covers to the end of year 8. Level 5 was not applicable for year 3 students and level 1 was not applicable for year 5 students. Year 3 and year 5 results cannot be compared.

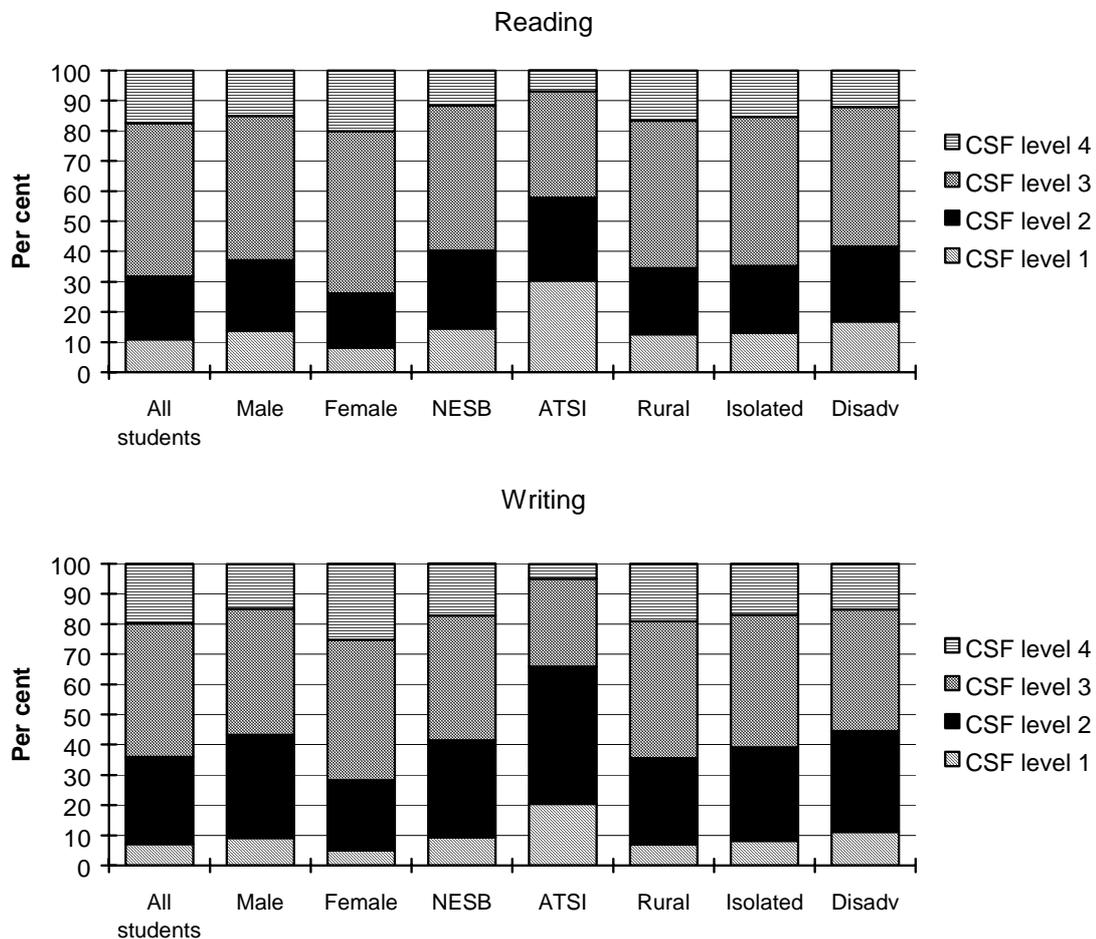
LAP tests are conducted early in the school year but students are not expected to reach the desired CSF level before the year's end. Hence results may be understated.

Information was available only for government and non-government schools combined. The LAP tested six areas of curriculum in 1998; results for English and mathematics are discussed here and other results are reported in attachment 2A.

The year 3 tests in English and mathematics in 1998 showed that:

- most students tested had already attained at least the expected level for year 4 (level 3);
- female students consistently scored better than male students in English, but male and female students scored similarly in mathematics (except at the highest level, where males scored better);
- students from a non-English speaking background and indigenous students consistently scored lower than the general population of students;
- rural and isolated students did not score significantly differently from the general population of students; and
- students classified as disadvantaged consistently performed worse than the general population of students (figures **2.25** and **2.26**).

Figure 2.27 Victorian Learning Assessment Project results, English — year 3, 1998



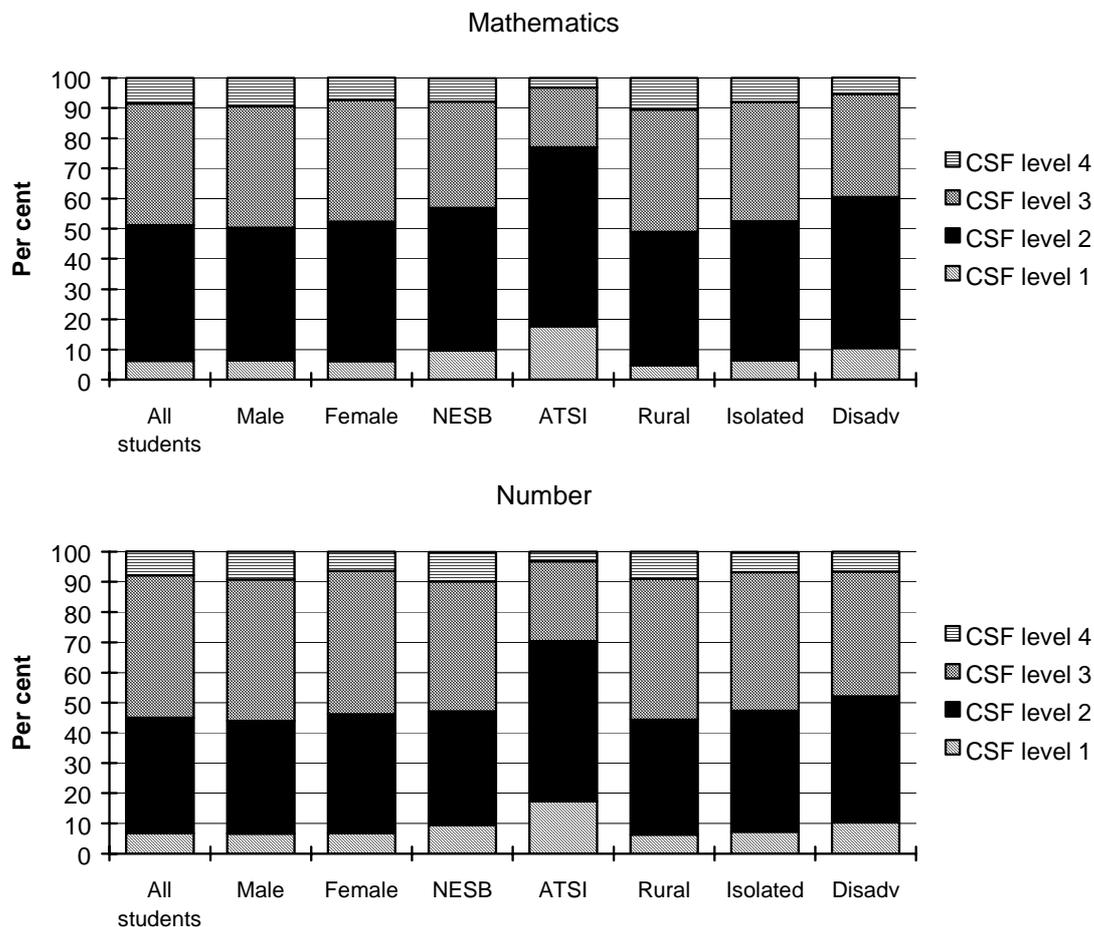
Data source: table 2A.38.

The year 5 tests in English and mathematics in 1998 showed that:

- most year 5 students tested had attained at least the level expected of year 4 students (level 3), and a significant proportion had attained the level expected of year 6 or year 8 students (levels 4 and 5);
  - female students scored consistently better in English, but male and female students scored similarly in mathematics;
  - students from a non-English speaking background scored lower than the general student population in English but scored similarly in mathematics;
  - indigenous students scored lower than the general student population, with a significantly larger proportion of indigenous students failing to reach the level expected of year 4;
  - rural and isolated students scored only slightly lower than the general population;
- and

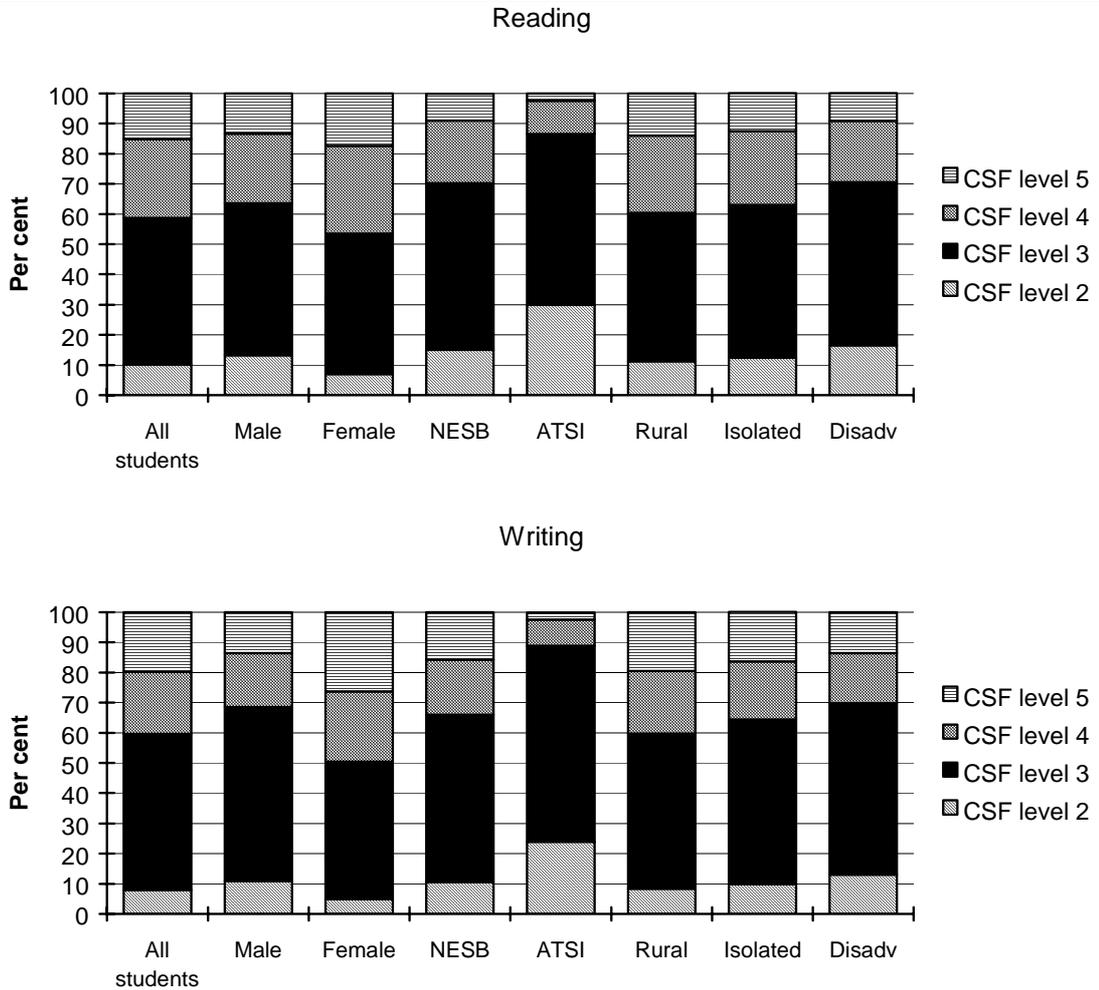
- students classified as disadvantaged scored lower than the general population (figures 2.28 and 2.29).

Figure 2.30 Victorian Learning Assessment Project results, mathematics, — year 3, 1998



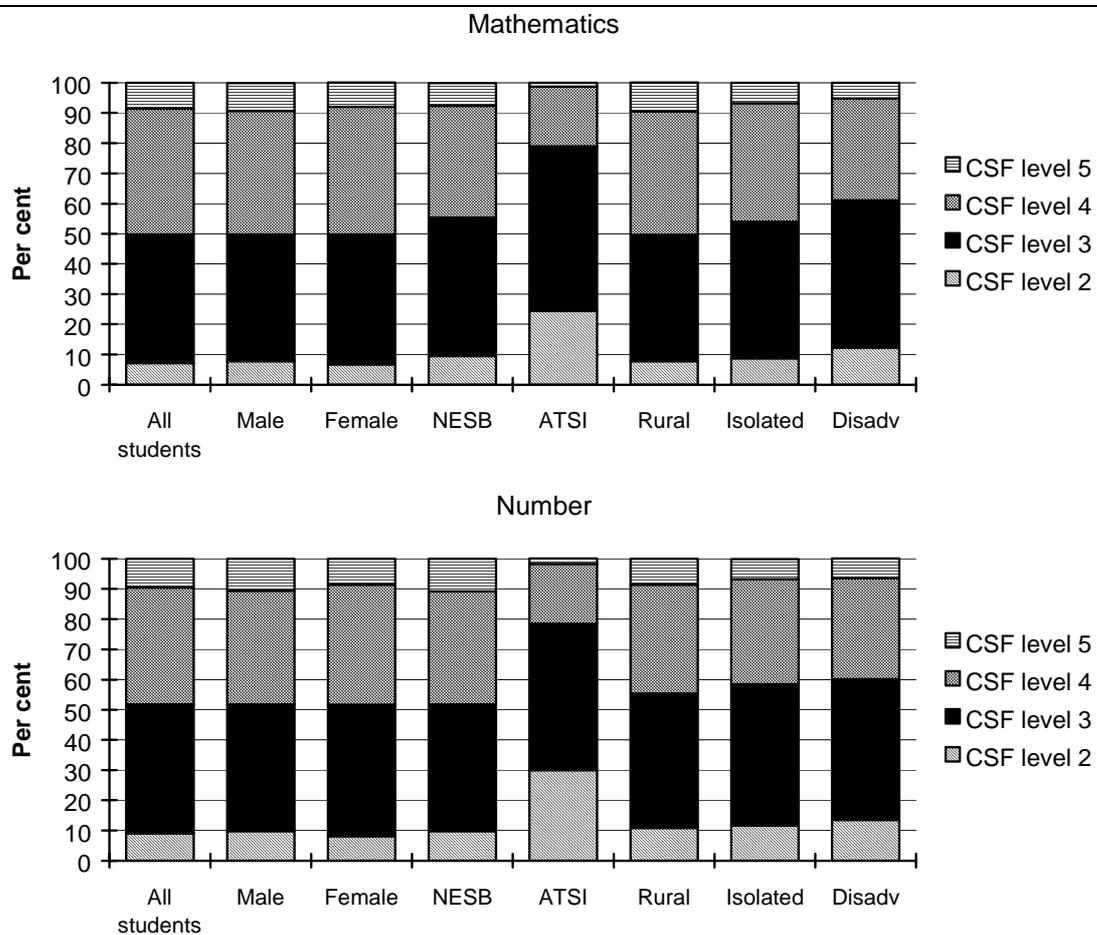
Data source: table 2A.39.

Figure 2.31 Victorian Learning Assessment Project, English — year 5, 1998



Data source: table 2A.40.

Figure 2.32 Victorian Learning Assessment Project, mathematics — year 5, 1998



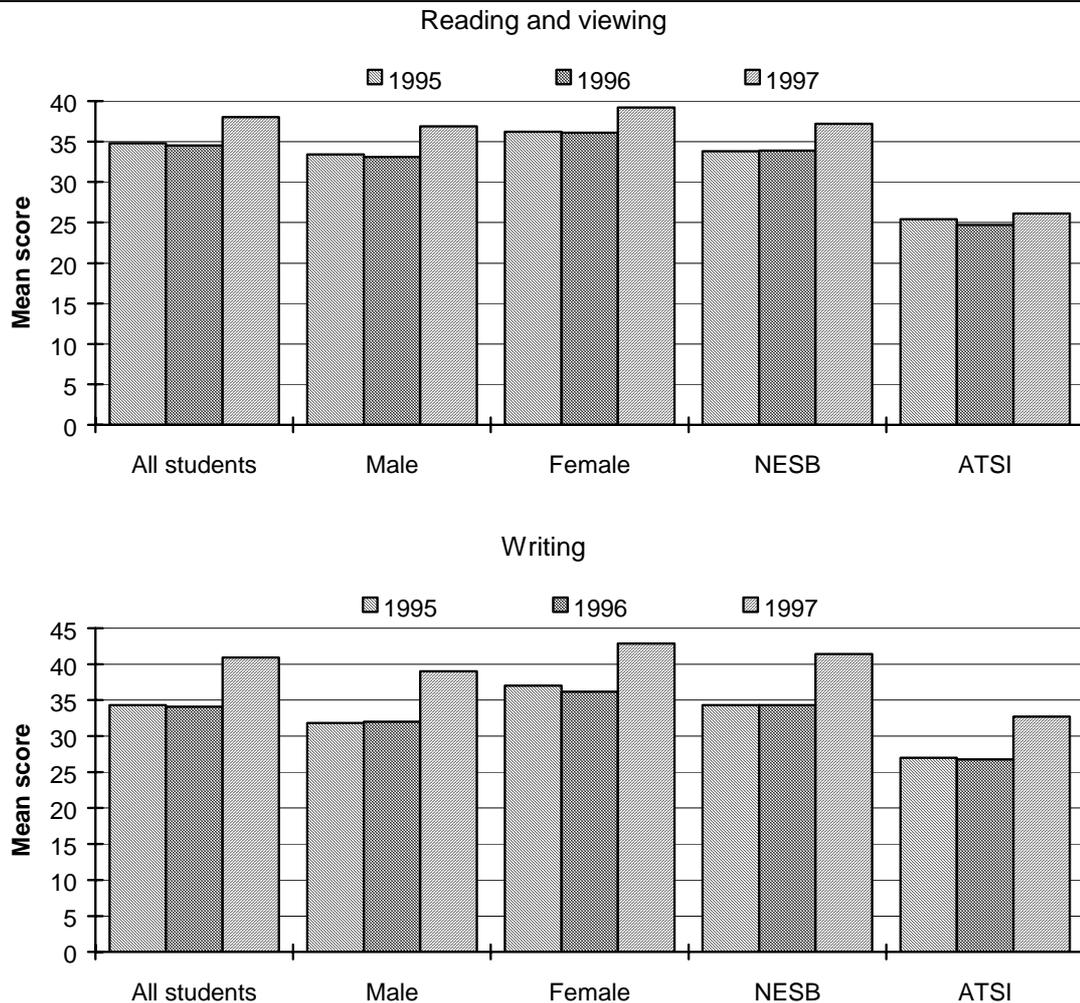
Data source: table 2A.41.

### Queensland Year 6 Tests

The Queensland Year 6 Test in 1995, 1996 and 1997 provided information about student performance in aspects of literacy and numeracy. Results were expressed on a scale of 15 to 55. Data were reported for government school students only.

Analysis of the literacy test showed that the overall reading and viewing performance improved in 1997 for all students and all groups. The overall writing performance in 1997 improved on the performances in 1995 and 1996 for all students and all groups (figure 2.33).

Figure 2.34 Queensland Year 6 Test — aspects of literacy a, b



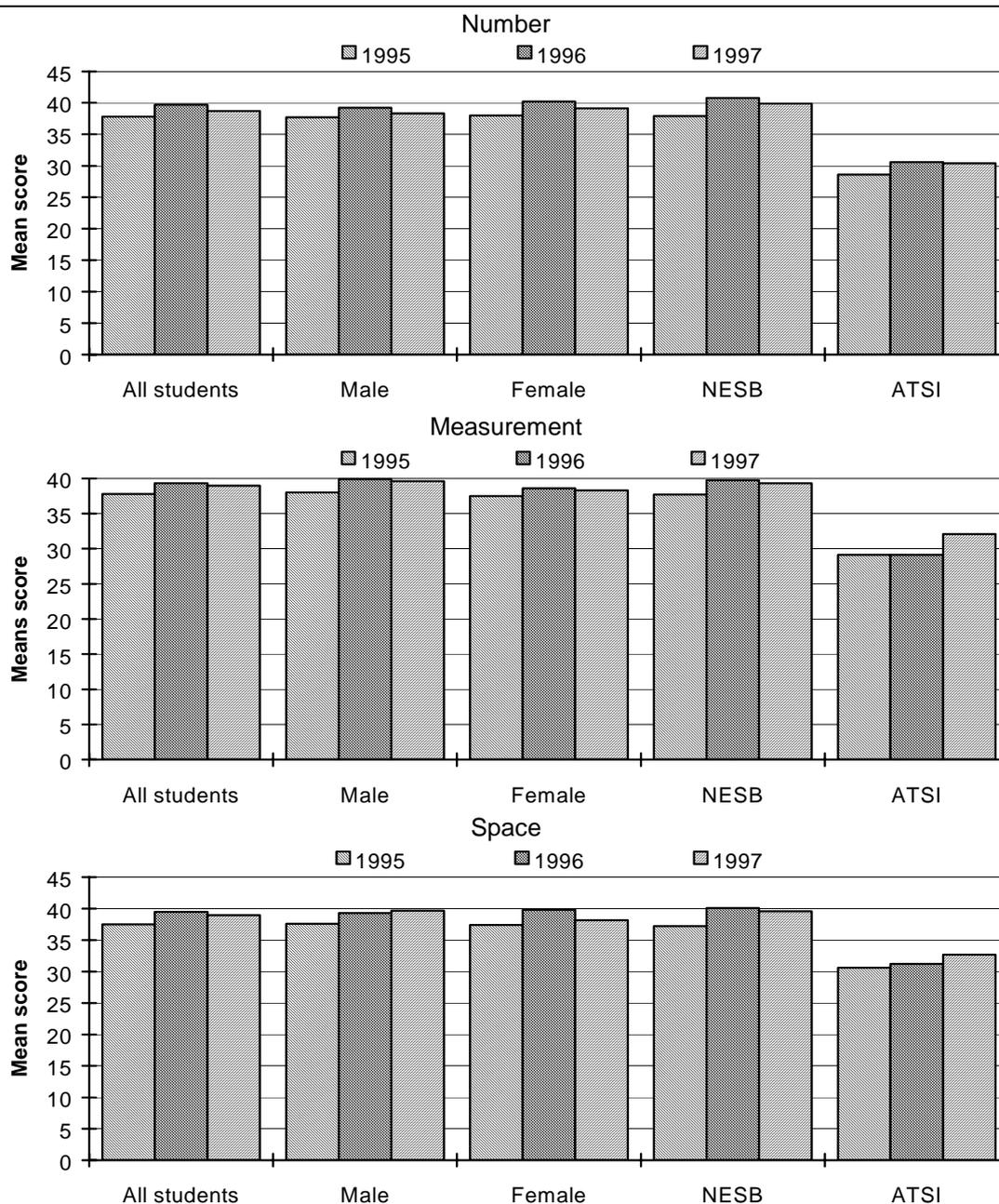
**a** Results are expressed on a scale of 15 to 55. **b** NESB (non-English speaking background) students are those who answered 'No' to either of the questions 'Is English the language you speak at home most of the time?' or 'Is English the first language spoken by both your parents or caregivers?' and who are not classified as ATSI. ATSI (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) students are those answered 'Yes' to either of the questions 'Are you an Aboriginal person' or 'Are you a Torres Strait Islander person?'

Data source: table 2A.51.

Analysis of the numeracy test showed that overall 'number' performances in 1997 were slightly lower than performances in 1996 for all students and for all groups. Female students, students from a non-English speaking background and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students showed slight improvements over their performance in 1995. Overall, 'measurement' performances in 1997 were similar to those in 1996 for all students and all groups except for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (whose performance improved in 1997). Overall, 'space' performances in 1997 were similar to those in 1996 for all students and all groups except for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (whose performance improved slightly in 1997). The performance of female students in 1997 was similar

to that in 1995, while marked improvements were recorded for male students, students from a non-English speaking background and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (figure 2.35).

Figure 2.36 Queensland Year 6 Test — aspects of numeracy<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Results are expressed on a scale of 15 to 55. <sup>b</sup> NESB (non-English speaking background) students are those who answered 'No' to either of the questions 'Is English the language you speak at home most of the time?' or 'Is English the first language spoken by both your parents or caregivers?' and who are not classified as ATSI. ATSI (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) students are those answered 'Yes' to either of the questions 'Are you an Aboriginal person' or 'Are you a Torres Strait Islander person?'

Data source: table 2A.51.

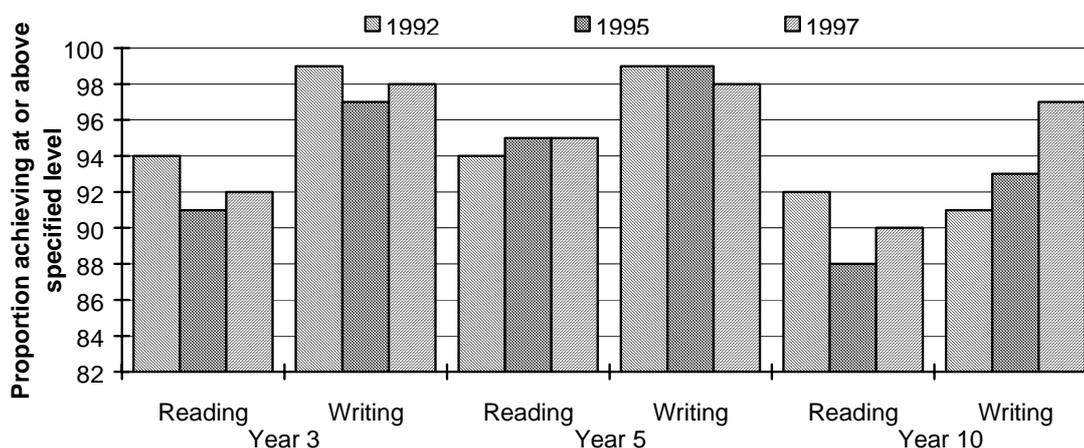
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## WA Monitoring Standards in Education

The WA Monitoring Standards in Education project tests the performance of a sample of students in years 3, 7 and 10 across a range of curriculum areas. The results are reported as the percentage of students achieving a specified standard. Results are for government school students only.

The proportion of students achieving the specified English level improved between 1995 and 1997 in all areas except year 5 writing. However, year 3 results in 1997 were still below those recorded in 1992. The most consistent trend appeared to be the increasing proportion of year 10 students achieving at or above the specified level in writing (figure 2.37).

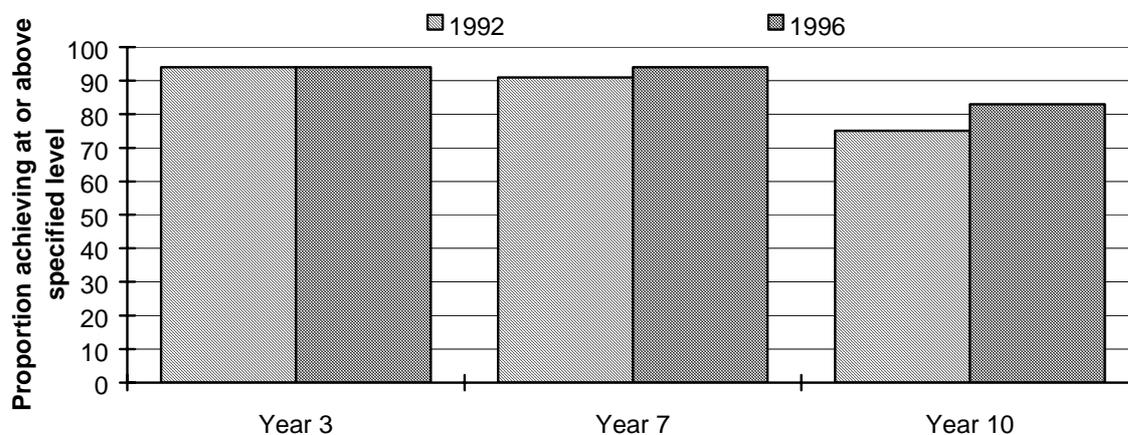
Figure 2.38 WA Monitoring Standards results, English<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> The specified levels for each year were: ↓ level 2 for year 3; ↓ level 3 for year 7; and ↓ level 4 for year 10.  
Data source: table 2A.59.

The proportion of students achieving the specified mathematics level in year 7 and year 10 rose slightly between 1992 and 1996. The proportion of year 10 students achieving the specified level remained lower than the proportions of year 3 and year 5 students achieving their specified levels (figure 2.39).

Figure 2.40 WA Monitoring Standards results — mathematics<sup>a</sup>



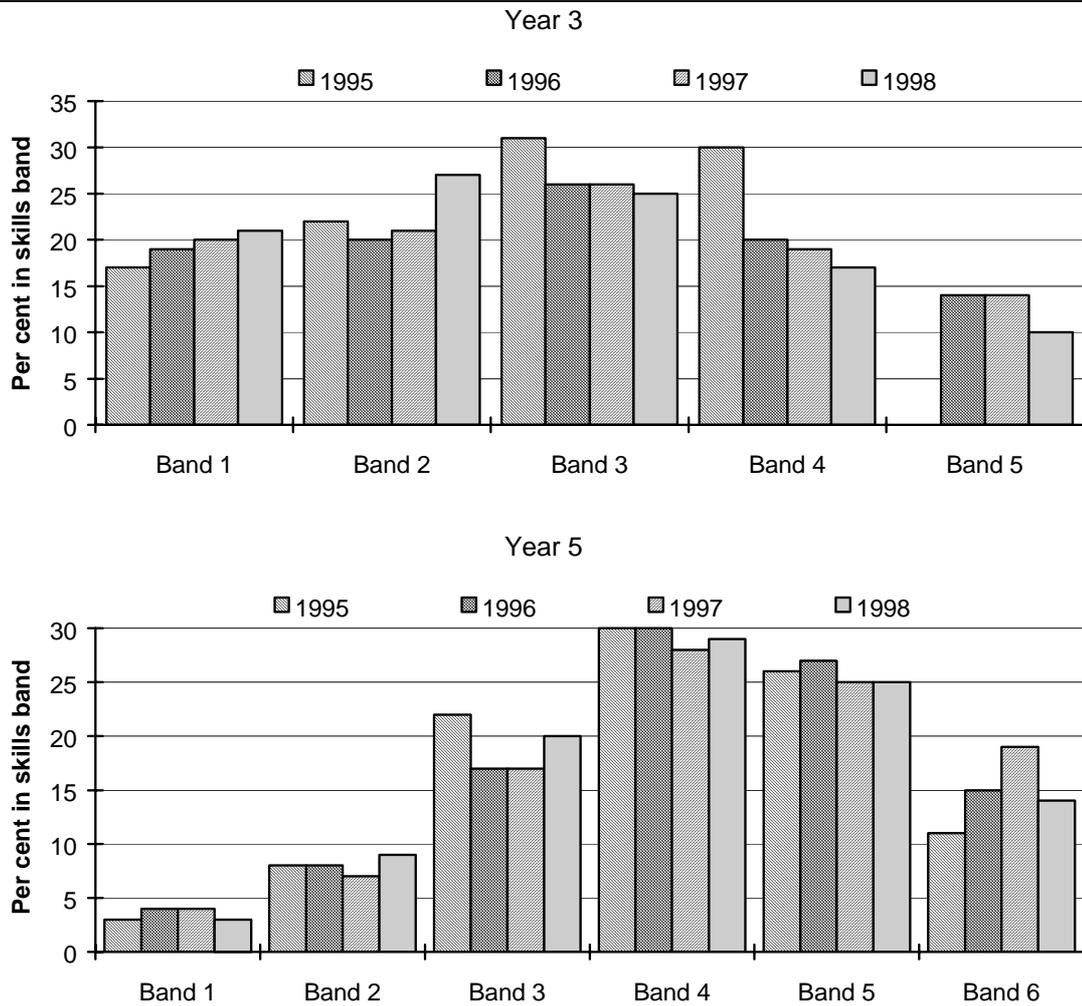
<sup>a</sup> The specified levels for each year were: ↓ level 2 for year 3; ↓ level 3 for year 7; and ↓ level 4 for year 10.  
Data source: table 2A.60.

### SA Basic Skills Test

The SA Department of Education, Training and Employment has used the Basic Skills Test (the same test used in NSW) to test years 3 and 5 student achievement in aspects of literacy and numeracy since 1995. However, it is not possible to compare SA and NSW results because they are reported on different bases. SA reports the proportion of students achieving different skill levels: from band 1 (lowest level of skill) to band 5 (highest level of skill) for year 3 and from band 1 to band 6 for year 5.

The results of the Basic Skills Test for literacy between 1995 and 1998 showed a constant upward trend in the proportion of year 3 students in band 1 and a decrease in the proportion of students in bands 3, 4 and 5. There did not appear to be such a strong trend in year 5 results for literacy, but the proportion of students in skill band 6 rose between 1995 and 1997, then fell back slightly in 1998 (figure 2.41).

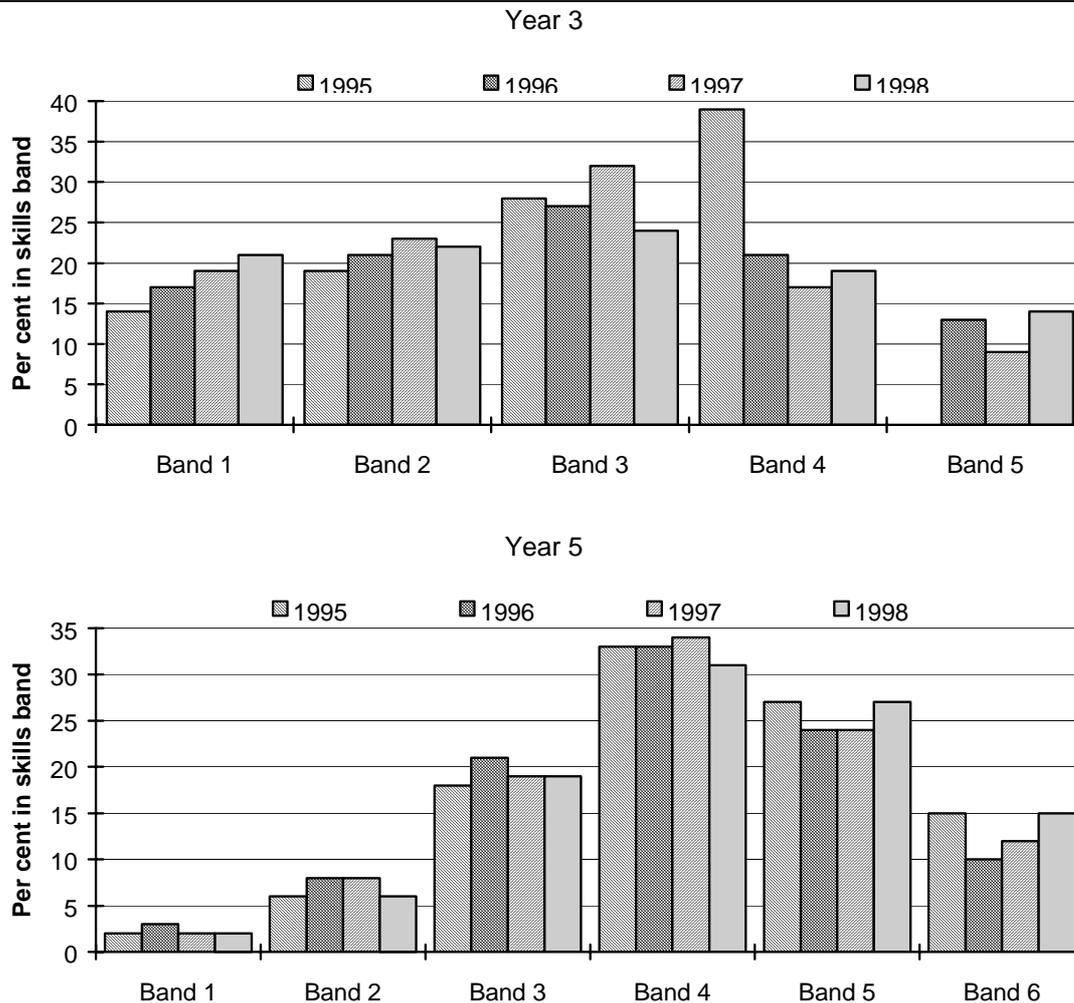
Figure 2.42 SA Basic Skills Test — literacy



Data source: table 2A.68.

The results of the Basic Skills Test for numeracy between 1995 and 1998 showed an increase in the proportion of year 3 students in skill bands 1 and 2, and a marked decrease in the proportion of students in skill band 4. The proportion of year 5 students in skill band 6 fell sharply between 1995 and 1996 but rose in both 1997 and 1998 to reach its 1995 level (figure 2.43).

Figure 2.44 SA Basic Skills Test — numeracy



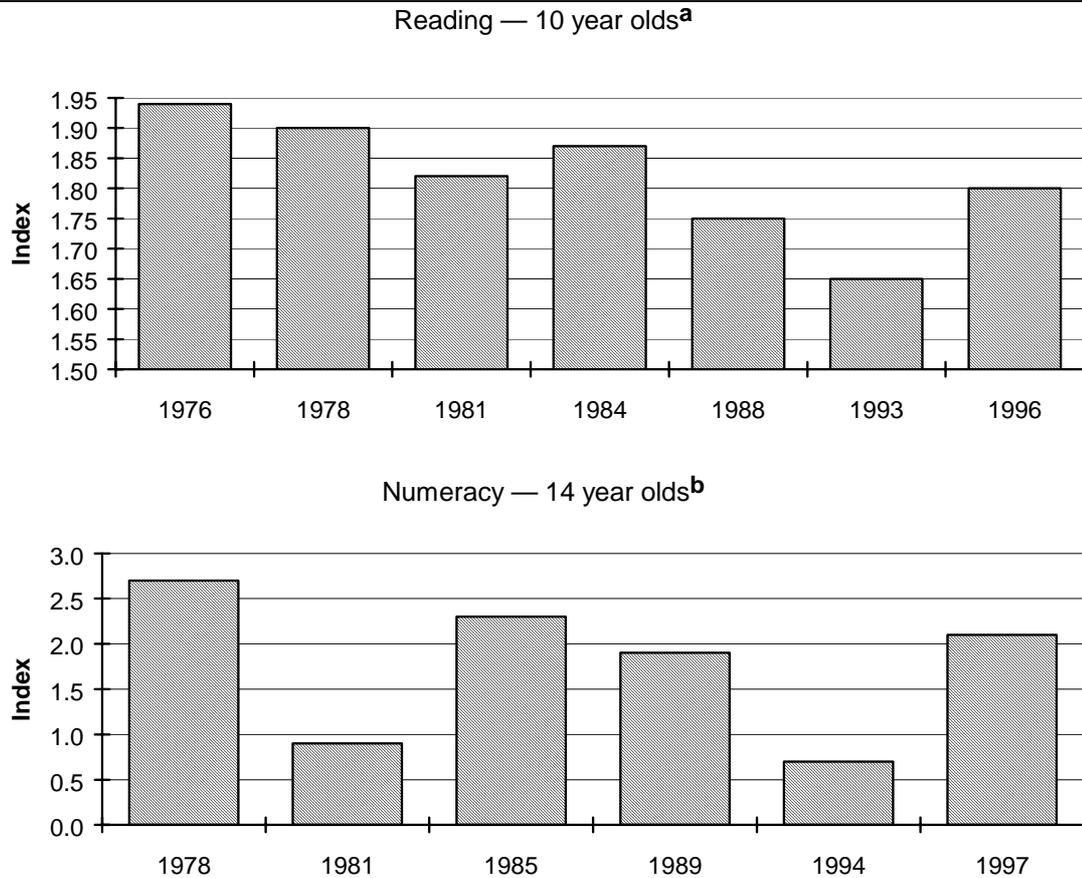
Data source: table 2A.69.

### Tasmanian reading and numeracy tests

Tasmania tested literacy and numeracy outcomes in years 3 and 7 in 1998, but the results are not yet available. Tasmania tested years 5 and 9 in previous years, and reading and numeracy test results reported last year have been repeated this year. Tasmanian 1997 numeracy results can also be expressed as achievement against Key Intended Numeracy Outcomes (a subset of the National Mathematics Profile); these data are not included in this Report.

There was a slight downward trend in measured reading performance for 10 year olds tested between 1976 and 1993, but evidence of improvement between 1993 and 1996. There was a high degree of variability in numeracy performance over the 20 year period, and it is difficult to discern any firm trend (figure 2.45).

Figure 2.46 Tasmanian reading and numeracy tests

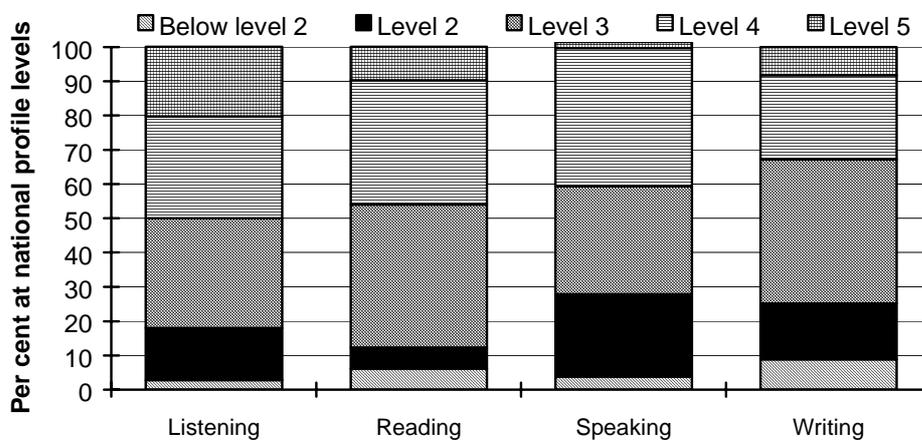


<sup>a</sup> Between 1976 and 1993 reading performance results were for 10 year olds. The 1996 results were for students in year 5. <sup>b</sup> Between 1978 and 1994 numeracy performance results were for 14 year olds. The 1997 results were for students in year 9.

Data sources: tables 2A.79 and 2A.80.

Year 5 literacy scores for 1996 were also expressed as the proportion of students achieving each of the national English profile levels. The proportion of students achieving level 2 or below was greatest for speaking and writing, and lowest for reading. The proportion of students achieving level 4 or above was highest for listening (figure 2.47).

Figure 2.48 Tasmanian literacy — 1996



Data source: table 2A.81.

#### *ACT primary student literacy assessment*

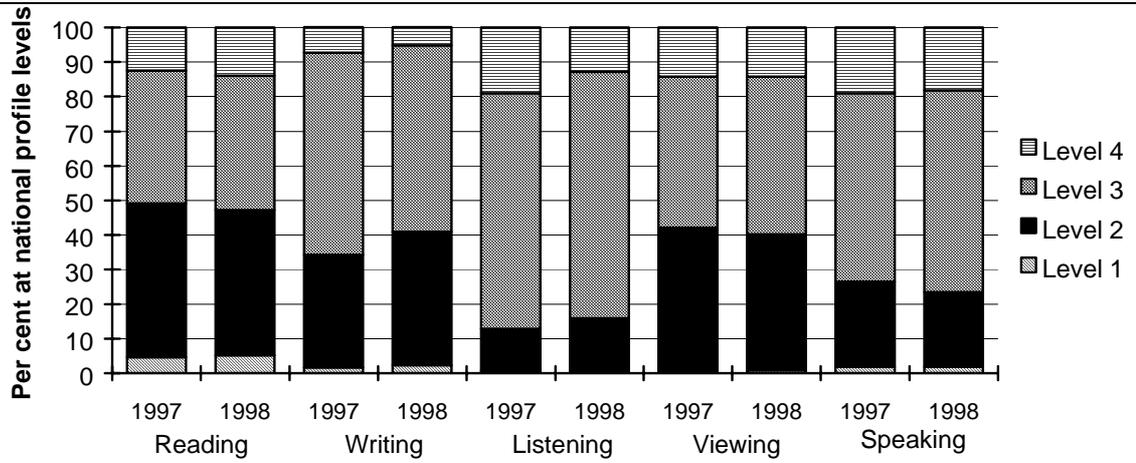
The ACT undertook literacy assessment in 1997 and 1998 and numeracy assessment in 1998. Tests were for government primary school students in years 3 (literacy) and year 5 (literacy and numeracy), and the results were reported as the proportion of students achieving particular national profile levels. Results were also reported by mean performance. Achievement tables for years 3 and 5 are reported in the attachment.

The proportion of year 3 students achieving level 3 or level 4 in 1997 and 1998 was much higher for listening than for the other areas of literacy. The proportion of year 3 students achieving level 1 or 2 increased for reading and writing but remained fairly constant for the other areas of literacy between 1997 and 1998 (figure 2.49).

The proportion of year 5 students tested in numeracy achieving level 2 was highest for data sense in 1998. The proportion achieving level 3 or below was highest for number. Minor variations in results from 1997 to 1998 were not statistically significant.

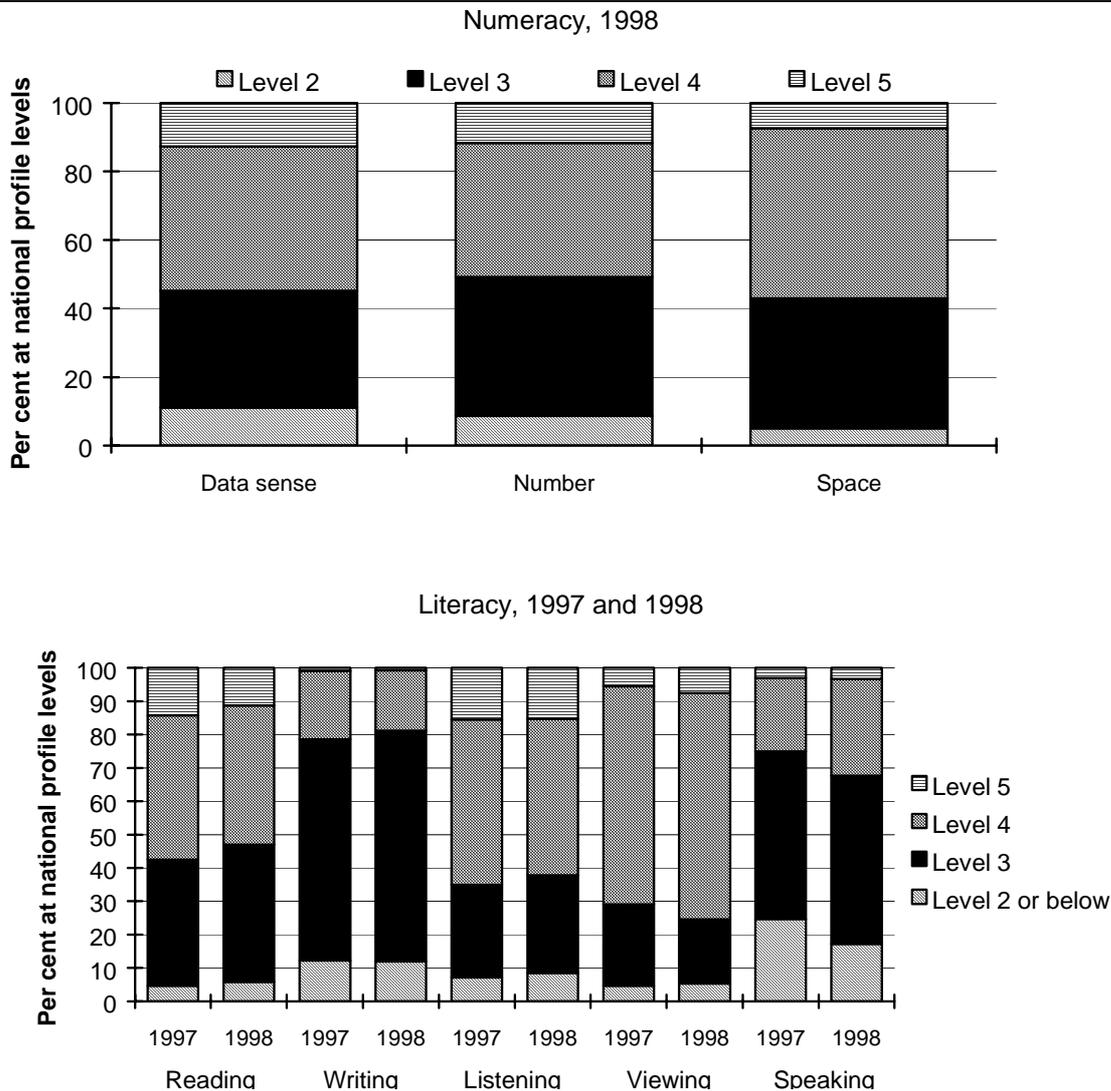
The proportion of year 5 students tested in literacy achieving level 2 or below was greatest for speaking, but decreased between 1997 and 1998. The proportion achieving level 3 or below was significantly greater for writing than for the other literacy areas (figure 2.50).

Figure 2.51 ACT literacy assessment — year 3



Data source: table 2A.92.

Figure 2.52 ACT literacy and numeracy assessment — year 5



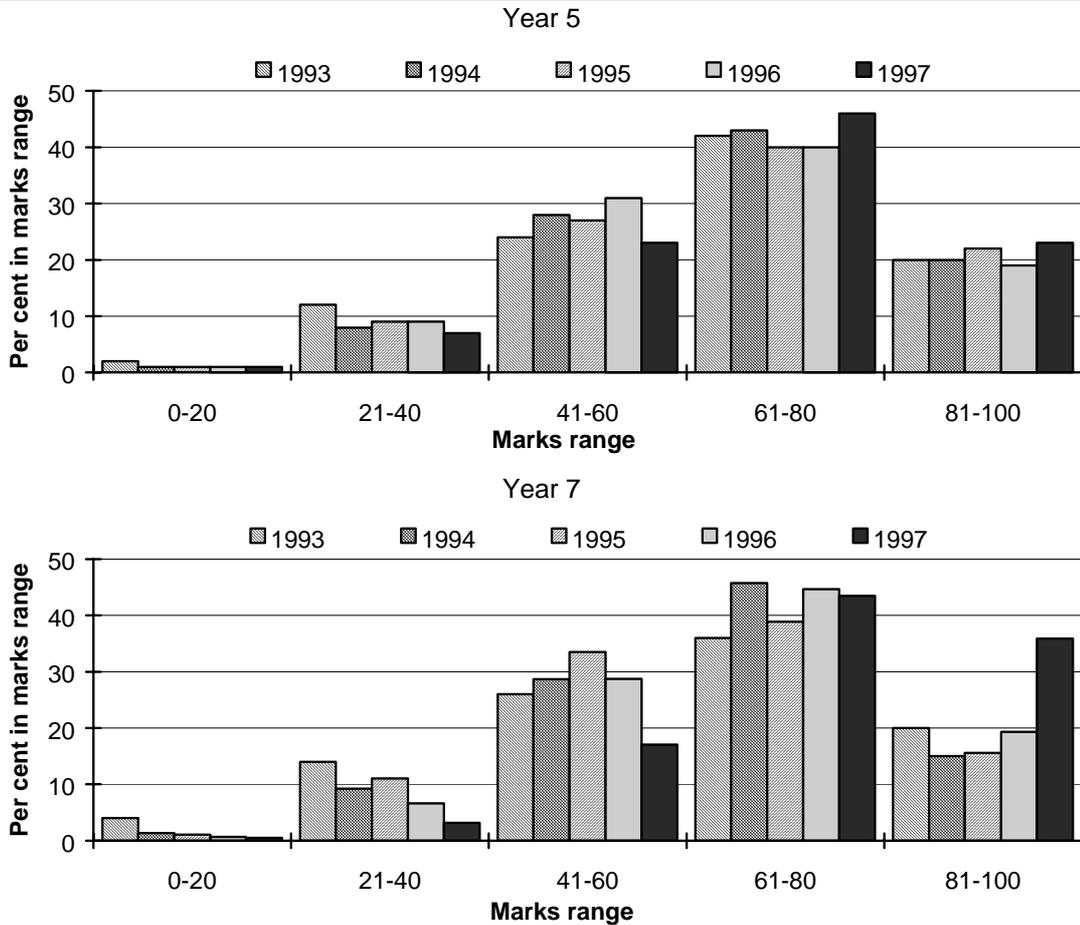
Data sources: tables 2A.92 and 2A.93.

### NT Multi-level Assessment Program

The NT Multi-level Assessment Program collects systemwide data on student achievement in reading and mathematics for years 5 and 7. It has operated since 1990 but data are only available from 1992. Data reported are for government and non-government schools combined and for only urban, non-indigenous students.

It was difficult to identify any consistent trends in the performance of year 5 students tested in reading, although the proportion of students achieving over 60 per cent appeared to rise in 1997. The reading performance of students in year 7 appeared to improve between 1995 and 1997, with a large increase in the proportion of students achieving over 80 per cent (figure 2.53).

Figure 2.54 NT Multi-level Assessment Program — reading<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>

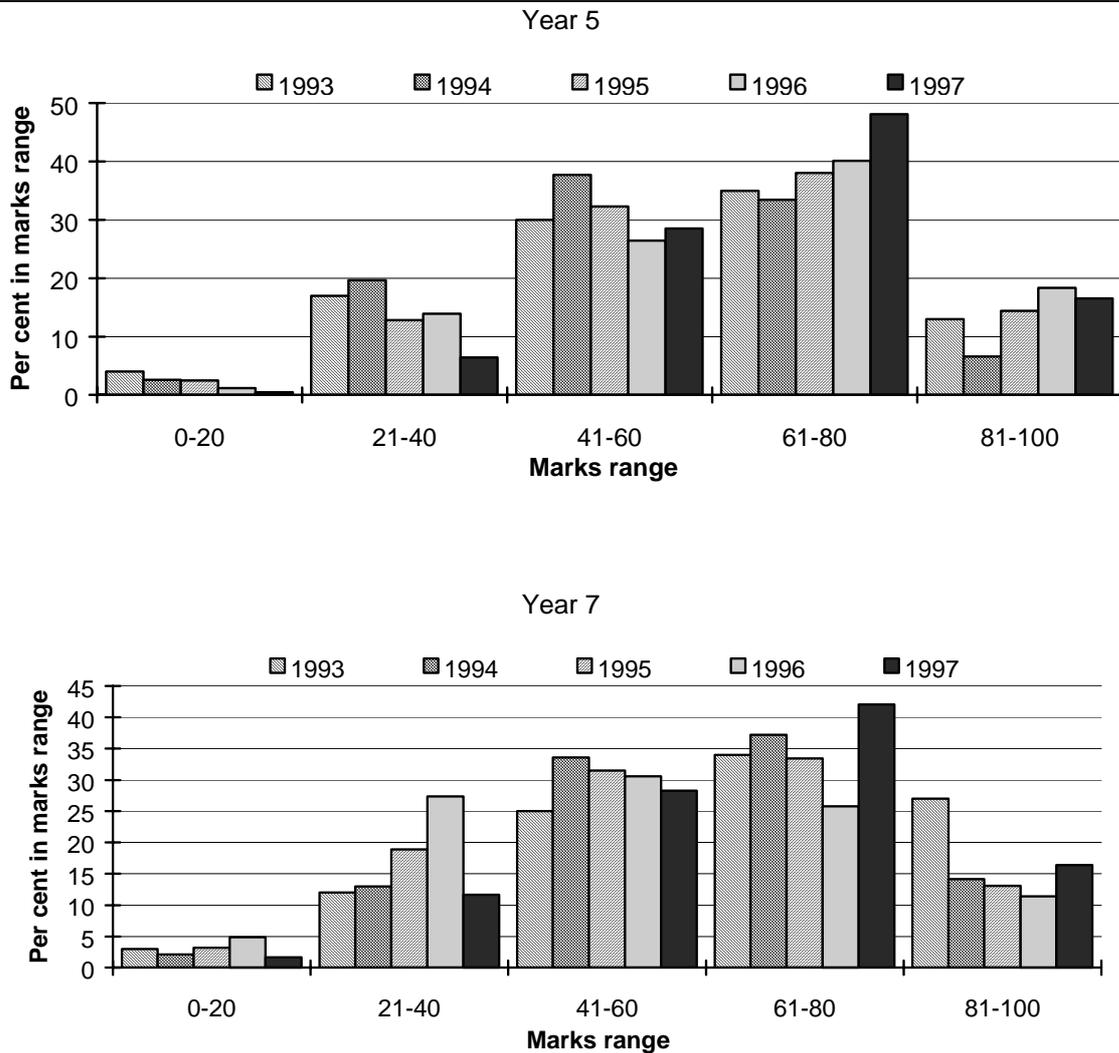


<sup>a</sup> 1993 data are as published in public reports. <sup>b</sup> For 1994–97, if a student did not answer a question within a stage/level this was deemed an incorrect response (even if a whole passage or section was unanswered). <sup>c</sup> From 1994, the teacher was able to select at which stage/level a student commenced a test. For 1992 and 1993, the student had compulsory and optional sections. <sup>d</sup> The multi-level nature of the tests means that a student may attempt one section of a test, say 20 questions of a 80 question test. The result may be 15 out of 20, which would translate to an overall test result of 75 per cent. <sup>e</sup> In 1997, years 4 and 6 were tested.

Data source: table 2A.102.

There appeared to be a consistent improvement in year 5 performance in mathematics between 1994 and 1997. The year 7 performance in mathematics appeared to decline between 1993 and 1996, with a growing proportion achieving under 40 per cent. This trend appeared to reverse in 1997, with a marked increase in the proportion achieving over 60 per cent (figure 2.55).

Figure 2.56 NT Multi-level Assessment Program — mathematics<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>



<sup>a</sup> 1993 data are as published in the public reports. <sup>b</sup> For 1994–97, whenever a student did not answer a question within a stage/level this was deemed an incorrect response (even if a whole passage or section was unanswered). <sup>c</sup> From 1994, the teacher was able to select at which stage/level a student commenced a test. For 1992 and 1993, the student had compulsory and optional sections. <sup>d</sup> The multi-level nature of the tests means that a student may attempt one section of a test, say 20 questions of a 80 question test. The result may be 15 out of 20, which would translate to an overall test result of 75 per cent. <sup>e</sup> In 1997, years 4 and 6 were tested.

Data source: table 2A.102.

## Other effectiveness indicators

There has been promising work on better defining the social objectives of schooling, which will contribute to better reporting of performance against those objectives in the future.

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Some available indicators, such as age participation rates and apparent retention rates, were relevant to both the learning and social objectives of school education — for example, the longer a person attends school the greater their potential to acquire knowledge, work skills and employment.

### *Social objectives of schooling*

DEETYA (now DETYA) on behalf of MCEETYA commissioned an investigation ‘to define and describe aspects of the social objectives of schooling, to obtain baseline data on achievements against the selected social objectives and to investigate the role and influence of schools in this regard’ (Ainley *et al.* 1998, p. xiii). The first stage of the study clarified the social or socialisation objectives of schooling through a literature review, the examination of each State and Territory’s policy documents and curricula, and visits to schools and education officials (box 2.4). The second stage measured the social attitudes of Australian school students through a survey of over 8000 students from over 500 schools. The survey examined students’ responses to questions about relating to others, community wellbeing, rules and conventions, interest in learning, self confidence and optimism for the future.

The study identified differences in the importance that students placed on social outcomes (table 2.9). The study noted that State differences in outcomes, after controlling for the influence of other factors in the analysis (including school environments) were very small in magnitude, and that year level, gender differences, plans for leaving school, non-English speaking background and socioeconomic background were more important factors in explaining differences in social outcomes than jurisdiction. However, the study found that:

Compared to their peers in NSW, year 10 students in Queensland and WA regarded relating to others as less important to them; year 10 students in Victoria considered rules and conventions as less important to them; year 10 students in WA expressed less strong interest in continued learning; and year 10 students in Victoria and SA were more optimistic about the future. (Ainley *et al.* 1998, p. 141)

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Box 2.5     **Social objectives of schooling identified in *Schools and the Social Development of Young Australians***

**Relating to others:** concern for individuals in one's immediate range of contact, reflecting a sense of personal empathy (such as in trying to understand someone else's problem);

**Commitment to community wellbeing:** relations with a wider community of others in society (covering such issues as ensuring children have good homes, racial equality and reducing poverty at home and abroad);

**Conformity to rules and conventions:** seeing obedience to the laws and rules as important to one's life, as well as recognising the importance of honesty (such as being honest in commercial transactions);

**Interest in learning:** (sometimes called intrinsic motivation) a desire to find out more about a new idea, or how something works, and seeing as important the learning of new skills as part of work;

**Self confidence:** a sense of success in the things that are personally important, and being able to achieve one's goals (the term was chosen better to represent the goals concerned with a sense of self than the more specialised but related concept of self esteem);

**Optimism about the future:** a broad, rather than an individual, optimism about the world becoming better for most people, about looking after the environment more effectively and anticipating reduced conflict and war.

*Source: Ainley et al. (1998).*

Part of the survey invited students to rate some aspects of their school environment. High scores on this scale reflected a school environment that was seen as enjoyable, stimulating and supportive. The authors of the study found a correlation between mean school environment scale scores and student social outcome scales — that is, where the school environment is seen as supportive, interesting and enjoyable, students are likely to score more highly on the social outcome scales (table 2.10).

**Table 2.11 Importance ratings for social objectives, 1997 (T scores)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>
<i>Relating to others</i>								
Year 5	50.8	51.3	50.8	50.3	52.5	53.1	50.9	50.9
Year 10	49.4	49.8	48.5	47.3	49.5	49.4	47.6	48.3
<i>Community well-being</i>								
Year 5	52.7	52.0	52.6	51.9	53.1	53.1	53.2	52.2
Year 10	47.8	48.5	47.7	46.3	48.7	47.6	47.3	48.3
<i>Conformity to rules and conventions</i>								
Year 5	53.8	53.1	54.4	52.9	53.9	55.3	54.3	53.0
Year 10	47.2	46.2	47.4	45.4	47.3	47.5	46.7	45.9
<i>Interest in learning</i>								
Year 5	52.2	51.1	51.9	50.7	51.4	52.6	53.1	49.3
Year 10	48.6	48.8	49.3	46.8	48.8	48.5	49.2	48.8
<i>Self-confidence</i>								
Year 5	51.5	50.3	51.2	51.2	51.6	50.5	50.4	51.1
Year 10	48.8	48.8	49.5	48.9	49.5	50.2	49.5	48.8
<i>Optimism for the future</i>								
Year 5	54.8	54.5	55.3	55.3	56.4	55.2	55.8	54.3
Year 10	45.5	46.3	45.4	45.3	46.4	44.2	45.3	45.4

<sup>a</sup> The survey results are reported as T scores based on a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. The difference between two T scores, expressed in population standard deviation units (that is, the difference between two T scores, divided by 10), is referred to as the effect size. Interpretation of the effect size is based on Cohen's recommendation that an effect size of around 0.2 be treated as a small effect (for example, 52.0 compared to 50.0 has a difference of 2.0; divided by 10 this results in a 'small' effect size of 0.2), 0.5 a medium effect and 0.8 a strong effect.

Source: Ainley *et al.* (1998).

**Table 2.12 Importance ratings for social objectives, 1997 (T scores)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>School environment</i>								
Year 5	53.9	53.4	53.3	52.4	54.1	54.6	51.2	51.5
Year 10	47.1	46.8	47.8	45.5	47.8	47.8	46.1	46.4

<sup>a</sup> The survey results are reported as T scores based on a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. The difference between two T scores, expressed in population standard deviation units (that is, the difference between two T scores, divided by 10), is referred to as the effect size. Interpretation of the effect size is based on Cohen's recommendation that an effect size of around 0.2 be treated as a small effect (for example, 52.0 compared to 50.0 has a difference of 2.0; divided by 10 this results in a 'small' effect size of 0.2), 0.5 a medium effect and 0.8 a strong effect.

Source: Ainley *et al.* (1998).

The study collected valuable information on the extent to which students think social outcomes are important to them — a great deal of detailed information is reported at the national level. However, similarly detailed information is not provided for individual States and Territories, even though school policy is largely determined at a State and Territory level. Students' views on social outcomes by

jurisdiction are summarised into seven 'T scores' (one for each of six broad social outcomes and one for school environment); at the national level, data are reported on the percentage of students' responses to individual items by four or five categories and by primary and secondary school. A sample selection of primary school student responses to items concerned with school environments is reproduced in table 2.13.

Reporting survey results in the form of a single measure prevents analysis of the spread of responses around the average. Sometimes policy analysis is interested in the 'outliers' as well as the mean. Table 2.14 provides useful information on student responses spread across the range; it shows, for example, that 9 per cent of primary students feel that bullying is almost never 'not allowed'. This information is important, in addition to information about the average response to questions about school environment. The study's aggregation of State and Territory data to T scores, a complex concept, also makes interpretation difficult for the lay reader. Reporting on more detailed information at the jurisdictional level is planned for future reports.

In addition, the study only identified where differences between results were statistically significant at the 0.001 level. This imposes a high degree of certainty (99.9 per cent) before differences are regarded as statistically significant. It is possible that more of the differences in results are statistically significant at the 95 per cent level, and information on the results at this level would be useful for policy analysis.

Table 2.15 **Percentage of primary school students' responses to items concerned with school environments, 1998 (per cent)**

<i>My school is a place where ...</i>	<i>Almost never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Some-times</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	<i>Almost always</i>
<i>Supportive environment</i>					
I feel safe and secure.	4	5	17	34	40
I am made to feel important.	6	10	26	31	28
I enjoy learning.	5	5	17	31	42
Community and social service is encouraged.	4	5	17	35	38
Teachers are friendly and helpful.	4	5	14	26	51
I feel happy and interested.	4	5	18	34	38
I learn to get along with other people.	2	3	13	32	50
School rules are fair and just.	4	4	13	29	50
The things I learn will help me in the future.	2	2	7	24	65
<i>Prohibitions</i>					
Bullying is not allowed.	9	4	6	14	67
Racist remarks and behaviour are not allowed.	9	4	7	15	65
Sexist remarks and behaviour are not allowed.	11	5	7	14	63

Source: Ainley *et al.* (1998).

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### *Age participation rate*

The age participation rate is the number of full time students of a particular age and sex expressed as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age and sex. It is vulnerable to differences in the age/grade structures in different jurisdictions. In addition, some ACT rates exceed 100 per cent where enrolments include secondary school students who are not ACT residents but live in the surrounding NSW area.

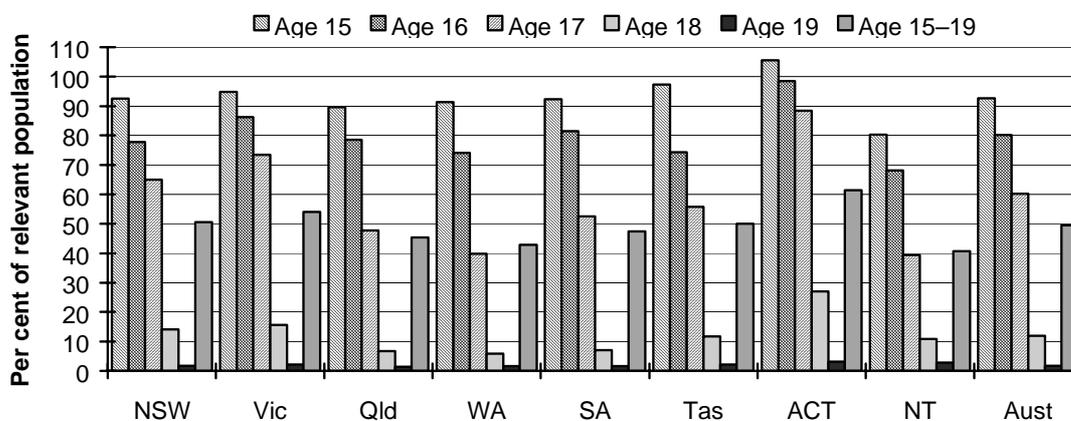
The age participation rate for 15 year olds in 1997 ranged from 80.2 per cent in the NT to 97.3 per cent in Tasmania, with rates in most jurisdictions close to the Australian average of 92.6 per cent (excluding the ACT where the rate was over 100 per cent). The participation rate for females was higher than for males in all jurisdictions except the NT and the ACT.

The age participation rate for 16 year olds ranged from 68.1 per cent in the NT to 86.3 per cent in Victoria (and 98.5 in the ACT). The female participation rate was higher than for males in all jurisdictions — higher by 5.3 percentage points nationally, 9.9 percentage points in the NT, 6.5 percentage points in Queensland and 6.4 percentage points in WA.

The age participation rate for 17 year olds ranged from 39.4 per cent in the NT and 39.9 per cent in WA to 73.5 per cent in Victoria (and 88.5 per cent in the ACT). Again, the rate was consistently higher for females than for males.

As would be expected, the age participation rate for 18 year olds was much lower in all jurisdictions (some students will complete year 12 by the time they are 17). The age participation rate for 18 year olds ranged from 5.9 in WA to 15.7 per cent in Victoria (and 27 per cent in the ACT). However, differences in age/grade structures in different jurisdictions may have particularly affected the rate for this age group. The age participation rate for all people aged 15–19 years ranged from a low of 40.7 in the NT to 54.1 in Victoria (61.4 in the ACT) (figure 2.57).

Figure 2.58 Age participation rates of students 1997<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Some participation rates in the ACT exceeded 100 per cent, as a result of enrolment in ACT secondary schools of students who were not residents of the ACT but lived in surrounding NSW areas.

Data source: table 2A.20.

### Student apparent retention

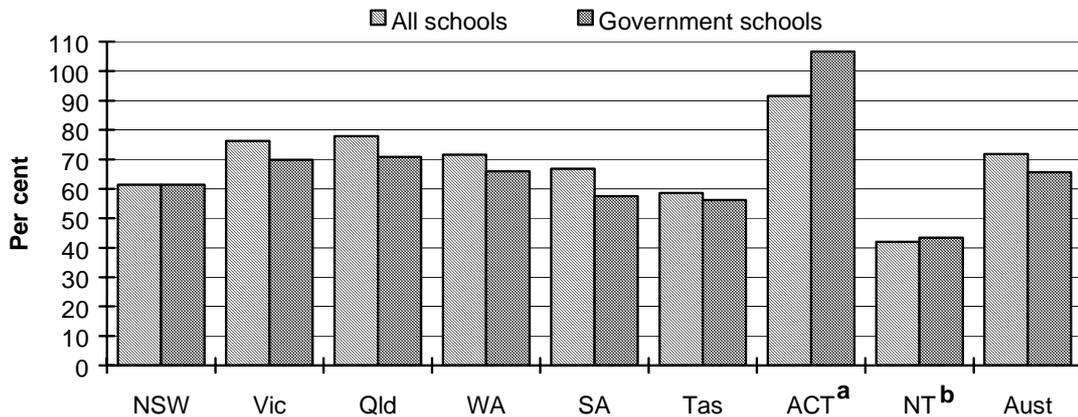
Student apparent retention rates (that is, the proportion of students who remain in school) help address the influence of different age/grade structures on age participation rates (see above). However, apparent retention rates are subject to many influences such as student perceptions of the benefits of schooling, the availability of alternative employment and education opportunities, and population movements. Thus, short term changes and variations between jurisdictions in apparent retention rates need to be interpreted cautiously. Further, the data reported refer to only full time students, so do not account for students who study part time; the effect of this exclusion varies between jurisdictions (see table 2.1 for proportions of part time students).

*Apparent* retention rates are reported here. Care should be taken in interpreting apparent retention rates, particularly comparisons between government and non-government schools, because a number of influences have not been taken into account — for example, students repeating a year of education, migration (international, inter-State and between government and non-government schools) and other net changes to the school population.

Systemwide, apparent retention rates to year 12 in 1997 ranged from 42 per cent in the NT to 77.9 per cent in Queensland, 76.3 per cent in Victoria and 91.6 per cent in the ACT. Nationally 77.8 per cent of females continued to year 12, compared with 66.2 per cent of males (a gap of 11.6 percentage points). The apparent retention rates for government schools ranged from 43.4 per cent in the NT (slightly higher

than the systemwide rate) to 70.8 per cent in Queensland (lower than the systemwide rate) and 106.6 in the ACT (higher than the systemwide rate) (figure 2.59).

Figure 2.60 Year 12 apparent retention rates, 1997

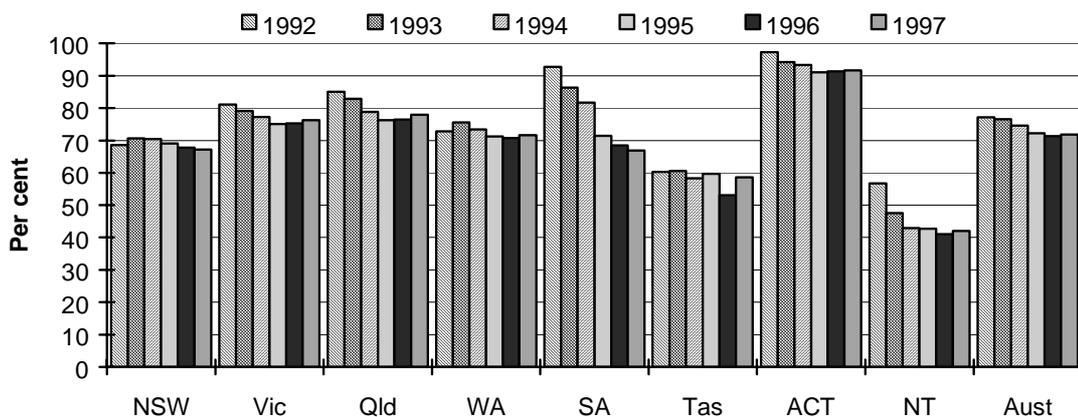


<sup>a</sup> Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent as a result of transfer of students between government and non-government schools after the base year. <sup>b</sup> The NT rate may be influenced by a high proportion of ungraded students in secondary education, many of whom have been at school for 12 years.

Data source: table 2A.21.

Systemwide apparent retention rates to year 12 declined in all jurisdictions between 1992 and 1997. The largest decline occurred in SA (down 25.8 percentage points) and the NT (down 14.7 percentage points) (figure 2.61).

Figure 2.62 Year 12 apparent retention rates, all schools, 1992–97



Data source: table 2A.21.

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## *Access and equity*

Equity objectives can be assessed in terms of outcomes for special needs groups using indicators such as completion rates, apparent retention rates, age participation rates and learning outcomes.

### *Completion of secondary school*

DETYA has developed a method of estimating the proportion of Australian youth who complete year 12, disaggregated by locality, the overall socioeconomic status of their postcode of residence, and gender. DETYA estimates 'completion rates' by calculating the number of students who obtain a year 12 certificate (or equivalent) in each calendar year as a proportion of the potential year 12 population (DEET 1991) (table 2.16).

Completion rates are indicators of trends, not precise measures. Although this is the best available source of comparable data on outcomes for target groups, certain factors should be noted when interpreting the data:

- completion rates are calculated on a different basis from the retention rates reported elsewhere in this chapter, and are not directly comparable;
- the potential year 12 population is estimated as the average of the 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 year olds in the population, and small changes in population or completions can affect rates quite significantly (particularly for the smaller States and Territories);
- the use of postcode areas to determine socioeconomic background means, where people from different backgrounds are spread relatively evenly through a jurisdiction, their numbers may not be statistically significant in any single postcode — for example, on this basis the ACT had no low socioeconomic deciles and the NT had no high socioeconomic deciles; and
- the minimum requirements for a year 12 certificate differ between jurisdictions, which affects the absolute levels of completion rates — that is why this chapter only compares the size of the gap in completion rates between target groups and the total population, not the absolute level of completions.

The limitations of these data highlight the need for further work on developing better outcome measures for target groups, more comparable definitions of rural and remote students, and improved identification of students who are socioeconomically disadvantaged.

Table 2.17 **Estimated rate of completion of secondary school, all schools, 1997 (preliminary) (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas <sup>b</sup>	ACT <sup>b</sup>	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aust
<i>Locality<sup>c</sup></i>									
Urban <sup>d</sup>	65	69	68	54	65	83	83	46	66
Rural	61	67	68	50	60	70	.. <sup>e</sup>	41	64
Remote <sup>f</sup>	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	.. <sup>e</sup>	nc	nc
<i>Socioeconomic status<sup>f</sup></i>									
Low deciles	58	56	62	38	52	65	.. <sup>g</sup>	14	55
High deciles	76	78	77	60	80	99	84	.. <sup>h</sup>	76
<i>Gender</i>									
Males	59	61	64	44	57	68	81	29	59
Females	69	77	73	60	71	83	85	43	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>65</b>

<sup>a</sup> Completion rates should not be compared across jurisdictions: they express the number of students who complete year 12 (year 12 certificates issued by State and Territory education authorities) as a proportion of the estimated population that could attend year 12 in that calendar year. Different jurisdictions have different minimum requirements for issuing year 12 certificates. Rates are preliminary pending updated estimated populations for 1997. <sup>b</sup> Low level disaggregations for these jurisdictions may be subject to 'small number' problems. <sup>c</sup> Definitions are based on Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification (DPIE 1994). <sup>d</sup> Urban includes Darwin, Townsville/Thuringowa and Queanbeyan. <sup>e</sup> All of the ACT is defined as urban. <sup>f</sup> The Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSED) was used to calculate socioeconomic status on the basis of postcode of students' home addresses. 'Low' socioeconomic status is the average of the lowest three deciles and 'high' is the average of the top three deciles. Population deciles are calculated from the national 15–19 year old population. State socioeconomic status completion rates are based on national population deciles (for example, first decile rates are calculated for those postcode districts in a State which are part of the first national decile. <sup>g</sup> On the basis of this index, the ACT had no low socioeconomic deciles. <sup>h</sup> On the basis of this index, the NT had no high socioeconomic deciles. <sup>i</sup> The small number of observations does not allow for meaningful calculation of this ratio. .. Not applicable. **nc** Not calculable.

Source: DETYA unpublished (derived from data supplied by State and Territory secondary accreditation authorities and the Australian Bureau of Statistics; see DEET (1991) for a discussion of the methodology).

### *Completion rate by locality*

DETYA adopted the methodology developed by the former Department of Primary Industry and Energy and the former Department of Human Services and Health for determining geographic isolation. This methodology is based on population density and distances to large population centres (DPIE and DSHS 1994). This methodology has been criticised on several grounds, such as not accounting for other restrictions on access to services such as socioeconomic disadvantage and socio-political boundaries that affect service delivery (Griffith 1998). Further, the aggregation of all locations into three categories means that there may be significant variation within categories (for example, 'remote' locations will range from extremely remote to moderately remote, and some jurisdictions will have a disproportionate number of extremely remote locations). The small number of observations at the remote level of disaggregation does not allow the meaningful calculation of this ratio. Reporting at a broader level of disaggregation (for example,

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‘capital city’, ‘other metropolitan centres’, ‘rural centres’ and ‘other rural and remote’) is being examined for future Reports. However, the current methodology does indicate the performance of students in broadly defined locations.

Rural student completion rates (excluding remote students) were lower than those of students from urban areas in all jurisdictions except Queensland, where the completion rates were the same (table 2.18). Completion rates by locality for smaller jurisdictions may be subject to ‘small number’ problems; that is, relatively small changes in the estimated resident population or in the number of completions can lead to substantial changes in the completion rates.

### *Completion rate by socioeconomic status*

Socioeconomic status has been determined according to the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage developed by the ABS. ‘Low deciles’ refer to students from areas characterised as being in the lowest three deciles; and ‘high deciles’ refer to students living in areas characterised as being in the highest three deciles. The aggregation of all locations into three categories (low, medium and high deciles) means that there may be significant variation within categories (for example, the ‘low deciles’ will include locations ranging from extreme disadvantage to moderate disadvantage, and some jurisdictions may have a disproportionate number of extremely disadvantaged locations).

In all jurisdictions, completion rates for students from the lowest three deciles were well below the total completion rate in 1997; the widest gaps were in the NT, Victoria, WA and SA (the ACT had no students in the lowest three deciles). Completion rates for students from the highest three deciles were above those for total students in all jurisdictions (the NT had no students in the highest three deciles) (table 2.19).

### *Completion rate by gender*

Completion rates for female students were higher than completion rates for males in all jurisdictions in 1997, with the widest gap in Victoria and WA and the narrowest gap in the ACT (table 2.20).

### *Learning outcomes for special needs groups*

No nationally comparable learning outcomes data for special needs groups were available for reporting. The jurisdiction specific data that were available are discussed with the State specific learning outcomes in section 2.5.

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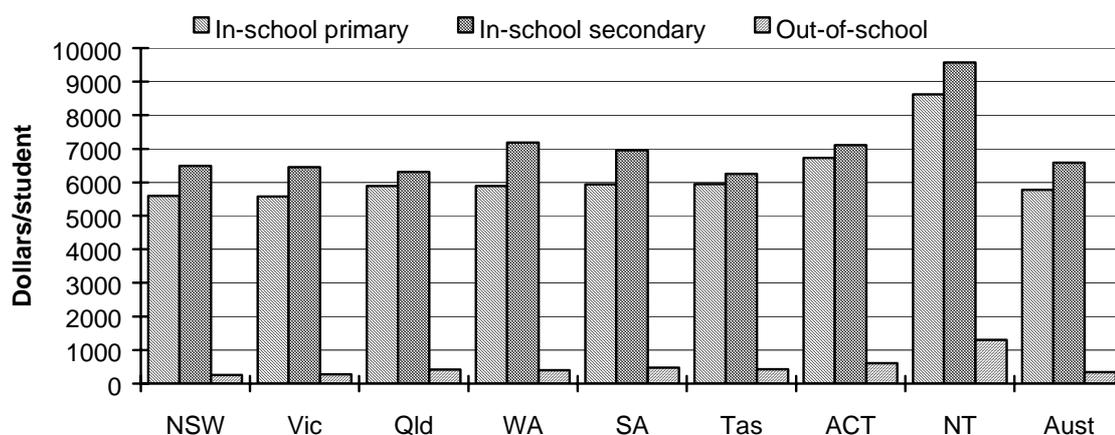
## Efficiency

Governments have a direct interest in achieving the best results from their expenditure on schooling, both as owners and operators of government schools and as major funders of the non-government sector.

### *Government expenditure per student*

A proxy indicator of efficiency is government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). In-school government expenditure per primary student in government primary schools ranged from \$4510 in Victoria to \$6458 in the NT in 1996-97. In-school government expenditure per secondary student in government secondary schools ranged from \$6247 in Tasmania to \$9563 in the NT. Out-of-school departmental overheads per student in government schools ranged from \$268 in Victoria to \$1304 in the NT (figure 2.63).

Figure 2.64 **Total government expenditure per full time student, government schools, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

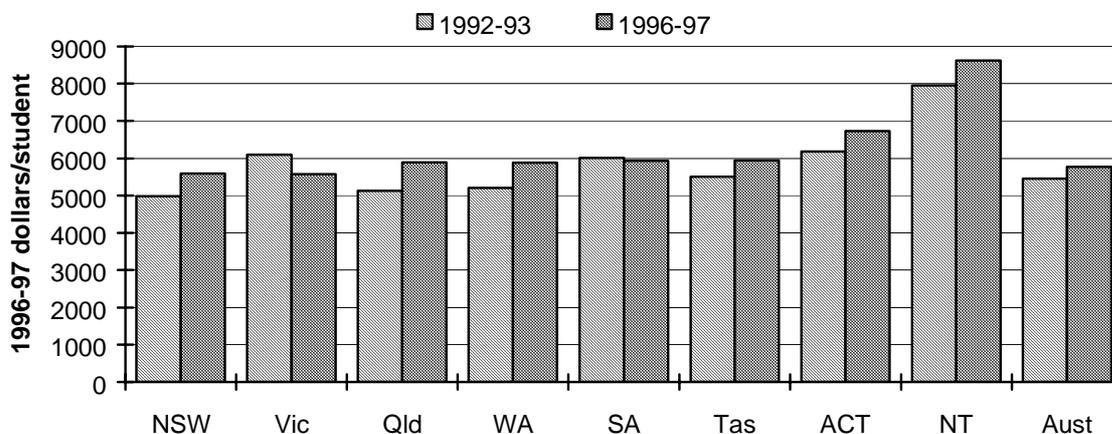


<sup>a</sup> See notes to table 2A.8 for definitions and data caveats.

Data source: table 2A.8.

Total government expenditure per student in government schools increased in real terms (that is, adjusted for the effect of inflation) in all jurisdictions except Victoria and SA between 1992-93 and 1996-97 (figure 2.65).

Figure 2.66 **Total government expenditure per government school student, 1992-93 and 1996-97<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See notes to table 2A.8 for definitions and data caveats. <sup>b</sup> 1992-93 data have been adjusted to 1996-97 dollars using the GDP deflator.

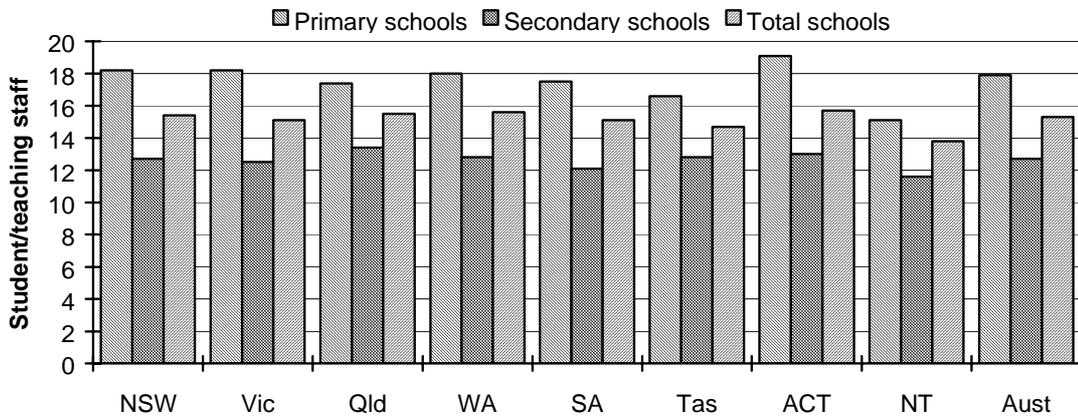
Data source: table 2A.9.

### *Students per full time equivalent teacher*

The ratio of students to teachers should be interpreted with care; it is only a partial indicator of efficiency and it is a poor proxy indicator of the quality of an education system (box 2.6). It should be noted that a decline in a student to staff ratio implies there are fewer students per staff member (that is, the staff to students ratio will have increased).

Systemwide, the ratio of full time students to full time equivalent teaching staff in 1997 ranged from 13.8 in the NT to 15.7 in the ACT. The ACT had the most students per teacher for primary schools (19.1) and the NT had the least (15.1); for secondary schools, Queensland had the most students per teacher (13.4) and the NT again had the least (11.6) (figure 2.67).

Figure 2.68 Student-teaching staff ratios — all schools, 1997<sup>a, b</sup>

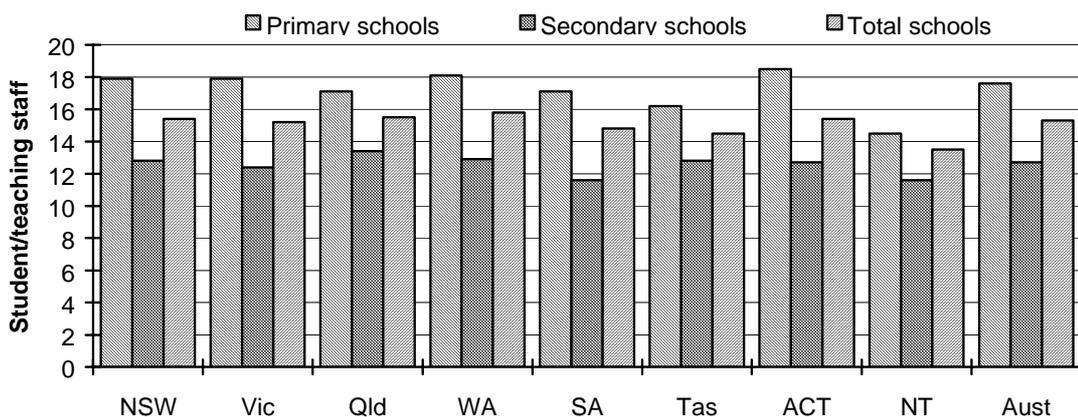


<sup>a</sup> These data are not measures of class size; they are ratios of full time students to full time teaching staff.  
<sup>b</sup> Teaching staff are defined as staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students and have teaching duties. They include principals, deputy principals and senior teachers who may be involved in administration.

Data source: table 2A.5.

The overall student-teaching staff ratio in the government schools sector in 1997 ranged from 13.5 in the NT to 15.8 in WA. For primary schools, the ACT had the most students per teaching staff (18.5) and the NT had the least (14.5); for secondary schools, Queensland had the most students per teaching staff (13.4) and the NT and SA had the least (both 11.6) (figure 2.69).

Figure 2.70 Student-teaching staff ratios — government schools, 1997<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> This table is not a measure of class size. It is the ratio of full time students to full time teaching staff.  
<sup>b</sup> Teaching staff are defined as staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students and have teaching duties. They include principals, deputy principals and senior teachers, who may be involved in administration.

Data source: table 2A.5.

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### Box 2.7     **Interpreting students per teaching staff ratios**

Student to teaching staff ratios should be interpreted with care. The ratios can be influenced by a number of factors; for example, a large proportion of small rural schools can significantly lower the overall average student to teaching staff ratio, and conversely, a large proportion of students in metropolitan schools can raise the ratio.

Further, the ratio of students to teaching staff may be interpreted in different ways. One interpretation treats it as an indicator of the efficiency of a school system, on the basis that the school system is most efficient when the desired outputs are produced with the fewest inputs. This interpretation is subject to certain caveats. First, it is only a partial indicator and it does not allow for the affect of nonteaching staff inputs to school education (for example, computers, books and laboratory equipment). Second, a fall in inputs (fewer teaching staff) only improves efficiency if the quantity and quality of outputs remains constant. It is not possible to determine how changes in teaching staff numbers influence school outcomes until we have better indicators of those outcomes.

Another interpretation of the ratio of students to teaching staff treats it as an indicator of the quality of school education, assuming that it reflects typical class sizes and that smaller class sizes result in better outcomes. This interpretation is also subject to certain caveats. First, the ratio of students to teaching staff is not a good proxy indicator of typical class sizes; class sizes vary according to the degree of administrative work undertaken by staff classified as teaching staff (such as principals, deputy principals and senior teachers). Second, while smaller class sizes may be important for certain subjects or year levels, the student to teaching staff ratio is calculated across all subjects and year levels. Third, the ratio reports only the number of teaching staff, not their quality, nor even their experience or qualifications. Fourth, there is no clear agreement in international literature that smaller class sizes necessarily improve outcomes. It will not be possible to determine how changes in numbers of teaching staff influence quality in Australian schools until we have better indicators of school outcomes.

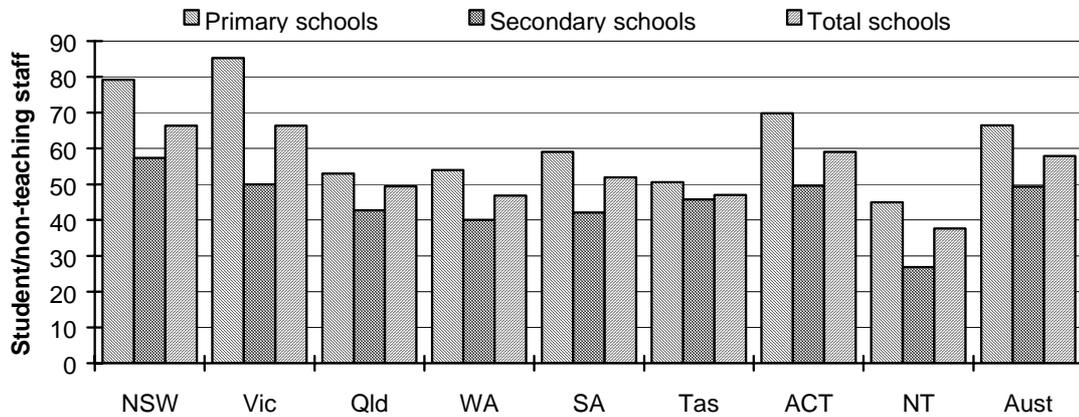
The ratio of students to teaching staff presents the number of people classified as teaching staff in a way that can be compared across jurisdictions. However, any interpretation of the ratio will depend on assumptions about the relationship between the number of teaching staff and school outcomes. The development of better outcome indicators will help inform interpretation in the future.

#### *Students per full time equivalent, nonteaching in-school staff*

The ratio of students to full time equivalent, nonteaching in-school staff should be interpreted with care. It can be affected by the amount of administrative work undertaken by staff nominally classified as teaching staff (such as principals, assistant principals and senior teachers) and the proportion of administrative work undertaken outside the school (administrative tasks such as personnel management are centralised in some jurisdictions, but undertaken at the school level in others).

Systemwide, the ratio of students to nonteaching in-school staff in 1997 ranged from 37.7 in the NT to 66.4 in NSW (figure 2.71).

Figure 2.72 Student–nonteaching in-school staff ratios — all schools, 1997<sup>a</sup>

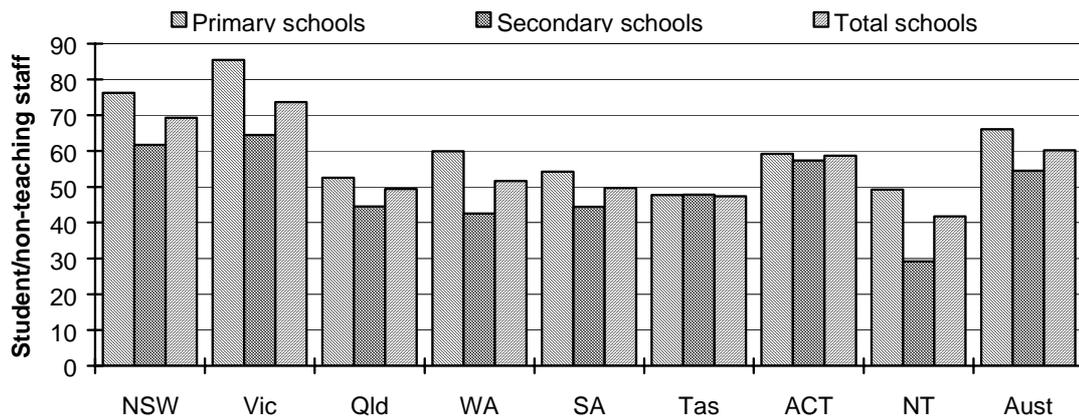


<sup>a</sup> This table is not a measure of class size. It is the ratio of full time students to full time staff. <sup>b</sup> Teaching staff are defined as staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students and have teaching duties. They include principals, deputy principals and senior teachers, who may be involved in administration. <sup>c</sup> All staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

Data source: table 2A.5.

The ratio of students to nonteaching school staff in the government sector in 1997 ranged from 41.7 in the NT to 73.7 in Victoria (figure 2.73).

Figure 2.74 Students–nonteaching, in-school staff ratios — government schools, 1997<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Full time students per full time equivalent nonteaching, in-school staff.

Data source: table 2A.5.

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## **2.6 Jurisdictions' comments**

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. The information covers aspects such as age profile; geographic distribution of the population; income levels; education levels; tenure of dwellings; and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity).

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### **Commonwealth Government comments**

A key objective for the Commonwealth in relation to schooling is to improve educational outcomes for all school students with particular emphasis on literacy and numeracy skills and successful transition from school to further education, training or employment. The Commonwealth is a strong advocate of reporting the outcomes of schooling, at all levels, and is involved in a range of activities to enhance reporting including the ongoing review of the Common and Agreed National Goals for Schooling. This is expected to result in a revised set of goals during 1999 and the development of appropriate targets and indicators.

The first results of State-based assessments against nationally agreed benchmarks in literacy are expected to become available in early 1999. These will describe for all States and Territories the achievements of year 3 students against agreed benchmarks in reading, writing and spelling, with reporting against other benchmarks and for other year levels to follow.

This Report contains the first nationally available data on the social outcomes of schooling, obtained through a project conducted for the Annual National Report on Schooling in Australia (ANR) and supported financially by the Commonwealth. A recently concluded survey of Australian schools on the information technology skills of school students, also undertaken for the ANR, may provide relevant data for a future Report.

In the international arena, the Commonwealth is supporting Australian participation in several relevant studies. These include:

- a study on Civics education;
- a repeat of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study in respect of 13 year old students; and
- an OECD study of the achievements of 15 year old students in reading literacy, mathematical literacy and scientific literacy.

The Commonwealth has confirmed its strong commitment to improving the educational outcomes of indigenous students, including in the areas of literacy and numeracy as well as an accelerated effort to make the levels of educational outcomes for indigenous students similar to the levels achieved by other Australians.

In addition to involvement in the specific projects outlined above, the Commonwealth takes an active role in the work of the MCEETYA ANR Taskforce and the Taskforce on School Statistics, with a view to ensuring that outcomes measures are both consistent across States and Territories and can be reported for identified disadvantaged student groups as well as the total student population.

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### **New South Wales Government comments**

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In 1997 there were 2221 government schools operating in NSW. Attending these schools were 764 173 students in total, a increase of 3135 since 1996. The creation of the Department of Education and Training in December 1997 is providing a smooth transition for students from school to further education, training and work.

The State Literacy Strategy, a comprehensive plan for integrating support for literacy teaching in government schools, was launched in 1997. The two areas of emphasis in this strategy were the middle years of schooling (years 5–8) and the early identification of reading difficulties. The government provided \$50 million in 1997 and \$60 million in 1998 to support literacy in the classroom.

The Reading Recovery program is a good example of how effective outcomes can be produced through the provision of additional resources at an early stage of schooling. Reading Recovery targets students in year 1 identified as the most in need of extra assistance with reading. Students are provided with one to one tutoring by a specially trained teacher in an individually designed program of instruction. This early intervention is highly effective, with 87 per cent of students going through the program requiring no further remedial literacy support. A total of \$50 million over four years has been provided for the Reading Recovery program.

In government schools literacy is tested through the Basic Skills Test for years 3 and 5. Analysis of the 1995 and 1997 results show that more than half of the year 3 students placed in the lowest band in 1995 moved to higher levels in 1997. The English Literacy and Language Assessment was piloted in 1997, with full cohort implementation in 1998. This involves testing the literacy skills of year 7 students. Most secondary schools took up the option of re-testing their year 8 students to continue monitoring literacy skills.

NSW is committed to providing the equipment and education needed to equip students for success in an increasingly technologically driven world. The implementation of the Computers in Schools program has provided quality curriculum, teaching and learning and support for students and teachers in government schools.

More than 22 000 computers were distributed to schools in 1997 in phase one of the Computers in Schools allocation. Phase two of the allocation provides a potential computer distribution of more than 33 000 computers for schools. Phase three will distribute an additional 22 000 computers to schools in early 1999, bringing the total allocation for government schools to 77 000.

The Department of Education and Training's priorities for the future include laying strong educational foundations in literacy and numeracy for students; enhancing the work of schools through professional development; building effective partnerships with parents, staff and students; and giving everyone a fair go through improved access to education and better outcomes for all students.

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### **Victorian Government comments**

Young people are being provided with the experiences that give them the best chance for their future in a prosperous and globally competitive Victoria. All students need to be literate, numerate, adept at information technology and to have a strong knowledge base.

The Early Years Literacy and Numeracy initiatives provide a structured classroom program for students in the first two years of school, additional assistance for students with particular needs and professional development for teachers based on the best practice identified by research in Victoria and overseas.

The Learning Assessment Program (LAP) for years 3 and 5 has confirmed the quality outcomes in literacy and numeracy that are being achieved in Victorian schools. The Victorian Secondary Achievement Monitor (VSAM) is expected to confirm these results for years 7 and 9. In terms of outcomes of schooling, the age participation rate of Victorian 15–19 year olds in 1997 was higher than any other State at 54 per cent.

Review of the Victorian Certificate of Education has enhanced its capacity to encourage high levels of achievement for all students to equip them for work, further education and to participate in community life. Expansion of pathways from school to work and further education by the provision of accredited vocational education and training in schools has led to growth of participation in these programs by 15 per cent from 1997 to nearly 9000 students.

Victorian schools are widely recognised as leading Australia in the application of learning technologies and multimedia in support of education. Teacher training in learning technologies, availability of support materials in a range of media, and provision of infrastructure, including virtually universal linking by schools to Vic one, the whole of government wide area network, will ensure this leadership is maintained. The ratio of computers to students in primary schools is 1:8.4 and 1:5.4 in secondary schools, well on the way to achieving the government's target of 1:5 for all schools by 2000.

To enable school communities to respond more flexibly to the needs of their students, Schools of the Future have exercised increasing responsibility over their assets, staff and funding. The next stage of devolution will be the implementation of Self Governing schools, which will be given new powers to better manage their resources. This will strengthen the government school system by encouraging diversity and expanding links between schools and the community.

The delivery of government school education in Victoria is the most resource efficient in Australia. Commonwealth Grants Commission data indicate that the natural advantages Victoria has in this regard have been maximised by reduction of unproductive overheads, elimination of duplication and investment in information technology and shared services.

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## Queensland Government comments

1997 saw Education Queensland consolidate the initiatives of recent years.

### *Technology*

The \$84 million Schooling 2001 project was established, to build networks within schools, enhance hardware and educational software and support computer technicians and professional development of teachers.

The Connect-Ed project will link all departmental schools into the Education Queensland computer network and provide all schools with Internet access by December 1998. Communities in nonmetropolitan areas will also be able to benefit from the cheaper Internet access provided by the project.

### *Tracking student performance*

For the third year running, all students in years 2 and 6 were assessed via the Year 2 Diagnostic Net and Year 6 Test. Teachers and principals now make use of the information provided by the tests to plan better services for students.

### *School-based management*

Education Queensland's school based management program, Leading Schools, commenced. Given increased autonomy over their resources, the 304 participating schools reviewed and improved their services.

### *Accountability*

A new School Planning and Accountability Framework was introduced, requiring schools to produce annual operational plans, with budget information for each school and annual reports. Two hundred and four schools produced annual reports to their communities in 1997-98.

### *Support for students*

Additional support provided for students with disabilities included the appointment of an additional 60 specialist teachers. The Reading Recovery Program expanded its support to students with literacy difficulties identified by the Year 2 Diagnostic Net and proved highly successful.

### *New curricula*

The number of vocational education subjects in senior secondary schools expanded considerably. Teachers and senior staff worked closely with the Queensland School Curriculum Council P-10 to develop new preschool guidelines and syllabuses for science and for health and physical education for years 1-10. The new syllabuses will be introduced in schools progressively from 1999.

### *Support for teachers*

Education Queensland established the Centre for Teaching Excellence to coordinate professional development and training for teachers.

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### **Western Australian Government comments**

WA occupies some 2.5 million square kilometres and agricultural, pastoral, mining, industrial and urban settlement patterns have historically required the provision of a large number of widely dispersed schools and relatively high per capita expenditures on the education of students in rural and remote areas.

In February 1998, 769 government schools provided comprehensive general education to 254 549 students, compared with 250 248 in February 1997. In the area of special provision education, there were 448 residential agricultural students, 1283 students of the Schools of Isolated and Distance Education, 2395 students at education support schools and centres, and 3923 students at senior colleges.

Expenditure on government schools in 1997-98 included \$1.194 billion from the State Government and \$164 million from the Commonwealth.

The number of education districts was reduced from 29 to 16: four metropolitan, ten country and two outer metropolitan. The replacement of district superintendents by district directors signalled an enhanced role for the new districts. The central office became smaller and more focused on strategic planning; the development of policy, guidelines and standards; resource deployment; the provision of professional leadership; quality assurance; and strategic initiatives and projects. Some central functions ceased and others were transferred to district offices.

Every government school was funded for the acquisition of an additional computer with Internet access and in mid-1998, 96 per cent of schools could obtain Internet access. A program to establish computer–student ratios of 1:10 in primary schools and 1:5 in secondary schools commenced. Virtually all schools had been connected to the electronic wide-area network EdNet by the end of 1998. EdNet provides schools with access to an e-mail facility, followed by access to the PeopleSoft decentralised human resources management system. In the longer term, EdNet will enable the electronic delivery of a wide range of curriculum and management services.

The Monitoring Standards in Education testing program evaluated the performance of samples of students in years 3, 7 and 10 in science, reading and writing, and the performance of all year 3 students in reading and writing was measured in terms of the national benchmarks for reporting to parents and individual schools at the end of 1998.

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## “ South Australian Government comments

The Department of Education, Training and Employment was formed in October 1997, bringing together the former Departments of Education and Children's Services, and Employment, Training and Further Education. The formation has enabled the Department to plan for the effective and efficient provision and integration of services across schooling, children's services, vocational education and training, employment and youth.

In 1997, government schools in SA provided education to the full time equivalent of 179 322 students in 641 schools. SA has a high proportion of part time students and this must be taken into account when interpreting data in this report. Part time enrolments are particularly significant in the senior secondary years; in 1997 there were 2390 part-time students in year 12, representing 25.3 per cent of all government year 12 students.

*Foundations for the Future*, a declaration for SA public education and children's services, was launched in 1997. The product of a comprehensive consultative process spanning several years, the document makes explicit the core values underpinning public education and children's services. It identifies the key principles on which the department operates and sets out five strategic directions essential for preparing SA's young people for a successful future.

The Department of Education, Training and Employment is committed to raising standards, monitoring and reporting progress and improving outcomes for all students. The Early Years Strategy, a richly resourced state government initiative, maintains a rigorous focus on literacy and numeracy in the vital early years of schooling with extensive support materials, training and development and significant additional funding for students with learning difficulties. The Basic Skills Tests are in their fourth year and each year student achievement data is collected against the profiles in four of the eight learning areas. The data is used to chart students' progress, ascertain the effectiveness of programs, establish students' performance against the state profile and provide informative reports to parents.

Other major initiatives included the implementation of a five-year technology strategy to integrate information technology into the curriculum, provide appropriate training and development for teachers and significantly increase the levels of technology in schools with the aim of achieving a ratio of 1:5 computers per student by 2001; a three year, \$8.8 million program to build on the already extensive vocational education and work preparation in schools; and preparation of a plan to improve the educational experiences and outcomes of Aboriginal students.

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### **Tasmanian Government comments**

In recent years one of the most significant developments in Tasmanian school education has been an increasing emphasis on an outcomes based approach. This in turn has led to the accumulation of a significant amount of student learning achievement data at both system level and at school level.

At system level Tasmania has changed from its previous practice of collecting literacy and numeracy data for 10 year olds and 14 year olds to a process of collecting literacy and numeracy data for students in each of grades 3, 5, 7 and 9. In the past the data was collected on one cohort and one learning area each year. This meant each set of results was collected once every four years. The new arrangements which are currently being phased in will collect both literacy and numeracy data in all four year groups every second year. Not only will this allow national reporting of benchmark data, but it will also allow longitudinal studies of individual students and schools. It will also result in the development of 'value added' comparative data.

At the school level all Tasmanian Government schools are involved in a process of Assisted School Self Review in a three year cycle. During the review a whole range of school performance data are collected and analysed. The outcome of this is the formulation of a partnership agreement between each school and its community which sets out the priorities to be addressed and the targets to be achieved for the next three years. Each year thereafter the school produces an annual report in which it describes progress towards the achievement of the targets in the partnership agreements.

Another significant development in Tasmanian education has been an increasingly interventionist approach in early childhood years. This approach has been the basis of the Flying Start program which involves early diagnosis and intervention in literacy, numeracy and social skills. The program is being monitored and evaluated and data on student performance in numeracy, reading and behaviour have already been published as well as a formal evaluation of parent responses to the Flying Start program.

School education in Tasmania is also greatly concerned about the progress of indigenous students in schools. During 1998 the Department published a report showing relative achievements of indigenous and non-indigenous students on a wide range of student outcomes in behaviour, literacy, numeracy, school leaving results, attendance, retention and grade progression. The progress of indigenous students is being monitored over time and initiatives put in place in accordance with the IESIP Funding Agreement.

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### **Australian Capital Territory Government comments**

The ACT has a unique demographic, social and economic profile owing to its role as the seat of federal government and as a provider of regional services across a state border. This poses challenges to the ACT in the provision of education services.

The ACT has the highest proportion of its population aged 15–64 years, the second highest rate of growth of the population aged 70 and over, and the highest proportion of population born in non-English speaking countries. It also has the highest retention of students to year 12 and the largest proportion of students attending non-government schools.

A notable achievement in 1998 was the release of the *ACT Government Schools Plan 1998–2000: Partnerships for Excellence*. The plan supports the vision of Canberra as the clever, caring capital of Australia. It emphasises community partnerships with parents, school boards, local businesses, community and environment groups, sporting associations and the general community.

The ACT Literacy Strategy was release in 1998 to improve learning outcomes. Implementation of the ACT Literacy Assessment Program continued. It involves system wide literacy and numeracy assessment. Results for literacy in years 3 and 5 were released in 1998. In 1999 the program will include both literacy and numeracy assessment for years 3, 5, 7 and 9. Assessment and reporting will be done against national benchmarks.

To complement the Government commitment to making Canberra a leader in information technology, a package was introduced for improving the provision of computers in government schools. Around 2000 computers were provided for students and teachers during 1998. By the end of 1999 it is anticipated that 95 per cent of all permanent teachers will have a Pentium computer dedicated to the ACT Government Wide Area Network. School Based Management funding includes grants to schools of between \$10 000 and \$30 000 for information technology related activities. A new administration system is being introduced to improve school administration and student data collection.

Financial and administrative reforms are having a positive effect within ACT government schooling. They include adoption of accrual accounting and outputs budgeting and development of a benchmarking framework. These initiatives build on improved performance achieved through enhanced school based management implemented in 1997.

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### **Northern Territory Government comments**

The statistical data for the NT must be interpreted with great care and any attempt to draw comparisons with other states and the ACT must take the following factors into account.

In 1997, the NT recorded 28 388 full time equivalent enrolments in government schools and 8206 in non-government schools. The NT continued to have the highest proportion of government schools enrolment in Australia. Non-government enrolments increased significantly in line with NT Government policy.

The geography of the NT presents very significant distance and isolation disadvantages. The NT has a population density of 0.1 persons per square kilometre compared with 2.4 persons per square kilometre nationally. Many small centres are accessible only by air or sea and are often not accessible at all during the wet season.

It is important to note that 54.8 per cent of NT schools and 26.8 per cent of students are located in remote areas — many of these are in the most isolated centres in Australia. Education services are provided to a diverse multi-cultural and multi-lingual population. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students make up about 35 per cent of the total student population. In other jurisdictions the proportion is between 1 per cent and 3 per cent. Over 70 per cent of school aged indigenous people have English as a second or third language and, for many, English is not in common use in their homes or communities. Many also suffer a significant degree of economic disadvantage.

While the NT welcomes the shift from input to outcome based reporting, readers should be made aware of the cost differentials applying in improving the literacy and numeracy of students with very low socioeconomic status and traditional lifestyles, together with their differing language proficiency levels and geographic locations.

The Territory and Commonwealth Governments provide significant funding for the delivery of education, health and community service programs to indigenous people, particularly in remote areas. In spite of this, many NT indigenous school aged children experience a range of living condition disadvantages which set them apart from other Australians. A high percentage of these children suffer from hearing and sight impairment and other health problems which inhibit educational participation and achievement. A high percentage live in housing conditions which are well below the standard for other Australian children. This is particularly so in the case of indigenous children in remote areas as opposed to those living in urban centres.

The factors noted above significantly influence all aspects of school education in the NT, being reflected, for example, in higher unit costs and lower student–teacher and student–nonteacher ratios.

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## 2A School education attachment

Definitions for the descriptors and indicators in this attachment are in section 2A.3. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments.

## 2A.1 All jurisdictions' data

### Descriptors

Table 2A.1 Government schools, students, staff and numbers, 1997

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>										
Primary	No.	453 142	304 773	267 147	145 088	118 812	35 663	22 032	20 350	1367 007
Secondary	No.	309 775	213 703	148 116	80 987	57 699	27 258	17 563	7 944	863 045
Part time students (no.) as % of secondary students <sup>b</sup>	%	0.7	1.0	4.5	5.2	9.5	9.4	0.0	7.7	2.8
<i>Staff<sup>c</sup></i>										
Primary	No.	31 241	20 545	20 704	10 435	9 124	2 939	1 563	1 810	98 362
Secondary	No.	29 321	20 514	14 345	8 182	6 305	2 709	1 693	956	84 026
<i>Schools</i>										
Primary	No.	1649	1267	996	516	472	144	69	86	5199
Secondary	No.	389	272	187	96	79	41	24	11	1099
Combined <sup>d</sup>	No.	64	40	73	93	69	26	1	42	408
Special	No.	84	82	53	62	21	11	5	5	323
<i>Schools</i>										
Primary	%	75.4	76.3	76.1	67.3	73.6	64.9	69.7	59.7	74.0
Secondary	%	17.8	16.4	14.3	12.5	12.3	18.5	24.2	7.6	15.6
Combined <sup>e</sup>	%	2.9	2.4	5.6	12.1	10.8	11.7	1.0	29.2	5.8
Special	%	3.8	4.9	4.0	8.1	3.3	5.0	5.1	3.5	4.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> The absolute number of part time secondary students (not full time equivalent). Jurisdictions defined part time students differently. <sup>c</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>d</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (Schools Australia, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.2 All schools, student, staff and school numbers, 1997

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>										
Primary	No.	614 919	438 138	347 684	189 848	160 675	46 471	32 684	25 370	1855 789
Secondary	No.	459 301	343 286	227 422	121 229	87 265	37 686	28 550	11 096	1315 835
<i>Staff<sup>b</sup></i>										
Primary	No.	41 557	29 199	26 611	14 029	11 909	3 709	2 173	2 242	131 428
Secondary	No.	44 245	34 296	22 271	12 472	9 315	3 773	2 777	1 364	130 512
<i>Schools</i>										
Primary	No.	2185	1717	1236	668	593	178	94	102	6773
Secondary	No.	542	379	266	132	104	47	31	16	1517
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	226	153	169	167	115	52	10	50	942
Special	No.	115	96	55	64	25	12	5	5	377
<i>Schools</i>										
Primary	%	71.2	73.2	71.6	64.8	70.8	61.6	67.1	59.0	70.5
Secondary	%	17.7	16.2	15.4	12.8	12.4	16.3	22.1	9.2	15.8
Combined <sup>c</sup>	%	7.4	6.5	9.8	16.2	13.7	18.0	7.1	28.9	9.8
Special	%	3.7	4.1	3.2	6.2	3.0	4.2	3.6	2.9	3.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff). <sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students.

Source: ABS (Schools Australia, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.3 **Students to population ratios (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>1992</b>										
<i>All schools</i>										
Primary	%	10.1	9.7	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.4	11.2	13.9	10.3
Secondary	%	7.5	8.0	7.0	6.8	6.1	8.0	9.9	6.2	7.4
Total	%	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.1	18.4	21.1	20.1	17.7
<b>1997</b>										
<i>All students as % population</i>										
Government schools	%	12.2	11.3	12.2	12.6	11.9	13.3	12.8	15.1	12.0
All schools	%	17.1	17.0	16.9	17.3	16.8	17.8	19.8	19.5	17.1
<i>Primary students as % population</i>										
Government schools	%	7.2	6.6	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.1	10.9	7.4
All schools	%	9.8	9.5	10.2	10.6	10.9	9.8	10.5	13.6	10.0
<i>Secondary students as % population</i>										
Government schools	%	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.9	5.8	5.7	4.2	4.7
All schools	%	7.3	7.5	6.7	6.7	5.9	8.0	9.2	5.9	7.1

<sup>a</sup> Full time students as a proportion of the total population.

Sources: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0; *Estimated Residential Population*, cat. no. 3201.0).

**Table 2A.4 Student numbers**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>1992</b>									
<i>Government schools</i>									
Primary students	445 772	303 752	255 645	142 897	124 254	37 918	22 527	18 900	1 351 665
Secondary students	311 080	230 157	145 477	78 137	63 302	27 795	18 567	7 903	882 418
Total students	756 852	533 909	401 122	221 034	187 556	65 713	41 094	26 803	2 234 083
<i>Non-government schools</i>									
Primary students	154 661	128 556	70 187	38 362	35 123	11 029	10 415	4 372	452 705
Secondary students	138 715	125 157	65 650	34 190	26 123	9 547	10 400	2 396	412 178
Total students	293 376	253 713	135 837	72 552	61 246	20 576	20 815	6 768	864 883
<i>All schools</i>									
Primary students	600 433	432 308	325 832	181 259	159 377	48 947	32 942	23 272	1 804 370
Secondary students	449 795	355 314	211 127	112 327	89 425	37 342	28 967	10 299	1 294 596
Total students	1050 228	787 622	536 959	293 586	248 802	86 289	61 909	33 571	3 098 966
<b>1997</b>									
<i>Government schools</i>									
Primary students	453 142	304 773	267 147	145 088	118 812	35 663	22 032	20 350	1 367 007
Secondary students	309 775	213 703	148 116	80 987	57 699	27 258	17 563	7 944	863 045
Total students	762 917	518 476	415 263	226 075	176 511	62 921	39 595	28 294	2 230 052
<i>Non-government schools</i>									
Primary students	161 777	133 365	80 537	44 760	41 863	10 808	10 652	5 020	488 782
Secondary students	149 526	129 583	79 306	40 242	29 566	10 428	10 987	3 152	452 790
Total students	311 303	262 948	159 843	85 002	71 429	21 236	21 639	8 172	941 572
<i>All schools</i>									
Primary students	614 919	438 138	347 684	189 848	160 675	46 471	32 684	25 370	1 855 789
Secondary students	459 301	343 286	227 422	121 229	87 265	37 686	28 550	11 096	1 315 835
Total students	1074 220	781 424	575 106	311 077	247 940	84 157	61 234	36 466	3 171 624

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.5 Student to staff ratios, 1997<sup>a</sup>

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>All schools</b>										
<i>Teaching staff<sup>b</sup></i>	Primary schools	18.2	18.2	17.4	18	17.5	16.6	19.1	15.1	17.9
	Secondary schools	12.7	12.5	13.4	12.8	12.1	12.8	13	11.6	12.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<i>Nonteaching school staff<sup>c</sup></i>	Primary schools	79.2	85.3	53.0	54.0	59.1	50.6	69.9	44.9	66.4
	Secondary schools	57.4	50.0	42.7	40.1	42.1	45.7	49.6	26.8	49.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>
<i>All school staff<sup>d</sup></i>	Primary schools	14.8	15.0	13.1	13.5	13.5	12.5	15.0	11.3	14.1
	Secondary schools	10.4	10.0	10.2	9.7	9.4	10.0	10.3	8.1	10.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Government schools</b>										
<i>Teaching staff<sup>b</sup></i>	Primary schools	17.9	17.9	17.1	18.1	17.1	16.2	18.5	14.5	17.6
	Secondary schools	12.8	12.4	13.4	12.9	11.6	12.8	12.7	11.6	12.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<i>Nonteaching school staff<sup>c</sup></i>	Primary schools	76.3	85.5	52.5	59.9	54.2	47.8	59.3	49.2	66.1
	Secondary schools	61.7	64.5	44.5	42.6	44.5	47.9	57.4	29.2	54.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>
<i>All school staff</i>	Primary schools	14.5	14.8	12.9	13.9	13.0	12.1	14.1	11.2	13.9
	Secondary schools	10.6	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.2	10.1	10.4	8.3	10.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> This table is not a measure of class size. It is the ratio of full time students to full time staff. <sup>b</sup> Teaching staff are defined as staff who spend the majority of their time in contact with students and have teaching duties. They include principals, deputy principals and senior teachers, who may be involved in administration. <sup>c</sup> All staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

Source: derived from ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.6 Commonwealth Government specific purpose payments for schools, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Government schools</i>	\$'000	481 625	311 959	247 764	141 262	102 604	39 497	23 317	22 505	1 370 533
\$/student	\$	631	602	597	625	581	628	589	778	615
<i>Non-government schools</i>										
General recurrent	\$'000	577 919	472 799	317 539	176 003	129 573	39 569	42 219	15 538	1 771 160
Capital	\$'000	34 070	28 489	17 197	10 113	7 097	2 987	2 439	1 897	104 290
Targeted	\$'000	38 055	32 257	12 465	8 198	6 892	1 412	1 663	862	101 804
Total	\$'000	650 044	533 545	347 201	194 314	143 562	43 968	46 321	18 297	1 977 254
\$/student	\$	2 088	2 029	2 172	2 286	2 010	2 070	2 141	2 239	2 100
<i>All schools</i>	\$'000	1 131 669	845 504	594 965	335 576	246 166	83 465	69 638	40 802	3 347 787
\$/student	\$	1 054	1 082	1 035	1 079	993	992	1 137	1 100	1 056

<sup>a</sup> Data include actual payments provided under Commonwealth Government schools programs for the period 1 July to 30 June. Additional Commonwealth government funding is provided through annual appropriations and joint programs which are not able to be split by sector. This funding totalled \$40.4 million in 1996-97. The reported data do not include funding for schools provided under the Indigenous Education Programs.

Sources: derived from DEETYA FINEST financial management system, unpublished; ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.7 Total government expenditure on government schools, 1996-97 (\$'000)<sup>a, b, c, d, e, f</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>4 260 845</b>	<b>2 887 557</b>	<b>2 434 678</b>	<b>1 326 144</b>	<b>1 049 825</b>	<b>373 496</b>	<b>267 686</b>	<b>241 646</b>	<b>12 841 877</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>2 065 431</i>	<i>1 372 128</i>	<i>1 335 763</i>	<i>662 463</i>	<i>566 829</i>	<i>178 360</i>	<i>119 207</i>	<i>130 943</i>	<i>6 431 124</i>
Capital <sup>b</sup>	65 332	97 289	144 348	35 298	47 156	6 961	11 473	10 955	418 812
Recurrent	2 000 099	1 274 839	1 191 415	627 165	519 673	171 399	107 734	119 988	6 012 312
Staff	1 344 179	885 491	787 883	435 369	379 659	117 941	74 879	73 064	4 098 465
Superannuation	119 775	108 818	104 596	61 011	45 097	11 332	15 278	9 245	475 152
Other	536 145	280 530	298 936	130 785	94 917	42 126	17 577	37 679	1 438 695
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>2 005 113</i>	<i>1 376 647</i>	<i>925 847</i>	<i>574 817</i>	<i>397 942</i>	<i>168 485</i>	<i>124 627</i>	<i>74 148</i>	<i>5 647 626</i>
Capital <sup>b</sup>	69 283	93 095	65 510	39 397	32 697	6 955	11 116	2 622	320 675
Recurrent	1 935 830	1 283 552	860 337	535 420	365 245	161 530	113 511	71 526	5 326 951
Staff	1 307 557	949 466	588 465	358 835	272 210	108 505	81 109	44 429	3 710 576
Superannuation	117 943	78 890	78 123	50 152	32 333	10 547	16 520	5 783	390 291
Other	510 330	255 196	193 749	126 433	60 702	42 478	15 882	21 314	1 226 084
<i>Out of School</i>	<i>190 196</i>	<i>138 782</i>	<i>173 068</i>	<i>88 864</i>	<i>85 054</i>	<i>26 651</i>	<i>23 852</i>	<i>36 555</i>	<i>763 022</i>
Capital <sup>b</sup>	19 415	12 774	9 643	3 321	4 047	742	1 406	2 327	53 675
Recurrent	170 781	126 008	163 425	85 543	81 007	25 909	22 446	34 228	709 347
Staff	91 043	60 284	83 311	41 617	33 069	12 673	12 434	19 232	353 663
Superannuation	978	4 790	11 060	5 661	3 928	1 180	2 483	4 549	34 629
Other	78 760	60 934	69 054	38 265	44 010	12 056	7 529	10 447	321 055

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth and State and Territory Government expenditure on government schools in 1996-97. <sup>b</sup> Agencies may treat superannuation differently in different jurisdictions, which may have an effect on the comparability of reported unit costs. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools.

<sup>d</sup> Capital expenditure equated to expenditure on provision of buildings and grounds and included rental payments and was net of revenue from sales of assets. <sup>e</sup> Expenditure specifically excluded private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); expenditure on payroll tax; provision for long service leave; depreciation and sinking fund payments; interest on Commonwealth loans; provision of staff accommodation; direct payment of allowances by the Commonwealth to individual students or parents; and all clearly identifiable expenditure by government systems on non-government schools. <sup>f</sup> Expenditure specifically included Commonwealth grants for education; expenditure by State and Territory Government agencies; expenditure for DETYA joint programs apportioned where possible between government and non-government schools; and staff allowances for accommodation.

Source: derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

Table 2A.8 Total government expenditure on government schools, 1996-97 (\$/student)<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 595</b>	<b>5 577</b>	<b>5 888</b>	<b>5 884</b>	<b>5 931</b>	<b>5 943</b>	<b>6 729</b>	<b>8 621</b>	<b>5 770</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	4 563	4 510	5 008	4 554	4 734	4 971	5 362	6 458	4 704
Capital	144	320	541	243	394	194	516	540	306
Recurrent	4 419	4 190	4 467	4 312	4 340	4 777	4 846	5 918	4 398
Staff	2 970	2 910	2 954	2 993	3 171	3 287	3 368	3 603	2 998
Superannuation	265	358	392	419	377	316	687	456	348
Other	1 185	922	1 121	899	793	1 174	791	1 858	1 052
<i>In-school secondary</i>	6 492	6 448	6 309	7 191	6 948	6 247	7 101	9 563	6 578
Capital	224	436	446	493	571	258	633	338	373
Recurrent	6 267	6 012	5 863	6 698	6 377	5 990	6 467	9 225	6 204
Staff	4 233	4 447	4 010	4 489	4 753	4 023	4 621	5 730	4 322
Superannuation	382	370	532	627	565	391	941	746	455
Other	1 652	1 195	1 320	1 582	1 060	1 575	905	2 749	1 428
<i>Out of School</i>	250	268	419	394	481	424	600	1 304	343
Capital	25	25	23	15	23	12	35	83	24
Recurrent	224	243	395	380	458	412	564	1 221	319
Staff	120	116	201	185	187	202	313	686	159
Superannuation	1	9	27	25	22	19	62	162	16
Other	103	118	167	170	249	192	189	373	144

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth and State and Territory Government expenditure on government schools in 1996-97 divided by the average of the number of full time students in 1996 and 1997. <sup>b</sup> MCEETYA does not include superannuation in its reported government expenditure per student in government schools. Agencies may treat superannuation differently in different jurisdictions, which may have an effect on the comparability of reported unit costs. Total government expenditure per full time student, excluding superannuation, was: NSW, \$5282; Vic, \$5205; Qld, \$5420; WA \$5365; SA \$5471; Tas, \$5576; ACT, \$5867; NT, \$7923; Aust \$5365. <sup>c</sup> Expenditure on special schools is allocated to either primary or secondary schools. <sup>d</sup> Capital expenditure equated to expenditure on provision of buildings and grounds and included rental payments and was net of revenue from sales of assets. <sup>e</sup> Expenditure specifically excluded private funds (for example, funds raised by schools, school councils or community organisations); expenditure on payroll tax; provision for long service leave; depreciation and sinking fund payments; interest on Commonwealth loans; provision of staff accommodation; direct payment of allowances by the Commonwealth to individual students or parents; and all clearly identifiable expenditure by government systems on non-government schools. <sup>f</sup> Expenditure specifically included Commonwealth grants for education; expenditure by State and Territory Government agencies; expenditure for DETYA joint programs apportioned where possible between government and non-government schools; and staff allowances for accommodation.

Source: derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

**Table 2A.9 Total government expenditure per student (in 1996-97 dollars)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Government schools</i>									
1992-93 <sup>a</sup>	4 980	6 091	5 128	5 214	6 011	5 498	6 180	7 955	5 451
1996-97	5 595	5 577	5 888	5 884	5 931	5 943	6 729	8 621	5 770
<i>All schools</i> <sup>b</sup>									
1996-97	5 334	5 077	5 648	5 680	5 571	5 679	5 873	8 494	5 437

<sup>a</sup> Data for 1992-93 has been adjusted using the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> These data included State and Territory estimates of expenditure on non-government schools.

Source: derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); State and Territory Governments.

**Table 2A.10 Indigenous students (per cent), 1997**

	<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>Proportion of all students</i>									
Government schools	3.3	0.8	5.5	5.6	3.1	5.5	1.6	36.7	3.8
All schools	2.5	0.6	4.5	5.0	2.4	4.7	1.2	34.6	3.1
<i>Proportion of indigenous students</i>									
Government schools	30.0	5.1	26.8	15.0	6.4	4.1	0.7	12.2	100.0
All schools	28.3	4.9	26.7	16.2	6.0	4.1	0.8	13.0	100.0

Source: MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

**Table 2A.11 Students from a language background other than English — all schools (per cent of students)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
1996	26.1	27.3	13.4	20.2	17.9	7.2	22.4	33.0

Source: DETYA unpublished.

**Table 2A.12 Students from a language background other than English — government schools (per cent of students)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
1991	24.2	26.2	12.7	19.7	17.9	6.7	24.0	32.4
1996	23.4	23.5	12.1	17.1	15.2	5.8	21.9	32.8

Source: DETYA unpublished.

**Table 2A.13 Enrolment in Key Learning Areas in year 12 (per cent) 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>All students</i>								
English	17.5	20.9	21.8	na	13.8	14.8	22.3	16.8
Mathematics	18.8	15.9	21.4	na	16.9	12.5	17.3	17.8
Society and environment	23.3	17.1	12.0	na	25.4	24.7	20.4	23.6
Science	12.3	16.3	16.0	na	17.9	15.5	13.6	15.9
The arts	7.1	9.3	8.5	na	5.5	8.4	5.7	8.3
LOTE <sup>b</sup>	2.5	3.4	2.6	na	2.9	12.9	3.1	3.3
Technology	12.8	13.0	12.0	na	12.3	6.7	1.8	9.4
Health and PE	5.7	4.2	5.9	na	4.6	2.6	5.8	4.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Government school students</i>								
English	17.4	na	22.2	18.6	13.7	na	23.5	16.7
Mathematics	18.7	na	21.7	17.3	15.7	na	17.9	17.7
Society and environment	25.6	na	10.7	11.5	24.5	na	16.2	22.8
Science	12.4	na	15.6	15.4	16.5	na	13.4	15.5
The arts	6.5	na	9.3	6.0	5.7	na	6.5	9.0
LOTE <sup>b</sup>	2.7	na	2.2	1.2	2.5	na	3.2	3.6
Technology	11.6	na	12.2	17.6	15.2	na	12.6	10.3
Health and PE	5.0	na	6.1	10.6	5.3	na	6.5	4.3
Other	0.0	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	0.1
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup> Data were full year equivalent enrolments in each subject as a proportion of total full year equivalent enrolments. Differences in categorisation of subjects into learning areas mean that indices may not be directly comparable across jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Languages other than English. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory Governments.

**Table 2A.14 Distribution of school sizes — government schools, 1997 (per cent)**

<i>No. of students</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Primary schools</i>									
1–20	6.3	4.4	12.6	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	8.1	6.2
21–35	8.5	5.9	8.5	6.4	5.1	4.2	1.4	20.9	7.3
36–100	16.7	17.4	19.4	14.0	18.4	16.7	4.3	24.4	17.2
101–200	12.1	17.9	10.3	18.0	20.3	24.3	11.6	8.1	14.8
201–300	15.6	22.3	9.0	20.7	24.4	30.6	30.4	11.6	17.8
301–600	32.7	29.0	23.9	32.9	29.2	22.9	49.3	24.4	29.6
601–1000	8.1	3.2	14.8	4.3	1.1	0.0	1.4	2.3	6.8
1001+	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Secondary schools</i>									
1–20	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
21–35	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
36–100	0.0	1.8	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.9
101–200	1.5	5.1	2.7	4.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
201–300	4.9	5.9	9.6	3.1	3.8	5.0	0.0	18.2	5.7
301–600	18.3	26.8	20.3	19.8	33.3	50.0	20.8	36.4	23.3
601–1000	55.0	35.7	35.8	42.7	41.0	35.0	70.8	36.4	44.3
1001+	20.3	24.6	28.3	27.1	12.8	10.0	4.2	9.1	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Combined schools<sup>b</sup></i>									
1–20	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	4.3	0.0	..	9.5	4.2
21–35	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.2
36–100	7.8	7.5	13.9	23.7	29.0	7.7	..	40.5	19.5
101–200	26.6	20.0	15.3	11.8	2.9	23.1	..	14.3	15.0
201–300	42.2	27.5	43.1	30.1	29.0	38.5	..	21.4	33.5
301–600	17.2	25.0	25.0	20.4	27.5	26.9	..	14.3	22.2
601–1000	0.0	10.0	2.8	2.2	1.4	3.8	..	0.0	2.5
1001+	4.7	10.0	0.0	1.1	5.8	0.0	..	0.0	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	..	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> The ACT had no government combined schools in 1997. <sup>b</sup> Combined schools included both primary and secondary students. The numbers of students in combined schools were estimated as the sums of the mid-points of their respective primary and secondary categories. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

**Table 2A.15 Distribution of all school sizes — all schools, 1997 (per cent)**

<i>No. of students</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Primary schools</i>									
1–20	5.9	3.7	10.4	3.6	1.2	2.2	1.1	8.8	5.4
21–35	7.6	5.9	7.9	7.0	4.9	3.9	2.1	17.6	6.9
36–100	17.4	16.7	19.0	15.1	17.5	16.3	4.3	22.5	17.2
101–200	15.1	20.4	13.2	18.1	22.1	27.0	13.8	10.8	17.3
201–300	15.7	22.6	11.0	21.7	25.5	28.1	28.7	12.7	18.5
301–600	31.3	27.4	24.8	30.5	27.3	22.5	46.8	25.5	28.6
601–1000	7.1	3.3	12.4	3.9	1.5	0.0	3.2	2.0	6.0
1001+	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Secondary schools</i>									
1–20	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
21–35	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
36–100	1.1	2.1	2.3	6.1	1.9	2.1	3.2	0.0	2.1
101–200	1.7	4.8	4.5	5.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.6
201–300	5.4	6.1	9.8	3.0	3.8	4.3	0.0	20.0	6.0
301–600	24.2	27.2	26.3	18.9	37.5	44.7	16.1	33.3	26.4
601–1000	49.7	35.7	33.1	43.9	35.6	36.2	71.0	33.3	41.7
1001+	17.6	24.1	21.8	21.2	10.6	12.8	9.7	6.7	19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Combined schools<sup>a</sup></i>									
1–20	0.9	0.0	1.2	8.4	2.6	3.8	0.0	8.0	2.9
21–35	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36–100	7.0	4.0	9.4	22.8	17.4	9.6	10.0	40.0	13.0
101–200	11.5	10.1	8.8	9.0	2.6	19.2	10.0	14.0	9.8
201–300	27.8	16.8	21.2	22.2	20.9	23.1	10.0	18.0	22.0
301–600	24.2	34.9	27.1	19.2	29.6	26.9	10.0	18.0	25.9
601–1000	16.7	16.8	19.4	13.2	19.1	15.4	10.0	2.0	16.0
1001+	11.9	17.4	12.9	5.4	7.8	1.9	50.0	0.0	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Combined schools included both primary and secondary students. The numbers of students in combined schools were estimated as the sums of the mid-points of their respective primary and secondary categories.

Source: MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

**Table 2A.16 Change in numbers of schools and numbers of students, 1992–97 (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>
<i>Schools</i>									
Government schools	0.3	-17.5	-1.4	0.8	-6.0	-8.6	4.2	-1.4	-5.6
All schools	1.0	-13.1	-0.2	2.0	-3.3	-6.5	5.3	1.2	-3.5
<i>Students</i>									
Government schools	0.8	-2.9	3.5	2.3	-5.9	-4.2	-3.6	7.9	-0.2
All schools	2.3	-0.8	7.1	6.0	-0.3	-2.5	-1.1	10.5	2.3

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.17 Importance ratings for social objectives, 1997 (T scores)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>
<i>Relating to others</i>								
Year 5	50.8	51.3	50.8	50.3	52.5	53.1	50.9	50.9
Year 10	49.4	49.8	48.5	47.3	49.5	49.4	47.6	48.3
<i>Community well-being</i>								
Year 5	52.7	52.0	52.6	51.9	53.1	53.1	53.2	52.2
Year 10	47.8	48.5	47.7	46.3	48.7	47.6	47.3	48.3
<i>Conformity to rules and conventions</i>								
Year 5	53.8	53.1	54.4	52.9	53.9	55.3	54.3	53.0
Year 10	47.2	46.2	47.4	45.4	47.3	47.5	46.7	45.9
<i>Interest in learning</i>								
Year 5	52.2	51.1	51.9	50.7	51.4	52.6	53.1	49.3
Year 10	48.6	48.8	49.3	46.8	48.8	48.5	49.2	48.8
<i>Self-confidence</i>								
Year 5	51.5	50.3	51.2	51.2	51.6	50.5	50.4	51.1
Year 10	48.8	48.8	49.5	48.9	49.5	50.2	49.5	48.8
<i>Optimism for the future</i>								
Year 5	54.8	54.5	55.3	55.3	56.4	55.2	55.8	54.3
Year 10	45.5	46.3	45.4	45.3	46.4	44.2	45.3	45.4

<sup>a</sup> The survey results are reported as T scores based on a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. The difference between two T scores, expressed in population standard deviation units (that is, the difference between two T scores, divided by 10), is referred to as the effect size. Interpretation of the effect size is based on Cohen's recommendation that an effect size of around 0.2 be treated as a small effect (for example, 52.0 compared to 50.0 has a difference of 2.0: divided by 10 this results in a 'small' effect size of 0.2), 0.5 a medium effect and 0.8 a strong effect.

Source: Ainley *et al.* (1998).

**Table 2A.18 Importance ratings for school environment, 1997 (T scores)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Year 5	53.9	53.4	53.3	52.4	54.1	54.6	51.2	51.5
Year 10	47.1	46.8	47.8	45.5	47.8	47.8	46.1	46.4

<sup>a</sup> The survey results are reported as T scores based on a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10. The difference between two T scores, expressed in population standard deviation units (that is, the difference between two T scores, divided by 10), is referred to as the effect size. Interpretation of the effect size is based on Cohen's recommendation that an effect size of around 0.2 be treated as a small effect (for example, 52.0 compared to 50.0 has a difference of 2.0: divided by 10 this results in a 'small' effect size of 0.2), 0.5 a medium effect and 0.8 a strong effect.

Source: Ainley *et al.* (1998).

**Table 2A.19 Proportion of primary school students' responses to items concerned with school environments, 1998 (per cent)**

<i>My school is a place where ...</i>	<i>Almost never</i>	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Some-times</i>	<i>Mostly</i>	<i>Almost always</i>
<i>Supportive environment</i>					
I feel safe and secure	4	5	17	34	40
I am made to feel important	6	10	26	31	28
I enjoy learning	5	5	17	31	42
Community and social service is encouraged	4	5	17	35	38
Teachers are friendly and helpful	4	5	14	26	51
I feel happy and interested	4	5	18	34	38
I learn to get along with other people	2	3	13	32	50
School rules are fair and just	4	4	13	29	50
The things I learn will help me in the future	2	2	7	24	65
<i>Prohibitions</i>					
Bullying is not allowed	9	4	6	14	67
Racist remarks and behaviour are not allowed	9	4	7	15	65
Sexist remarks and behaviour are not allowed	11	5	7	14	63

Source: Ainley *et al.* (1998).

**Table 2A.20 Age participation rates — all schools, 1997 (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>
<i>Participation age 15–19</i>									
Male	49.4	52.3	44.3	41.7	46.3	48.8	61.8	38.8	48.2
Female	51.9	56.0	46.3	44.0	48.5	51.2	61.0	42.9	50.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>49.5</b>
<i>Participation age 15</i>									
Male	91.8	93.8	87.7	90.6	91.3	96.5	105.8	80.3	91.5
Female	93.3	95.8	91.6	92.2	93.4	98.2	105.1	80.1	93.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>92.6</b>
<i>Participation age 16</i>									
Male	75.6	83.8	75.5	71.0	79.4	71.9	97.7	63.4	77.5
Female	80.1	88.9	82.0	77.4	83.5	76.6	99.3	73.3	82.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>
<i>Participation age 17</i>									
Male	60.6	67.7	46.7	37.9	50.1	52.5	88.3	36.8	56.7
Female	69.6	79.6	48.7	42.0	55.3	59.0	88.8	42.2	64.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>60.2</b>
<i>Participation age 18</i>									
Male	14.6	16.5	7.1	5.9	7.6	12.4	29.2	10.7	12.4
Female	13.5	14.8	6.2	5.9	6.3	10.9	24.9	11.2	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<i>Participation age 19</i>									
Male	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.0
Female	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.7	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.21 Apparent retention rates, 1997 (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>
<i>Government schools</i>									
To year 10	94.6	94.9	98.1	98.1	89.6	97.3	102.7	85.7	95.4
To year 11	74.7	85.5	82.0	82.9	80.2	73.2	127.5	74.5	80.7
To year 12 (male)	56.0	61.3	65.2	59.8	52.3	52.7	111.2	37.4	59.6
To year 12 (female)	67.1	78.9	76.7	72.6	63.1	60.2	102.1	50.3	72.1
To year 12 (total)	61.4	69.8	70.8	66.0	57.5	56.2	106.6	43.4	65.7
<i>To year 12 (1992 total)</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>73.8</i>
<i>All schools</i>									
To year 10	96.6	96.8	99.0	100.0	93.8	96.8	100.1	81.7	97.2
To year 11	78.9	89.1	86.4	86.7	86.2	73.5	103.7	70.4	84.4
To year 12 (male)	62.0	69.3	72.9	95.3	61.3	54.1	92.5	36.7	66.2
To year 12 (female)	72.8	83.8	83.2	78.1	72.9	63.4	90.7	47.8	77.8
To year 12 (total)	67.2	76.3	77.9	71.6	66.9	58.6	91.6	42.0	71.8
<i>To year 12 (1992 total)</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>77.1</i>

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0; unpublished data).

**Table 2A.22 Estimated rate of completion of secondary school — all schools, 1997 (preliminary) (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>ACT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Locality<sup>c</sup></i>									
Urban <sup>d</sup>	65	69	68	54	65	83	83	46	66
Rural	61	67	68	50	60	70	.. <sup>e</sup>	41	64
	nc <sup>f</sup>	nc^{f}	nc^{f}	nc^{f}	nc^{f}	nc^{f}	..<sup>e</sup>	nc <sup>f</sup>	nc <sup>f</sup>
Remote									
<i>Socioeconomic status<sup>g</sup></i>									
Low deciles	58	56	62	38	52	65	.. <sup>h</sup>	14	55
High deciles	76	78	77	60	80	99	84	.. <sup>i</sup>	76
<i>Gender</i>									
Males	59	61	64	44	57	68	81	29	59
Females	69	77	73	60	71	83	85	43	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>65</b>

<sup>a</sup> Completion rates should not be compared across jurisdictions — they express the number of students who complete year 12 as a proportion of the estimated population that could attend year 12 in that calendar year. Different jurisdictions have different minimum requirements for issuing year 12 certificates. Rates are preliminary pending updated estimated populations for 1997. <sup>b</sup> Low level disaggregations for these jurisdictions may be subject to 'small number' problems. <sup>c</sup> Definitions are based on Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas Classification developed by the Department of Primary Industry and Energy (DPIE 1994). <sup>d</sup> Urban included Darwin, Townsville/Thuringowa and Queanbeyan. <sup>e</sup> All of the ACT is defined as urban. <sup>i</sup> The small number of observations does not allow for meaningful calculation of this ratio. <sup>g</sup> The Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (IRSED) was used to calculate socioeconomic status on the basis of postcode of students' home addresses. 'Low' socioeconomic status is the average of the lowest three deciles and 'high' is the average of the top three deciles. Population deciles are calculated from the national 15–19 year old population. State socioeconomic status completion rates are based on national population deciles (for example, first decile rates are calculated for those postcode districts in a State which are part of the first national decile. <sup>h</sup> On the basis of this index, the ACT had no low socioeconomic deciles. <sup>i</sup> On the basis of this index, the NT had no high socioeconomic deciles. .. Not applicable. **nc** Not calculable.

*Source:* DETYA unpublished, derived from data supplied by State and Territory secondary accreditation authorities and the ABS (see DEET (1991) for a discussion of the methodology).

## 2A.2 Single jurisdiction data

### New South Wales

Table 2A.23 **NSW descriptors, students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Students</i> <sup>a</sup>	<i>No.</i>	757 975	755 771	755 252	760 078	762 917
Primary	<i>No.</i>	446 911	447 238	448 325	452 117	453 142
Secondary	<i>No.</i>	311 064	308 533	306 927	307 961	309 775
<i>Staff</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>FTE</i>	57 780	58 073	59 788	60 226	60 562
Primary	<i>FTE</i>	28 203	29 317	30 740	31 135	31 241
Secondary	<i>FTE</i>	29 577	28 756	29 048	29 091	29 321
<i>Schools</i>	<i>No.</i>	2 184	2 187	2 190	2 186	2 186
Primary	<i>No.</i>	1 646	1 649	1 652	1 648	1 649
Secondary	<i>No.</i>	385	385	387	388	389
Combined <sup>c</sup>	<i>No.</i>	62	63	63	65	64
Special	<i>No.</i>	91	90	88	85	84

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.24 NSW descriptors, total government expenditure — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>3 491 588</b>	<b>3 737 273</b>	<b>3 926 421</b>	<b>4 150 653</b>	<b>4 260 845</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 652 350</i>	<i>1 727 851</i>	<i>1 919 942</i>	<i>2 037 128</i>	<i>2 065 431</i>
Capital	\$'000	100 482	93 071	106 910	95 807	65 332
Recurrent	\$'000	1 551 868	1 634 780	1 813 032	1 941 321	2 000 099
Staff	\$'000	1 106 734	1 197 815	1 309 208	1 394 297	1 344 179
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	119 775
Other	\$'000	445 134	436 965	503 824	547 024	536 145
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 645 140</i>	<i>1 828 603</i>	<i>1 827 109</i>	<i>1 928 871</i>	<i>2 005 113</i>
Capital	\$'000	83 482	101 869	76 388	62 988	69 283
Recurrent	\$'000	1 561 658	1 726 734	1 750 721	1 865 883	1 935 830
Staff	\$'000	1 195 107	1 290 673	1 298 038	1 360 857	1 307 557
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	117 943
Other	\$'000	366 551	436 061	452 683	505 026	510 330
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>194 098</i>	<i>180 819</i>	<i>179 370</i>	<i>184 654</i>	<i>190 196</i>
Capital	\$'000	5 120	13 667	19 577	6 445	19 415
Recurrent	\$'000	188 978	167 152	159 793	178 209	170 781
Staff	\$'000	88 350	93 025	90 749	100 333	91 043
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	978
Other	\$'000	100 628	74 127	69 044	77 876	78 760
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	13	12	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included in staff costs. **na** Not available.

Source: MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection* unpublished); NSW Government.

**Table 2A.25 NSW descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	35.2	34.4	33.7	33.6	33.5
Participation age 15	64.9	64.1	64.0	63.6	62.9
Participation age 16	55.0	53.2	51.5	51.9	51.6
Participation age 17	45.5	44.3	42.2	41.6	41.3
Participation age 18	12.4	11.3	10.2	9.4	9.3
Participation age 19	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	96.9	95.7	94.0	94.2	94.6
To year 11	81.8	78.7	75.2	74.2	74.7
To year 12	66.5	66.2	64.5	62.3	61.4
To year 12 (male)	61.9	60.9	58.6	56.9	56.0
To year 12 (female)	71.5	71.7	70.7	67.8	67.1
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	25.0	25.0	25.0	23.4	23.4
Indigenous students	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	11.1	10.6	10.1	9.9	10.0
Government students as % of all students	72.0	71.9	71.5	71.3	71.0

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.26 NSW descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	50.3	50.5	50.6
Participation age 15	na	na	93.7	93.0	92.5
Participation age 16	na	na	77.4	78.4	77.8
Participation age 17	na	na	65.3	64.9	65.0
Participation age 18	na	na	14.8	14.0	14.1
Participation age 19	na	na	2.0	1.8	1.8
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	96.2	96.6
To year 11	na	na	na	78.2	78.9
To year 12	na	na	na	67.7	61.4
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	62.9	62.0
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	72.7	72.8
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	26.1	26.1
Indigenous students <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	2.4	2.5
Students with disabilities	na	na	na	2.5	2.5
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	10.9	11.0

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.27 NSW value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Land	2 621 461	2 584 489	2 591 860	2 580 213	2 590 525
Buildings	7 495 006	7 500 359	7 526 387	7 499 415	7 568 190
Equipment	19 579	34 569	33 782	26 038	28 715
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>10 136 046</i>	<i>10 119 417</i>	<i>10 152 029</i>	<i>10 105 666</i>	<i>10 187 430</i>
Accumulated depreciation	3 563 197	3 694 377	3 828 558	3 958 353	4 098 267
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	<b>6 572 849</b>	<b>6 425 040</b>	<b>6 323 471</b>	<b>6 147 313</b>	<b>6 089 163</b>

*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.28 NSW, Basic Skills Test, government schools, (mean test score)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>All students</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>ATSI<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>NESB(1)<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>NESB(2)<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>ESB<sup>f</sup></i>
<i>Literacy — Year 3</i>							
1994	49	48	51	44	49	48	50
1995	49	48	50	44	48	48	49
1996	50	49	51	44	49	49	50
1997	50	49	51	45	49	48	50
<i>Numeracy — Year 3</i>							
1994	52	52	52	46	51	51	52
1995	52	52	52	46	51	52	52
1996	54	53	54	47	53	53	54
1997	52	52	52	46	52	51	52
<i>Literacy — Year 5</i>							
1994	55	54	57	50	54	53	56
1995	55	54	56	50	54	53	55
1996	56	55	57	51	55	54	57
1997	57	56	58	51	56	54	57
<i>Numeracy — Year 5</i>							
1994	60	59	60	53	59	59	60
1995	60	60	60	53	59	60	60
1996	60	60	60	54	60	60	60
1997	60	60	60	54	60	60	60

<sup>a</sup> Re-scaling of 1994 and 1995 results was undertaken to make them comparable with 1996 results. The new common scale ranged from 25 to 65. <sup>b</sup> Literacy and numeracy scores were not comparable. <sup>c</sup> ATSI students were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. <sup>d</sup> NESB(1) (non English speaking background) were those students who answered 'yes' to the question 'Does anyone speak a language other than English in your home?' <sup>e</sup> NESB(2) (non English speaking background) were those students who had lived in Australia for four years or less and never or only sometimes spoke English at home. <sup>f</sup> ESB (English speaking background) students were those who answered 'no' to the question 'Does anyone speak a language other than English in your home?'

**Table 2A.29 NSW efficiency, average expenditure per student and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	3 702	3 865	4 288	4 525	4 563
Capital	\$	225	208	239	213	144
Recurrent	\$	3 477	3 657	4 049	4 312	4 419
Staff	\$	2 480	2 679	2 924	3 097	2 970
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>						265
Other	\$	997	977	1 125	1 215	1 185
<i>In-school secondary</i>		5 289	5 903	5 937	6 274	6 429
Capital	\$	268	329	248	205	224
Recurrent	\$	5 020	5 574	5 689	6 069	6 267
Staff	\$	3 842	4 166	4 218	4 426	4 233
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>						382
Other	\$	1 178	1 408	1 471	1 643	1 652
<i>Out of school</i>		256	239	237	244	250
Capital	\$	7	18	26	9	25
Recurrent	\$	250	221	212	235	224
Staff	\$	117	123	120	132	120
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>						1
Other	\$	133	98	91	103	103
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	19	19	18	18	18
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	87	80	77	77	76
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	13	13	13	13	13
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	57	61	60	60	62

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff.

Sources: derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.30 NSW efficiency, expenditure per student by location — government schools (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-95		1996-97	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Non metro</i>						
Primary schools	na	na	3 514	3 825	3 677	4 051	3 748	4 677
Secondary schools	na	na	5 236	5 834	5 393	5 999	5 601	6 067

<sup>a</sup> 'Metro' included staff and students in the Sydney metropolitan districts plus districts in Newcastle and Wollongong. **na** Not available.

Table 2A.31 **NSW efficiency, expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
<b>School type/Year</b>			
<i>1993-94</i>			
Primary schools	na	na	3 546
Secondary schools	na	na	5 248
<i>1994-95</i>			
Primary schools	na	na	4 158
Secondary schools	na	na	5 502
<i>1995-96</i>			
Primary schools	na	na	4 370
Secondary schools	na	na	5 673
<i>1996-97</i>			
Primary schools	na	na	4 751
Secondary schools	na	na	6 040

na Not available.

Table 2A.32 **NSW efficiency, student to staff ratios by location — government schools <sup>a</sup>**

	<i>1993-94</i>		<i>1994-95</i>		<i>1995-96</i>		<i>1996-97</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Non metro</i>	Metro	Non metro	Metro	Non metro	Metro	Non metro
<i>In-school primary</i>								
Teaching staff	19	19	18	17	18	17	18	17
Nonteaching staff	90	102	87	82	87	80	89	83
<i>In-school secondary</i>								
Teaching staff	13	13	12	12	12	12	13	12
Nonteaching staff	69	56	68	67	69	67	69	67

<sup>a</sup> 'Metro' included staff and students in the Sydney metropolitan districts plus districts in Newcastle and Wollongong.

## Victoria

Table 2A.33 **Victoria descriptors, students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>No.</i>	526 636	520 328	514 805	517 062	518 476
Primary	<i>No.</i>	303 985	302 897	301 515	303 769	304 773
Secondary	<i>No.</i>	222 651	217 431	213 290	213 293	213 703
<i>Staff<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>FTE</i>	43 116	40 255	40 037	40 700	41 059
Primary	<i>No.</i>	20 371	19 370	19 402	20 286	20 545
Secondary	<i>No.</i>	22 745	20 885	20 635	20 414	20 514
<i>Schools</i>	<i>No.</i>	1 934	1 731	1 711	1 700	1 661
Primary	<i>No.</i>	1 501	1 325	1 305	1 297	1 267
Secondary	<i>No.</i>	322	295	287	281	272
Combined <sup>c</sup>	<i>No.</i>	20	26	36	39	40
Special	<i>No.</i>	91	85	83	83	82

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.34 **Victoria descriptors, total government expenditure on government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>2 967 004</b>	<b>2 742 960</b>	<b>2 511 789</b>	<b>2 660 656</b>	<b>2 887 557</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 319 796</i>	<i>1 246 504</i>	<i>1 169 277</i>	<i>1 260 182</i>	<i>1 372 128</i>
Capital	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>48 711</i>	<i>52 641</i>	<i>30 822</i>	<i>53 877</i>	<i>97 289</i>
Recurrent	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 271 085</i>	<i>1 193 863</i>	<i>1 138 455</i>	<i>1 206 305</i>	<i>1 274 839</i>
Staff	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 076 716</i>	<i>979 489</i>	<i>878 539</i>	<i>903 793</i>	<i>885 491</i>
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>108 818</i>
Other	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>194 369</i>	<i>214 374</i>	<i>259 916</i>	<i>302 512</i>	<i>280 530</i>
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 471 020</i>	<i>1 333 900</i>	<i>1 228 786</i>	<i>1 274 176</i>	<i>1 376 647</i>
Capital	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>75 868</i>	<i>64 585</i>	<i>35 461</i>	<i>67 768</i>	<i>93 095</i>
Recurrent	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 395 152</i>	<i>1 269 315</i>	<i>1 193 325</i>	<i>1 206 408</i>	<i>1 283 552</i>
Staff	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>1 194 756</i>	<i>1 063 417</i>	<i>946 682</i>	<i>942 553</i>	<i>949 466</i>
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>78 890</i>
Other	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>200 396</i>	<i>205 898</i>	<i>246 643</i>	<i>263 855</i>	<i>255 196</i>
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>176 188</i>	<i>162 556</i>	<i>113 726</i>	<i>126 298</i>	<i>138 782</i>
Capital	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>927</i>	<i>1 295</i>	<i>892</i>	<i>811</i>	<i>12 774</i>
Recurrent	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>175 261</i>	<i>161 261</i>	<i>112 834</i>	<i>125 487</i>	<i>126 008</i>
Staff	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>62 822</i>	<i>50 585</i>	<i>46 318</i>	<i>56 003</i>	<i>60 284</i>
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>4 790</i>
Other	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>112 439</i>	<i>110 676</i>	<i>66 516</i>	<i>69 484</i>	<i>60 934</i>
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	<i>%</i>	10	11	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included in staff costs. **na** Not available.

Source: MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection* unpublished); Victorian Government.

**Table 2A.35 Victoria, descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	34.1	33.7	33.3	33.3	33.3
Participation age 15	61.0	60.4	59.7	59.4	59.5
Participation age 16	55.4	54.2	53.5	53.5	53.4
Participation age 17	45.8	44.5	43.6	43.9	43.9
Participation age 18	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.5	9.6
Participation age 19	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.5
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	99.0	94.8	94.0	93.9	94.9
To year 11	91.2	88.7	84.9	84.3	85.5
To year 12	75.6	73.2	69.8	69.4	69.8
To year 12 (male)	67.6	64.9	61.0	61.2	61.3
To year 12 (female)	84.4	82.2	79.8	78.3	78.9
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	27	27.4	27.4	23.5	23.5
Indigenous students	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.5
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	12	12	12	11	12
Government students as % of all students	68	67	67	70	66

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0, unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.36 Victoria, descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	53.4	53.7	54.1
Participation age 15	na	na	94.5	94.2	94.8
Participation age 16	na	na	85.6	86.5	86.3
Participation age 17	na	na	72.7	73.3	73.5
Participation age 18	na	na	15.6	14.7	15.7
Participation age 19	na	na	2.7	2.5	2.2
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	96.0	96.8
To year 11	na	na	na	88.1	89.1
To year 12	na	na	na	75.3	76.3
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	68.3	69.3
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	82.7	83.8
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	27.3	27.3
Indigenous students	na	na	na	0.6	0.6
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	2.1	2.1
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	12.6	12.6

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0, unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.37 Victoria, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Land	na	2 293 000	1 362 325	1 470 400	1 597 110
Buildings	na	3 631 586	4 691 696	2 903 000	4 446 100
Equipment	na	558 487	647 655	652 420	755 920
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>6 483 073</i>	<i>6 701 676</i>	<i>5 025 820</i>	<i>6 799 130</i>
Accumulated depreciation	na	2 033 923	1 907 227	na	2 059 427
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4 449 150</b>	<b>4 794 449</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4 739 703</b>

**na** Not available.

*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.38 Victorian Learning Assessment Project, year 3 English, 1998  
(proportion of students achieving CSF level) <sup>a</sup>**

<i>Subgroup</i>		<i>CSF Level 1</i>	<i>CSF Level 2</i>	<i>CSF Level 3</i>	<i>CSF Level 4</i>	<i>CSF Level 5</i>
Year 3 English — reading	All Students	10.9	20.8	50.8	17.5	..
	Boys	13.7	23.4	47.9	15.0	..
	Girls	8.1	18.0	53.8	20.1	..
	NESB	14.5	25.8	48.1	11.6	..
	ESB	10.3	19.8	51.3	18.6	..
	ATSI	30.4	27.4	35.3	7.0	..
	Rural	12.6	21.9	48.9	16.6	..
	Nonrural	10.8	20.7	51.0	17.6	..
	Disadvantaged	16.8	24.9	46.2	12.1	..
	Nondisadvantaged	9.7	19.9	51.8	18.7	..
	Isolated	13.0	22.2	49.4	15.4	..
	Non-isolated	10.2	20.2	51.3	18.3	..
	Year 3 English — writing	All students	7.1	28.9	44.2	19.8
Boys		9.1	34.1	41.9	14.8	..
Girls		4.9	23.3	46.7	25.1	..
NESB		9.3	32.2	41.4	17.2	..
ESB		6.6	28.2	44.8	20.3	..
ATSI		20.4	45.6	29.1	4.8	..
Rural		7.0	28.5	45.4	19.1	..
Nonrural		7.1	28.9	44.1	19.9	..
Disadvantaged		11.1	33.4	40.3	15.2	..
Nondisadvantaged		6.2	27.9	45.1	20.8	..
Isolated		8.1	31.1	43.9	16.9	..
Non-isolated		6.7	28.0	44.4	20.9	..

<sup>a</sup> CSF stands for Curriculum and Standards Framework. .. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.39 Victorian Learning Assessment Project, year 3 mathematics, 1998 (proportion of students achieving CSF level)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Subgroup</i>	<i>CSF Level 1</i>	<i>CSF Level 2</i>	<i>CSF Level 3</i>	<i>CSF Level 4</i>	<i>CSF Level 5</i>
Year 3 Mathematics	All students	6.2	45.1	40.3	8.4	..
	Boys	6.3	44.1	40.2	9.4	..
	Girls	6.1	46.2	40.4	7.4	..
	NESB	9.6	47.4	35.2	7.7	..
	ESB	5.5	44.7	41.2	8.6	..
	ATSI	17.7	59.3	19.8	3.2	..
	Rural	4.7	44.2	40.7	10.4	..
	Nonrural	6.3	45.2	40.2	8.2	..
	Disadvantaged	10.4	50.1	34.1	5.5	..
	Nondisadvantaged	5.3	44.0	41.6	9.1	..
	Isolated	6.3	46.2	39.6	7.9	..
	Non-isolated	6.1	44.7	40.5	8.6	..
	Year 3 Mathematics — number	All students	6.7	38.3	47.2	7.9
Boys		6.6	37.3	46.9	9.2	..
Girls		6.8	39.3	47.5	6.4	..
NESB		9.5	37.6	43.0	9.8	..
ESB		6.1	38.4	48.0	7.5	..
ATSI		17.3	53.1	26.4	3.2	..
Rural		6.3	38.1	46.6	9.0	..
Nonrural		6.7	38.3	47.2	7.8	..
Disadvantaged		10.3	41.8	41.3	6.6	..
Nondisadvantaged		5.9	37.5	48.5	8.1	..
Isolated		7.3	40.0	45.9	6.7	..
Non-isolated		6.4	37.6	47.7	8.3	..

<sup>a</sup> CSF stands for Curriculum and Standards Framework. .. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.40 Victorian Learning Assessment Project, year 3 science and year 5 English, 1998 (proportion of students achieving CSF level)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Subgroup</i>	<i>CSF Level 1</i>	<i>CSF Level 2</i>	<i>CSF Level 3</i>	<i>CSF Level 4</i>	<i>CSF Level 5</i>
Year 3 Science	All Students	7.2	46.0	39.0	7.7	..
	Boys	7.9	45.9	38.1	8.0	..
	Girls	6.5	46.1	40.0	7.4	..
	NESB	11.0	50.9	32.5	5.7	..
	ESB	6.5	45.1	40.3	8.1	..
	ATSI	20.9	51.3	23.9	3.9	..
	Rural	6.4	42.3	41.0	10.3	..
	Nonrural	7.3	46.4	38.8	7.5	..
	Disadvantaged	10.9	49.9	33.2	6.0	..
	Nondisadvantaged	6.4	45.2	40.3	8.1	..
	Isolated	7.3	44.8	39.6	8.3	..
	Non-isolated	7.2	46.5	38.8	7.5	..
Year 5 English— reading	All students	..	10.2	48.5	26.1	15.2
	Boys	..	13.2	50.4	23.1	13.3
	Girls	..	7.0	46.6	29.1	17.3
	NESB	..	15.0	55.3	20.7	8.9
	ATSI	..	29.9	56.7	11.0	2.4
	Rural	..	11.2	49.2	25.6	14.0
	Nonrural	..	10.1	48.5	26.1	15.4
	Disadvantaged	..	16.4	54.2	20.3	9.2
	Nondisadvantaged	..	8.8	47.2	27.4	16.6
	Isolated	..	12.4	50.7	24.4	12.6
	Non-isolated	..	9.4	47.7	26.7	16.2
	Year 5 English — writing	All students	..	7.9	51.8	20.5	19.8
Boys		..	10.8	57.8	17.9	13.5
Girls		..	4.8	45.7	23.3	26.2
NESB		..	10.5	55.6	18.1	15.8
ATSI		..	23.9	65.0	8.7	2.3
Rural		..	8.3	51.5	20.8	19.4
Nonrural		..	7.9	51.9	20.5	19.8
Disadvantaged		..	13.0	56.8	16.7	13.5
Nondisadvantaged		..	6.7	50.7	21.4	21.2
Isolated		..	9.9	54.5	19.3	16.4
Non-isolated		..	7.1	50.9	21.0	21.0

<sup>a</sup> CSF stands for Curriculum and Standards Framework. .. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.41 Victorian Learning Assessment Project, year 5 mathematics and science, 1998 (proportion of students achieving CSF level)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Subgroup</i>	<i>CSF Level 1</i>	<i>CSF Level 2</i>	<i>CSF Level 3</i>	<i>CSF Level 4</i>	<i>CSF Level 5</i>	
Year 5 Mathematics	All students	..	7.2	42.6	41.6	8.6	
	Boys	..	7.7	42.1	40.9	9.2	
	Girls	..	6.7	43.1	42.3	8.0	
	NESB	..	9.5	45.9	37.0	7.5	
	ATSI	..	24.4	54.5	119.8	1.3	
	Rural	..	7.7	42.0	40.8	9.6	
	Nonrural	..	7.2	42.6	41.7	8.5	
	Disadvantaged	..	12.2	48.9	33.8	5.1	
	Nondisadvantaged	..	6.1	41.1	43.4	9.4	
	Isolated	..	8.7	45.3	39.2	6.8	
	Non-isolated	..	6.7	41.5	42.5	9.3	
	Year 5 Mathematics — number	All Students	..	9.0	42.7	38.8	9.5
		Boys	..	9.8	41.9	37.8	10.5
Girls		..	8.1	43.5	39.8	8.6	
NESB		..	9.8	41.9	37.6	10.7	
ATSI		..	30.0	48.5	19.9	1.7	
Rural		..	10.8	44.6	36.0	8.6	
Nonrural		..	8.8	42.5	39.0	9.6	
Disadvantaged		..	13.5	46.7	33.3	6.6	
Nondisadvantaged		..	8.0	41.8	40.0	10.2	
Isolated		..	11.6	46.8	34.8	6.7	
Non-isolated		..	8.0	41.2	40.3	10.6	
Year 5 Science		All students	..	21.7	51.3	17.5	9.4
		Boys	..	21.0	50.5	18.1	10.5
	Girls	..	22.5	52.1	17.0	8.4	
	NESB	..	33.4	49.6	11.5	5.5	
	ESB		19.9	51.6	18.5	10.1	
	ATSI		43.0	48.9	7.4	0.7	
	Rural	..	18.2	49.8	20.3	11.8	
	Nonrural	..	22.2	51.5	17.2	9.1	
	Disadvantaged	..	34.6	48.0	11.9	5.5	
	Nondisadvantaged	..	19.3	51.9	18.6	10.2	
	Isolated	..	21.5	51.5	17.8	9.2	
	Non-isolated	..	21.9	51.2	17.4	9.6	

<sup>a</sup> CSF stands for Curriculum and Standards Framework. .. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.42 Victoria efficiency, average expenditure per student, and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Expenditure per student</i>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	4 343	4 108	3 869	4 164	4 510
Capital	\$	160	173	102	178	320
Recurrent	\$	4 183	3 934	3 767	3 986	4 190
Staff	\$	3 543	3 228	2 907	2 986	2 910
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	358
Other	\$	640	706	860	1 000	922
<i>In-school secondary</i>		6 497	6 062	5 706	5 974	6 448
Capital	\$	335	294	165	318	436
Recurrent	\$	6 162	5 769	5 541	5 656	6 012
Staff	\$	5 277	4 833	4 396	4 419	4 447
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	370
Other	\$	885	936	1 145	1 237	1 195
<i>Out of school</i>		332	311	220	245	268
Capital	\$	2	2	2	2	25
Recurrent	\$	331	308	218	243	243
Staff	\$	118	97	89	109	116
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	9
Other	\$	212	211	129	135	118
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	17.1	18.3	18.4	18	17.9
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	115.6	108.7	99.6	84	85.5
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	11.2	12.0	12.0	12	12.4
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	75.8	76.7	73.4	70	64.5

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0); derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

**Table 2A.43 Victoria efficiency, expenditure per student by school level, size and location — government schools (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<i>1993-94</i>				
1-100	4 025	4 239	7 913	10 998
101-300	3 412	3 391	6 694	6 748
301-500	3 169	3 176	5 171	5 227
501-1000	3 037	3 051	4 674	4 625
1000+	na	na	4 471	4 516
<i>1994-95</i>				
1-100	4 087	4 338	8 020	12 983
101-300	3 564	3 620	6 762	7 021
301-500	3 364	3 409	5 451	5 350
501-1000	3 243	3 349	4 870	4 829
1000+	na	na	4 613	4 730
<i>1995-96</i>				
1-100	4 401	4 789	8 660	12 847
101-300	3 814	3 824	8 154	7 129
301-500	3 588	3 638	5 687	5 544
501-1000	3 471	3 544	5 099	5 032
1000+	na	na	4 852	4 933
<i>1996-97</i>				
1-100	5 572	4 774	8 151	13 216
101-300	3 765	3 759	8 174	7 106
301-500	3 532	3 587	5 666	5 537
501-1000	3 408	3 477	5 111	5 028
1000+	na	na	4 815	4 931

<sup>a</sup> The expenditure per student broken down by school size, location (metropolitan/non metropolitan) and student type is not comparable to NSSC figures on which the interstate comparisons are based. The source of these data is the Victorian Department of Education's total 1997 School Global Budget expenditure to schools. Ancillary and special settings are excluded. These global budgets include all recurrent resources to schools, including salaries. **na** Not available.

**Table 2A.44 Victoria efficiency, expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

<i>School type/Year</i>	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
<b>1993-94</b>			
Primary schools	3 136	3 278	3 592
Secondary schools	4 492	4 680	4 965
<b>1994-95</b>			
Primary schools	3 312	3 451	3 803
Secondary schools	4 630	4 864	5 294
<b>1995-96</b>			
Primary schools	3 550	3 638	3 963
Secondary schools	4 873	5 072	5 381
<b>1996-97</b>			
Primary schools	3 429	3 501	3 809
Secondary schools	4 739	4 972	5 195

<sup>a</sup> The expenditure per student broken down by socioeconomic status and student type is not comparable to NSSC figures on which the interstate comparisons are based. The source of these data is the Victorian Directorate of School Education's total 1995 School Global Budget expenditure to schools. Ancillary and special settings are excluded. These global budgets include all recurrent resources to schools, including salaries.

**Table 2A.45 Victoria government schools efficiency, student to staff ratios by location <sup>a</sup>**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Nonteaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<b>1995-96</b>				
<i>In-school primary</i>				
1–100	17.3	15.1	79.0	82.4
101–300	19.0	18.7	72.2	80.2
301–500	19.5	19.4	103.2	101.7
501–1000	19.9	19.3	130.1	87.8
1000+	na	na	na	na
<i>In-school secondary</i>				
1–100	9.2	5.1	32.9	23.2
101–300	11.5	9.2	63.2	48.9
301–500	11.4	11.7	56.9	67.7
501–1000	12.7	12.9	76.0	74.4
1000+	13.5	13.2	95.5	74.8
<b>1996-97</b>				
In-school primary	na	na	na	na
In-school secondary	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

## Queensland

Table 2A.46 Queensland government school descriptors, students, staff and schools

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Students<sup>a</sup></b>	No.	404 263	403 234	405 550	411 686	415 263
Primary	No.	260 493	262 499	264 567	266 298	267 147
Secondary	No.	143 770	140 735	140 983	145 388	148 116
<b>Staff<sup>b</sup></b>	FTE	34 102	33 932	34 673	34 409	35 049
Primary	FTE	20 001	19 867	20 986	20 527	20 704
Secondary	FTE	14 100	14 065	13 688	13 882	14 345
<b>Schools</b>	No.	1 326	1 323	1 317	1 314	1 309
Primary	No.	1 008	1 001	1 002	997	996
Secondary	No.	185	189	188	189	187
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	71	74	73	76	73
Special	No.	62	59	54	52	53

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.47 Queensland descriptors, expenditure — government schools

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 917 524</b>	<b>1 953 323</b>	<b>2 009 533</b>	<b>2 237 406</b>	<b>2 434 678</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>997 806</i>	<i>1 023 939</i>	<i>1 071 929</i>	<i>1 180 898</i>	<i>1 335 763</i>
Capital	\$'000	74 222	62 300	72 110	77 767	144 348
Recurrent	\$'000	923 584	961 639	999 819	1 103 131	1 191 415
Staff	\$'000	708 565	750 785	773 133	847 091	787 883
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	104 596
Other	\$'000	215 019	210 854	226 686	256 040	298 936
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>798 734</i>	<i>798 850</i>	<i>795 561</i>	<i>873 711</i>	<i>925 847</i>
Capital	\$'000	53 157	65 989	58 776	60 844	65 510
Recurrent	\$'000	745 577	732 861	736 785	812 867	860 337
Staff	\$'000	573 257	572 106	588 661	631 088	588 465
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	78 123
Other	\$'000	172 320	160 755	148 124	181 779	193 749
<i>Out of school</i>		<i>120 984</i>	<i>130 534</i>	<i>142 043</i>	<i>182 797</i>	<i>173 068</i>
Capital	\$'000	2 968	919	115	1 918	9 643
Recurrent	\$'000	118 016	129 615	141 928	180 879	163 425
Staff	\$'000	77 784	81 133	88 911	103 884	83 311
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	11 060
Other	\$'000	40 232	48 482	53 017	76 995	69 054
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	12	11	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0); Queensland Government, unpublished.

**Table 2A.48 Queensland, descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	29.9	28.6	28.1	28.4	29.0
Participation age 15	61.7	59.3	59.4	58.4	58.9
Participation age 16	52.7	50.6	48.9	49.5	49.8
Participation age 17	30.9	29.7	28.6	28.6	29.7
Participation age 18	6.7	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3
Participation age 19	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	100.5	97.6	97.1	98.2	98.1
To year 11	84.9	81.4	79.4	80.5	82.0
To year 12	79.2	73.7	69.7	69.7	70.8
To year 12 (male)	74.7	68.8	64.1	64.2	65.2
To year 12 (female)	83.8	78.8	75.5	75.4	76.7
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.1
Indigenous students	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	12.4	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.4
Government students as % of all students	74.3	73.5	72.9	72.6	72.2

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.49 Queensland, descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	43.1	44.0	45.3
Participation age 15	na	na	89.3	89.1	89.6
Participation age 16	na	na	76.1	77.3	78.6
Participation age 17	na	na	44.7	45.7	47.7
Participation age 18	na	na	7.0	7.0	6.7
Participation age 19	na	na	1.5	1.5	1.4
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	99.5	99.0
To year 11	na	na	na	86.4	86.4
To year 12	na	na	na	76.4	77.9
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	71.3	72.9
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	82.0	83.2
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	13.4	13.4
Indigenous students	na	na	na	4.4	4.5
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	1.9	2.0
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	12.8	13.1

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.50 Queensland, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)<sup>a</sup>**

	1993	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Land	na	na	na	na	na
Buildings	na	na	na	na	na
Equipment	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>4 146</i>	<i>3 540</i>	<i>5 100</i>	<i>na</i>
Accumulated depreciation	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Capital replacement values of school buildings by desk top audit for 1994–95 included locality indices but excluded land. Replacement value of school buildings for 1994–95 was \$3 971 million. At 30 June 1995 the depreciated value of these assets was \$175.2 million. The value of depreciation was \$95.1 million. **na** Not available.

*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.51 Queensland Year 6 Test, 1997 (mean score)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>All students</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>NESB<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>ATSI</i>
Aspects of literacy — reading and viewing					
1995	34.8	33.4	36.2	33.8	25.4
1996	34.5	33.1	36.1	33.9	24.7
1997	38.0	36.9	39.2	37.2	26.1
Aspects of literacy — writing					
1995	34.3	31.8	37.0	34.3	27.0
1996	34.1	32.0	36.2	34.3	26.8
1997	40.9	39.0	42.9	41.4	32.7
Aspects of numeracy — number					
1995	37.8	37.7	38.0	37.9	28.6
1996	39.7	39.2	40.2	40.8	30.6
1997	38.7	38.3	39.1	39.9	30.4
Aspects of numeracy — measurement					
1995	37.8	38	37.5	37.7	29.1
1996	39.3	39.9	38.6	39.7	29.1
1997	39.0	39.6	38.3	39.3	32.1
Aspects of numeracy — space					
1995	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.2	30.6
1996	39.5	39.3	39.8	40.1	31.2
1997	39.0	39.7	38.2	39.6	32.7

<sup>a</sup> Results are expressed on a scale of 15 to 55. <sup>b</sup> NESB (non-English speaking background) students are those who answered 'No' to either of the questions 'Is English the language you speak at home most of the time?' or 'Is English the first language spoken by both your parents or caregivers?' and who are not classified as ATSI. ATSI (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) students are those answered 'Yes' to either of the questions 'Are you an Aboriginal person' or 'Are you a Torres Strait Islander person?'

**Table 2A.52 Queensland government schools efficiency, government expenditure per government student, and student staff ratios**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>		3 866	3 916	4 068	4 449	5 008
Capital	\$	288	238	274	293	541
Recurrent	\$	3 578	3 678	3 794	4 156	4 467
Staff	\$	2 746	2 871	2 934	3 191	2 954
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	392
Other	\$	832	807	860	965	1 121
<i>In-school secondary</i>	\$	5 523	5 616	5 648	6 102	6 309
Capital	\$	368	464	417	425	446
Recurrent	\$	5 155	5 152	5 231	5 677	5 863
Staff	\$	3 964	4 022	4 179	4 407	4 010
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	532
Other	\$	1 191	1 130	1 052	1 270	1 320
<i>Out of school</i>	\$	300	323	351	447	419
Capital	\$	7	2	0	5	23
Recurrent	\$	293	321	351	443	395
Staff	\$	193	201	220	254	201
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	27
Other	\$	100	120	131	188	167
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	18	18	18	18	17
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	47	47	45	50	53
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	13	12	13	14	13
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	52	53	48	46	45

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0); derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).

Table 2A.53 Queensland efficiency, student to staff ratios by location

	1993-94		1995		1996		1997	
	Metro	Non metro	Metro	Non metro	Metro	Non metro	Metro	Non metro
<i>In-school primary</i>								
Teaching staff	na	na	18.5	17.6	17.8	17.2	na	na
Nonteaching staff	na	na	na	na	98.7	88.8	na	na
<i>In-school secondary</i>								
Teaching staff	na	na	13.5	12.4	13.5	12.4	na	na
Nonteaching staff	na	na	na	na	61.6	51.7	na	na

na Not available.

## Western Australia

Table 2A.54 WA government schools descriptors, students, staff and schools

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>	No.	222 451	223 105	223 091	224 714	226 075
Primary	No.	143 871	144 885	145 561	145 837	145 088
Secondary	No.	78 580	78 220	77 530	78 877	80 987
<i>Staff<sup>b</sup></i>	FTE	18 257	18 082	18 257	18 324	18 617
Primary	FTE	10 111	10 016	10 202	10 287	10 435
Secondary	FTE	8 146	8 066	8 055	8 038	8 182
<i>Schools</i>	No.	766	767	768	764	767
Primary	No.	522	517	515	510	516
Secondary	No.	94	94	95	97	96
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	92	94	96	95	93
Special	No.	58	62	62	62	62

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.55 WA descriptors, government schools, expenditure**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 072 881</b>	<b>1 131 503</b>	<b>1 144 323</b>	<b>1 224 194</b>	<b>1 326 144</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>544 655</i>	<i>571 172</i>	<i>589 829</i>	<i>623 800</i>	<i>662 463</i>
Capital	\$'000	31 758	34 652	40 887	40 599	35 298
Recurrent	\$'000	512 897	536 520	548 942	583 201	627 165
Staff	\$'000	401 185	419 241	429 764	454 744	435 369
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	61 011
Other	\$'000	111 712	117 279	119 178	128 457	130 785
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>459 275</i>	<i>484 592</i>	<i>471 944</i>	<i>519 866</i>	<i>574 817</i>
Capital	\$'000	19 799	33 641	23 169	34 805	39 397
Recurrent	\$'000	439 476	450 951	448 775	485 061	535 420
Staff	\$'000	330 669	345 430	344 632	365 624	358 835
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	50 152
Other	\$'000	108 807	105 521	104 143	119 437	126 433
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>68 951</i>	<i>75 739</i>	<i>82 550</i>	<i>80 528</i>	<i>88 864</i>
Capital	\$'000	215	381	0	0	3 321
Recurrent	\$'000	68 736	75 358	82 550	80 528	85 543
Staff	\$'000	35 947	39 187	41 682	44 586	41 617
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	5 661
Other	\$'000	32 789	36 171	40 868	35 942	38 265
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	11	12	na	12	12

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0); WA Government.

**Table 2A.56 WA, descriptors — government schools**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	29.1	27.8	27.4	27.4	27.3
Participation age 15	62.5	62.0	60.9	59.7	54.9
Participation age 16	50.3	45.8	46.9	47.5	47.4
Participation age 17	26.3	25.6	24.1	24.7	25.0
Participation age 18	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.1	4.1
Participation age 19	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	100.7	99.3	96.5	97.4	98.1
To year 11	86.5	84.6	81.4	80.2	82.9
To year 12	72.9	70.5	67.5	66.4	66.0
To year 12 (male)	69.0	66.3	62.4	60.6	59.8
To year 12 (female)	77.1	75.1	72.9	72.5	72.6
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	20	20	20	17.1	17.1
Indigenous students	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.9
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.5	11.5
Government students as % of all students	75.0	74.5	73.9	69.9	72.7

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection* unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.57 WA, descriptors — all schools**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	41.2	41.8	42.8
Participation age 15	na	na	89.3	89.1	91.4
Participation age 16	na	na	71.8	73.5	74.1
Participation age 17	na	na	37.8	38.9	39.9
Participation age 18	na	na	6.5	5.9	5.9
Participation age 19	na	na	2	1.7	1.7
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	99.1	100.0
To year 11	na	na	na	85.0	86.7
To year 12	na	na	na	70.7	71.6
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	64.6	95.3
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	77.0	78.1
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	20.2	20.2
Indigenous students	na	na	na	4.9	5.0
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	2.2	2.4
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	12.5	12.9

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0, unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0, unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.58 WA, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Land	na	na	na	na	na
Buildings	na	na	na	na	na
Equipment	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total assets</b>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	3 394 007	3 434 481
Accumulated depreciation	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	na	na	na	na	na

**na** Not available.

*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.59 WA Monitoring Standards, English, (proportion of students achieving at or above the specified level)<sup>a</sup>**

		Year 3	Year 7	Year 10
		Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<i>English</i>				
Reading	1992	94	94	92
	1995	91	95	88
	1997	92	95	90
Writing	1992	99	99	91
	1995	97	99	93
	1997	98	98	97
Viewing	1995	88	96	63
	1997	na	na	na
Speaking — expository	1995	62	76	58
	1997	na	na	na
Speaking — narrative	1995	85	86	75
	1997	na	na	na
Listening	1995	88	94	83
	1997	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> The specified levels for each year were: ↓ level 2 for year 3; ↓ level 3 for year 7; and ↓ level 4 for year 10.  
na Not available.

**Table 2A.60 WA Monitoring Standards, mathematics and science (proportion of students achieving at or above the specified level)<sup>a</sup>**

		Year 3	Year 7	Year 10
		Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<i>Mathematics</i>				
Number	1996	90	93	91
	1996	76	78	62
Space	1996	96	97	81
Chance and data	1996	84	95	75
Measurement	1992	94	91	75
	1996	94	94	83
<i>Science</i>				
Working scientifically	1993	99	97	51
	1997	99	94	56
Science concepts	1993	98	73	43
	1997	89	80	54

<sup>a</sup> The specified levels for each year were: ↓ level 2 for year 3; ↓ level 3 for year 7; and ↓ level 4 for year 10.  
na Not available.

**Table 2A.61 WA efficiency, average expenditure per student, and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	3 799	3 956	4 062	4 281	4 554
Capital	\$	221	240	282	279	243
Recurrent	\$	3 577	3 716	3 780	4 003	4 312
Staff	\$	2 798	2 904	2 959	3 121	2 993
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	419
Other	\$	779	812	821	882	899
<i>In-school secondary</i>	\$	5 861	6 181	6 060	6 648	7 191
Capital	\$	253	429	298	445	493
Recurrent	\$	5 609	5 752	5 763	6 203	6 698
Staff	\$	4 220	4 406	4 425	4 675	4 489
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	627
Other	\$	1 389	1 346	1 337	1 527	1 582
<i>Out of school</i>	\$	311	335	370	360	394
Capital	\$	1	2	0	0	15
Recurrent	\$	310	333	370	360	380
Staff	\$	162	173	187	199	185
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	25
Other	\$	148	160	183	161	170
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	18	19	18	18	18
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	65	67	64	63	60
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	12	13	12	13	13
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	43	43	43	43	43

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.62 WA efficiency, student to staff ratios by school location and size — government schools, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

School type and number of students	Teaching staff		Nonteaching staff	
	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
<i>In-school primary</i>				
1–100	15.6	11.6	28.3	21.9
101–300	17.4	16.2	47.7	37.0
301–500	19.9	19.6	60.5	55.8
501–1000	21.5	20.8	75.1	63.6
1000+	na	na	na	na
<i>In-school secondary</i>				
1–100	na	7.9	na	2.9
101–300	na	9.0	na	12.7
301–500	12.2	11.2	49.5	32.6
501–1000	13.0	13.4	60.3	59.9
1000+	14.5	13.7	84.5	72.3
<i>In-school combined schools (district highs)</i>				
1–100	na	na	na	na
101–300	na	11.7	na	27.1
301–500	15.7	13.6	60.8	48.2
501–1000	15.0	14.8	60.4	43.9
1000+	15.6	na	93.0	na
<i>In-school special schools</i>				
1–100 <sup>b</sup>	5.6	6.1	5.7	6.5

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years are published in previous Reports. <sup>b</sup> There were no special schools with more than 100 students. **na** Not available.

## South Australia

**Table 2A.63 SA descriptors, students, staff and school numbers — government schools**

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>	No.	184 620	181 640	178 471	177 504	176 511
Primary	No.	124 802	124 043	122 582	120 654	118 812
Secondary	No.	59 818	57 597	55 889	56 850	57 699
<i>Staff<sup>b</sup></i>	FTE	16 385	16 073	15 665	14 945	15 429
Primary	FTE	9 279	9 333	9 263	8 843	9 124
Secondary	FTE	7 106	6 740	6 401	6 101	6 305
<i>Schools</i>	No.	677	674	660	651	641
Primary	No.	499	498	489	482	472
Secondary	No.	89	88	85	82	79
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	67	67	65	66	69
Special	No.	22	21	21	21	21

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.64 SA, total government expenditure on government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 026 571</b>	<b>1 074 167</b>	<b>1 052 105</b>	<b>985 504</b>	<b>1 049 825</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>541 224</i>	<i>574 917</i>	<i>577 169</i>	<i>536 221</i>	<i>566 829</i>
Capital	\$'000	35 900	39 489	37 307	48 961	47 156
Recurrent	\$'000	505 324	535 428	539 862	487 260	519 673
Staff	\$'000	431 376	451 278	451 409	408 075	379 659
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	45 097
Other	\$'000	73 948	84 150	88 453	79 185	94 917
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>422 091</i>	<i>424 006</i>	<i>400 797</i>	<i>369 878</i>	<i>397 942</i>
Capital	\$'000	31 493	29 195	18 867	32 563	32 697
Recurrent	\$'000	390 598	394 811	381 930	337 315	365 245
Staff	\$'000	336 402	340 300	324 933	284 489	272 210
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	32 333
Other	\$'000	54 196	54 511	56 997	52 826	60 702
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>63 256</i>	<i>75 244</i>	<i>74 139</i>	<i>79 405</i>	<i>85 054</i>
Capital	\$'000	507	1 595	594	273	4 047
Recurrent	\$'000	62 749	73 649	73 545	79 132	81 007
Staff	\$'000	32 526	36 008	33 676	34 874	33 069
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	3 928
Other	\$'000	30 223	37 641	39 869	44 258	44 010
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	9	10	na	na	10

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. **na** Not available.

Source: derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished).; SA Government.

**Table 2A.65 SA, descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	30.7	29.5	28.8	29.5	30.5
Participation age 15	64.1	62.2	62.5	60.6	61.6
Participation age 16	53.1	52.8	50.8	51.9	65.0
Participation age 17	30.0	27.3	26.2	27.9	61.6
Participation age 18	8.0	6.7	5.1	4.8	21.6
Participation age 19	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.4
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	96.1	92.9	90.9	90.1	89.6
To year 11	90.5	86.1	82.5	80.9	80.2
To year 12	80.5	75.5	62.9	59.9	57.5
To year 12 (male)	76.8	71.4	57.1	54.1	52.3
To year 12 (female)	84.4	79.9	69.1	66.3	63.1
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	18.7	19.0	19.0	15.2	15.2
Indigenous students	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	4.5	na	6.4	6.7	6.7
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	12.3	11.2	9.8	9.6	9.9
Government students as % of all students	74.7	73.8	72.9	72.1	71.2

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA *National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.66 SA, descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	43.9	45.4	47.4
Participation age 15	na	na	92.6	90.7	92.3
Participation age 16	na	na	78.8	80.6	81.4
Participation age 17	na	na	41.7	46.3	52.6
Participation age 18	na	na	7.2	6.8	7.0
Participation age 19	na	na	2.1	1.9	1.7
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	93.6	93.8
To year 11	na	na	na	86.8	86.2
To year 12	na	na	na	68.4	66.9
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	62.6	61.3
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	74.6	72.9
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	17.9	17.9
Indigenous students	na	na	na	2.3	2.4
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	5.3	5.3
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	10.9	11.3

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA *National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished; DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.67 SA, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Land	396	na	399	380	371
Buildings	2 345	na	2 360	2 473	2 485
Equipment	100	na	124	57	63
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>2 841</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>2 883</i>	<i>2 910</i>	<i>2 919</i>
Accumulated depreciation	na	na	1 451	1 337	1 367
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>1 573</b>	<b>1 552</b>

*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.68 SA, Basic Skills Test — literacy (proportion of students achieving specified band)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Band 1</i>	<i>Band 2</i>	<i>Band 3</i>	<i>Band 4</i>	<i>Band 5</i>	<i>Band 6</i>
<i>Year 3</i>						
1995	17	22	31	30	0	..
1996	19	20	26	20	14	..
1997	20	21	26	19	14	..
1998	21	27	25	17	10	..
<i>Year 5</i>						
1995	3	8	22	30	26	11
1996	4	8	17	30	27	15
1997	4	7	17	28	25	19
1998	3	9	20	29	25	14

<sup>a</sup> The proportion of students achieving different skill levels: from band 1 (lowest level of skill) to band 5 (highest level of skill) for year 3 and from band 1 to band 6 for year 5.. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.69 SA, Basic Skills Test — numeracy (proportion of students achieving specified band)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Band 1</i>	<i>Band 2</i>	<i>Band 3</i>	<i>Band 4</i>	<i>Band 5</i>	<i>Band 6</i>
<i>Year 3</i>						
1995	14	19	28	39	0	..
1996	17	21	27	21	13	..
1997	19	23	32	17	9	..
1998	21	22	24	19	14	..
<i>Year 5</i>						
1995	2	6	18	33	27	15
1996	3	8	21	33	24	10
1997	2	8	19	34	24	12
1998	2	6	19	31	27	15

<sup>a</sup> The proportion of students achieving different skill levels: from band 1 (lowest level of skill) to band 5 (highest level of skill) for year 3 and from band 1 to band 6 for year 5.. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.70 SA efficiency, average expenditure per student and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	4 346	4 621	4 681	4 409	4 734
Capital	\$	288	317	303	403	394
Recurrent	\$	4 058	4 303	4 378	4 006	4 340
Staff	\$	3 464	3 627	3 661	3 355	3 171
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	377
Other	\$	594	676	717	651	793
<i>In-school secondary</i>	\$	6 857	7 222	7 063	6 562	6 948
Capital	\$	512	497	332	578	571
Recurrent	\$	6 345	6 725	6 731	5 984	6 377
Staff	\$	5 465	5 797	5 726	5 047	4 753
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	565
Other	\$	880	929	1 004	937	1 060
<i>Out of school</i>	\$	340	411	412	446	481
Capital	\$	3	9	3	2	23
Recurrent	\$	337	402	408	445	458
Staff	\$	175	197	187	196	187
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	22
Other	\$	162	206	221	249	249
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	17	17	17	17	17
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	63	61	55	63	54
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	11	11	11	12	12
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	42	42	41	47	45

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.71 **SA efficiency, expenditure per student by school location — government schools, 1996-97 (\$)<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<i>1996-97</i>				
1-100	4 934	4 444	..	..
101-300	3 426	3 411	..	6 530
301-500	2 994	3 070	4 798	4 258
501-1000	2 610	2 406	4 124	4 156
1000+	..	..	4 175	..

<sup>a</sup> Combined schools, Aboriginal schools and Special schools are not included in these data. Schools were allocated to disadvantage categories on a measure of proportion of a school population eligible for Government support, with 25 per cent in 'least' and 'most' disadvantaged and 50 per cent in 'medium'.

<sup>b</sup> Previous years data are available in previous Reports. .. Not applicable.

**Table 2A.72 SA efficiency, expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (\$)**

	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
<i>1993-94</i>			
Primary schools	2 669	2 947	3 567
Secondary schools	4 179	4 693	5 997
<i>1994-95</i>			
Primary schools	2 978	3 404	4 118
Secondary schools	4 288	4 902	5 716
<i>1995-96</i>			
Primary schools	3 285	3 408	4 061
Secondary schools	4 313	4 851	6 365
<i>1996-97</i>			
Primary schools	2 930	3 153	3 741
Secondary schools	4 240	4 190	4 967

**Table 2A.73 SA efficiency, student to staff ratios by school location and size — government schools, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

<i>School type and number of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Nonteaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<i>In-school primary</i>				
1-100	15.7	14.8	48.3	34.8
101-300	16.9	17.8	67.5	61.8
301-500	19.2	19.0	84.8	75.2
501-1000	20.3	21.4	108.4	70.7
1000+	..	..	..	..
<i>In-school secondary</i>				
1-100	..	..	..	..
101-300	..	10.1	..	30.8
301-500	10.8	12.9	42.2	51.4
501-1000	12.8	12.9	63.2	63.5
1000+	13.2	..	69.4	..

<sup>a</sup> Previous years data are available in previous Reports. .. Not applicable.

## Tasmania

Table 2A.74 Tasmania descriptors, students, staff and schools — government schools

	Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Students<sup>a</sup></b>	No.	64 727	64 061	63 284	62 776	62 921
Primary	No.	37 380	37 033	36 341	36 097	35 663
Secondary	No.	27 347	27 028	26 943	26 679	27 258
<b>Staff<sup>b</sup></b>	FTE	5 492	5 467	5 675	5 589	5 648
Primary	FTE	2 821	2 899	3 004	2 938	2 939
Secondary	FTE	2 671	2 568	2 671	2 651	2 709
<b>Schools</b>	No.	237	233	230	229	222
Primary	No.	154	151	150	150	144
Secondary	No.	42	42	41	41	41
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	26	26	28	27	26
Special	No.	15	14	11	11	11

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.75 Tasmania, total government expenditure on government schools

	Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>329 193</b>	<b>334 575</b>	<b>341 198</b>	<b>350 353</b>	<b>373 496</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>150 115</i>	<i>154 193</i>	<i>156 696</i>	<i>160 413</i>	<i>178 360</i>
Capital	\$'000	4 448	3 291	3 865	1 454	6 961
Recurrent	\$'000	145 667	150 902	152 831	158 959	171 399
Staff	\$'000	114 196	116 724	115 653	121 918	117 941
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	11 332
Other	\$'000	31 471	34 178	37 178	37 041	42 126
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>152 536</i>	<i>154 079</i>	<i>159 117</i>	<i>163 141</i>	<i>168 485</i>
Capital	\$'000	7 020	7 813	7 921	12 110	6 955
Recurrent	\$'000	145 516	146 266	151 196	151 031	161 530
Staff	\$'000	112 018	108 589	110 388	114 453	108 505
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	10 547
Other	\$'000	33 498	37 677	40 808	36 578	42 478
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>26 542</i>	<i>26 303</i>	<i>25 385</i>	<i>26 799</i>	<i>26 651</i>
Capital	\$'000	217	211	124	0	742
Recurrent	\$'000	26 325	26 092	25 261	26 799	25 909
Staff	\$'000	14 443	13 918	13 107	12 929	12 673
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	1 180
Other	\$'000	11 882	12 174	12 154	13 870	12 056
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	11	11	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. **na** Not available.

Sources: MCEETYA (National Schools Statistics Collection, unpublished); Tasmanian Government.

**Table 2A.76 Tasmania, descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	34.6	34.4	34.0	33.6	35.4
Participation age 15	71.8	71.8	71.2	70.4	70.6
Participation age 16	52.1	50.6	49.5	49.3	52.4
Participation age 17	37.6	35.5	36.3	34.2	37.2
Participation age 18	9.1	10.0	8.8	7.2	8.9
Participation age 19	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	98.5	98.39	97.1	96.4	97.3
To year 11	70.2	71.35	67.9	67.7	73.2
To year 12	58.9	56.16	57.7	50.2	56.2
To year 12 (male)	54.9	53.6	55.8	47.1	52.7
To year 12 (female)	63.4	59.0	59.6	53.4	60.2
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.8
Indigenous students	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.2	5.5
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	3.5	3.6	4.5	5.0	4.9
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	10	10	10	10	11
Government students as % of all students	75.5	75.0	74.8	76.4	74.8

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.77 Tasmania, descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	47.6	47.4	50.0
Participation age 15	na	na	98.0	96.4	97.3
Participation age 16	na	na	69.7	71.1	74.3
Participation age 17	na	na	52.9	50.7	55.7
Participation age 18	na	na	11.4	9.7	11.7
Participation age 19	na	na	2.2	2.0	2.2
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	96.7	96.8
To year 11	na	na	na	68.8	73.5
To year 12	na	na	na	53.1	58.6
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	49.9	54.1
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	56.9	63.4
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	7.2	7.2
Indigenous students	na	na	na	4.5	4.7
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	3.9	4.0
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	10.1	11.1

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.78 Tasmania, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Land	na	na	na	na	na
Buildings	na	na	na	na	na
Equipment	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total assets<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>686 065</b>	<b>681 299</b>	<b>658 527</b>	<b>767 428</b>	<b>na</b>
Accumulated depreciation	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

<sup>a</sup> Assets are valued at market value under an accrual accounting policy. **na** Not available.

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*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.79 Tasmanian reading test results, 10 year olds/year 5 students, (index)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Year</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1996</i>
Index	1.94	1.90	1.82	1.87	1.75	1.65	1.80

<sup>a</sup> Between 1976 and 1993 reading performance results were for 10 year olds. The 1996 results were for students in year 5.

**Table 2A.80 Tasmanian numeracy test results, 14 year olds/year 9 students, (index)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Year</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1997</i>
Index	2.7	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.1

<sup>a</sup> Between 1978 and 1994 numeracy performance results were for 14 year olds. The 1997 results were for students in year 9.

**Table 2A.81 Tasmanian literacy test results, year 5, 1996<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Below level 2</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Level 4</i>	<i>Level 5</i>
Listening	2.7	15.2	32.1	29.8	20.3
Reading	6.1	6.2	41.8	36.2	9.8
Speaking	3.8	24.0	31.6	40.3	1.8
Writing	8.8	16.4	42.0	24.6	8.2

<sup>a</sup> The proportion of students achieving each of the national English profile levels.

**Table 2A.82 Tasmania efficiency, average expenditure per student, and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	3 987	4 144	4 271	4 429	4 971
Capital	\$	118	88	105	40	194
Recurrent	\$	3 869	4 056	4 166	4 389	4 777
Staff	\$	3 033	3 137	3 152	3 366	3 287
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	316
Other	\$	836	919	1 013	1 023	1 174
<i>In-school secondary</i>	\$	5 532	5 667	5 896	6 085	6 247
Capital	\$	255	287	294	452	258
Recurrent	\$	5 278	5 380	5 603	5 633	5 990
Staff	\$	4 063	3 994	4 091	4 269	4 023
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	391
Other	\$	1 215	1 386	1 512	1 364	1 575
<i>Out of school</i>	\$	407	408	399	425	424
Capital	\$	3	3	2	0	12
Recurrent	\$	404	405	397	425	412
Staff	\$	221	216	206	205	202
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	19
Other	\$	182	189	191	220	192
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	18	17	17	17	16
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	54	50	41	46	48
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	13	13	13	13	13
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	51	52	42	45	48

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff.

Sources: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0); derived from MCEETYA (National Schools Statistical Collection, unpublished).

**Table 2A.83 Tasmania efficiency, expenditure per student by school location — government schools, 1997 (\$) <sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>In-school primary</i>		<i>In-school secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1–100 <sup>a</sup>	6 603	6 029	9 932	6 725
101–300	5 059	5 021	8 297	6 966
301–500	4 685	4 853	6 047	6 095
501–1000	4 818	4 723	6 084	6 417
1000+	4 390	na	5 159	6 536

<sup>a</sup> For Tasmania the only secondary schools in the 1–100 student category were special schools which incurred considerably higher expenditures per student. <sup>b</sup> Previous years data are available in previous Reports. **na** Not available.

**Table 2A.84 Tasmania efficiency, expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools (\$)**

	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
<i>1994</i>			
Primary schools	3 781	4 017	5 131
Secondary schools	5 002	5 501	7 575
<i>1995</i>			
Primary schools	3 800	4 298	4 949
Secondary schools	5 153	5 841	7 027
<i>1996</i>			
Primary schools	4 079	4 342	5 328
Secondary schools	5 328	5 740	8 985
<i>1997</i>			
Primary schools	4 831	4 875	5 397
Secondary schools	5 780	6 306	6 844

**Table 2A.85 Tasmania efficiency, student to staff ratios by school location and size — government schools, 1997<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>School type and number of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Nonteaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<i>In-school primary</i>	12.4	12.3	16.1	23.6
1–100	16.0	16.0	48.2	46.6
101–300	16.9	16.8	57.4	58.0
301–500	18.0	16.9	66.6	66.4
501–1000	18.0	na	75.7	na
1000+				
<i>In-school secondary</i>				
1–100	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.9
101–300	8.3	11.7	26.9	34.8
301–500	12.3	13.4	43.9	48.3
501–1000	12.9	13.4	51.4	53.9
1000+	15.2	11.6	76.0	54.4

<sup>a</sup> For Tasmania, the only secondary schools in the 1–100 student category were special schools which incur considerably higher expenditure per student. <sup>b</sup> Previous years data are available in previous Reports. **na** Not available.

**Table 2A.86 Tasmania efficiency, student staff ratios by degree of socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools**

		<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
		<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
<i>Primary 1994</i>	Teaching staff	19.2	17.3	14.4
	Nonteaching staff	57.9	54.2	35.2
<i>Primary 1995</i>	Teaching staff	18.9	17.2	14.8
	Nonteaching staff	50.1	42.9	30.0
<i>Primary 1996</i>	Teaching staff	18.3	16.9	14.2
	Nonteaching staff	55.4	48.1	31.3
<i>Primary 1997</i>	Teaching staff	17.2	16.3	14.5
	Nonteaching staff	59.5	50.1	36.6
<i>Secondary 1994</i>	Teaching staff	14.4	13.6	10.4
	Nonteaching staff	62.1	58.9	28.1
<i>Secondary 1995</i>	Teaching staff	14.0	13.7	10.9
	Nonteaching staff	51.9	48.2	22.3
<i>Secondary 1996</i>	Teaching staff	13.7	13.2	10.9
	Nonteaching staff	53.9	47.9	28.3
<i>Secondary 1997</i>	Teaching staff	13.4	13.1	10.5
	Nonteaching staff	55.3	50.4	27.2

## Australian Capital Territory

**Table 2A.87 ACT, descriptors, students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>No.</i>	40 547	39 865	40 120	39 971	39 595
Primary	No.	22 583	22 412	22 466	22 431	22 032
Secondary	No.	17 964	17 453	17 654	17 540	17 563
<i>Staff<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>FTE</i>	3 432	3 592	3 322	3 270	3 256
Primary	FTE	1 591	1 760	1 576	1 569	1 563
Secondary	FTE	1 841	1 832	1 746	1 701	1 693
<i>Schools</i>	<i>No.</i>	96	97	99	99	99
Primary	No.	65	66	68	67	69
Secondary	No.	25	25	25	26	24
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	1	1	1	1	1
Special	No.	5	5	5	5	5

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.88 ACT, total government expenditure — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>231 797</b>	<b>240 286</b>	<b>241 520</b>	<b>252 908</b>	<b>267 686</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>104 279</i>	<i>107 725</i>	<i>106 072</i>	<i>113 549</i>	<i>119 207</i>
Capital	\$'000	7 020	6 408	6 969	8 062	11 473
Recurrent	\$'000	97 259	101 317	99 103	105 487	107 734
Staff	\$'000	79 085	81 818	80 892	86 599	74 879
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	15 278
Other	\$'000	18 174	19 499	18 211	18 888	17 577
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>112 137</i>	<i>115 500</i>	<i>113 198</i>	<i>119 664</i>	<i>124 627</i>
Capital	\$'000	7 695	4 698	7 774	10 929	11 116
Recurrent	\$'000	104 442	110 802	105 424	108 735	113 511
Staff	\$'000	86 738	92 498	88 811	90 939	81 109
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	16 520
Other	\$'000	17 704	18 304	16 613	17 796	15 882
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>15 381</i>	<i>17 061</i>	<i>22 250</i>	<i>19 695</i>	<i>23 852</i>
Capital	\$'000	0	0	0	0	1 406
Recurrent	\$'000	15 381	17 061	22 250	19 695	22 446
Staff	\$'000	10 105	10 940	14 260	12 441	12 434
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	2 483
Other	\$'000	5 276	6 121	7 990	7 254	7 529
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	8	10	na	8.9	na

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included in staff costs. **na** Not available.

Sources: derived from MCEETYA (National Schools Statistical Collection, unpublished); ACT Government.

**Table 2A.89 ACT, descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	39.4	35.1	41.7	41.8	40.7
Participation age 15	61.6	59.6	65.1	62.7	61.7
Participation age 16	69.0	66.5	67.7	71.0	65.0
Participation age 17	61.0	64.2	62.8	63.5	61.6
Participation age 18	19.2	19.3	24.3	22.0	21.6
Participation age 19	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	99.8	98.4	100.8	98.1	102.7
To year 11	124.4	125.3	125.9	122.9	127.5
To year 12	112.6	111.8	110.2	108.2	106.6
To year 12 (male)	109.4	114.3	111.6	110.5	111.2
To year 12 (female)	115.8	109.4	108.7	106.1	102.1
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	25.0	25.0	25.0	21.9	21.9
Indigenous students	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	16.3	16.3	16.0	15.8	16.1
Government students as % of all students	66	66	66	65	65

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0, unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0, unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.90 ACT, descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	62.9	63.4	61.4
Participation age 15	na	na	109.6	108.1	105.5
Participation age 16	na	na	101.7	105.4	98.5
Participation age 17	na	na	90.4	91.8	88.5
Participation age 18	na	na	30.9	29.8	27.0
Participation age 19	na	na	3.4	4.0	3.2
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	97.6	97.9	100.1
To year 11	na	na	100.7	102.8	103.7
To year 12	na	na	91.1	91.3	91.6
To year 12 (male)	na	na	89.6	91.7	92.5
To year 12 (female)	na	na	92.7	90.8	90.7
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	22.4	22.4
Indigenous students	na	na	na	1.1	1.2
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	2.9	3.1
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	14.9	15.0

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0, unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0, unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.91 ACT, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Land	na	na	na	na	na
Buildings	na	na	na	na	na
Equipment	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>843 060</i>	<i>830 418</i>	<i>838 563</i>	<i>678 457</i>	<i>601 039</i>
Accumulated depreciation <sup>a</sup>	323 002	331 422	348 380	25 731	34 280
<b>Total assets less depreciation<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>520 057</b>	<b>498 995</b>	<b>490 183</b>	<b>652 726</b>	<b>566 759</b>

<sup>a</sup> Provision for depreciation. <sup>b</sup> Written down value. **na** Not available.

*Learning outcomes*

**Table 2A.92 ACT literacy assessment — government schools, (proportion reaching specified national performance levels)**

	<i>Reading</i>		<i>Writing</i>		<i>Listening</i>		<i>Viewing</i>		<i>Speaking</i>	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
<i>Year 3</i>										
Level 1	4.6	5.2	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.8
Level 2	44.5	42.0	32.5	38.5	12.2	15.1	41.3	39.3	24.7	21.7
Level 3	38.5	38.9	58.5	53.9	68.1	71.3	43.7	45.6	54.5	58.3
Level 4	12.4	13.9	7.4	5.3	19.0	12.8	14.2	14.2	19.0	18.2
<i>Year 5</i>										
Level 2 or below	4.6	5.8	12.2	11.9	7.2	8.5	4.6	5.3	24.7	17.2
Level 3	37.9	41.2	66.4	69.3	27.7	29.3	24.5	19.3	50.3	50.5
Level 4	43.2	41.7	20.5	18.1	49.6	46.9	65.4	67.9	21.9	29
Level 5	14.3	11.3	1.0	0.8	15.5	15.3	5.5	7.5	3.1	3.3

**Table 2A.93 ACT year 5 numeracy assessment — government schools, 1998 (proportion reaching specified national performance levels)**

	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Level 4</i>	<i>Level 5</i>
Data sense	11.0	34.1	42.2	12.7
Number	8.7	40.5	39.1	11.7
Space	5.0	37.9	49.8	7.3

Table 2A.94 **ACT efficiency, average expenditure per student, and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	4 623	4 788	4 727	5 058	5 362
Capital	\$	311	285	311	359	516
Recurrent	\$	4 312	4 503	4 417	4 699	4 846
Staff	\$	3 506	3 637	3 605	3 858	3 368
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	687
Other	\$	806	867	812	841	791
<i>In-school secondary</i>	\$	6 139	6 522	6 449	6 800	7 101
Capital	\$	421	265	443	621	633
Recurrent	\$	5 718	6 257	6 006	6 179	6 467
Staff	\$	4 749	5 223	5 059	5 168	4 621
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	941
Other	\$	969	1 034	946	1 011	905
<i>Out of school</i>	\$	377	424	556	492	600
Capital	\$	0	0	0	0	35
Recurrent	\$	377	424	556	492	564
Staff	\$	248	272	357	311	313
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	62
Other	\$	129	152	200	181	189
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	18	17	18	19	19
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	62	49	63	58	59
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	12	12	13	13	13
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	50	44	53	54	57

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Nonteaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

Table 2A.95 **ACT efficiency, expenditure per student by location — government schools, 1996-97 (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	Metro	Nonmetro	Metro	Nonmetro
1-100	17 126 <sup>b</sup>	na	26 218	na
101-300	6 259	na	na	na
301-500	5 624	na	8 502	na
501-1000	5 057	na	7 393	na
1000+	na	na	7 700	na

<sup>a</sup> Previous years' data are available in previous Reports. <sup>b</sup> The vast majority of schools with fewer than 100 students were special schools or introductory English centres. **na** Not available.

**Table 2A.96 ACT efficiency, student to staff ratios by school location and size — government schools, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

<i>School type and number of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Nonteaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<i>In-school primary</i>				
1–100	8.9	na	10.1	na
101–300	18.5	na	59.0	na
301–500	19.4	na	66.4	na
501–1000	19.7	na	71.9	na
1000+	na	na	na	na
<i>In-school secondary</i>				
1–100	4.2	na	5.2	na
101–300	na	na	na	na
301–500	11.2	na	46.8	na
501–1000	13.1	na	62.1	na
1000+	12.0	na	47.6	na

<sup>a</sup> Previous years' data are available in previous Reports. **na** Not available.

## Northern Territory

**Table 2A.97 NT descriptors, students, staff and schools — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
<i>Students<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>26 837</i>	<i>26 934</i>	<i>27 280</i>	<i>27 766</i>	<i>28 294</i>
Primary	No.	19 400	19 764	19 930	20 203	20 350
Secondary	No.	7 437	7 170	7 350	7 563	7 944
<i>Staff<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>FTE</i>	<i>2 506</i>	<i>2 622</i>	<i>2 703</i>	<i>2 733</i>	<i>2 766</i>
Primary	FTE	1 639	1 703	1 756	1 787	1 810
Secondary	FTE	867	919	948	946	956
<i>Schools</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>144</i>
Primary	No.	93	92	94	88	86
Secondary	No.	11	11	11	11	11
Combined <sup>c</sup>	No.	34	36	36	39	42
Special	No.	8	8	7	7	5

<sup>a</sup> Full time students. <sup>b</sup> Full time staff. Staff are defined as staff who usually spend the majority of their time engaged in duties at one or more schools (excluding cleaners and emergency and casual relief staff).

<sup>c</sup> Combined schools include both primary and secondary students. **FTE** Full time equivalent.

Source: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0).

**Table 2A.98 NT descriptors, total expenditure — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>197 488</b>	<b>206 486</b>	<b>220 031</b>	<b>222 284</b>	<b>241 646</b>
<i>In-school primary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>109 215</i>	<i>115 707</i>	<i>123 248</i>	<i>118 889</i>	<i>130 943</i>
Capital	\$'000	4 378	6 237	9 608	3 059	10 955
Recurrent	\$'000	104 837	109 470	113 640	115 830	119 988
Staff	\$'000	68 334	71 398	74 019	75 962	73 064
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	9 245
Other	\$'000	36 503	38 072	39 621	39 868	37 679
<i>In-school secondary</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>61 039</i>	<i>63 965</i>	<i>66 569</i>	<i>73 161</i>	<i>74 148</i>
Capital	\$'000	1 272	1 966	1 323	3 020	2 622
Recurrent	\$'000	59 767	61 999	65 246	70 141	71 526
Staff	\$'000	42 732	44 751	46 872	49 328	44 429
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	5 783
Other	\$'000	17 035	17 248	18 374	20 813	21 314
<i>Out of school</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>27 234</i>	<i>26 814</i>	<i>30 214</i>	<i>30 234</i>	<i>36 555</i>
Capital	\$'000	100	97	71	183	2 327
Recurrent	\$'000	27 134	26 717	30 143	30 051	34 228
Staff	\$'000	18 203	17 224	20 954	19 926	19 232
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	4 549
Other	\$'000	8 931	9 493	9 189	10 125	10 447
<i>Source of income</i>						
Commonwealth	%	8	8	na	na	12.6

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included in staff expenditure. **na** Not available.

Sources: derived from MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection* unpublished); NT Government.

**Table 2A.99 NT, descriptors — government schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	31.8	30.8	31.1	30.3	30.9
Participation age 15	61.6	61.0	59.0	57.1	57.9
Participation age 16	51.5	49.7	52.4	48.0	52.5
Participation age 17	33.6	32.9	32.0	32.3	30.7
Participation age 18	10.0	8.4	9.9	9.2	9.3
Participation age 19	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.4
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	71.3	71.0	61.2	69.6	85.7
To year 11	62.1	60.7	61.2	52.7	74.5
To year 12	50.7	44.4	44.4	41.3	43.4
To year 12 (male)	49.1	42.5	42.1	40.8	37.4
To year 12 (female)	52.6	46.4	46.7	42.0	50.3
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.8
Indigenous students	35.2	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.7
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>	6.2	7.0	7.2	6.8	11.8
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	8.1	7.5	7.6	6.9	8.1
Government students as % of all students	79.2	78.9	78.3	78.2	77.6

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.100 NT, descriptors — all schools (per cent)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Participation rates</i>					
Participation (15–19)	na	na	41.3	40.0	40.7
Participation age 15	na	na	82.0	77.7	80.2
Participation age 16	na	na	67.2	63.2	68.1
Participation age 17	na	na	41.3	40.5	39.4
Participation age 18	na	na	12.1	11.6	10.9
Participation age 19	na	na	3.5	3.1	2.9
<i>Apparent retention rates</i>					
To year 10	na	na	na	71.2	81.7
To year 11	na	na	na	52.6	70.4
To year 12	na	na	na	41.0	42.0
To year 12 (male)	na	na	na	40.4	36.7
To year 12 (female)	na	na	na	41.7	47.8
<i>Student body mix</i>					
LBOTE <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	33.0	33.0
Indigenous students	na	na	na	34.7	34.6
Students with disabilities <sup>b</sup>		na	na	6.0	9.9
Seniority profile <sup>c</sup>	na	na	na	6.9	7.9

<sup>a</sup> Language background other than English. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of students with disabilities is assessed according to a Commonwealth definition of students with disabilities. <sup>c</sup> Proportion of students in year 11 or year 12. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0 unpublished data; *Schools Australia*, cat. no. 421.0 unpublished data); MCEETYA (*National Schools Statistics Collection*, unpublished); DETYA 1997 School census (unpublished).

**Table 2A.101 NT, value of capital stock — government schools (\$'000)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Land	na	na	na	na	na
Buildings <sup>a</sup>	na	657 000	739 000	825 977	860768
Equipment <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	
<i>Total assets</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>
Accumulated depreciation	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total assets less depreciation</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

<sup>a</sup> The value for buildings included the value of equipment. **na** Not available.

## Learning outcomes

Table 2A.102 NT Multi-level Assessment Program (proportion of students in marks range)<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>

Subject	0–20	21–40	41–60	61–80	81–100
<i>Year 5 Mathematics</i>					
1993	4	17	30	35	13
1994	3	20	38	33	7
1995	2	13	32	38	14
1996	1	14	26	40	18
1997	0	6	28	48	17
<i>Year 7 Mathematics</i>					
1993	3	12	25	34	27
1994	2	13	34	37	14
1995	3	19	31	33	13
1996	5	27	31	26	11
1997	2	12	28	42	16
<i>Year 5 Reading</i>					
1993	2	12	24	42	20
1994	1	8	28	43	20
1995	1	9	27	40	22
1996	1	9	31	40	19
1997	1	7	23	46	23
<i>Year 7 Reading</i>					
1993	4	14	26	36	20
1994	1	9	29	46	15
1995	1	11	33	39	16
1996	1	7	29	45	19
1997	0	3	17	43	36

<sup>a</sup> 1993 data are as published in the public reports. <sup>b</sup> For 1994–97, whenever a student did not answer a question within a stage/level this was deemed an incorrect response (even if a whole passage or section was unanswered). <sup>c</sup> From 1994, the teacher was able to select at which stage/level a student commenced a test. For 1992 and 1993, the student had compulsory and optional sections. <sup>d</sup> The multi-level nature of the tests means that a student may attempt one section of a test, say 20 questions of a 80 question test. The result may be 15 out of 20, which would translate to an overall test result of 75 per cent. <sup>e</sup> In 1997, years 4 and 6 were tested.

**Table 2A.103 NT efficiency, average expenditure per student, and student staff ratios — government schools**

	<i>Unit</i>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Expenditure per student</b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>	\$	5 703	5 909	6 210	5 925	6 458
Capital	\$	229	319	484	152	540
Recurrent	\$	5 475	5 590	5 726	5 772	5 918
Staff	\$	3 568	3 646	3 729	3 786	3 603
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	456
Other	\$	1 906	1 944	1 996	1 987	1 858
<i>In-school secondary</i>	\$	7 958	8 758	9 169	9 812	9 563
Capital	\$	166	269	182	405	338
Recurrent	\$	7 792	8 489	8 987	9 407	9 225
Staff	\$	5 571	6 127	6 456	6 615	5 730
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	746
Other	\$	2 221	2 362	2 531	2 791	2 749
<i>Out of school</i>	\$	1 015	997	1 115	1 098	1 304
Capital	\$	4	4	3	7	83
Recurrent	\$	1 012	994	1 112	1 092	1 221
Staff	\$	679	641	773	724	686
Superannuation <sup>a</sup>	\$	na	na	na	na	162
Other	\$	333	353	339	368	373
<b>Student/staff ratios<sup>b</sup></b>						
<i>In-school primary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	15	15	15	15	15
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	58	53	50	48	49
<i>In-school secondary</i>						
Teaching staff	Ratio	12	11	11	11	12
Nonteaching staff	Ratio	34	28	27	28	29

<sup>a</sup> Prior to 1997 superannuation was included within staff expenditure. <sup>b</sup> 'Teaching staff' included in-school teaching and specialist support staff. 'Non-teaching staff' included in-school administrative, clerical and building operations staff. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Schools Australia*, cat. no. 4221.0); derived from MCEETYA (National Schools Statistical Collection, unpublished).

**Table 2A.104 NT efficiency, expenditure per student by school location and size — government schools, 1996-97 (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

<i>Number of students</i>	<i>Primary</i>		<i>Secondary</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
1–100	na	8253	na	9170
101–300	na	7845	na	11471
301–500	na	6428	na	10856
501–1000	na	6227	na	8677
1000+	na	na	na	8078

<sup>a</sup> The expenditure per student ratios broken down by school size, location and student type are not comparable to the NSSC figures on which interstate comparisons are based. **na** Not available.

**Table 2A.105 NT efficiency, student staff ratios by school location and size — government schools, 1996-97 (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

<i>School type and number of students</i>	<i>Teaching staff</i>		<i>Nonteaching staff</i>	
	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>	<i>Metro</i>	<i>Nonmetro</i>
<i>In-school primary</i>				
1–100	na	13.1	na	33.2
101–300	na	14.6	na	55.7
301–500	na	17.7	na	63.7
501–1000	na	18.5	na	70.4
1000+	na	0	na	0
<i>In-school secondary</i>				
1–100	na	14.0	na	59.0
101–300	na	10.6	na	27.0
301–500	na	12.2	na	85.4
501–1000	na	12.2	na	42.6
1000+	na	12.9	na	51.7

<sup>a</sup> Previous years' data are available in previous Reports. na Not available.

**Table 2A.106 NT efficiency, expenditure per student by socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools, 1996-97 (\$) <sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
Primary schools	6 524	6 749	7 422
Secondary schools <sup>a</sup>	8 589	10 948	9 489

<sup>a</sup> There were no senior secondary students in the most disadvantaged category.

Source: NT Department of Education.

**Table 2A.107 NT efficiency, student to staff ratios by degree of socioeconomic disadvantage — government schools**

	<i>Degree of disadvantage</i>		
	<i>Least</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Most</i>
<i>1993-94</i>			
Teaching staff	15.4	15.7	12.8
Nonteaching staff	49.6	51.4	50.3
<i>1994-95</i>			
Teaching staff	15.5	16.1	13.4
Nonteaching staff	50.0	51.3	59.7
<i>1995-96</i>			
Teaching staff	15.9	15.6	13.3
Nonteaching staff	51.0	44.1	54.7
<i>1996-97</i>			
Teaching staff	15.2	15.3	13.3
Nonteaching staff	49.8	46.7	54.5

## 2A.3 Definitions

Data for this chapter were sourced from *Schools Australia* (ABS 1998a) and the *National Schools Statistics Collection* (MCEETYA 1998) and Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments. More information on definitions and explanatory notes can be found in the *National Schools Statistics Collection (Government Schools Sector) Notes Instructions and Tabulations 1998* (ABS 1998b).

Table 2A.108 **Terminology**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Aboriginality	The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (full time equivalent only) as a proportion of the total student population
Apparent retention rates	The percentage of students (based on mid-year full time enrolments) who continued to years 10, 11 and 12 from their respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. Calculated from ABS ( <i>Schools Australia</i> , cat. no. 4221.0).
Average expenditure per student	Total expenditure (including superannuation liabilities) divided by total students (the average of the previous two years total students). Based on the NSSC definitions as used in the Statistical Annex of the National Report on Schooling Australia, (MCEETYA)
Enrolment index	The FTE enrolments in each subject as a proportion of all FTE enrolments in the State or Territory, grouped into the eight Key Learning Areas.
Metropolitan	Capital cities and population centres of greater than 100 000 people.
Non-English speaking background (NESB) students	'New Arrivals' and 'English as a Second Language (ESL)' students. New Arrivals data were based on annual system reports to DETYA. The ESL General Support funding formula for 1993 and subsequent years used weighted data on NESB student numbers from the 1991 National Census.
Participation (15–19)	The proportion of full time students in government schools of a particular age group, multiplied by the published participation rate for all schools of that particular age group
Real expenditure	Nominal expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP(E) price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices
Socioeconomic status (SES)	As identified by each jurisdiction
Source of income	Income as a percentage of total government expenditure. Commonwealth expenditure was derived from Specific Purpose Payments (current and capital) for government schools. It should be noted that this funding indicated the level of monies allocated, not necessarily the level of expenditure incurred in any given financial year. The data therefore provided only a broad indication of the level of Commonwealth funding.
Staff	FTE of staff generally active in government schools and ancillary education establishments

(Continued on next page)

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Table 2A.109 (Continued)

<i>Data term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Student/staff ratios	The number of full time students per full time teaching/nonteaching staff. Students at special schools were allocated to primary/secondary. FTE of staff included those who were generally active in government schools and ancillary education establishments.
Students	Full time students only. FTE students at special schools were allocated to primary/secondary.
Students: secondary part time	Secondary education commenced at year 7 in NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT, and at year 8 in Queensland, SA, WA, and the NT.
Students: with disabilities	Number of students based on the annual system reports to DETYA. The definitions of students with disabilities were based on individual State criteria, thus data were not comparable across jurisdictions.

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## 3 Vocational education and training

The focus of this chapter is on that part of the education and training system that provides individuals with employment related skills and learning. The scope is government funded vocational education and training (VET) services supplied by publicly owned VET providers, the technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, selected not-for-profit and community education providers, and for-profit private providers (box 3.1).

The performances of publicly funded VET services are assessed within a framework of effectiveness and efficiency indicators. Much of this information has been generated by the Australian National Training Authority's (ANTA) Board's Performance Review Committee which was established in September 1996 to develop a comprehensive set of VET performance indicators and to analyse existing performance measurement data.

Improvements in the quality of data and performance indicators this year include:

- a refinement of the performance framework which involved refining cost per total module load completion (an efficiency indicator) to focus more sharply on the performance of government (cost per publicly funded module load completion);
- a refinement of the method used to calculate module load completion rates;
- an improvement to several indicators to enable reporting on module load completion rates and a student outcome indicator for ANTA-designated equity target groups; and
- a more comprehensive data collection for publicly funded private providers and community based providers.

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### Box 3.2     **Some common VET terms used in this chapter**

**Annual hours curriculum:** the anticipated hours of supervised learning or training deemed necessary to adequately present the education material. These hours are generally specified in the curriculum documentation and do not include hours associated with field work or work experience.

**Course:** a structured sequence of vocational education and training which leads to the acquisition of identified competencies and, if submitted for accreditation, would lead to a qualification

**Module:** an integrated set of related learning outcomes, designed to satisfy a specified educational and training purpose

**Module load completion rate:** the proportion of hours associated with the successful completion of modules to all confirmed modular activity — that is, a comparison between students who completed a module regardless of whether they undertook a final assessment with all students who commenced the unit.

**Training packages:** the basic building blocks for VET programs under the National Training Framework. Developed by industry, they create national standards, programs, qualifications and learning resources.

## 3.1     **Profile of vocational education and training**

The VET system is an integral part of Australia's general education system. It plays an important role in providing and updating the skills of the Australian workforce, with 31 per cent of the Australian workforce holding VET qualifications in May 1996 (ABS 1996).

### **Definition of VET**

VET can broadly be defined as the part of the education and training system that provides individuals with employment related skills and learning. The general roles of the system (and the main reasons that students attend VET programs) are to:

- provide skills that enhance ability to enter the workforce;
- retrain or update workforce skills; and
- provide a stepping stone to further tertiary education.

The system broadly attempts to match available skills with the skills demanded by employers. However, a perfect match is never possible and many factors influence both the supply of and demand for skills at regional, State and Territory and national levels. Many employers in Australia in the second half of 1997-98 found it difficult

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to fill employment vacancies requiring certain skills at prevailing wage rates (for example, metal machinist, motor mechanic and pastry cook positions), despite an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent (box 3.3).

**Box 3.4 DEETYA's national trade skill shortage list (second half 1997-98)**

Metal machinist	Automotive electrician	Toolmaker	Vehicle painter
Welder	Sheetmetal worker	Motor mechanic	Pastry cook
Hairdresser	Upholsterer	Metal fabricator (boilermaker)	
Refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanic			

Source: DEETYA (1998).

### Diversity of VET

The VET system involves a complex interaction of employers, Commonwealth, State and local governments, and an increasing number of specialist private providers. The system provides a diverse range of programs and qualification levels, with durations varying from a module (stand-alone course component or subject) of a few hours to full courses up to three years (box 3.5).

**Box 3.6 Diversity of VET training**

**Level of training:** ranges from a single module (that can involve fewer than 10 contact hours) to advanced diplomas (that can involve up to three years full time study). Training levels in the VET system need to be assessed at both the course and module level because many students complete modules (that do not provide a course award) without intending to complete a course.

**Type of training:** ranges from formal classroom to workplace based learning. It can be flexible self-paced learning and/or online training. The availability of distance education has increased with off-campus options such as correspondence, internet study and interactive teleconferencing.

**Type of training institutions:** ranges from institutions specialising in VET delivery (such as publicly owned TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, private providers and Adult Community Education providers) to secondary schools and universities. The latter have started to provide Dual Award Courses which combine their traditional studies with VET, with an award from both the VET provider and secondary school or university. In addition to specialist institutions, employers in the workplace deliver much informal on-the-job training which does not lead to a qualification.

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## **Total expenditure on VET**

Total recurrent expenditure on VET by governments, employers and individuals was estimated to be approximately \$8 billion in 1996. Governments and employers each contributed 45 per cent and individuals contributed 10 per cent (ANTA 1998a).

This Report covers VET services that receive funds from government (that is, only VET courses [streams 2100 to 4500] and modules, not recreational, leisure and personal enrichment courses [stream 1000 activity]). Thus, the scope of VET covered here aligns with that of the annual VET data collection by the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER); this includes publicly funded provision in TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, other government institutions and community providers, and publicly funded activity by private providers. Fee-for-service provision by TAFE institutions is also included in the general data collection. Such fees include those received from individuals and organisations (other than regulatory student fees) and Commonwealth and State Government funding under specific purpose programs (such as the Labour Market Program and Adult Migrant English Services).

## **Size and scope of publicly funded VET**

Almost 1.4 million people undertook publicly funded vocational programs in 1997 (up by 68 000, or 5 per cent, from the 1996 level), comprising about 10 per cent of the Australian population aged 15–64 years (NCVER 1998a). People aged 15–64 years form the main target population for VET activities; this population is used for per person comparisons across jurisdictions.

Over 300 million hours of publicly funded VET programs were delivered in 1997 — ranging from 105 million hours in NSW to 3.5 million hours in the NT — which represents a 4 per cent increase from 1996 deliveries. These programs were delivered by 101 public training institutions, 599 community based providers and 1477 publicly funded private providers (box 3.7) (NCVER 1998e).

Recurrent government VET expenditure per person aged 15–64 years ranged from \$183 in Victoria to \$395 in the NT in 1997. Per person expenditure in NSW, the ACT and the NT was higher than the national average. All jurisdictions reported an increase in real expenditure per person between 1995 and 1997 (figure 3.1).

### Box 3.8 Structure of publicly funded VET

The size of VET training provider locations varied across jurisdictions in 1997, ranging from 859 students per training location in NSW to 126 students per training location in the NT. A similar dispersion was reported for the number of VET hours delivered per training provider location.

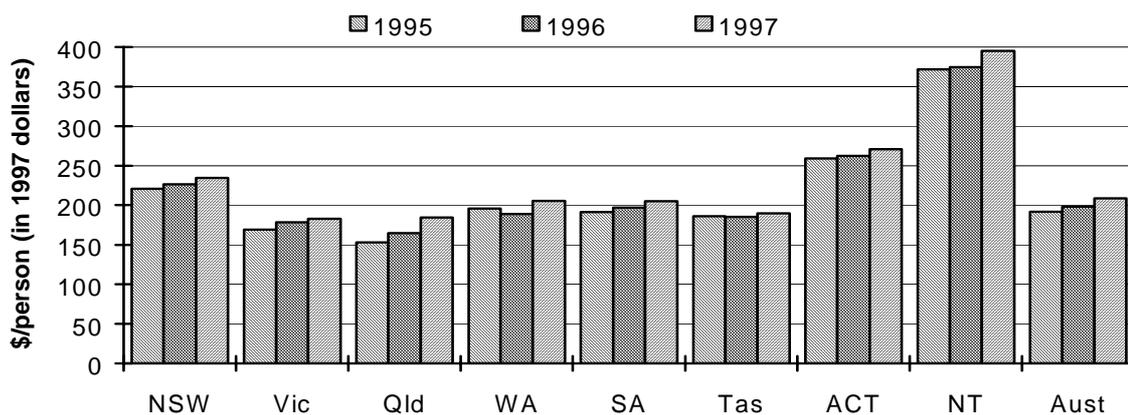
#### Size and scope of publicly funded VET, 1997<sup>a</sup>

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Training provider locations	no.	592	950	730	247	245	93	33	129 <sup>b</sup>	3 076
Hours delivered per training provider location	'000	177.8	88.9	66.8	111.3	80.8	75.9	180.1	27.0	98.2
Students per training provider location	no.	859	439	299	451	578	286	567	126	474
Proportion of students studying in rural areas	%	28.1	30.8	30.2	17.1	15.5	50.8	0.0	4.9	30.0
Proportion of students studying in remote areas	%	0.3	0.2	4.1	11.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	38.9	2.1

<sup>a</sup> Training provider locations who provided data for the 1997 National collection but whose activity may have fallen outside the scope of this Report may be included in this table in the listing of training provider locations. <sup>b</sup> Data (provided by the NT Employment Training Authority) does not include activity outside the scope of this Report.

Source: table 3.1.

Figure 3.1 Real recurrent government VET expenditure per person aged 15–64 years



<sup>a</sup> State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure (financial data) data are sourced from ANTA 1998a and are therefore based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure.

Data source: table 3A.2.

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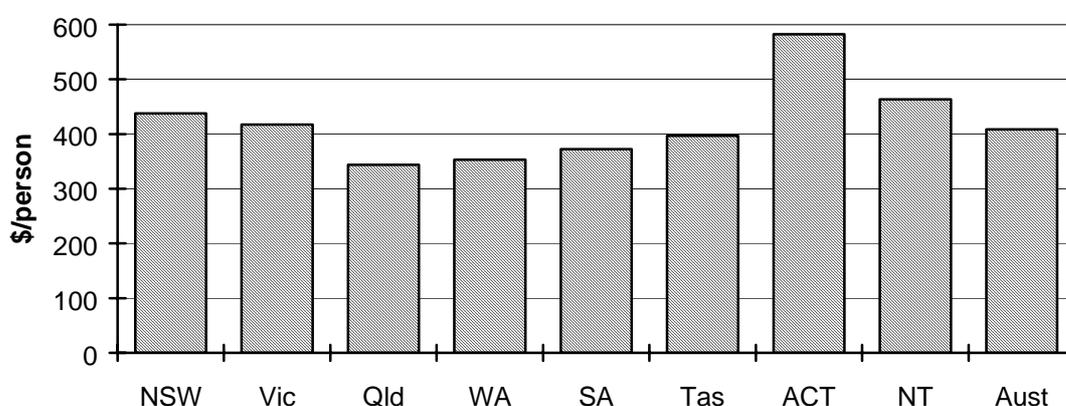
Under the revised ANTA agreement for 1998–2000, the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments will continue to provide funding stability for the national VET system and to achieve growth through efficiency improvements.

### *Size and scope of the publicly owned VET system*

State and Territory Government TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions provide the majority of publicly funded VET services, delivering approximately 90 per cent of all VET hours in 1997. Adult and community education providers and private providers delivered the remaining 10 per cent of VET hours (NCVER 1998a).

The infrastructure (net assets) of the government owned TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions was worth over \$5 billion at December 1997, of which 87 per cent comprised land and buildings (NCVER 1998b). The value of these assets per person (aged 15–64 years) varied between jurisdictions, ranging from \$578 in the ACT to \$344 in Queensland (figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.3 Net assets of public VET providers per person aged 15–64 years, 1997**



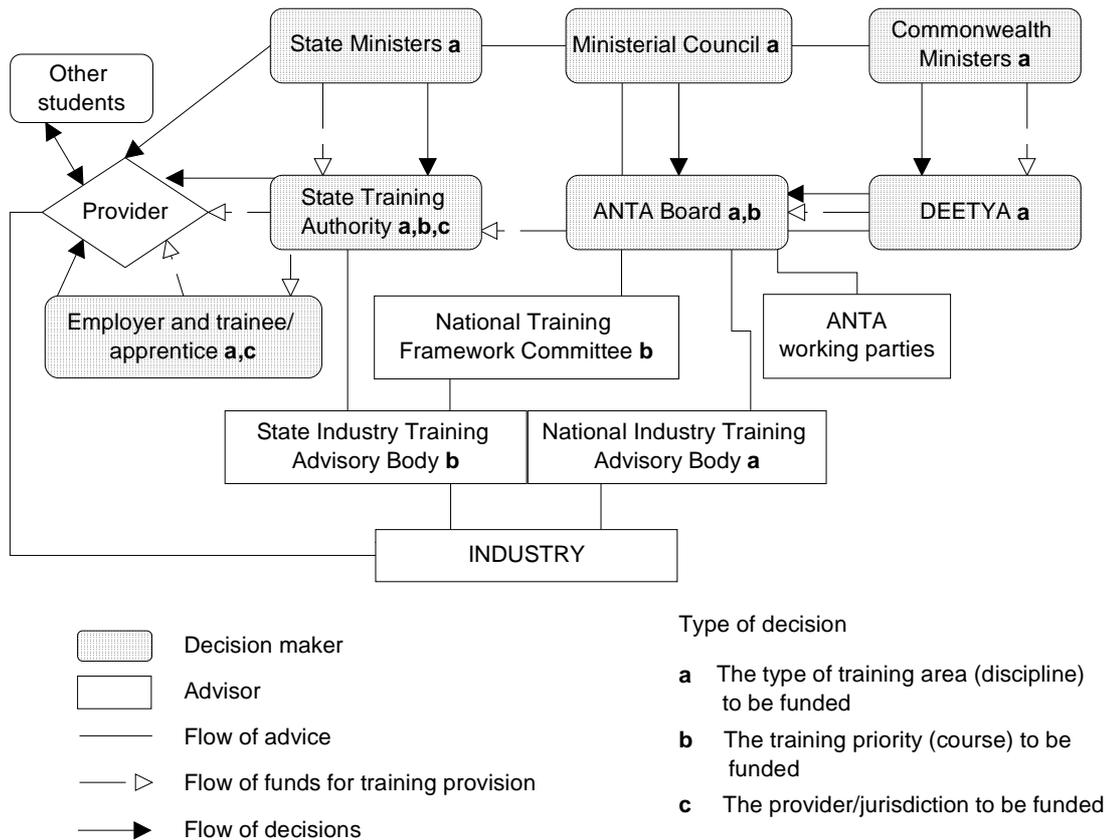
Data source: table 3.2.

## **Institutional structure and funding**

The national VET system is a complex, cooperative arrangement between Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments, industry (represented by Industry Training Advisory Bodies) and private and public providers. The bodies that provide funds, advice and decisions are not necessarily the same (figure 3.4). State and Territory Governments play a dual role as both a purchaser of VET services

(from private providers, and adult and community providers) and direct deliverer of services (through TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions) in the publicly funded VET system. In addition, each State and Territory is responsible for administering its training system, setting fees and determining exemption, concession and loan arrangements for students.

Figure 3.5 Decisions, advice and funding flows within the VET system



Public VET funding comes from Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments. State and Territory Governments provided approximately 70 per cent of recurrent government funding in 1997 and the Commonwealth Government provided the remainder (NCVER 1998b).

The proportion of government funding allocated to private and adult and community providers varied across jurisdictions — Queensland and the NT had the highest proportions (8.1 per cent and 5.2 per cent respectively) and Tasmania and NSW had the lowest (2.7 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively). All jurisdictions except the NT reported a real increase in the amount of government funds going to private and adult and community providers for VET delivery between 1996 and 1997 (NCVER 1998b) (table 3.3).

**Table 3.4 Government funding to private providers and adult and community providers of VET, 1997<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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>
1997 government funding	\$m	47.2	35.6	50.0	15.3	14.1	2.6	3.7	3.4	171.9
Proportion of State total	%	3.4	3.8	8.1	4.1	4.9	2.7	4.3	5.2	4.3
Real increase between 1996 and 1997	%	13	40	122	110	70	134	83	-9	53

<sup>a</sup> Payments to Non-TAFE providers of VET delivery included payments to: secondary schools, other government providers, enterprises, private providers, community providers, industry and local government providers. <sup>b</sup> Government funding data are sourced from NCVER 1998b which is prepared using accrual accounting data. This financial data is therefore not comparable with data reported in figures 3.1, 3.8 and 3.7.

Source: table 3A.4.

## Competitive funding of VET service provision

Funding VET through competitive tendering mechanisms is designed to expose the sector to greater competition — by facilitating the entry of new providers — and thus promote improvements in quality, flexibility and responsiveness. Employers consider that the ability to choose a training provider is important to their business. Results from the 1997 Employer Satisfaction Survey indicated that 77 per cent of employers believed that having a choice of training providers was ‘very important’ (46 per cent) or ‘important’ (31 per cent) to their business. Large employers were more likely to say that choice was ‘very important’ or ‘important’ (86 per cent) than were medium (75 per cent) or small employers (78 per cent) (NCVER 1998c).

Competitive tendering was introduced in 1995 to allocate \$21 million of Commonwealth growth funds to public and private providers (HRSCEET 1998). A small but growing proportion of government VET funding is allocated through directly competitive processes but the majority of government VET funds are allocated to major public providers based on the planned activity of State training authorities (which plan the amount of annual curriculum hours to be delivered in each field of study).

Processes used to allocate funds on a competitive basis include:

- *competitive tendering* — public and private providers compete for funding contracts from State training authorities (based on one or more selection criteria) in response to government offers (tenders);
- *user choice* — the employer and apprentices/trainees choose a training package and negotiate a training program with a provider. The public funds flow to the chosen training product and provider; and

- *other mechanisms* — these include submission based tendering, budget allocation, service agreements and contractual arrangements.

In 1997, an estimated \$153 million of public VET funding was allocated on a competitive basis (ANTA 1998b). The degree of competition in the tendering process varies across jurisdictions; both public and private providers tender for some funds (open competitive tendering) whereas some tendering is restricted to either public or private providers (limited competitive tendering) (table 3.5).

**Table 3.6 Allocation of government funds for VET, by allocation mechanisms, 1997**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>
Competitive tendering									
• open competitive tendering <sup>c</sup>	%	3.3	6.9	5.3	5.2	5.5	1.5	2.1	..
• limited competitive tendering <sup>d</sup>	%	..	1.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
User choice (apprentices and trainees)	%	2.3 <sup>e</sup>	15.3	9.5	1.6	0.5	3.5	2.1	2
Other allocation mechanisms	%	94.4	76.3	84.7	93.2	94.0	95.0	95.8	98
Recurrent State Government funding	\$m	1 022	516.	481.9 <sup>f</sup>	207	193.6	72.9	57.3	49
			4						

<sup>a</sup> These data are provided as accrual based recurrent expenditure and include Access funding in the open competitive tendering process. <sup>b</sup> Although User Choice policy (under New Apprenticeships) was to be implemented from 1998, the NT in 1997 spent \$125 000 on Pilot Projects and \$903 000 on off-the-Job training dispensed on User Choice principles (that is, industry selected training providers for trainees). <sup>c</sup> Open competitive tendering: the tendering process is open to both public and private providers. <sup>d</sup> Limited competitive tendering: the tendering process is restricted to either public or private providers. <sup>e</sup> These funds are used for traineeship funding only through flexible delivery using User Choice principles in a competitive environment. From July 1998 under the NSW Training Market Commitment, employees and employers will have greatly increased capacity to select their preferred public or private training provider. <sup>f</sup> Recurrent State Government funding was sourced from Note 7 of the NCVET Financial Report. (It includes State recurrent funding and Commonwealth general purpose recurrent funding.) .. Not applicable.

Source: table 3A.5.

TAFE institutions and universities with TAFE divisions can face a number of disadvantages that affect their ability to effectively compete for funding allocated by competitive tendering (box 3.9).

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### Box 3.10 TAFE institutes and competitive tendering

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Employment, Education and Training (HRSCEET) argued that the competitive position of TAFE institutes was impeded by factors such as the following:

- many publicly owned TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions cannot retain revenue earned from fee-for-service activity;
- governments set concessional fees but do not necessarily compensate TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions for the revenue lost in meeting this community service obligation;
- governments set mainstream course fees that may not reflect course costs; and
- governments require publicly owned TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions to operate in higher cost regional and remote areas.

However, TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions also have some competitive advantages over other VET providers. The HRSCEET notes that a main advantage is the size and value of the public infrastructure to which they have access.

*Source:* HRSCEET (1998).

## 3.2 Policy developments in vocational education and training

### Review of the ANTA agreement

The Education Ministers endorsed a revised ANTA agreement in November 1997, for submission to respective State and Territory Cabinets for approval. The purpose of the agreement is to create a national approach and a partnership between Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments and industry. The agreement provides a basis for the efficient and effective delivery of quality VET by:

- outlining the key objectives for the system;
- outlining the funding specifications for Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments (for example, the Commonwealth Government has agreed to maintain current funding levels, whereby VET growth is to be achieved through efficiency improvements);
- specifying planning and accountability arrangements; and
- providing a framework for implementing important national initiatives such as new apprenticeships, VET in schools, and User Choice (ANTA 1998c).

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### 3.3 Framework of performance indicators

The framework used in this Report is built around a set of shared VET objectives (box 3.11).

#### Box 3.12 Objectives for VET services

In 1997, Ministers for vocational education and training agreed on the following four objectives of VET services:

- to enhance mobility in the labour market;
- to equip Australians for the world of work;
- to achieve equitable outcomes in VET; and
- to maximise the value of public VET expenditure.

In early 1998, a fifth objective was added:

- to increase investment in training (although methods for measuring this objective are yet to be developed).

Source: ANTA (1998d).

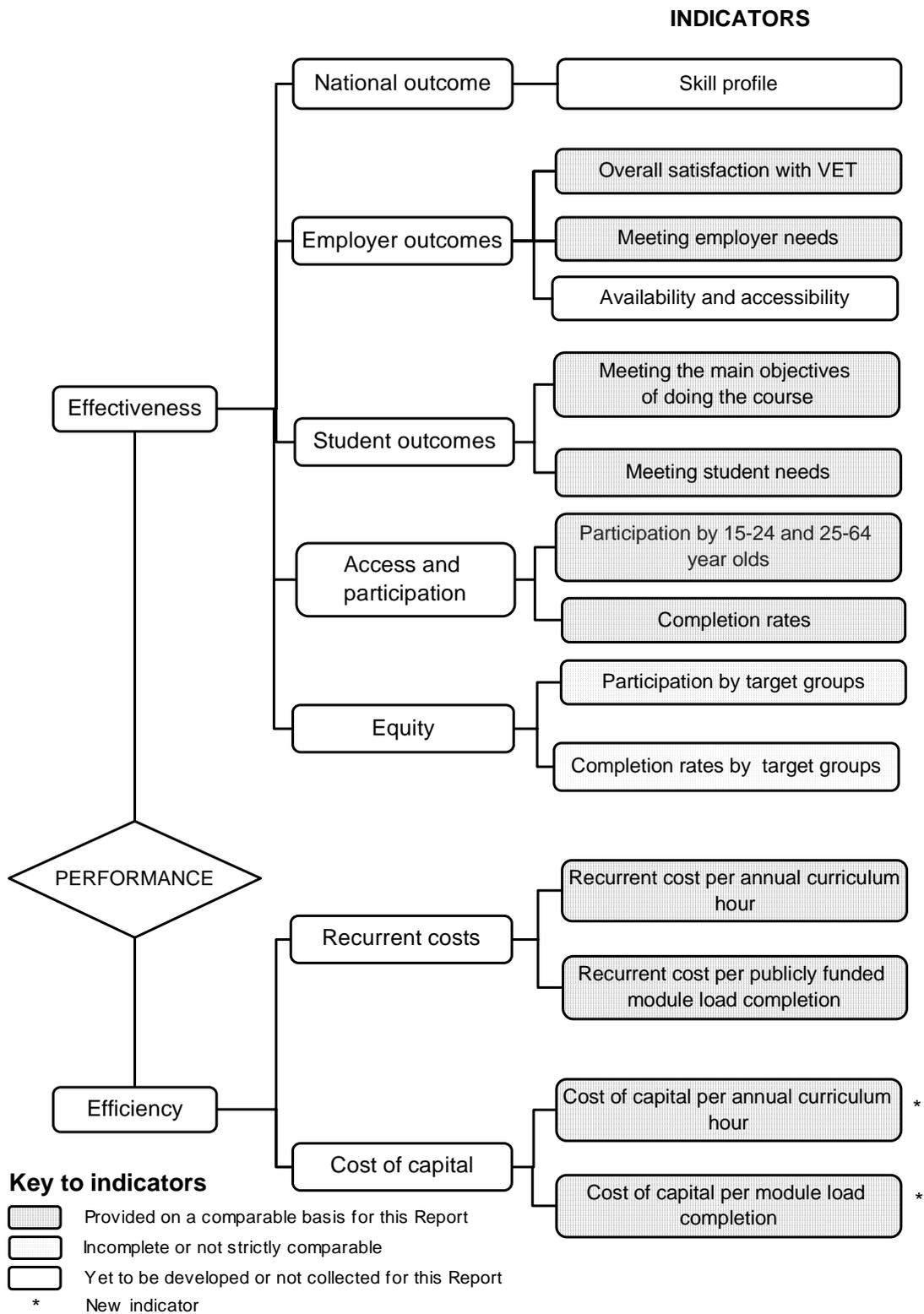
The performance indicators discussed in this Report reflect the national VET objectives: for example, the mobility of the labour market is reflected by the *national outcome indicator*; preparing people for work is captured by the *employer and student outcome indicators*; providing access to all Australians who want and need training is captured by the *access and participation indicators*; and maximising the value of public VET expenditure is captured by the *efficiency indicators* (figure 3.6).

Reporting for a number of indicators has been expanded or refined in this Report. Data for a student outcome indicator (TAFE graduates' reasons for undertaking VET) and an access and participation indicator (module load completion rates) have been disaggregated to allow reporting on the performance of ANTA's designated equity target groups — that is, women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people with a disability, residents of rural and remote communities, and people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

#### Employer outcomes

Several new indicators for employer and student outcomes have been reported this year. They complement those in the 1998 Report by measuring different aspects of performance.

Figure 3.7 Performance indicators for VET services



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## Efficiency indicators

The 'cost to government per government funded module completion' indicator replaces the 1998 Report efficiency indicator 'cost to government per total successful module completion' (which included modules that were not government funded). This new indicator better focuses on the performance of government.

These efficiency indicators (based on State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure) only measure a proportion of the full cost to government of VET delivery. The cost of public capital used to deliver these services also needs to be recognised.

Thus, two new efficiency measures have been included in this Report to more accurately reflect the full cost to government of service delivery:

- cost of capital per adjusted module load completion; and
- cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hours.

The cost of capital for government services is the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to deliver these services. To integrate this with the other recurrent cost (which makes up total cost), cost of capital needs to be converted to a year-by-year charge. The general principle is to use a capital charge (currently 8 per cent) which reflects the income that may have been earned if the funds had been invested rather than used to purchase the capital item (see chapter 1 for a general discussion on 'cost of capital').

## 3.4 Future directions

### Developing indicators

ANTA is developing several new VET performance indicators. It is anticipated that two of these indicators will be ready for reporting in the *Report on Government Services 2001*:

- skill outputs produced within the domain of formally recognised training (the contribution of VET to Australia's skill pool); and
- stocks of VET skills against desired levels.

In the longer term, performance indicators will be developed to measure:

- levels of investment in VET; and
- asset use (yet to be defined).

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These indicators are directly related to the objectives of the VET sector. Such measures will help determine the extent to which the sector is meeting its objectives and where it can improve.

### **Improving the treatment of superannuation**

Next year's data collection will treat superannuation costs more consistently, in line with the Steering Committee's recommendations in *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 1998). This should improve the comparability and accuracy of unit cost information in future Reports.

## **3.5 Key performance indicator results**

Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter.

### **Access and participation**

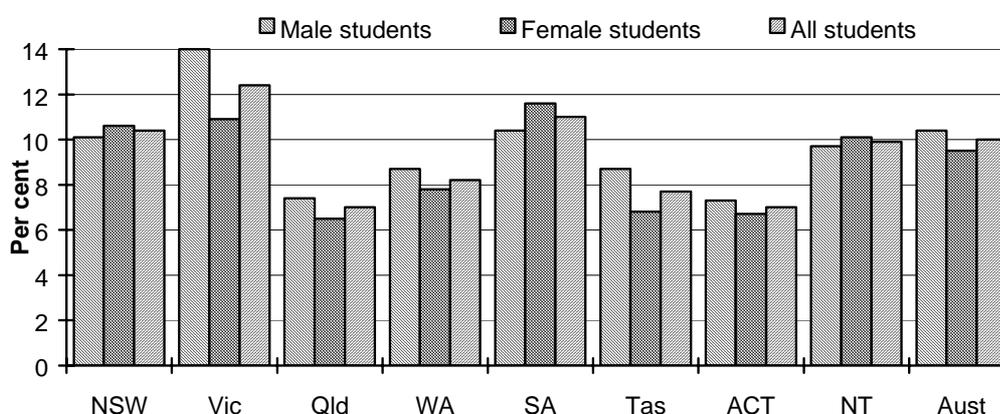
This Report measures the extent to which the general population, young people and the ANTA-designated equity target groups have access to and participate in the publicly funded VET system. ANTA-designated equity target groups are women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people with a disability, residents of rural and remote communities, and people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

#### *VET participation of the general population*

The national VET participation rate for people aged 15–64 years was 10 per cent in 1997. Males had a mostly higher participation rate than females, but this varied with age; males were more likely than females to participate at 15–39 years of age and females were more likely than males to participate at 40–64 years of age (table 3A.6)

Victoria reported the highest participation rate (12.4 per cent) and Queensland and the ACT reported the lowest (7.0 per cent each). The national female participation rate was lower than that of males, but NSW, SA and the NT reported the inverse (figure 3.8). All jurisdictions except Queensland, the ACT and the NT reported a growth in female participation between 1996 and 1997 (table 3A.8).

Figure 3.9 VET participation rates for people aged 15–64 years, 1997



Data source: table 3A.8.

### *VET participation of young people (15–24 years of age)*

Traditionally, younger males (15–24 years of age) have had a higher VET participation rate than that of younger females, and this pattern continued in 1997 (NCVER 1998a). Young people participated in a variety of training programs in 1997. They were predominantly enrolled in programs at the Australian Qualification Framework Certificate level 3 (35 per cent), and less than 20 per cent were enrolled in diplomas. A high proportion (25 per cent) were participating in sub-qualification programs (which include statements of attainments) and non-award courses (NCVER 1998e).

### *Completion rates*

Completion rates measure the extent to which students successfully complete the modules they start — although care should be taken in making comparisons because of jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. This Report provides module load completion rates (the proportion of hours associated with successfully completed modules to all confirmed module hours delivered) for all students and ANTA-designated equity target groups.

A new adjustment process was used to calculate 1997 module load completion rates. This method was also applied to 1996 data, which makes this indicator comparable for 1996 and 1997.

Completion rates in 1997 ranged from 90.6 per cent in SA to 78.2 per cent in the NT; SA, WA, Tasmania and Queensland reported rates above the national average (table 3.7).

**Table 3.8 Module load completion rates, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male	80.4	79.7	83.8	89.0	89.8	87.6	80.1	77.9	82.1
Female	80.8	81.4	83.3	88.1	91.6	89.0	81.0	78.7	82.7
All	80.6	80.5	83.6	88.6	90.6	88.3	80.6	78.2	82.4

<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons across jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students.

Source: table 3A.7.

## Equity

A key national goal of the VET system is to increase opportunities and outcomes for disadvantaged groups. Participation by these groups, compared with their representation in the general population, may reflect the effectiveness of current strategies in achieving this objective. However, participation rates of people with special needs should be interpreted with care because the data generally depended on self identification at the time of enrolment and nonresponses (that is, students who did not indicate whether they had special needs) were often both high and variable across jurisdictions.

The VET participation rates of people with a disability were seemingly below their representation in the population in all jurisdictions, although there were very high nonresponse rates for several jurisdictions (table 3A.9).

The national participation rate of people identifying themselves as coming from a non-English speaking background (that is, people born in a non-English speaking country) was below their representation in the population. For the second year, Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT reported participation rates above their population representation (table 3A.10); these three jurisdictions also reported the lowest nonresponse rates. The nonresponse rates in SA (46.9 per cent) and WA (45.8 per cent) increased in 1997 and, given such high nonresponse rates, participation across jurisdictions must be compared with caution (table 3.9).

**Table 3.10 VET participation by people from a non-English speaking background, by country of birth, 1997 (per cent)**

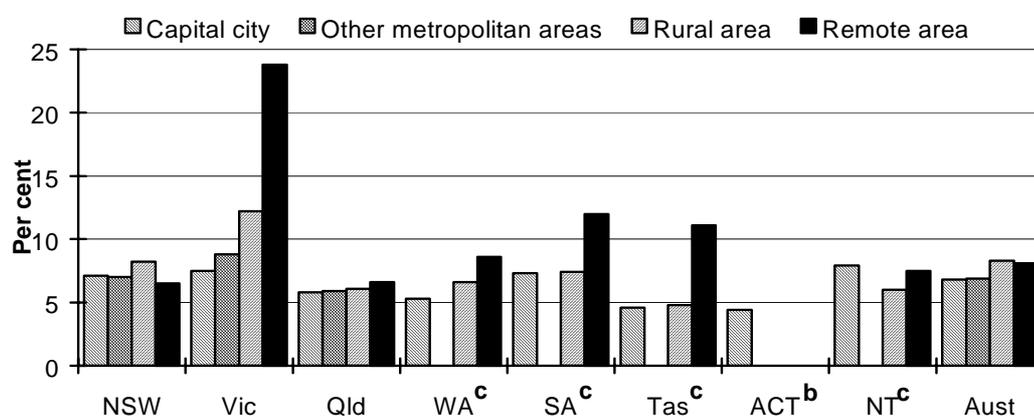
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Students who reported being born in non-English speaking countries	14.8	13.5	9.6	8.9	7.5	6.0	17.6	6.1	12.3
People who were born in mainly non-English speaking countries, as proportion of total population	15.8	17.1	7.3	11.8	10.6	3.9	13.8	8.1	13.3
Nonresponse rate <sup>a</sup>	21.0	21.3	9.2	45.8	46.9	1.7	8.0	32.6	23.3

<sup>a</sup> Students who did not indicate the country in which they were born.

Source: table 3A.10.

Rural and remote area (see section 3A.3 ‘Definitions and explanatory notes’) participation was highest in Victoria (12.2 per cent and 23.8 per cent respectively). The remote area participation rates for SA (12.0 per cent), Tasmania (11.1 per cent) and WA (8.6 per cent) were also above the national average. Queensland had below average participation by people living in capital cities, remote areas and rural areas (figure 3.10). Interpretation of rural and remote area participation rates should consider both the target population and the proportion of students from these regional areas (box 3.13 and appendix A).

**Figure 3.11 VET participation by people of all ages, by region, 1997<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Interpretation of rural and remote participation rates should consider the absolute number of students from these regional areas (box 3.14 and appendix A). <sup>b</sup> The number of students from rural areas, remote areas and other metropolitan areas are too small to calculate meaningful rates. <sup>c</sup> The number of students from other metropolitan areas are too small to calculate meaningful rates.

Data source: table 3A.11.

The proportion of VET students who identified themselves as being an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person ranged from 0.7 per cent in Victoria to 31.7 per cent in the NT in 1997. This proportion was greater than or equal to the indigenous population share in all jurisdictions (table 3.11).

**Table 3.12 VET participation by indigenous people all ages, 1997 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Students who reported being indigenous	2.3	0.7	4.8	5.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	31.7	2.6
Indigenous people as proportion of total population	1.7	0.5	2.9	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.0	24.4	2.0
Nonresponse rate <sup>a</sup>	20.3	19.4	11.5	31.2	48.6	6.3	5.5	12.0	21.8

<sup>a</sup> Students who did not indicate if they were indigenous.

Source: table 3A.12.

### Completion rates

Three ANTA-designated equity target groups reported completion rates higher than the national average in 1997 — people from remote areas (completion rate of 84.6 per cent), people from rural areas (83.3 per cent) and females (82.7 per cent) (tables 3.13 and 3.14). However, comparisons should be made with care because there are jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students.

Tasmania reported the highest completion rate for indigenous people (87.5 per cent). SA reported the highest completion rates for people from a non-English speaking background (90.2 per cent), people with a disability (89.4 per cent) and people from rural and remote areas (93.8 per cent and 94.9 per cent respectively) (table 3.15).

**Table 3.16 Module load completion rates, by target groups, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All people	80.6	80.5	83.6	88.6	90.6	88.3	80.6	78.2	82.4
<i>Target groups</i>									
Students who reported being indigenous	63.4	66.8	70.0	79.2	86.1	87.5	71.4	71.1	70.1
Students who reported having a disability	76.6	75.9	78.6	84.9	89.4	84.1	74.9	74.4	77.6
Students who reported coming from a non-English speaking background	78.4	76.6	79.9	87.7	90.2	72.2	69.6	77.5	78.6
Rural area students	80.6	82.6	82.7	88.7	93.8	91.1	88.9 <sup>b</sup>	80.8	83.3
Remote area students	74.6	87.9	85.9	88.6	94.9	88.6	<sup>c</sup>	80.9	84.6

<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons across jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. <sup>b</sup> Regional participation rates are based on the home address postcodes of students. The ACT rural participation rate was distorted because students living in adjacent rural areas in NSW attend VET institutions in the ACT. <sup>c</sup> Numbers are too small to calculate a meaningful rate.

Source: table 3.17.

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## Employer outcomes

Employer satisfaction is an important indicator of the quality of VET services. A 1997 NCVET National Employer Satisfaction Survey (contracted by ANTA) obtained views on aspects of VET from 2687 employers in 17 different industries nationally (tables 3.18 and 3.19). The scope of the survey included employers that had employed a VET graduate who had completed a course of 200 or more hours in two years before the survey. However, there were limitations to this survey — for example, not all responding employers had direct experience with the vocational education and training delivered to the graduates who were the focus of the study (for further detail see NCVET 1998c).

The precision of survey estimates will depend on the survey sample size and the sample estimate. Larger sample sizes result in higher precision, as do larger sample estimates: for example, if 90 per cent of surveyed respondents chose an answer, there would be less uncertainty about the actual population's views than if 50 per cent of respondents had chosen it.

Consequently, caution should be used when interpreting small differences in results. Information to facilitate calculation of confidence intervals is provided in attachment 3A (table 3.20) (also refer to the attachment for a discussion of the sampling methodology).

The survey covered employers across a range of workforce sizes, including small (1–19 employees), medium (20–99 employees) and large (100 or more employees). On average, there was no significant difference between large, medium and small employers' overall satisfaction with VET.

### *Employer overall satisfaction with VET providers*

The Employer Satisfaction Survey (NCVET 1998c) asked employers to rate their 'overall satisfaction' with VET on a scale from 1 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied). Of employers surveyed in 1997, Victorian employers were the most satisfied with VET providers. Nationally 78 per cent of surveyed employers reported an overall satisfaction score of 6 or more. Victoria (89 per cent), SA (81 per cent) and Tasmania (79 per cent) had the highest proportions of employers with a satisfaction ranking of 6 or more (table 3.21).

**Table 3.22 Overall employer satisfaction with 1996 VET providers, 1997  
(1 — very dissatisfied; 10 — very satisfied)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NS</i> <i>W</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of employers responding with a ranking of 6 or higher	%	72	89	77	75	81	79	76	70	78
Mean score <sup>b</sup>		6.5	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7

<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (see attachment 3A). <sup>b</sup> Rankings: 1 = very dissatisfied; 10 = very satisfied.

Source: table 3.23.

The satisfaction of surveyed employers with the system varied across industries in 1997. The hospitality and mining industries were the least satisfied with VET providers while the construction and education industries were among the most satisfied (table 3.24).

#### *Meeting employer needs — employer satisfaction with TAFE value-for-money*

On average, 10 per cent of surveyed employers considered that they received an excellent return on their training investment (that is, the increased productivity of graduates greatly exceeded the costs of their courses). Thirteen per cent of surveyed employers in the NT and 12 per cent in both NSW and WA reported an excellent return on training investment. Only 8 per cent of employers in Queensland and ACT shared this view.

Nationally 78 per cent of surveyed employers agreed that they probably break even (in the long run) or receive a reasonable financial benefit (from the increased productivity of graduates) from the training investment. The highest proportion of employers satisfied with the training investment (that is, those who reported doing better than breaking even) occurred in Tasmania (68 per cent), Victoria (64 per cent), SA (63 per cent) and WA (63 per cent) (table 3.25).

**Table 3.26 Employer satisfaction with VET value-for-money, 1997  
(per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Descriptions of value for money</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size ( <i>n</i> )	418	454	375	351	297	307	210	175	2 587
<b>Waste of money.</b> Courses were mostly a waste of money.	5	3	6	5	4	4	5	4	5
<b>Break even.</b> Employer will probably break even in the long term.	34	25	32	21	28	24	32	32	30
<b>Reasonable financial benefits.</b> Increased productivity of graduates shows financial return.	41	55	51	51	54	59	49	47	48
<b>Excellent return on investment.</b> Productivity increases greatly exceed the costs of courses.	12	9	8	12	9	9	8	13	10
<b>Cannot say</b>	8	8	4	11	4	4	6	5	7

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding errors. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (see attachment 3A). The table provides details of the sample size *n*.

Source: table 3.27.

### *Meeting employer needs — employer satisfaction with the level of work skills of current VET graduates, 1997*

Employers considered that an important aspect of VET services was how the work skills of graduates compared to those of nongraduates. Nationally 71 per cent of surveyed employers believed that graduates either could effectively apply their learned skills or had significantly improved their skills and productivity. SA had the highest proportion of employers with this perception (76 per cent) and the ACT had the lowest (64 per cent) (table 3.28).

Queensland (30 per cent) and the ACT (30 per cent) had the highest proportions of employers who believed that graduates had only a few of the required skills or did not show any better skills than those of nongraduates; employers in SA (23 per cent) and Victoria (24 per cent) reported the least dissatisfaction with the skills of VET graduates (table 3.29).

**Table 3.30 Employer perception of the level of VET graduates' work skills (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Descriptions of work skills</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Sample size ( <i>n</i> )	418	454	375	351	297	307	210	175	2 587
<b>Dissatisfaction with graduate work skills</b>									
• Skills are no better than those of nongraduates.	4	2	3	5	2	5	3	3	3
• Graduates have a few of the required skills.	23	22	27	20	21	20	27	22	23
<i>Sub total</i>	27	24	30	25	23	25	30	25	26
<b>Satisfaction with graduate work skills</b>									
• Graduates effectively apply their learnt skills.	48	47	50	48	55	50	35	49	49
• Skills and productivity of graduates have significantly improved.	21	26	19	22	21	22	29	24	22
<i>Sub total</i>	69	73	69	70	76	72	64	73	71
Cannot say	3	3	2	6	1	4	7	2	3

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (see attachment 3A). The table provides details of the sample size *n*.

Source: table 3.31.

## Student outcomes

ANTA commissioned a Graduate Destination Survey in 1998 to establish the work and promotional opportunities resulting from training in the Australian VET system for 1997 graduates from TAFE institutes and universities with TAFE divisions.

Care should be exercised when using the views of the graduates surveyed to generalise about the views of all graduates, because the survey was not weighted for nonresponses.<sup>1</sup> It is also important to remember that factors external to the VET system — such as general economic conditions and labour market conditions (refer to appendix A) — may affect reported outcomes for students. Nevertheless, graduate destination surveys provide valuable information on student outcomes.

<sup>1</sup> The views of graduates who did not respond may have significantly differed from those of graduates who did respond. Therefore, those who did respond may not be representative of the total graduate population if the nonresponse rate was high.

### Main reason for undertaking VET course

The 1998 Graduate Destination Survey asked 1997 TAFE institute graduates to nominate their main reason for undertaking a VET course. Approximately 77 per cent of surveyed graduates indicated that they enrolled for vocational reasons (for example, to get a job or promotion). This proportion ranged from 73 per cent in WA to 85 per cent in Tasmania (table 3.32).

**Table 3.33 1997 TAFE institute graduates main reason for undertaking a VET course (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Vocational reason	76	78	80	73	84	85	79	74	77
Nonvocational reason	23	21	19	26	15	13	20	24	21

<sup>a</sup> Nonvocational reasons included 'to get into another course of study', which could ultimately be vocational.

Source: table 3.34.

The vocational reason for undertaking VET courses can be further disaggregated to include reasons such as trying a different a career (12 per cent), fulfilling the requirements of the job (12 per cent), and getting a job (28 per cent) (table 3.35).

The proportion of TAFE institute graduates who reported that their course helped or partly helped them to achieve their main reason for doing the course ranged from 76 per cent in the ACT to 82 per cent in both Tasmania and the NT (table 3.36).

**Table 3.37 Whether the VET course helped 1997 graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Course helped to achieve main reason	62	62	61	66	66	71	61	69	63
Course partly helped to achieve main reason	16	16	17	14	15	11	15	13	16
Course did not help to achieve main reason	7	7	10	8	9	5	8	4	8
Do not know yet	13	13	11	10	8	10	15	11	12

Source: table 3.38.

The extent to which students achieved their main reason for doing a course not only varied across jurisdictions but also across ANTA-designated target groups. Nationally 49 per cent of TAFE institute graduates who enrolled in a VET course to obtain a job achieved this outcome. However, this outcome was lower for people from both non-English speaking backgrounds (43 per cent) and people identifying

themselves as being an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person (47 per cent) (table 3.39).

Table 3.40 **Proportion of 1997 graduates whose VET course helped them achieve their main reason for doing the course, by reason and special needs group (per cent)**

	<i>All graduates</i>	<i>Indigenous graduates</i>	<i>Graduates from a non-English speaking background</i>
To obtain a job (or own business)	49	47	43
To try for a different career	49	51	46
To obtain a better job or promotion	52	58	49
To fulfil requirement of the job	89	91	84
To learn extra skills for the job	77	79	74
To qualify for another course	77	82	76
Interest or personal development	78	76	73
Other	61	77	60

<sup>a</sup> Includes respondents who indicated that their VET course helped or partly helped them achieve their main reason for doing the course.

Source: table 3.41.

### *Meeting student needs — employment outcomes of VET graduates*

Of those TAFE institute graduates who completed a VET program during 1997, 67 per cent indicated that they were employed either part time or full time (NCVER 1998d).

Graduates from Tasmania, SA and the NT reported better than average employment outcomes (table 3.42). Interpretation of employment outcomes must account for the general economic conditions in each jurisdiction (appendix A) and the enrolment of some students for reasons other than vocational ones. SA and Tasmania, for example, reported the highest employment rates of graduates but also the highest proportion of VET enrolments for vocational reasons.

**Table 3.43 Labour force status of 1997 TAFE graduates, 1998 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Employed <sup>b</sup>	71	72	72	72	82	82	73	79	73
• full time	48	45	43	44	56	59	49	59	48
• part time	17	21	23	22	20	16	19	16	19
Unemployed	15	15	15	12	10	10	13	9	14
Not in labour force	14	12	13	16	8	8	14	12	13

<sup>a</sup> As at 29 May 1998. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of TAFE graduates employed does not equal the sum of those employed full time and part time because some graduates reported that they were employed but not whether their work was full time or part time.

Source: table 3.44.

An above-average proportion of TAFE institute graduates in Tasmania, the NT, WA, SA, Victoria and the ACT reported that their course was highly relevant to their job. Tasmania (85 per cent) and the NT (83.0 per cent) had the highest proportions reporting that their course was either highly relevant or of some relevance to their job (table 3.14).

**Table 3.45 Employed 1997 TAFE graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons — relevance of course to their main job, 1998 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Highly relevant	52	57	54	59	58	66	57	59	55
Some relevance	25	22	24	19	23	19	23	24	24
<b>Total relevance</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: table 3.46.

The proportion of TAFE institute graduates who received a pay increase after completing their course ranged from 28 per cent in Queensland to 40 per cent in Tasmania. The proportion who received a promotion (or increased status at work) as a result of doing their VET course ranged from 20 per cent in Queensland and WA to 26 per cent in SA (table 3.47).

**Table 3.48 Employed 1997 TAFE graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons — benefits as a result of doing their VET course, 1998 (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>
An increase in earnings	31	33	28	36	33	40	32	31	32
A promotion (or increased status at work)	22	21	20	20	26	24	23	24	22
Change of job or new job	28	29	37	31	31	23	31	26	30
Benefited in some way <sup>a</sup>	56	58	59	61	60	61	58	57	58

<sup>a</sup> 'Benefit in some way' may not equal the sum of the benefits, as graduates may report more than one type of benefit.

Source: table 3.49.

## Efficiency

A proxy indicator of efficiency is government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). The indicator 'cost to government per government funded module completion' replaces the indicator reported in the 1998 Report — 'cost to government per module completion (including modules which are not government funded)'.

Two new indicators are also reported this year: 'cost of capital per adjusted module load completion' and 'cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hours' (see sections 3.4 and 1.3).

The Steering Committee has decided that a user cost of capital should be included, where possible, as part of the costs for each government service reported here and that this should be calculated by applying a jurisdiction cost of capital rate to the value of government assets.

Cost of capital indicators are in the developmental stage, and the Steering Committee accepts that certain information (such as asset valuation) is currently imperfect. However, it also recognises that the cost of public capital used by government to deliver services has not previously been fully recognised in discussions of the cost of government services — that is, capital has been considered 'free'. This can lead to significant underestimating of costs of those services for which government capital is a major input. Thus, an imperfect costing is more appropriate than not costing government capital at all.

The Steering Committee agreed to apply the user cost of capital at the weighted average of the rates advised by States and Territory Treasuries. Victoria is the only jurisdiction to advise of a rate (8 per cent), so it has been applied to the value of each jurisdiction's average total physical noncurrent assets. The Steering Committee

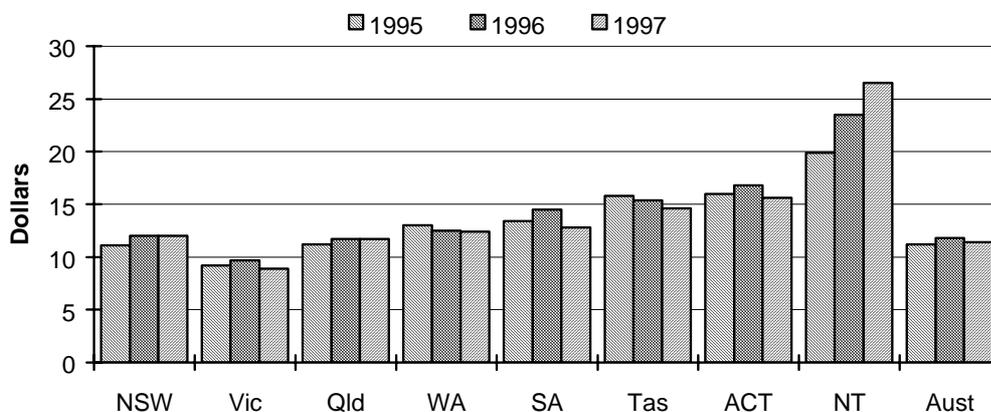
will work to refine the measurement of this aspect of the cost of services in future Reports.

*Unit cost — government expenditure per hour of delivery*

Unit costs were measured in terms of total recurrent government expenditure per annual curriculum hours, adjusted to account for course mix differences across jurisdictions.<sup>2</sup> Financial and activity data reported by States and Territories are reported within an agreed scope and boundary to ensure that unit costs provide an accurate reflection of the relative efficiency of government service provision across jurisdictions.

Recurrent expenditure per annual curriculum hour of government funded VET programs in 1997 ranged from \$8.90 in Victoria to \$26.50 in the NT. Only Victoria reported a unit cost below the national average, and it was one of five jurisdictions that reported a real decrease in unit costs (8 per cent) from 1996, along with SA (12 per cent), the ACT (7 per cent), Tasmania (5 per cent) and WA (1 per cent) (figure 3.12).

**Figure 3.13 VET costs per adjusted annual hours of curriculum<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure data (financial data) are sourced from ANTA 1998a and are therefore based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure. These financial data are not comparable with financial data based on accrual accounting data as reported in table 3.50.

Data source: table 3.51.

Recurrent government expenditure per annual curriculum hour represents only part of the cost incurred by government in the delivery of VET services; there are also the costs of the capital used to deliver these services. To integrate these costs to

<sup>2</sup> Other unaccounted external factors that may affect the unit cost of provision include the population density and the provision of VET for disadvantaged groups (see appendix A).

make up total cost, it is necessary to convert cost of capital to a year-by-year charge. Thus, an 8 per cent capital charge has been adopted to reflect the income that might have been earned if the funds had been invested elsewhere rather than used to purchase the capital item (table 3.52).

**Table 3.53 Cost of capital, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical noncurrent assets	\$m	1 692	1 230	821	397	377	124	130	60	4 832
Capital charge	%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Cost of capital</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>386</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: table 3.54.

The government cost of capital per annual curriculum hour varied between jurisdictions in 1997, ranging from \$1.60 in NSW, Victoria and WA to \$2.70 in the ACT (table 3.55).

**Table 3.56 Government cost of capital per annual curriculum hours, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Cost of capital (\$ m)	135	98	66	32	30	10	10	5	386
Adjusted annual curriculum hours ('000)	83 319	62 541	35 495	19 552	15 392	3 874	3 930	2 000	226 096
Cost of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hours (\$m)	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

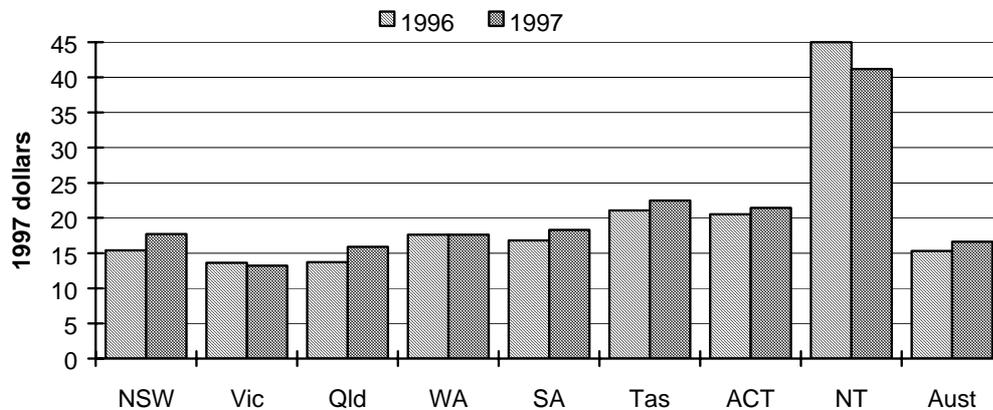
Source: table 3.57.

The full cost of providing VET services includes both the cost of capital and recurrent costs. The national full cost per adjusted annual curriculum hour was an estimated \$13.10 (recurrent cost \$11.40 + cost of capital \$1.70) in 1997, for example. However, the cost data are reported separately here, given differences in their degree of accuracy. The asset data used to calculate cost of capital are currently not as reliable as the recurrent cost data.

#### *Unit cost — government expenditure per publicly funded module completion*

Government expenditure per publicly funded module completion measures the cost to government of each successfully completed VET module (that is, the cost per output produced). Nationally, the cost of producing successful publicly funded outputs increased between 1996 and 1997. The NT (8 per cent) and Victoria (3 per cent) reported real cost decreases over the same period (figure 3.14).

Figure 3.15 **Government recurrent expenditure per hour of publicly funded successful module load completions<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons between jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. <sup>b</sup> State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure (financial data) data are sourced from ANTA 1998a and are therefore based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure. This financial data is not comparable with financial data based on accrual accounting data as reported in table 3.58.

Data source: table 3.59.

Government cost of capital per module load completion in 1997 ranged from \$2.20 in WA to \$3.80 in Tasmania, the NT and the ACT (table 3.60).

Table 3.61 **Government cost of capital per module load completion, 1997<sup>a,b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Cost of capital (\$m)	135	98	66	32	30	10	10	5	386
Adjusted module load completion rate ('000)	55 077	42 547	26 346	14 183	10 909	2 603	2 761	1 255	155 676
<b>Cost of capital per adjusted module load completion rate (\$)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons between jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: table 3.62.

### 3.6 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State

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and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. The information covers aspects such as age profile; geographic distribution of the population; income levels; education levels; tenure of dwellings; and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity).

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## **New South Wales Government comments**

“ New South Wales continues to deliver quality training to meet the diverse needs of students and employers. This is demonstrated by the following: over 508 500 clients (students) undertook training in publicly funded vocational education and training in NSW during 1997, an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1996; with 33.9 per cent of the national population, NSW's total number of clients represented 35 per cent of the 1.46 million Australian total; the expansion of traineeships, with 54 new traineeship programs established in 1997 and 15 265 commencements, an increase of 26 per cent over 1996 levels.

The commitment that NSW has to ensuring access to vocational education and training by all members of the community is reflected in higher than national average rates for women, indigenous students, students from a non-English speaking background, and students with a disability.

Young people are also well represented, with those aged 15–24 years making up 40 per cent of total NSW publicly funded vocational education and training clients, which is 4 per cent higher than the national average (36 per cent). In 1997, they accounted for 51.5 per cent of the total annual hours delivered in publicly funded training facilities in NSW.

A priority is expanding the provision of quality vocational education programs for students in the senior secondary years of schooling. In 1997, approximately 18 684 school students participated in school-delivered dual accredited vocational courses, an increase of 32.6 per cent over 1996 levels for government school students. The creation of the combined Department of Education and Training in December 1997 will improve the linkages between school education and vocational education and training.

In addition to school delivered VET there were 23 623 students in government and non-government schools undertaking VET courses delivered by TAFE colleges through the Joint Secondary Schools TAFE program. Total numbers of students undertaking VET courses either at school or TAFE in 1997 were 42 307. Changes to the Higher School Certificate, to be implemented in 2000, will significantly strengthen VET provision through the development of industry curriculum frameworks.

Extensive partnerships with industry demonstrate that employers are obtaining quality outcomes from the vocational education and training system. Partnerships with industry have enabled the development of specialist, high technology facilities such as the OPTUS/TAFE NSW Telecommunications Centre located at Lidcombe College of TAFE. The selection of TAFE NSW as the official training provider for the Sydney 2000 Olympics is also a significant vote of confidence.

NSW continues to have concerns about a range of data used in the 1999 Report. For example, the national Employer Satisfaction Survey is in need of substantial refinement. Little confidence can be placed in the accuracy of the estimates presented and, as a result, many of the comparisons made are inappropriate.

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## Victorian Government comments

“ Victoria has continued to make significant progress in building a worldclass vocational education and training system, which supports Victorian enterprises and enhances the social and economic opportunities for Victorians. This report highlights several aspects of Victoria’s performance:

- Victoria delivers high quality VET for employers and students. In the employer satisfaction survey, Victoria's employers had the highest overall satisfaction with 88 per cent rating their satisfaction as six or more out of ten, compared to a national average of 78 per cent. The 1998 graduate destination survey shows that Victoria's performance was at around the national average in delivering jobs and other benefits to graduates.
- Victoria has the most efficient VET system in Australia. Its cost per weighted student contact hour is \$8.90, \$2.50 below the national average.
- Victoria has the highest VET participation rate in Australia, at 12.4 per cent, an increase of 0.3 per cent on 1996. The national average increased by 0.1 per cent to 10.0 per cent in 1997.

Victoria has achieved this high level of performance by supporting the training needs of industry and students as they face the challenges of global competition, economic deregulation and rapid technological change, with initiatives such as:

- a new Vision statement from the State Training Board to ensure that the State Training Service meets the challenges of the future and continues to make a significant contribution to an adaptable, skilled community;
- a restructure of metropolitan TAFE following a major independent review to ensure metropolitan TAFE providers are able to compete effectively in the rapidly evolving open training market;
- increased competition between TAFE institutes and over 1200 registered private providers, with over 25 per cent of funds, allocated through competitive tendering processes in 1998;
- greater independence for TAFE institutes to compete in the Victorian, interstate and overseas training markets;
- a focus on strategies for quality improvement and best practice;
- the launch of the TAFE Online 2001 electronic training delivery platform, including the Victorian TAFE Virtual Campus;
- the launch of a major promotional campaign ‘TAFE of Course’ to raise the profile of TAFE in Victoria.

In addition, Victoria has played a leading role in national training reforms, with a particular focus on the introduction of User Choice for New Apprenticeships in January 1998.

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## Queensland Government comments

In 1998, Queensland's Vocational Education and Training services focussed on meeting the skill needs of its growth industries and providing increased employment and training opportunities for those seeking entry into the workforce.

Competitive arrangements for the allocation of funds for apprenticeship, traineeship and general vocational education and training were expanded over 1997 levels. From the beginning of 1998, all government funded apprenticeship and traineeship activity was handled through User Choice funding arrangements, providing employers and trainees with a choice of training provider.

Queensland adopted policies to consolidate TAFE's position as the public provider of training and to ensure that it continues to deliver quality vocational education and training. A key element of these policies was the freezing of competitive funding at 1998 levels for three years.

Greater emphasis is being placed on longer term planning, leading to better targeting of training and allocation of resources so as to foster employment growth and the economic competitiveness of industry. The links between industry priorities and priorities for VET are being strengthened through a focus on Queensland's qualification profile and work skills deficits, and by forecasting and planning to address the skill requirements of major development projects over the next five years.

Initiatives instituted to improve the responsiveness of the Queensland VET sector to the needs of industry and the community and to provide opportunities to break the cycle of unemployment include:

- the implementation of policies aimed at increasing the participation of the young unemployed and other disadvantaged groups in the labour market;
- expanding School Based Apprenticeship training and reviewing the administrative processes of the Apprenticeship System to identify means to streamline the administration of the system and to improve employers' understanding, acceptance and participation in the system;
- expansion of public sector apprenticeships and traineeships and cash incentives to private sector employers or group training schemes that employ additional apprentices in areas of recognised skill shortages; and
- development of new performance based resource allocation models for both TAFE Institutes and Agricultural Colleges for implementation in 1999.

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## Western Australian Government comments

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The WA Department of Training continues to strategically manage the vocational education and training system and has achieved extensive streamlining of the sector over the past few years. By focusing on industry, student and community requirements, framed within a competitive training market, a more demand driven and responsive system for publicly funded training effort has been developed with a commitment to quality processes.

A key reform has been the development of a new integrated strategic planning system based on much longer term planning horizons than previous State Training Profiles. The strategy highlights significant change drivers and outlines the training needs and priorities that have been advised by industry, regions and their diverse communities within that context. Priorities for Government's investment in vocational education and training are focused towards purchasing the types of skill development WA will need over the next 3 years. Recently this has led to considerable shifts in training provision into high cost trade and post trade skills development.

Consistent with this approach, the Department continues to introduce reforms aimed at producing a training market that is competitive and responsive to client needs. A key reform in this context is the planned introduction in 1999 of output/outcome linked funding. Output/outcome linked funding is intended to provide a concrete focus on student retention and outcomes. The proposed mechanism provides for minimum output standards for training funded by the Department and a means of recognising providers who deliver a high standard of training. This will be achieved through:

- a direct link to funding via performance against negotiated benchmarks for module load completion rate; and
- an indirect link through the use of a basket of outcome measures monitored across successive resource agreements which will inform purchasing decisions by the Department.

Included in this latter group will be measures of student and graduate satisfaction and outcomes and graduate numbers.

This approach shows the emphasis that the WA Department of Training places on demonstrable improvements in the quality of training and the importance of reliable performance information to inform purchasing decisions which lead to tangible quality improvements. Quality arrangements have been further enhanced by the implementation of a monitoring and review framework for recognition arrangements in this State including registered training organisations.

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## South Australian Government comments

“ In 1997 SA performed well against the measures summarised in this report. The formation towards the end of the year of the Department of Education, Training and Employment, bringing VET together with school education and continuing the association with employment, reinforced the Government’s commitment to a strong integrated education and training system as fundamental to a dynamic and productive SA. The mission of the new department is ‘...to provide high quality learning, teaching, care, employment and youth services within an integrated, responsive and supportive learning organisation which strives for continuous improvement in service and performance.’ Information in this report demonstrates such continuous improvement.

In 1997 VET in SA:

- expanded its activity to 16.6 million curriculum hours (involving 141 500 individual enrolments), a growth of 8.9 per cent from 1996;
- reduced the unit cost to \$12.80 per curriculum hours, a reduction of 11.1 per cent from 1996 costs and close to the Australian average plus cost disadvantages existing in SA;
- increased its average individual participation rate to 11.0 per cent (with females participating marginally above males) compared to the Australian average of 10.0 per cent;
- continued its high successful completion rate, with a module load completion rate of 90.6 per cent compared to the Australian average of 82.4 per cent
- maintained the high satisfaction rating by employers, achieving the second highest satisfaction rating in table 3.7 and the highest rating on employers perception of the level of VET graduates work skills (table 3.9); and
- continued to serve the vocational needs of VET students; SA was only one percentage point below the highest proportion of students reporting their course as helping or partly helping them to achieve the main reason for doing the course (table 3.11) and achieved the equal highest proportion of 1996 graduates employed as at 30 May 1997 (table 3.13).

The participation rate of people from disadvantaged groups is difficult to assess in all cases, mainly due to low rates of people self identifying as belonging to a disadvantaged group. Nevertheless, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons participated above the rate of their presence in the community (but at lower academic levels and with lower completion rates) and persons living in remote regions participated at higher rates than those in rural regions who, in turn, participated at a marginally higher rate than those in metropolitan Adelaide.

SA is aiming for continued improvements in service and performance and supports improvements in information on performance through publications such as this report when based on solid comparable data.

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## Tasmanian Government comments

“ In 1997 Tasmania maintained and enhanced the effectiveness, efficiency and quality of vocational education and training provided to meet the needs of industry and the community.

Achieving greater efficiencies in the delivery of VET in Tasmania is constrained by a group of factors specific to the State, including the small, widely dispersed population, the comparatively low proportion of the population residing in the capital city compared to other States, and the broad but thin composition of Tasmanian industry which necessitates provision of a wide range of services to small groups of students. Limits have also applied to levels of State resources available for VET in the absence of State economic growth and in a situation of high State debt. Within these constraints, key achievements have occurred including increased participation and cost effectiveness, and demonstrated responsiveness to client needs.

- The 1998 TAFE Graduate Destination Survey shows that as at 29 May, 81.8 per cent of 1997 graduates in Tasmania were employed. This is 9 percentage points higher than the national average, and the highest level of any jurisdiction.
- The same survey shows that as at the same date 68.1 per cent of graduates who were unemployed before commencing their course had found employment. This is not only the highest of any State or Territory, it is 8.1 percentage points more than the next highest State or Territory.
- Again, the survey shows that 71.3 per cent of graduates in Tasmania achieved their main reason for undertaking their course. This was the highest level of any jurisdiction, and the only one to reach 70 per cent or higher.
- When adjusted to the same scope and boundary as the two previous years, Tasmania's VET participation rate for 15–64 year olds improved to 7 per cent in 1997, compared to 6.7 per cent for 1996. Whereas Tasmania was documented as having the lowest participation rate in 1995, it was documented as having a participation rate exceeding that of two other jurisdictions in 1997.
- The unit cost of government recurrent funding for VET in Tasmania has decreased from \$15.80 in 1995 and \$15.40 in 1996 to \$14.60 in 1997, showing an increase in the cost effectiveness of the State's VET system over this time.

Tasmania is continuing the focus on developing an efficient and effective VET system through measures including implementation of a three year efficiency plan, and closer integration of strategic industry needs with provision of VET.

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## Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“ The ACT continued to improve the responsiveness of training to the needs of industry, students and the community. The ACT Government in partnership with industry is pursuing an active agenda to improve the quality and efficiency of all VET services.

The separation of purchaser and provider functions focused on better aligning needs and services and clarifying roles. A purchase agreement between the Department of Education and Community Services and the Canberra Institute of Technology specifies outputs purchased and identifies incentives for improved efficiency.

Around 130 public and private training providers are currently recognised within the ACT VET Quality Framework. These providers are increasingly able to access public funds through competitive processes.

The implementation of user choice arrangements has provided employers and trainees/apprentices with the flexibility to negotiate training programs with the training provider of their choice.

Around 400 trainees and apprentices were employed through ACT Group Training Companies. These companies arrange placements on rotation with their members which are generally small specialist businesses. The placements ensure that the apprentices and trainees gain the full range of competencies.

Progress has been made in promoting further access for individuals with equity needs. Initiatives in 1997-98 focused on training for vision impaired people. A plan has also been developed which should ensure measurable change in women's access to VET.

The ACT has also made progress in the delivery of VET in secondary colleges.

In 1998, 490 Vocational Certificates and 1 293 Vocational Statements of Attainment were awarded to year 12 students. This is an increase of 51 per cent for Vocational Certificates and 59 per cent for Statements of Attainment over 1997 figures.

In the critical area of delivery costs, the ACT along with other small jurisdictions is shown to be more expensive. Cost efficiencies however have been achieved. For example, from 1996 to 1997 the ACT achieved an overall 7 per cent reduction in the unit cost of total VET delivery hours compared with a national figure of 3 per cent as reported in the ANTA report *Measuring the Performance of Australia's Vocational Education Training Sector in 1997*.

The ACT continues to emphasise the development of a training market that is diverse, competitive and responsive to client needs.

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## Northern Territory Government comments

“ The NT is experiencing significant growth in all age groups in the population and in employment in excess of the national average. Population has been forecast to overtake Tasmania and the ACT by the late 2030s. The challenge to the NT VET system in this dynamic environment is to improve productivity by:

- reducing the invalid module enrolments (from 21.15 per cent);
- improving the module load completion rates (from 78.2 per cent); and
- reducing comparatively high unit costs (from \$26.50 per annual hour curriculum and \$41.20 per module load completion excluding user cost of capital) while improving access and equity and building on a quality service.

1997 marked an important transition year for the NT VET sector. It sees the end of the training organisations being funded on an historical basis and the establishment of funding models and resource agreements, with outcomes for 1998 onward.

In conjunction with this, the NT is to apply a productivity dividend to the four public training organisations, using the savings to purchase additional training activity through a competitive tendering program.

The barriers to large efficiency gains continue to be:

- small dispersed population
- gross diseconomies of scale,
- itinerant and indigenous populations.

NT has 1/100 of population for 1/6 of the landmass. The isolation and small population of the Territory does not support economies of scale. The itinerant and indigenous proportions of the population also reduce efficiency opportunities. Utilities costs per capita in urban and remote areas are comparatively very high. Staffing costs and necessary interstate personnel development services will always be an added cost.

From a data perspective it is Government and Treasury policy not to change to accrual accounting in the NT. The full cost of the VET sector has yet to be measured.

The NT is working towards productivity improvements in the 1999 Resource Agreements with registered training organisations. These aim to fund achieved outcomes only and reduce invalid enrolments to 8 per cent. There are data quality incentives to allow analysis of the factors behind low module load completion rates.

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## 3A Vocational education and training attachment

Definitions for the descriptors and indicators in this attachment are in Section 3A.3. Unsourced information was obtained from State and Territory Governments.

### 3A.1 All jurisdictions' data

#### Descriptors

Table 3A.1 Size and scope of publicly funded VET, 1997<sup>a</sup>

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Training provider locations	No.	592	950	730	247	245	93	33	129 <sup>b</sup>	3 076
Students	('000)	508.5	417.4	218.2	111.5	141.5	26.6	18.7	16.2	1458.6
Annual hours	('000 000)	105.2	84.5	48.7	27.5	19.8	7.1	5.9	3.5	302.2
Hours delivered per training provider location	'000	177.8	88.9	66.8	111.3	80.8	75.9	180.1	27.0	98.2
Students per training provider location	No.	859	439	299	451	578	286	567	126	474
Proportion of students studying in rural areas	%	28.1	30.8	30.2	17.1	15.5	50.8	0.0	4.9	30.0
Proportion of students studying in remote areas	%	0.3	0.2	4.1	11.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	38.9	2.1

<sup>a</sup> Training provider locations who provided data for the 1997 National collection but whose activity may have fallen outside the scope of this Report may be included in this table in the listing of training provider locations.

<sup>b</sup> Data (provided by the NT Employment Training Authority) does not include activity outside the scope of this Report.

Source: NCVET (1998e).

**Table 3A.2 Real State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure per person aged 15 to 64 years (in 97 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1995	221	169	153	196	191	186	259	372	192
1996	227	178	165	189	197	185	262	374	198
1997	235	183	184	205	205	190	271	395	209

<sup>a</sup> State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure (financial data) data are sourced from ANTA 1998a and are therefore based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure. This financial data is not comparable with financial data based on accrual accounting data as reported in table 3A.3.

Sources: ANTA (1998a); ABS (1998).

**Table 3A.4 Net assets of public VET providers per person aged 15 to 64 years, 1997 (dollars)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Net assets per person aged 15 to 64 years	438	417	344	353	372	396	578	466	408

Sources: NCVET (1998b); ABS (1998).

**Table 3A.5 Government funding to private and adult and community providers of VET (\$ million and per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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>
1997 Govt. funding	\$ million	47.2	35.6	50.0	15.3	14.1	2.6	3.7	3.4	171.9
Per cent of State total	%	3.4	3.8	8.1	4.1	4.9	2.7	4.3	5.2	4.3
Real increase between 1996 and 1997	%	13	40	122	110	70	134	83	-9	53

<sup>a</sup> Payments to Non-TAFE providers of VET delivery included payments to: secondary schools, other government providers, enterprises, private providers, community providers, industry and local government providers. <sup>b</sup> Government funding data are sourced from NCVET 1998b which is prepared using accrual accounting data. This financial data is therefore not comparable with data reported in tables 3A.6, 3A.7 and 3A.8.

Source: NCVET (1998b).

**Table 3A.9 Allocation of government funds for VET by allocation mechanisms, 1997 (per cent)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>
Competitive tendering									
• open competitive tendering <sup>c</sup>	%	3.3	6.9	5.3	5.2	5.5	1.5	2.1	..
• limited competitive tendering <sup>d</sup>	%	..	1.5	0.5	..	..	..	..	..
User choice (apprentices and trainees)	%	2.3 <sup>e</sup>	15.3	9.5	1.6	0.5	3.5	2.1	2
Other allocation mechanisms	%	94.4	76.3	84.7	93.2	94.0	95.0	95.8	98
Recurrent State Government funding	\$m	1022	516.4	481.9 <sup>f</sup>	207	193.6	72.9	57.3	49

<sup>a</sup> These data are provided as accrual based recurrent expenditure and include Access funding in the open competitive tendering process. <sup>b</sup> Although User Choice policy (under New Apprenticeships) was to be implemented from 1998 the NT in 1997 spent \$125 000 on Pilot Projects and \$903 000 on Off the Job training dispensed on User Choice principles (that is, industry selected training providers for trainees). <sup>c</sup> Open competitive tendering: the tendering process is open to both public and private providers. <sup>d</sup> Closed competitive tendering: the tendering process is restricted to either public or private providers. <sup>e</sup> These funds are used for traineeship funding only through flexible delivery using User Choice principles in a competitive environment. From July 1998 under the NSW Training Market Commitment employees and employers will have greatly increased capacity to select their preferred public or private training provider <sup>f</sup> Recurrent State Government funding was sourced from Note 7 of the NCVET Financial Report (it includes State recurrent funding and Commonwealth general purpose recurrent funding) .. Not applicable.

## Effectiveness

### *Access and participation*

Participation data supplied from the 1996 national VET collection has been adjusted for student enrolment no attendance (SENA), on information supplied by the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER).

**Table 3A.10 Participation in VET, by age and sex, 1997 (per cent)**

<i>Age Cohort</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-19	22.6	17.4	20.2
20-24	19.2	15.1	17.2
25-29	12.4	11.0	11.7
30-39	10.3	10.1	10.2
40-49	7.4	8.9	8.2
50-59	4.6	5.1	4.9
60-64	2.2	2.3	2.3
65+	0.8	0.7	0.8

Sources: NCVER (1998e); ABS (1998).

**Table 3A.11 Module load completion rates, by all people and by target groups 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Male	80.4	79.7	83.8	89.0	89.8	87.6	80.1	77.9	82.1
Female	80.8	81.4	83.3	88.1	91.6	89.0	81.0	78.7	82.7
All	80.6	80.5	83.6	88.6	90.6	88.3	80.6	78.2	82.4
<i>Specific needs group</i>									
Students reported as indigenous	63.4	66.8	70.0	79.2	86.1	87.5	71.4	71.1	70.1
Students reported as having a disability	76.6	75.9	78.6	84.9	89.4	84.1	74.9	74.4	77.6
Students reported as NESB	78.4	76.6	79.9	87.7	90.2	72.2	69.6	77.5	78.6
Rural	80.6	82.6	82.7	88.7	93.8	91.1	88.9 <sup>b</sup>	80.8	83.3
Remote	74.6	87.9	85.9	88.6	94.9	88.6	<sup>c</sup>	80.9	84.6

<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons across jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. <sup>b</sup> Regional participation rates are based on the home address postcodes of students. The ACT rural participation rate was distorted because students living in adjacent rural areas in NSW attend VET institutions in the ACT. <sup>c</sup> Numbers are too small to calculate a meaningful rate.

Formula used to calculate module load completion rates:

$$[(01+04) / (All\ activity -05-06-09-90-blanks)] \times 100$$

Where:

01 = Student assessed — passed

04 = No assessment — satisfactory completion of class hours

05 = No assessment — studies not yet completed

06 = Status (or credit) granted — through Recognition of Prior Learning

09 = Status (or credit) granted — through Credit transfer arrangements

90 = Not stated

blanks = Unknown

This formula is the same as the one used to calculate 1996 MLCRs. The difference between the 1996 and 1997 MLCRs is due the treatment of Invalid Module Enrolment (IME) adjustment.

Source: ANTA (1998a).

**Table 3A.12 Participation rates for males and females aged 15 to 64 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>
<b>1996</b>									
Males	10.0	14.1	8.7	8.1	9.0	8.2	7.8	12.4	10.2
Females	10.5	10.3	7.2	7.3	8.9	6.4	7.0	11.2	9.2
All	10.3	12.1	8.0	7.7	9.0	7.3	7.4	11.8	9.7
<b>1997</b>									
Males	10.1	14.0	7.4	8.7	10.4	8.7	7.3	9.7	10.4
Females	10.6	10.9	6.5	7.8	11.6	6.8	6.7	10.1	9.5
All	10.4	12.4	7.0	8.2	11.0	7.7	7.0	9.9	10.0

Source: ANTA (1998a).

**Table 3A.13 Participation by people with a disability, age 15 to 64, 1997 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Students reporting as having a Disability	4.1	2.9	3.6	2.2	2.2	4.7	4.3	2.9	3.3
Persons with a Disability, as proportion of total population	16.9	18.3	18.8	18.2	20.6	18.5	15.8	12.3	18.0
Students with client group not reported	27.2	17.9	11.7	1.1 <sup>a</sup>	57.4	9.2	16.2	30.8	22.7

<sup>a</sup> The 'Students with client group not reported' for WA is understated due to a system default to 'Students reported as not having a disability'.

Source: ANTA (1998a).

**Table 3A.14 Participation by people from a non-English speaking background, by country of birth (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>1997</b>									
Students who reported being born in non-English speaking countries	14.8	13.5	9.6	8.9	7.5	6.0	17.6	6.1	12.3
People who were born in mainly non-English speaking countries, as proportion of total population	15.8	17.1	7.3	11.8	10.6	3.9	13.8	8.1	13.3
Non-response rate <sup>a</sup>	21.0	21.3	9.2	45.8	46.9	1.7	8.0	32.6	23.3
<b>1996</b>									
Students who reported being born in non-English speaking countries	15.4	13.5	9.2	11.4	10.0	6.4	18.3	3.3	12.9
People who were born in mainly non-English speaking countries, as proportion of total population	15.7	17.0	7.2	11.7	10.6	3.9	13.7	7.9	13.2
Non-response rate <sup>a</sup>	20.1	22.5	15.0	34.0	34.5	1.6	8.5	31.3	22.0

<sup>a</sup> Students who did not indicate the country in which they were born.

Sources: ANTA (1998a); ANTA (1997).

**Table 3A.15 Participation by people of all ages by region, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Capital City	7.1	7.5	5.8	5.3	7.3	4.6	4.4	7.9	6.8
Other metropolitan areas	7.0	8.8	5.9	<b>b</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>b</b>	<b>b</b>	6.9
Rural areas	8.2	12.2	6.1	6.6	7.4	4.8	<b>b</b>	6.0	8.3
Remote areas	6.5	23.8	6.6	8.6	12.0	11.1	<b>b</b>	7.5	8.1

<sup>a</sup> Interpretation of rural and remote participation rates should consider the absolute number of students from these regional areas (box 3A.16 and appendix A). <sup>b</sup> Numbers too small to calculate a meaningful rate.

Source: ANTA (1998a).

**Table 3A.17 Participation by indigenous people, all ages 1997 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	W A	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Students reporting as an indigenous person	2.3	0.7	4.8	5.0	1.6	3.0	1.3	31.7	2.6
Indigenous people as proportion of total population	1.7	0.5	2.9	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.0	24.4	2.0
Students with client group not reported <sup>a</sup>	20.3	19.4	11.5	31.2	48.6	6.3	5.5	12.0	21.8

<sup>a</sup> Students who did not indicate if they were indigenous.

Source: ANTA (1998a).

### Employer outcome

**Table 3A.18 Number of employers interviewed in employer satisfaction survey 1997**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Sample design (quota)	400	400	400	300	300	300	200	200	2 500
Interviews achieved	430	473	392	369	302	325	214	182	2 687

Source: NCVET (1998c).

**Table 3A.19 Mean overall satisfaction with VET providers by employer size, 1997 (1 — very dissatisfied; 10 — very satisfied)**

Employer size	Score
Small (1 to 19 employees)	6.7
Medium (20 to 99 employees)	6.7
Large (100 or more employees)	6.6

Source: NCVET (1998c).

**Table 3A.20 Overall employer satisfaction with 1996 VET providers, 1997 (1 — very dissatisfied; 10 — very satisfied)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Percentage of employers responding with a ranking of 6 or higher	72	89	77	75	81	79	76	70	78
Mean Score <sup>b</sup>	6.5	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.7

<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (see attachment 3A). <sup>b</sup> Rankings: 1 = very dissatisfied; 10 = very satisfied.

Source: NCVET (1998c).

**Table 3A.21 Mean overall employer satisfaction score with 1996 VET providers by industry, 1997 (1 — very dissatisfied; 10 — very satisfied)**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Score</i>
Accommodation; Cafes; Restaurants	5.7
Mining	6.1
Transport; Storage	6.5
Wholesale Trade	6.7
Retail Trade	6.7
Communication Services	6.7
Finance; Insurance	6.7
Property; Business Services	6.7
Health; Community Services	6.7
Culture; Recreation Services	6.7
Agriculture	6.8
Manufacturing	6.8
Electricity; Gas; Water	6.8
Personal; Other Services	6.9
Construction	7.0
Government Administration; Defence	7.0
Education	7.0

Source: NCVET (1998c).

**Table 3A.22 Employer satisfaction with the value-for-money of VET, 1997<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Descriptions of value for money</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
sample size ( <i>n</i> )	418	454	375	351	297	307	210	175	2 587
<b>Waste of money:</b> courses were mostly a waste of money	5	3	6	5	4	4	5	4	5
<b>Break even:</b> probably break even in the long run	34	25	32	21	28	24	32	32	30
<b>Reasonable financial benefits:</b> from increased productivity of graduates	41	55	51	51	54	59	49	47	48
<b>Excellent return on investment:</b> productivity increases greatly exceed the costs of courses	12	9	8	12	9	9	8	13	10
Can not say	8	8	4	11	4	4	6	5	7

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding errors. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, see table 3A.30.

Source: NCVET (1998c).

**Table 3A.23 Employers perception of the level of VET graduates work skills (per cent), 1997<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Descriptions of work skills</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
sample size ( <i>n</i> )	418	454	375	351	297	307	210	175	2 587
<i>Dissatisfaction with graduate work skills</i>									
• Skills are no better than non-graduates	4	2	3	5	2	5	3	3	3
• Have a few of the required skills	23	22	27	20	21	20	27	22	23
<i>Satisfaction with graduate work skills</i>									
• Effectively apply their learnt skills	48	47	50	48	55	50	35	49	49
• Skills and productivity have significantly improved	21	26	19	22	21	22	29	24	22
• Can not say	3	3	2	6	1	4	7	2	3

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used when interpreting small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, see table 3A.24.

Source: NCVER (1998c).

### *Student outcome*

**Table 3A.25 TAFE institute graduates (1997) main reason for doing course: vocational/nonvocational<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Vocational	76	78	80	73	84	85	79	74	77
Nonvocational	23	21	19	26	15	13	20	24	21

<sup>a</sup> Nonvocational reasons included 'to get into another course of study', which could ultimately be vocational.

Source: NCVER 1998 (unpublished).

**Table 3A.26 TAFE graduates — main reason for doing VET course, 1997 (per cent)**

<i>Main reason for doing course</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>
To get a job (or own business)	26.0	29.1	31.5	30.7	27.0	26.7	29.3	20.0	27.8
To try for a different career	12.4	11.9	15.4	11.3	11.0	8.0	13.2	11.7	12.3
To get a better job or promotion	13.2	10.1	12.9	9.8	15.2	9.4	11.5	10.9	12.3
Requirement of the job	10.8	13.0	6.0	12.9	16.1	23.6	12.5	13.4	11.6
To get extra skills for the job	13.8	14.0	13.8	8.6	14.6	17.5	12.4	17.9	13.5
To get into another course	6.9	4.9	7.0	8.5	3.6	1.2	6.2	3.7	6.2
Interest or personal development	13.5	13.1	9.8	14.8	9.7	10.9	9.8	17.6	12.7
Other <sup>a</sup>	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	5.0	4.7	3.5

<sup>a</sup> Includes *not stated*.

Source: NCVER 1998 (unpublished).

**Table 3A.27 Whether the VET course helped graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course, 1997 (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>
Course helped to achieve main reason	62.2	62.2	61.0	66.1	66.5	71.3	61.2	69.2	63.0
Course partly helped to achieve main reason	16.3	15.7	16.8	14.4	14.7	11.4	15.3	13.3	15.8
Course did not help to achieve main reason	7.4	7.1	10.0	8.3	9.3	5.3	7.6	4.3	7.8
Do not know yet	12.8	13.5	10.6	10.2	8.1	10.1	15.0	11.1	12.0

Source: NCVET 1998 (unpublished).

**Table 3A.28 Employed 1997 TAFE graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons — relevance of course to their main job, 1998 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Highly relevant	52.1	56.8	54.0	58.6	58.3	65.9	56.6	59.5	54.9
Some relevance	25.4	22.2	23.6	18.6	23.3	19.2	22.7	23.6	23.6
<b>Total relevance</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: NCVET 1998 (unpublished).

**Table 3A.29 Employed 1997 TAFE graduates who undertook their course for vocational reasons — benefits as a result of doing their VET course, 1998 (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>
An increase in earnings	30.6	33.0	28.5	36.1	33.0	40.2	32.2	30.9	31.8
A promotion (or increased status at work)	21.6	20.7	20.1	20.2	25.6	23.8	22.6	23.9	21.6
Change of job or new job	27.8	29.4	37.5	31.5	31.5	23.5	31.2	25.9	29.9
Benefited in some way <sup>a</sup>	56.1	57.6	59.2	61.0	60.3	61.3	57.9	56.8	57.8

<sup>a</sup> 'Benefit in some way' may not equal the sum of the benefits, as graduates may report more than one type of benefit.

Source: NCVET 1998 (unpublished).

**Table 3A.30 Whether the VET course helped graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course, by all people, indigenous people, and people from a non-English speaking background, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>All people</i>	<i>Indigenous people</i>	<i>NESB</i>
To get a job (or own business)	49	47	43
To try for a different career	49	51	46
To get a better job or promotion	52	58	49
To fulfil requirement of the job	89	91	84
To get extra skills for the job	77	79	74
To get into another course	77	82	76
Interest or personal development	78	76	73
Other	61	77	60

<sup>a</sup> Includes respondents who indicated that their VET course helped or partly helped them achieve their main reason for doing the course.

Source: NCVET 1998 (unpublished).

**Table 3A.31 Labour force status of 1997 TAFE graduates, (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Employed <sup>b</sup>	71.0	72.3	72.4	71.8	81.7	81.8	73.5	78.9	72.8
Full time	48.5	45.5	43.4	44.5	56.3	58.6	48.7	58.6	47.9
Part time	17.3	21.0	23.4	22.0	19.7	16.5	19.0	16.0	19.4
Unemployed	14.9	15.0	14.6	12.0	9.9	9.8	12.7	8.9	14.0
Not in labour force	13.8	12.4	12.7	16.0	8.2	8.2	13.6	11.9	13.0

<sup>a</sup> As at 29 May 1998. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of TAFE graduates employed does not equal the sum of those graduates employed full time and part time because some graduates reported that they were employed but did not indicate whether it was full time and part time.

Source: NCVET 1998 (unpublished).

## Efficiency

### Unit costs

Table 3A.32 Government cost of capital per adjusted AHC, 1997<sup>a</sup>

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical non-current assets (\$ million)	1 692	1 230	821	397	377	124	130	60	4 832
Capital charge (%)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Cost of capital (\$ million)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>386</b>
Adjusted AHC ('000)	83 319	62 541	35 495	19 552	15 392	3 874	3 930	2 000	226 096
<b>Cost of capital per adjusted AHC</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: NCVER (1998b); ANTA (1998).

Table 3A.33 Government cost of capital per module load completion (dollars), 1997<sup>a, b</sup>

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical non-current assets (\$ million)	1 692	1 230	821	397	377	124	130	60	4 832
Capital charge (%)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
<b>Cost of capital (\$ million)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>386</b>
Adjusted MLCR ('000)	55 077	42 547	26 346	14 183	10 909	2 603	2 761	1 255	155 676
<b>Cost of capital per adjusted MLCR</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons between jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. <sup>b</sup> Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: NCVER (1998); ANTA (1998).

Table 3A.34 **Government recurrent expenditure per hour of publicly funded successful MLC<sup>a, b</sup>**

<b>1997</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>
Student assessed-passed (01)	No.	55 796 178	40 738 689	22 639 295	13 622 665	10 636 574	2 946 150	2 895 372	1 396 397	150 671 320
Student not assessed-satisfactory completion of class hours (04)	No.	4 951 830	3 820 546	3 847 627	772 891	665 570	15 121	205 554	1 425	14 280 564
Total (01 Funding source)	No.	96 432 711	72 695 261	39 328 940	22 741 423	16 687 788	5 383 499	4 757 432	2 756 925	26 0783 979
True Total	No.	89 734 546	68 642 945	38 702 514	21 831 497	15 963 422	4 576 650	4 382 939	2 537 139	246 371 652
Adjusted module load completion (01+04)(to true total)	No.	56 528 484	42 075 330	26 065 042	13 819 563	10 811 552	2 517 452	2 856 829	1 286 386	155 960 638
Course mix weighting		0.97	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.03	0.97	0.98	1.00
Adjusted module load completion (to true total + course mix)	No.	55 076 900	42 546 668	26 345 873	14 183 250	10 909 421	2 603 179	2 760 952	1 255 242	155 676 485
Recurrent expenditure (\$m)	\$m	977.33	562.62	419.97	249.61	199.44	58.40	59.10	51.71	2 578.17
<b>\$ per Govt. funded MLC (course mix adjusted)</b>	<b>(\$/MLC)</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>
<b>1996 (in 1997 prices)</b>										
<b>\$ per Govt. funded MLC (course mix adjusted)</b>	<b>(\$/MLC)</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Care should be taken in making comparisons between jurisdictions because there were jurisdictional variations in average module durations and competencies achieved by students. <sup>b</sup> State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure (financial data) data are sourced from ANTA 1998a and are therefore based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure. This financial data is not comparable with financial data based on accrual accounting data as reported in table 3A.35.

Source: ANTA (1998a).

Table 3A.36 VET costs per adjusted annual hours of curriculum, (in 1997 prices)<sup>a</sup>

<b>1995</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>
Recurrent Expenditure in 1997 prices	\$m	938.94	534.09	349.11	239.47	193.68	59.91	58.47	48.20	2 421.87
AHC	'000	86 797	62 291	33 635	19 803	14 305	3 671	3 716	2 656	226 874
Confirmed invalid enrolment	%	1.00	8.60	6.68	6.90	1.20	0.69	3.80	8.19	4.58
\$/Adjusted AHC	\$	10.93	9.38	11.12	12.99	13.70	16.43	16.36	19.77	11.19
Course-mix weighting	ratio	0.98	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.02	0.99	1.00
<b>\$/Adjusted AHC (course-mix weighting)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>1996</b>										
Recurrent Expenditure in 1997 prices	\$m	949.24	551.96	374.12	228.58	194.22	58.17	58.23	48.29	2 462.82
AHC	'000	86932	65 072	35 785	21 463	14 688	4 140	3 999	2 414	234 494
Confirmed invalid enrolment	%	7.39	13.62	11.20	14.13	10.16	12.00	13.87	15.32	10.76
\$/Adjusted AHC	\$	11.79	9.82	11.77	12.40	14.72	15.97	16.91	23.62	11.77
Course-mix weighting	ratio	0.98	1.01	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.00
<b>\$/Adjusted AHC (course-mix weighting)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>
<b>1997</b>										
Recurrent Expenditure	\$m	977.33	562.62	419.97	249.61	199.44	58.40	59.10	51.71	2 578.17
AHC	'000	89 735	68 643	38 703	21 831	15 963	4 577	4 383	2 537	246 372
Confirmed invalid enrolment	%	7.15	8.89	8.29	10.44	3.58	15.36	10.34	21.15	8.23
\$/Adjusted AHC	\$	11.73	9.00	11.83	12.77	12.96	15.08	15.04	25.85	11.40
Course-mix weighting	ratio	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.01	1.03	0.97	0.98	1.00
<b>\$/Adjusted AHC (course-mix weighting)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure (financial data) data are sourced from ANTA 1998a and are therefore based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure. This financial data is not comparable with financial data based on accrual accounting data as reported in table 3A.37.

Source: ANTA (1998a).

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## 3A.2 Information on sample data

Some of the results reported are estimates obtained by conducting surveys of samples of the group or population in question. The results are therefore subject to *sampling error*. The data obtained from a sample may differ from the ‘true’ data which would have been obtained from the entire group or population — not just a sample — using the same methods. Consequently, it is necessary to be cautious when using survey results.

The *standard error* is a measure of sampling error. It indicates the extent to which the estimate may differ by chance from the ‘true value’ because only a sample was taken. If the survey is performed repeatedly, the difference between the sample estimate and the population value will be less than one standard error about 68 per cent of the time. The difference will be less than two standard errors 95 per cent of the time. It will be less than three standard errors 99 per cent of the time. Another way of expressing this is to say that, in 68 (95, 99) of every 100 samples, the estimate obtained from a single survey will be within one (two, three) standard errors of the ‘true’ value.

The chance that an estimate falls within a certain range of the true value is known as the *confidence* of the estimate. For any particular survey, there is a trade-off between the confidence of the estimate and the range of error (in terms of standard errors) attached to the estimate. The appropriate level of reliability chosen depends on the purpose of obtaining the estimate.

Table 3A.30 presents a workable guide to the standard errors associated with different sample sizes and survey estimates. However, this assumes a simple random sample, and the consultants who undertook the NCVER survey noted that the way the sample was selected may have led to the true standard errors being greater than those in the table. They noted that increase would vary from case to case, but suggested that it would be reasonable to allow three standard errors (instead of two) as appropriate 95 per cent confidence limits (NCVER 1998c, p.61).

In contrast, for some estimates, the consultants noted that the true standard errors may be less than those in the table, particularly where a high proportion of the estimated in-scope population was surveyed. They suggested this would apply to the estimates for the mining and communications industries, the ACT and NT in general, Tasmanian medium and large employers, and large employers in all States except NSW and Victoria (NCVER 1998c, p.61).

The following example illustrates how to use table 3A.30. Suppose that a survey of 600 people estimated that 32 per cent of a given population used, or were satisfied with, a particular service. From table 3A.30, the estimated standard error is 1.9 per cent. If the sample had been a simple random sample, there would have been a 68 per cent probability that the proportion of the population satisfied with the service is within one standard error of the estimated proportion. That is, we could be 68 per cent confident that the true value lies between 32 per cent plus or minus per cent — 30.1 to 33.9 per cent. We could be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies within two standard errors — that is, between 28.2 and 35.8 per cent (or between 26.3 and 37.7 if we use three standard errors based on the consultant's view that the true standard error is greater than estimated). Either way, the lower the level of confidence required, the more precise the estimate will be.

**Table 3A.38 Estimated standard errors for survey percentages by sample size**

<i>Estimated proportion (%)</i>	<i>5% or 95%</i>	<i>10% or 90%</i>	<i>20% or 80%</i>	<i>30% or 70%</i>	<i>40% or 60%</i>	<i>50%</i>
<i>Sample size</i>						
50	±3.1	±4.2	±5.7	±6.5	±6.9	±7.1
100	±2.2	±3.0	±4.0	±4.6	±4.9	±5.0
150	±1.8	±2.4	±3.3	±3.7	±4.0	±4.1
200	±1.5	±2.1	±2.8	±3.2	±3.5	±3.5
300	±1.4	±1.8	±2.3	±2.7	±2.8	±2.8
400	±1.1	±1.5	±2.0	±2.3	±2.4	±2.5
600	±0.9	±1.2	±1.6	±1.9	±2.0	±2.0
800	±0.8	±1.1	±1.4	±1.6	±1.7	±1.8
1000	±0.7	±0.9	±1.3	±1.4	±1.5	±1.4
1500	±0.5	±0.8	±1.1	±1.2	±1.3	±1.3
2000	±0.5	±0.7	±0.9	±1.0	±1.1	±1.1
2500	±0.5	±0.7	±0.9	±1.0	±1.1	±1.1

Source: Table A1.5 of NCVET (National Centre for Vocational Education Research) 1998, *Australian Vocational Education and Training — Employer Satisfaction with Vocational Education and Training 1997: national report*.

### 3A.3 Definitions

The majority of information in this chapter was provided directly by ANTA, or through the Benchmarking Report (ANTA 1996).

Table 3A.39 Terminology

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Annual curriculum hours (AHC)	The anticipated hours of supervised learning or training deemed necessary in order to adequately present the education material. These hours are generally specified in the curriculum documentation and do not include hours associated with field work or work experience.
Adjusted annual curriculum hours	Annual curriculum hours were adjusted to account for: module enrolments reported with an outcome of RPL (recognition of prior learning) and invalid module enrolments
Adjusted module load completion rate	Module load completions were adjusted to account for: module enrolments reported with an outcome of RPL (recognition of prior learning) and invalid module enrolments
AVETMISS	Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical Standard is a specification of information standards for recording and reporting VET inputs (resource module) and activity and outputs (business module). The use of AVETMISS is being phased in, with implementation of the business module for the whole VET sector planned to be complete by the end of 1997. The resource module is to be implemented from 1996
Community education providers	Community education training organisations which have provided information to the NCVET data collection
Completions	Fulfilling all of the requirements of a course enrolment or module enrolment (ACVETS/NCVER 1994)
Contract of Training	A contractual agreement between a client and employer registered with an appropriate regional body committing both parties to experiential forms of training. This includes apprenticeships and traineeships (ACVETS 1995)
Course	A structured sequence of vocational education and training that leads to the acquisition of identified competencies and which, if submitted for accreditation, would lead to a qualification.
Enrolment	The registration of a client at a specific training provider location for the purpose of undertaking a particular course or module. It is considered valid if all fee obligations have been met and at least one class has been attended or unit of work submitted (ACVETS/NCVER 1994)
Fee for service activity	Activity that is funded by fees received from individuals and organisations, other than regulatory student fees. This includes Commonwealth and State specific funded programs (such as Labour Market Programs and Adult Migrant English Services)

(Continued on next page)

Table 3A.40 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Geographic region	The Department of Primary Industry and Energy and the Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs devised geographic classifications based on Statistical Local Areas (SLA's) <i>Remote:</i> contains urban centres based on the distance and population density characteristics of the area — consisting of towns with a population of less than 5 000 and more than 150 km away from an urban centre with a population of 10 000 or more. <i>Rural:</i> consists of SLA's associated with urban centres of population of 5 000 to 100 000 and not classified as remote.
Graduate	Those who complete a vocational program.
Module	An integrated set of related learning outcomes, designed to satisfy a specified educational and training purpose.
Module load completion rate	The percentage of hours associated with successful completion of modules of all confirmed modular activity. This means that students who completed a module regardless of whether or not they undertook a final assessment are compared with all students who commenced the unit. See Table 3A.11 for the formula used for this calculation.
Non-English speaking background (by country of birth)	Students identify themselves (on VET enrolment forms) as being born in a country other than Australia. This information is then used to determine whether they were born in countries that were mainly non-English speaking.
Nonresponse rate	VET students who did not indicate on their enrolment form whether they were a member of an ANTA-designated target group.
Occupational group	Occupations are linked to particular ABS Standard Occupational Classification (ASCO) groups. Category A courses have a direct link to an individual ASCO, Category B are where multiple links to ASCOs can be made and Category C courses potentially link across all ASCO areas.
Occupational level	Classified as 'General/unspecified', 'Operative/clerical', 'Trades/skilled' and 'Para-professional/professional'. These are also linked to ABS ASCO groups.
Private provider	A commercial organisation that provides training to individuals and industry.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Adjustments are made using the GDP (E) price deflator, and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recurrent funding	Funding provided by the Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments to cover operating costs, salaries and rent
State Training Profiles	An annual publication by the State Training Authorities outlining the planned training in terms of annual hours, by occupational groupings, for the year ahead, with indicative estimates for the next two years. It also outlines initiatives to meet State and national strategies.

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**Table 3A.41 (Continued)**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Stream 1000	Recreation, leisure and personal enrichment courses directed towards the encouragement and development of creativity, social and personal pursuits, and skills which enable people to make more effective use of leisure time.
Streams 2100– 4500	Courses for 'Entry to Employment or Further Education', 'Initial Vocational Courses' and 'Courses Subsequent to Initial Vocational Courses' which are typically associated with preparatory, operative, trades/skilled and para-professional education and training.
TAFE	Technical and Further Education colleges are the primary providers of publicly funded VET. They may also have commercial arms which tender for activity, such as Labour Market Program delivery, in the private market.
Training Packages	Provide the basic building blocks for vocational education and training programs under the National Training Framework. They are developed by industry and create a national standards, programs, qualifications and learning resources.
VET program	A course or module offered by a training organisation in which clients may enrol.

**Table 3A.42 Descriptors**

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Government funding to private and adult and community providers	Government recurrent expenditure to private and adult and community providers for the delivery VET services. Expenditure includes payments to: secondary schools, other government providers, enterprises, private providers, ACE providers, industry and local government providers.
Hours delivered per campus	The ratio of unadjusted VET hours delivered to the number of campuses in each jurisdiction
Net assets of public VET providers per person aged 15–64	Net assets(total assets less liabilities) of publicly owned VET providers per person aged 15 to 64 years
Number of campuses	The number of locations at which VET providers delivered VET programs or modules
Recurrent government VET expenditure per person aged 15–64	Total State and Commonwealth recurrent expenditure (based on 'maintenance of effort' cash expenditure as reported by ANTA 1998a) per person aged 15 to 64 years
Students per campus	The ratio of the number of students who undertook vocational programs to the number of campuses in each jurisdiction
Students studying in remote areas	The ratio of the number of students who studied in campuses located in remote areas to the total number of VET students
Students studying in rural areas	The ratio of the number of students who studied in campuses located in rural areas to the total number of VET students

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**Table 3A.43 Indicators**

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<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Cost per curriculum hour (Average)	Total government recurrent expenditure per total adjusted annual hours curriculum.
Employer perception of the level of VET graduates' work skills	Descriptions of graduates' work skills ranged from 'they do not show any better skills' to 'they have significantly improved their skills and productivity'.
Employer satisfaction with VET value-for-money	Employer satisfaction with VET value-for-money was reported as a spectrum of views ranging from 'the VET course being mostly a waste of money' to 'the VET course being an excellent return on investment (that is, productivity increases greatly exceed the costs of the course)'
Government cost of capital per hour of publicly funded successful module load completions	Cost to the Government of using capital (physical non-current assets) per adjusted publicly funded successful module load completions
Government costs of capital per adjusted annual curriculum hours	Cost to the Government of using capital (physical non-current assets) for delivering VET services
Module load completion rate (also reported by ANTA-designated target groups)	The proportion of hours associated with the successful completion of modules to all confirmed modular activity. That is, a comparison of students who completed a module regardless of whether or not they undertook a final assessment to all students who commenced the unit.
Overall employer satisfaction with VET providers	A rating of employer satisfaction with VET training providers (including both TAFE and non-TAFE). Rated on a scale from 1 to 10 with 1 being 'very dissatisfied' and 10 being 'very satisfied'
TAFE institute graduates' main reason for undertaking VET course	Graduates' main reason for undertaking VET courses were categorised as either vocational (to get a job, to try for a different career, job requirements, to get extra job skills) or nonvocational (to get into another course, personal interest, other reasons)
VET costs per adjusted annual curriculum hours	Government recurrent expenditure per adjusted publicly funded annual curriculum hours
VET participation by indigenous people	A comparison of the proportion of indigenous VET students with the proportion of indigenous people aged 15–64 years
VET participation by people from a non-English speaking background by country of birth	A comparison of the proportion of VET students who reported being born in a non-English speaking country with the proportion of people in the population who were born in a mainly non-English speaking country
VET participation rate for people aged 15–64 years	The ratio of the number of people who undertook a VET program or module to the number of people in Australia (or each jurisdiction) aged 15–64 years

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**Table 3A.44 (Continued)**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
VET participation rate for people of all ages by region (Capital city, Rural, Remote and Other metropolitan areas)	The ratio of the number of people who undertook VET programs or modules in specified geographic areas (that is, capital cities, rural areas, remote areas and other metropolitan areas) to the total population of people in those geographic areas
Whether the VET course helped graduates achieve their main reason for doing the course	Graduates reported whether the VET course helped them to achieve their main reason for doing the course. Results were recorded as 'the course helped', the course partly helped', 'the course did not help' and 'can not say'

PART C

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# HEALTH

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## C Health preface

Health care services in Australia are delivered by a range of providers in a range of settings. State and Territory Governments are responsible for providing public hospital services. Most general practice and specialist medical and surgical services are provided by private practitioners who receive funding from the Commonwealth Government via the Medicare Benefits Schedule (box C.1). Local governments provide some community health services in some jurisdictions.

The first two editions of the *Report on Government Services* concentrated on the performance of public acute care hospitals and their delivery of inpatient services. Public acute care hospitals comprise the largest component of government spending on health care services. However, such a focus on one part of a much larger system ignores the links between service types. This Report and the previous Report have expanded the focus of health care services to include general practitioners (GPs) as another delivery mechanism and to examine the interactions between different service types in dealing with particular health issues (for example, mental health and breast cancer screening).

The Steering Committee worked with the National Health Ministers' Benchmarking Working Group to prepare the health section of this Report.

### **Profile of health services**

According to the 1995 National Health Survey, most Australians took action for a health related concern in the two weeks before the survey — 79.9 per cent of females and 70.8 per cent of males. For some people, this constituted taking the day off work or school, or merely taking it easy for a day or so. However, the more common health related actions involved some contact with the Australian health care system. The most common action was taking medication (69 per cent of people), followed by consulting a doctor (23 per cent) and consulting another health care professional (13 per cent). Significantly fewer people visited a hospital either as an inpatient or an outpatient (only 2.1 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively) (ABS 1997).

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**Box C.1 Some common health terms used in this preface**

**Acute care hospital:** a hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services

**Community health services:** health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities

**General practice:** a medical practice that offers primary, continuing, comprehensive, whole-person care for individuals, families and the community

**Medicare:** a program funded by the Commonwealth Government that subsidises private medical services

**Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme:** a program funded by the Commonwealth Government that subsidises pharmaceuticals

**Public health:** the organised social response to protect and promote health and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing interventions, is the population as a whole or population subgroups.

**Public hospital:** a hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted persons who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to non-admitted patients and may provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients.

A complex system has evolved to meet the health care needs of Australians. The health system is considered here to refer to formal activities primarily directed at improving health or reducing the effects of illness and injury. It does not include other factors that can affect health, such as the standard of housing, sanitation, water supply or socioeconomic status.

The non-government sector plays a significant role in the health system, delivering general practice and specialist medical and surgical services, dental services, a range of other professional services (such as optometry, physiotherapy and so on) and private hospital and nursing home services. State and Territory Governments deliver services via public hospital and other public health programs.

Funding the various components of the health care system is a complicated process. The Commonwealth Government funds many of the services provided by the non-government sector (mostly through Medicare and the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme) and also provides funding for public hospitals via the Australian Healthcare Agreements with States and Territories. State and Territory Governments and local governments also contribute funds, as do private individuals, health insurance funds and other non-government institutions. The following section

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outlines the contributions that various sectors make to the health care system; it also notes how that funding is allocated.

## Expenditure on health care services in Australia

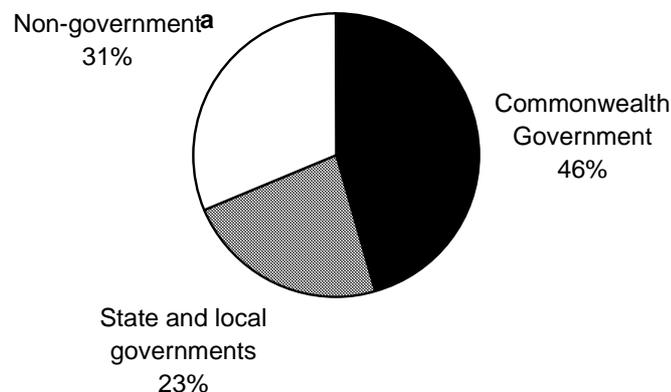
Expenditure on health care services in Australia was about \$43.2 billion in 1996-97, accounting for 8.4 per cent of gross domestic product (AIHW 1998b). This makes health one of our largest industries: it accounted for less than wholesale and retail trade; manufacturing; finance, insurance, property and business; and dwelling rental but more than education; mining; agriculture and construction (AIHW 1998a).

The health sector is also one of the fastest growing areas of the Australian economy. Between 1975-76 and 1996-97, real expenditure on health care services grew by an average 3.5 per cent each year, taking health care expenditure as a share of gross domestic product from 7.5 per cent in 1975-76 to 8.4 per cent in 1995-96 (AIHW 1998b). This strong growth reflected greater general use of health care services by Australians as well as increased use caused by ageing of the population.

Government (at all levels) provides over two thirds of total expenditure on health care services, with the remainder coming from individuals, health insurance funds, and workers compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurance providers (figure C.1).

Figure C.1 **Total health expenditure by source, 1996-97**

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<sup>a</sup> Includes expenditure by individuals, health insurance funds, and workers compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurers.

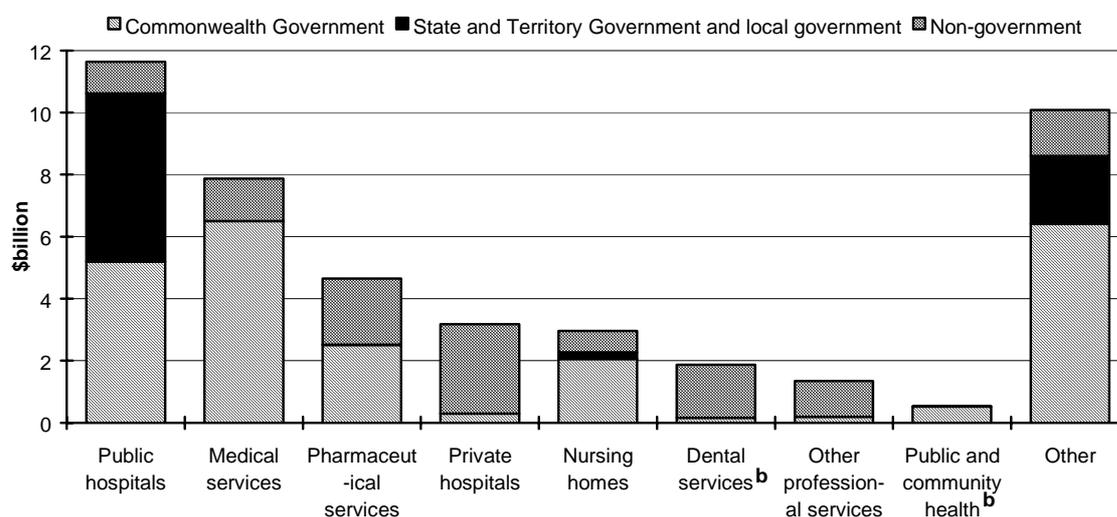
Data source: table 4A.48.

The Commonwealth Government accounted for the largest proportion of total health care expenditure in Australia (46 per cent) in 1996-97. The Department of Health and Aged Care, originally established to deal with quarantine issues and the health needs of veterans, is largely responsible for funding medical, hospital, pharmaceutical and nursing home services, which are delivered by State and Territory Governments and non-government providers (figure C.2).

State and Territory Governments are responsible for delivering a range of health care services such as:

- hospital services;
- mental health programs;
- home and community care;
- child, adolescent and family health services;
- patient transport (covered in chapter 9, 'Emergency management');
- health promotion; and
- regulation, inspection, licensing and monitoring of premises, institutions and personnel.

Figure C.2 Total health services recurrent expenditure, 1995-96<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Detailed data on expenditure by service type were not available for 1996-97. <sup>b</sup> Although State and Territory Government and local government funded public and community health and dental services, it was not possible to identify these expenditures separately; they were included in 'Other expenditure'.

Data source: table 4A.49.

Local governments are generally involved in environmental control and a range of community based and home care services, although the exact nature of their

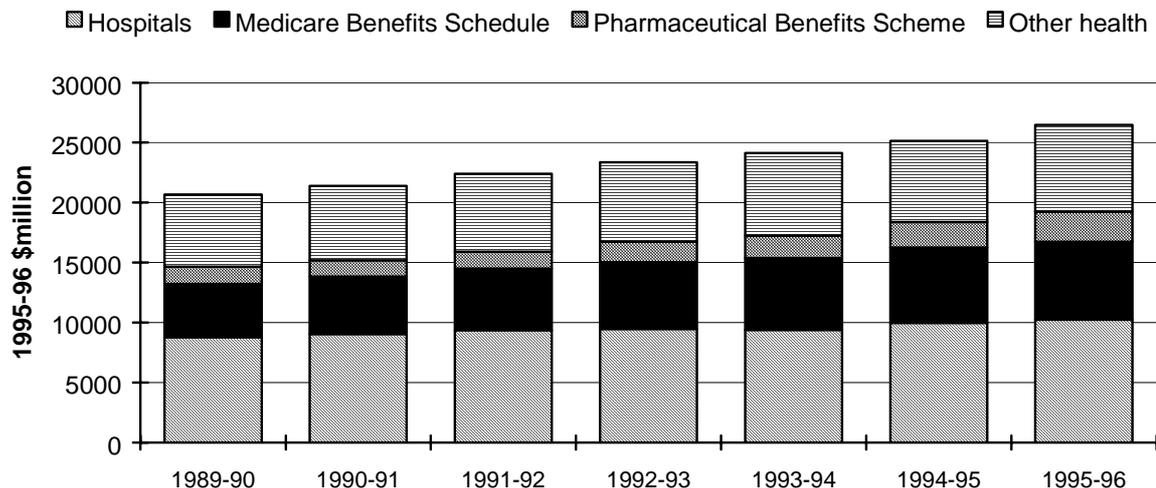
involvement varies across jurisdictions. Non-government expenditure was largely directed towards private hospitals, pharmaceuticals, dental services, medical and other professional services.

Between 1989-90 and 1995-96, total government recurrent expenditure on health care services grew by 28.2 per cent (in real terms) to \$26.5 billion (figure C.3); that is, total government expenditure on health care increased by an average 4.2 per cent (in 1995-96 dollars) each year over the period. Recurrent expenditure per person increased by 3.0 per cent each year between 1989-90 and 1995-96.

Public hospitals comprised the single largest item of recurrent health care expenditure in 1995-96 — \$10 billion, used to fund 3.6 million separations and 32.0 million non-admitted occasions of service. Public hospitals also accounted for the largest share (38.7 per cent) of government expenditure on health care services in that year, followed by medical services (24.5 per cent), pharmaceutical services (9.5 per cent) and nursing homes (8.6 per cent).<sup>1</sup>

Average annual growth in government expenditure on public hospitals was 2.6 per cent over the period (1.6 percentage points lower than that recorded for total expenditure), taking the public hospital share of total government expenditure from 42.5 per cent in 1989-90 to 38.7 per cent in 1995-96.

**Figure C.3 Government recurrent health expenditure**



Data source: table 4A.51.

<sup>1</sup> Nursing home services are discussed in chapter 10 of this Report.

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Medical services and pharmaceutical services were the fastest growing areas of government health expenditure, growing by an average 6.5 per cent and 9.9 per cent respectively each year (in 1995-96 dollars). The growth in medical and pharmaceutical expenditure reflected the increased use of these services; the average number of Medicare services processed per person rose by 23.5 per cent between 1990 and 1996 to reach 10.5 per person. Similarly, increased government expenditure on pharmaceuticals reflected increased use of medications (such as by the elderly), as well as rising pharmaceutical prices and increases in the availability of new and more expensive pharmaceuticals.

Not surprisingly, the proportion of government health care expenditure devoted to medical services and pharmaceutical services rose over the period. Expenditure on medical services increased from 21.5 per cent of the total in 1989-90 to 24.5 per cent in 1995-96, while the share devoted to pharmaceutical services increased by 2.6 percentage points to 9.5 per cent over the same period.

This strong growth placed pressures on total government health care expenditure that prompted policy changes by the Commonwealth Government in 1996-97: the Government restricted the number of Medicare provider numbers and changed the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme to encourage the use of generic pharmaceutical brands.

## **Framework for measuring the performance of the health system**

Government involvement in health services is predicated on the desire to improve the health of all Australians (box C.2), and governments use a variety of services in a variety of settings to fulfil this objective.

Measuring the success of this system is a complex task; success requires offering the appropriate mix of service types (such as prevention and intervention services) by the appropriate mix of service providers (such as hospital based and community based providers) and that all service provision is efficient and effective. It is difficult to develop a set of indicators that captures all these aspects of performance. There are some broad level indicators of health (such as life expectancy, mortality rates and cause of death), but these say as much about the income levels of a population, the level of education and the standard of housing, for example, as they do about the performance of the health care system.

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### **Box C.2 Overall objectives of the health system**

Broadly, the government health system aims to protect and restore the health of the community in a cost effective manner. Governments fulfil this objective by:

- preventing people from becoming sick, or detecting illness at an early stage when treatment is at a lower cost or health outcomes are better (prevention/early detection services); or
- caring for people when they become sick (intervention services).

Prevention strategies are implemented before the diagnosis of an illness and generally aim to:

- reduce a person's risk of getting a disease or illness by increasing protective factors; and
- delay the onset of illness.

Intervention strategies are implemented after a diagnosis.

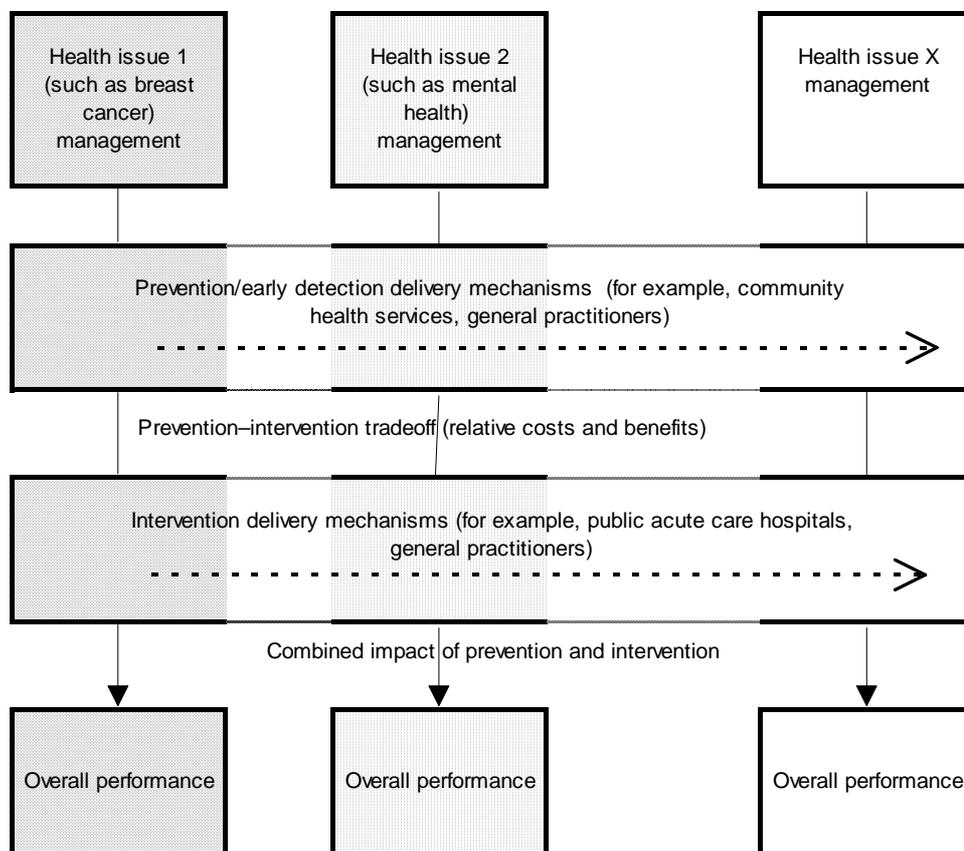
The measurement approach adopted in this Report is to break the health system into smaller components and measure their performance. This can be represented diagrammatically (figure C.4).

Frameworks of indicators measuring the performance of those delivering services across a range of health care issues (represented by the horizontal arrows) are presented for two service delivery mechanisms used in Australia — public acute care hospitals and GPs. Data on the former have been presented in all four Reports on government services; a framework for GPs is presented for the first time in this Report.

The appropriate mix of services (prevention versus intervention) and the appropriate mix of service delivery mechanisms (hospital based versus community based) are measured by focusing on a health management issue, such as breast cancer and mental health (represented by the vertical arrows). The breast cancer management framework integrates the prevention/early detection and intervention strategies, providing information on the tradeoff between the two; the mental health framework provides information on the choice between community based and hospital based providers in meeting the needs of Australians with mental illnesses.

Performance indicator frameworks are discussed in more detail in chapters 4 and 5.

Figure C.4 Australian health system — measurement diagram



## Aggregate health outcomes

It is difficult to isolate the effect that health care services have on the general health of the population. Socioeconomic factors (such as income levels, education standards, employment rates and housing standards) and access to services such as clean water, sewerage and a safe food supply significantly influence overall health outcomes.

Life expectancy and mortality rates (both of which are indicators of improvements in the health of Australians) are used in this Report as aggregate measures of health outcomes. However, it is important to remember the limitations of these measures given the effects of other non-health related factors.

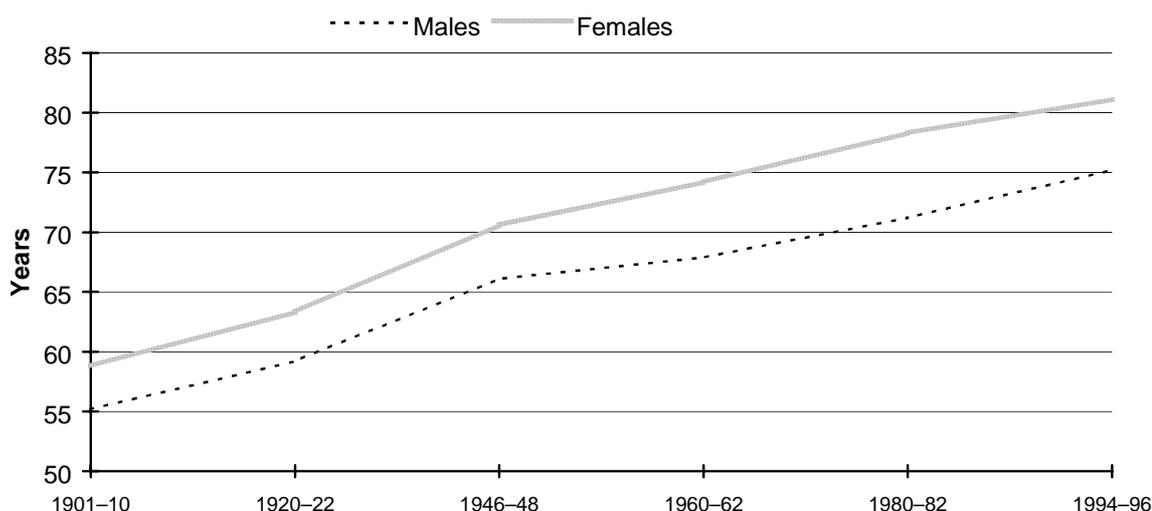
There were 128 719 deaths in Australia in 1996 — 68 206 males and 60 513 females. This translated into death rates (standardised for age differences across jurisdictions) of 820 deaths per 100 000 males and 501 deaths per 100 000 females. Age-standardised deaths rates fell for both males and females between 1991 and

1996 — down 7.3 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. It is expected that future death rates will increase with the rising age of the population.

The main causes of death in 1996 were circulatory diseases (326 deaths per 100 000 males and 211 per 100 000 females), cancers (234 per 100 000 males and 141 per 100 000 females) and respiratory diseases (71 per 100 000 males and 38 per 100 000 females). There was no change in the major cause of death for Australians in over 80 years, with circulatory diseases also being the major cause of death for Australians in 1921.

However, the life expectancy of Australians has improved dramatically over this period. The average life expectancy at birth was 55.2 years for males and 58.8 years for females from 1901 to 1910, but had increased to 75.2 years for males and 81.1 years for females for the years 1994–96 (figure C.5).

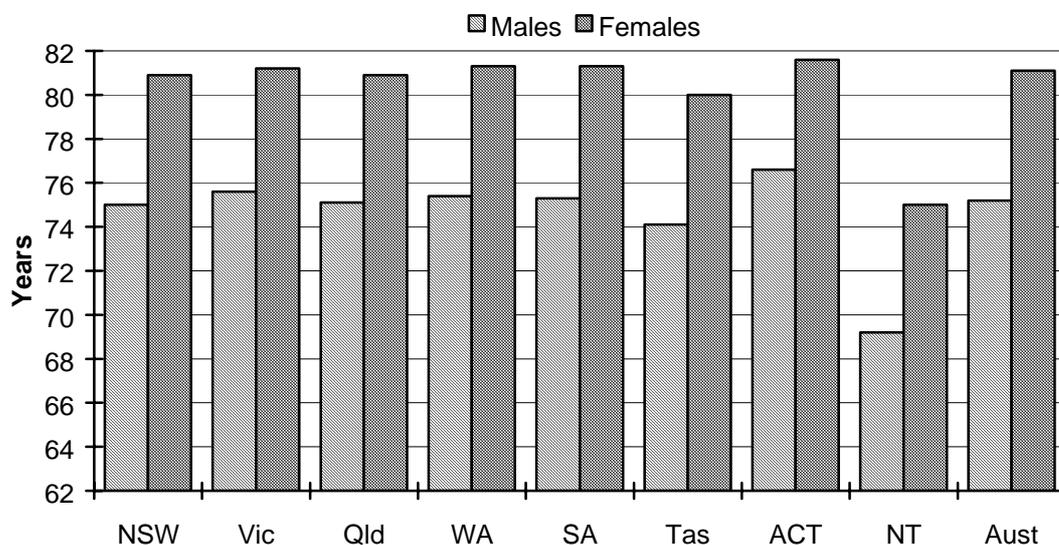
**Figure C.5 Average life expectancy at birth — time series**



Data source: table 4A.53.

Life expectancy at birth varied across jurisdictions. Average life expectancy at birth was 76.6 years for males in the ACT in 1996, compared with 69.2 years for males in the NT (figure C.6). Similarly, the average for females in the ACT was 81.6 years in 1996, almost seven years longer than that of females in the NT. This largely reflects the high large number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in the NT compared with other jurisdictions.

Figure C.6 Average life expectancy at birth, by jurisdiction, 1996

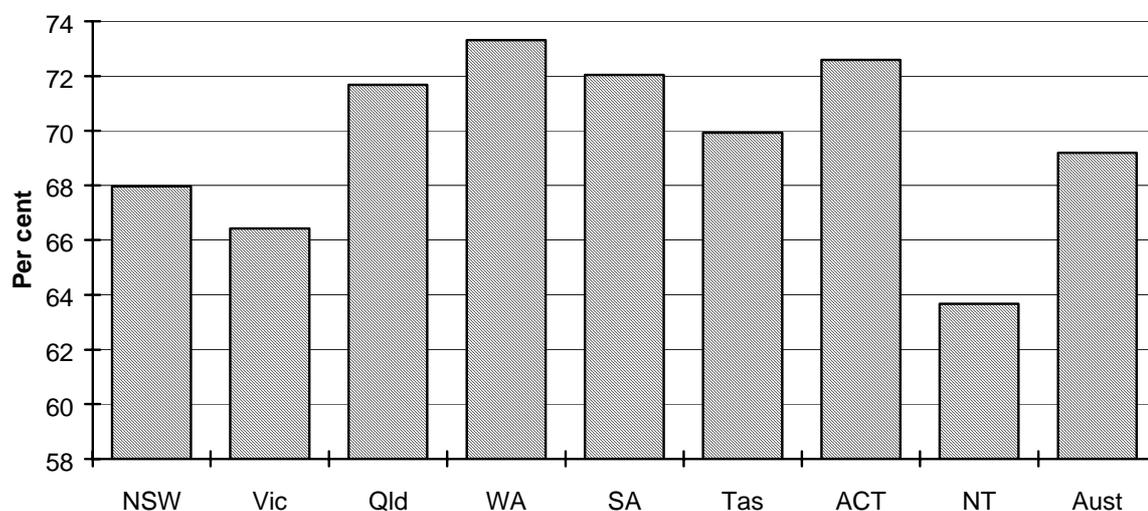


Data source: table 4A.54.

The National Health Survey conducted in 1995 showed that most Australians considered themselves to be in good health. Fifty-five per cent of people aged 15 years or more reported their overall health as very good or excellent, and a further 28 per cent reported good health. The remaining 17 per cent of the population regarded their health as being fair or poor. Not surprisingly, self assessed health status is strongly related to age; in the 1995 survey, the proportion of the population reporting very good or excellent health declined with age while the proportion reporting fair or poor health rose.

Almost 70 per cent of Australians reported experiencing an illness in the two weeks before being interviewed for the 1995 National Health Survey. The most common illnesses were diseases of the respiratory system (such as bronchitis/emphysema, the common cold, hayfever, asthma and coughing or a sore throat) — which accounted for 31.1 per cent of the total — and ‘symptoms, signs and ill defined conditions’ (such as allergies, headaches, heartburn and hangover) — which accounted for 28.5 per cent (ABS 1997). The proportion of the population reporting a recent illness ranged from 73.3 per cent in WA to 63.7 per cent in the NT (figure C.7).

Figure C.7 Persons reporting a recent illness, 1995<sup>a, b, c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Illness refers to a medical condition experienced in the two weeks before interview. It may include long term conditions experienced in the period. <sup>b</sup> Data were standardised for age and sex differences across jurisdictions. <sup>c</sup> Estimates relate to predominantly urban areas only.

Data source: table 4A.56.

## Future directions

The key challenges for improving reporting for the health sector include:

- filling gaps in reporting for existing frameworks;
- developing indicators that assess Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander access to mainstream health care services;
- improving knowledge about people's health; and
- assessing the appropriateness of health care services.

Issues for filling reporting gaps that are specific to particular frameworks are discussed in detail in the relevant chapters. Improving data on emergency waiting times, for example, is specific to the reporting framework for public acute care hospitals and is discussed in chapter 4. Similarly, issues specific to the breast cancer control and mental illness are discussed in chapter 5.

The other three issues are discussed below.

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## Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander access to mainstream health care services

In May 1997, the Prime Minister requested that the Steering Committee give priority to developing indicators that measured the performance of mainstream services in meeting the needs of indigenous Australians.

This is an important, but difficult, task. Most data on health care services are obtained via administrative collections, of which few distinguish between indigenous and non-indigenous users. Further, the definition of indigenous people varies across jurisdictions, as does the approach to self identification. The Report has not been able to include any health service performance indicators for indigenous Australians to date.

The health of indigenous Australians is considerably worse than that of non-indigenous Australians and this is an ongoing concern for health policy makers. The mortality rate for indigenous Australians is three times that for the non-indigenous inhabitants, for example. Similarly, life expectancy for Aboriginal males is 17 years less than that of non-Aboriginal men; the gap for females is slightly wider (Deeble *et al.* 1998).

An investigation of health care expenditure on indigenous and non-indigenous Australians revealed that expenditure through publicly subsidised programs was \$2235 per person for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in 1995-96, compared with \$1554 for non-indigenous Australians. Expenditure through mainstream health care services accounted for 89 per cent of the total, with expenditure on Aboriginal Medical Services accounting for the remaining 11 per cent (Deeble *et al.* 1998).

Closer inspection of mainstream health care expenditure data revealed that expenditure on State and Territory Government funded services (such as public acute care hospitals and community health services) accounted for almost 80 per cent of government health care expenditure for indigenous people, compared with around 50 per cent for non-indigenous Australians (table C.1). This reliance of indigenous Australians on State and Territory Government funded services means that their access to these services is an important issue.

Health care expenditure via the Commonwealth Government Medicare and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme programs accounted for 6 per cent of the total for indigenous Australians, compared with more than 35 per cent for other Australians.

**Table C.1 Gross expenditure on health care services for indigenous Australians via publicly subsidised programs, 1995-96 (\$ per person)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total local expenditure	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10
Acute care hospitals	1 042	1 095	1 120	1 487	964	868	492	1 607	1 191
• admitted patients	874	806	837	1 147	760	524	361	1 237	924
• non-admitted patients	168	288	283	339	204	343	132	371	267
Mental health institutions	20	<sup>a</sup>	29	60	55	59	0	0	28
Nursing homes	16	69	41	58	0	98	0	4	33
Community health services	174	31	243	431	301	96	76	669	291
Patient transport	35	50	45	78	15	33	16	316	81
Public health services	15	46	23	21	35	52	5	272	57
Administration and research	32	35	17	19	129	22	70	353	74
<i>Total State and Territory expenditure</i>	<i>1 334</i>	<i>1 326</i>	<i>1 518</i>	<i>2 152</i>	<i>1 500</i>	<i>1 227</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>3 221</i>	<i>1 753</i>
Medicare and Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	128
Aboriginal health units and other Commonwealth programs	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	344
<b>Total government expenditure</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>2 235</b>

<sup>a</sup> Included in acute care hospital expenditure. **na** Not available.

Source: Deeble *et al.* (1998).

All States and Territories are working toward developing indicators for indigenous Australians under the auspices of the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council. Suggested indicators monitor all aspects of health of indigenous Australians. Many aspects are beyond the scope of this Report, although some would provide valuable insights into the performance of particular providers in meeting the needs of indigenous clients — for example, distance to a hospital that provides inpatient care, access to hospital care, time required to reach primary health care services, hospital outpatient activity and service deficiencies, and racism in health services. Other proposed indicators cover health outcomes for indigenous Australians — child immunisation rates, life expectancy, standardised mortality rates, low birthweight infants and main causes of death.

The Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council approved a list of proposed indicators in March 1998. The process of evaluating and refining the indicators is expected to be finalised by 2000, after which reporting will commence.

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## Population health monitoring

The NSW Health Survey aims to improve knowledge about people's health and the factors that affect health and people's attitudes to health services and policies. Survey workers conducted telephone interviews during 1998 with approximately 17 000 people from around NSW, covering a wide range of health topics such as:

- physical and emotional health;
- health conditions, such as asthma and diabetes;
- factors that affect health, such as eating habits, smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity;
- use of health services such as hospitals, emergency departments and general practitioners;
- satisfaction with health services; and
- individual characteristics such as age, occupation and languages spoken at home.

Results from the survey will be released in June 1999.

## Appropriateness of health care

The term 'appropriateness' typically refers to an assessment of the 'worth, value or utility' of a service. Common applications in health care include:

- the appropriate sequence of events in treating an individual patient;
- the appropriate level and mix of treatments (for example, the level and mix of separations);
- the appropriate mix of service types (for example, prevention versus intervention); and
- the appropriate mix of service providers (for example, community based services versus hospital based services).

The first of these involves assessing the care provided to an individual patient against a normative standard of care or clinical pathway. Unexplained variations from the clinical pathway are sometimes measured, largely as an indicator of the quality of care provided to the patient. Information on clinical pathways is not yet available on a national basis as a quality of care indicator. However, this is an option for future years.

The second interpretation is used in this Report in relation to the appropriateness of care provided by public acute care hospitals. Two indicators, separations per 1000

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people and the separation rate for certain procedures, focus on geographical variations to highlight differences that may require further investigation.

The third and fourth interpretations of appropriateness are the focus of chapter 5 of this Report. The framework of performance indicators for breast cancer control focuses on the tradeoff between prevention (or early detection in this case) of a disease and intervention. The framework for mental illness management, on the other hand, looks at the choice between community based and hospital based providers in meeting the needs of Australians with mental illness.

Despite these efforts, three factors continue to hinder assessments of the appropriateness of the care provided by Australia's health care system:

- there are no measurable standards of service against which current levels can be assessed. Proxy standards have been developed for housing, for example, where a three bedroom house is considered the appropriate size for a couple with two or three children; larger (smaller) houses are considered underused (overcrowded). Such standards have not been established for health care services. The appropriate level of separations is not known, for example;
- the Review covers only parts of the whole health care system. It is not possible to capture the entire system, but the coverage could be extended to include a framework for community health services (similar to that presented for public acute care hospitals and GPs), and reporting on health management could be extended to other health issues (such as the remaining National Health Priority Areas — that is, cardiovascular health, diabetes mellitus and injury prevention and control). A brief discussion of each option is outlined in the relevant chapters; and
- the links between frameworks are not yet identified. Information is not available, for example, to aid assessments of whether governments should focus more efforts on one type of illness prevention/intervention than another. Similarly, data on the performance of individual public acute care hospitals and general practitioners provide little insight into the appropriateness of the current mix of service delivery modes. Ideally, this information would be available.

A robust examination of all aspects of appropriateness of health care would assist in improving overall health outcomes in Australia. The challenge of understanding the links between services is not confined to the health sector; it is particularly pertinent to the justice sector, for example. The Steering Committee will continue to work towards developing tools to address this challenge in future years.



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## 4 Health delivery mechanisms

Public acute care hospitals and general practitioners (GPs) are important providers of government funded health care services in Australia, and this chapter reports on the performance of these service types. Descriptive information for each service type is contained in section 4.1.

The performances of public acute care hospitals and GPs are presented separately, and at this stage there is no attempt to explore the links between these two service types. A framework of performance indicators for each service type is outlined in section 4.2, future directions for reporting are covered in section 4.3, and discussion of key results is contained in section 4.4. The interactions of different health service delivery mechanisms are discussed for particular health issues in chapter 5.

The framework and data for general practitioners are reported here for the first time. Public acute care hospitals have been covered in earlier Reports, but new data are reported here on the appropriateness of their services.

### 4.3 Profile of health delivery

#### Public acute care hospitals

A key objective of government is to provide public acute care hospital services to improve the population's access to cost effective acute health services (box 4.1). These hospitals provide a range of services including:

- acute care services to admitted patients;
- emergency and outpatient services to non-admitted patients;
- mental health services including inpatient services provided by designated psychiatric/psychogeriatric units as well as community based services;
- services to non-acute patients (for example, patients undergoing rehabilitation and long stay nursing home-type patients); and
- teaching and research activities.

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Box 4.2 **Some common health terms used in this chapter**

**Acute care episode:** involves clinical services provided to patients, including performing surgery, relieving symptoms and/or reducing the severity of illness or injury, and performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Most episodes involve a relatively short stay in hospital, although acute care services may also be provided to non-admitted patients.

**Acute care hospital:** a hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services

**Admission:** the process by which an inpatient commences an episode of care

**Ambulatory care:** services provided by an acute care hospital to non-admitted patients

**Casemix adjustment:** adjustment of data on treated cases to account for the number and type of cases. Cases are sorted into diagnosis related groups which represent a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services.

**Co-morbidity:** the simultaneous occurrence of two or more diseases or health problems that affect the care of the patient

**General practice:** a medical practice that offers primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-person care for individuals, families and the community

**Length of stay:** the period from admission to separation less leave days. Same day patients are admitted and separated on the same date.

**Medicare:** a program funded by the Commonwealth Government that subsidises private medical services

**Non-acute episode:** involves clinical episodes provided to admitted and non-admitted patients, including planned geriatric respite, palliative care, geriatric evaluation and management and services for nursing home type patients. Clinical services delivered by designated psychiatric or psychogeriatric units, designated rehabilitation units, and mothercraft and dental services are also considered to be non-acute.

**Public hospital:** a hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted persons who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to non-admitted patients and may provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients

**Separation:** the discharge, transfer or death of a hospital inpatient

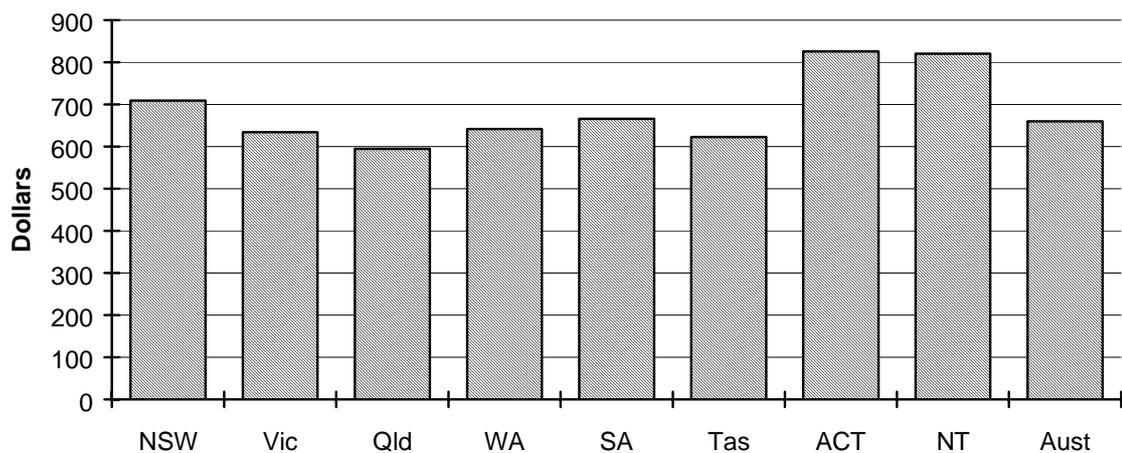
The data presented in this section largely relate to acute care services provided to admitted patients (which comprise the bulk of public hospital services). The data also relate to some non-acute care services because most jurisdictions are currently unable to identify all acute and non-acute care services separately. The level of non-acute services provided by public acute care hospitals varies across jurisdictions.

Changes to some variables reduce the comparability of data presented here with data presented in previous Reports. The accuracy of the data provided by all jurisdictions has improved in recent years, for example. There are also data differences that hinder some comparisons across States and Territories; for example, the Victorian data reported on public acute care separations were compiled somewhat differently from data for other jurisdictions. The Victorian data exclude most non-acute separations and therefore more closely measure the ‘true’ number of public *acute* care separations (box 4.3). The data for all other jurisdictions may include some non-acute separations, so may not be completely comparable.

An alternative method to collect data is used by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, which collects and reports data for all jurisdictions including Victoria. Their cost data includes non-acute services delivered by public acute care hospitals; because a higher proportion of mental health services are provided through public acute care hospitals in Victoria than in most other States and Territories, this will have a relatively greater affect on Victoria’s cost data. Both sets of data are reported for Victoria where possible.

Government recurrent expenditure on public hospitals of \$12.2 billion in 1996-97 (table 4A.4) was directed to 727 public hospitals (704 public acute care hospitals and 23 public psychiatric hospitals) (table 4A.1). This was the equivalent of governments spending \$660 per capita. Across jurisdictions, per capita recurrent expenditure ranged from \$595 in Queensland to \$826 in the ACT (figure 4.1).

**Figure 4.1 Recurrent expenditure per capita — public acute and psychiatric hospitals, 1996-97**



Data source: table 4A.4.

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#### Box 4.4     **Explaining the differences in the Victorian data**

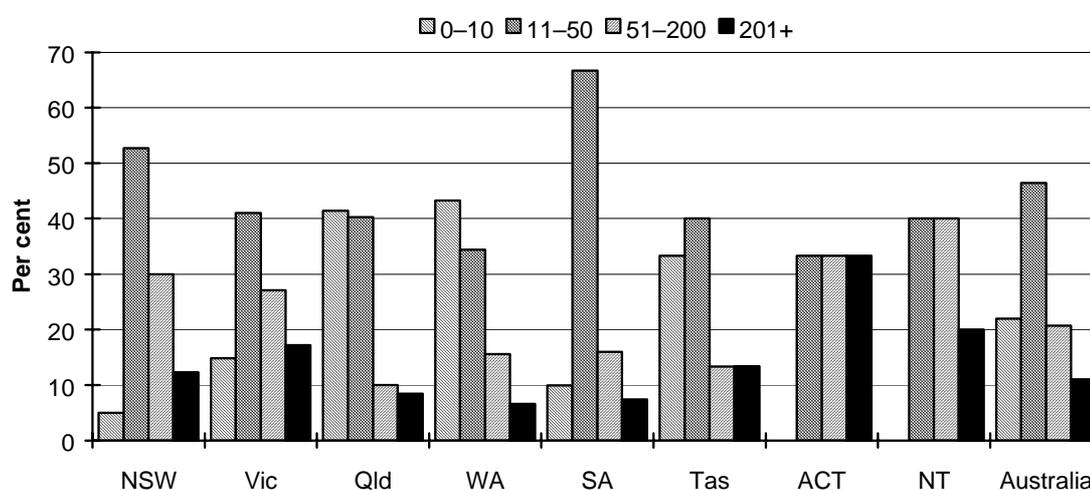
Performance indicators are derived from data that are collected by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare from all jurisdictions using standard definitions. This provides comparable data on hospitals but does not provide comparable data on the services provided in hospitals. Some Victorian data for 1996-97 reported in this chapter were collected on a different basis from data collected for the other jurisdictions. The Victorian data attempt to measure acute care services and expenditure more closely by excluding the following 'non-acute', 'sub-acute' and psychiatric services that are delivered in public acute care hospitals:

- mental health services (from 1996, all mental health services have been managed by general hospitals in Victoria; these services were not integrated to the same extent in other jurisdictions and therefore did not need to be explicitly excluded from these jurisdictions' data.);
- specialist aged care and rehabilitation services (funded through the Aged Care Program);
- rehabilitation services;
- palliative care services;
- mothercraft and dental hospital services; and
- multipurpose services (These pool Commonwealth and State Government funding to improve the delivery of health and aged care services in rural and remote communities. They are generally non-acute care services).

The extent to which data for other jurisdictions have excluded these services delivered in public acute care hospitals varies across jurisdictions. It may be possible to exclude some of these services for other jurisdictions in future Reports. The National Mental Health Strategy requires all jurisdictions to report expenditure and inpatient activity, for example, and thus these services could be excluded in the future. However, the ability of jurisdictions to exclude rehabilitation and palliative care services will be more varied.

Over 68 per cent of the 727 public acute care and psychiatric hospitals had up to 50 beds and only 3 per cent had more than 500 beds. There were more smaller sized hospitals across all jurisdictions, particularly in States that cover large geographic areas. Over 75 per cent of hospitals in Queensland and WA had fewer than 50 beds. The distribution of medium sized hospitals was skewed more towards the higher populated jurisdictions; almost two thirds of Australian hospitals with 51–200 beds were in NSW and Victoria alone (figure 4.2).

Figure 4.3 Public acute care and psychiatric hospitals, by size, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Size is based on the number of available beds.

Data source: table 4A.3.

There were 174 695 full time equivalent staff employed in Australian public acute care and psychiatric hospitals in 1996-97. Nurses comprised 44.3 per cent of these staff, while the remainder were salaried medical officers (8.1 per cent), diagnostic and allied health professionals (12.8 per cent), other personal care staff (3.1 per cent), administrative and clerical staff (14.0 per cent) and domestic and other staff (17.7 per cent) (table 4A.2).

There were over 3.6 million separations from public acute care hospitals in 1996-97, of which 42 per cent were same day separations. Public hospitals also handled 32 million non-admitted occasions of service in that year (table 4A.5).

The six most common types of treatment in public hospitals (by Australian National Diagnosis Related Group [AN-DRG]) in 1996-97 (including same day cases) were:

- renal dialysis (9.8 per cent of separations);
- chemotherapy (3.7 per cent);
- vaginal delivery without complications (3.2 per cent);
- other gastroscopy for non-major digestive disease without complications and co-morbidities (2.0 per cent);
- other colonoscopy without complications and co-morbidities (1.4 per cent); and
- bronchitis/asthma in admitted patients aged 50 years and under without complications (1.2 per cent) (table 4A.6).

This section (and the chapter more generally) focuses on separations *excluding* same day separations, to more easily relate the descriptive information to selected indicators. An indicator of public hospital efficiency used is ‘the average length of stay in public acute care hospitals, excluding same day separations’.

Thus, excluding same day separations, the six most common types of public hospital treatment between 1994-95 and 1996-97 are summarised in table 4.1. ‘Vaginal delivery without complications’ had the highest number of separations (excluding same day cases) in each year between 1994-95 and 1996-97 inclusive. ‘Bronchitis/asthma in admitted patients aged 50 years and under without complications’, ‘heart failure and shock’ and ‘chronic obstructive airways disease’ were also consistently among the most common procedures.

Table 4.1 **Top six AN-DRGs (excluding same day cases) in public hospitals, by volume<sup>a</sup>**

AN-DRGs	1996-97 separations		1995-96 separations		1994-95 separations	
	No.	% <sup>b</sup>	No.	% <sup>b</sup>	No.	% <sup>b</sup>
Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis	107 817	5.1	109 695	5.0	149 299	5.1
Bronchitis/asthma in admitted patients aged 50 years and under without complications and co-morbidities	35 369	1.7	38 840	1.8	42 565	1.5
Chronic obstructive airways disease	33 146	1.6	28 485	1.3	33 018	1.1
Heart failure and shock	29 892	1.5	30 776	1.4	37 312	1.3
Cholecystectomy without common bile duct exploration	22 594	1.1	na	na	35 180	1.2
Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy	20 112	1.0	21 960	1.0	37 468	1.3

<sup>a</sup> Data for all separations in public hospitals where the episode of care was reported as acute or was not reported. <sup>b</sup> Proportion of total separations, excluding same day separations. **na** Not available.

Sources: table 4A.7; SCRCSSP (1997;1998).

## General practice

Consulting a GP was the second most common health related action of Australians in 1995, after use of medications (ABS 1997). GPs in Australia fulfil a broad range of medical functions such as diagnosing and treating illness (both chronic and acute), maintaining long term health, maintaining continuity of care and acting as a gatekeeper for other health care services (Wilton and Smith 1997). The most common reasons for visiting a GP were to obtain a check-up (8.3 per cent of

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reasons), coughs (6.2 per cent) and to obtain a prescription (5.7 per cent) (ABS 1997).

Most GPs are private practitioners whose services are largely funded through Medicare (a Commonwealth Government program). Unlike most other government health care services, Medicare is not capped: the total cost of general practice services funded under Medicare is entirely determined by a GP's volume of patients. GPs averaged 5.5 consultations per head of population in 1994-95, costing the Commonwealth Government approximately \$2.2 billion (or 52.5 per cent of services funded under Medicare) (Wilton and Smith 1997).

Some State and Territory Governments provide funding for general practice health care services (for example, the Victoria Government provides education and training services for rural doctors, and the NT employs some doctors to provide general practice services in rural and remote areas). State and Territory Governments are also responsible for registering and licensing GPs in their jurisdiction. Australia had over 29 000 GPs in 1996, up by 5416 (or 22.8 per cent) from the level in 1986 (AIHW 1998b). These doctors operated in approximately 5500 practices across Australia, with each being responsible for approximately 16 000 consultations in the year (Wilton and Smith 1997).

## 4.4 Framework of performance indicators

### Public acute care hospitals

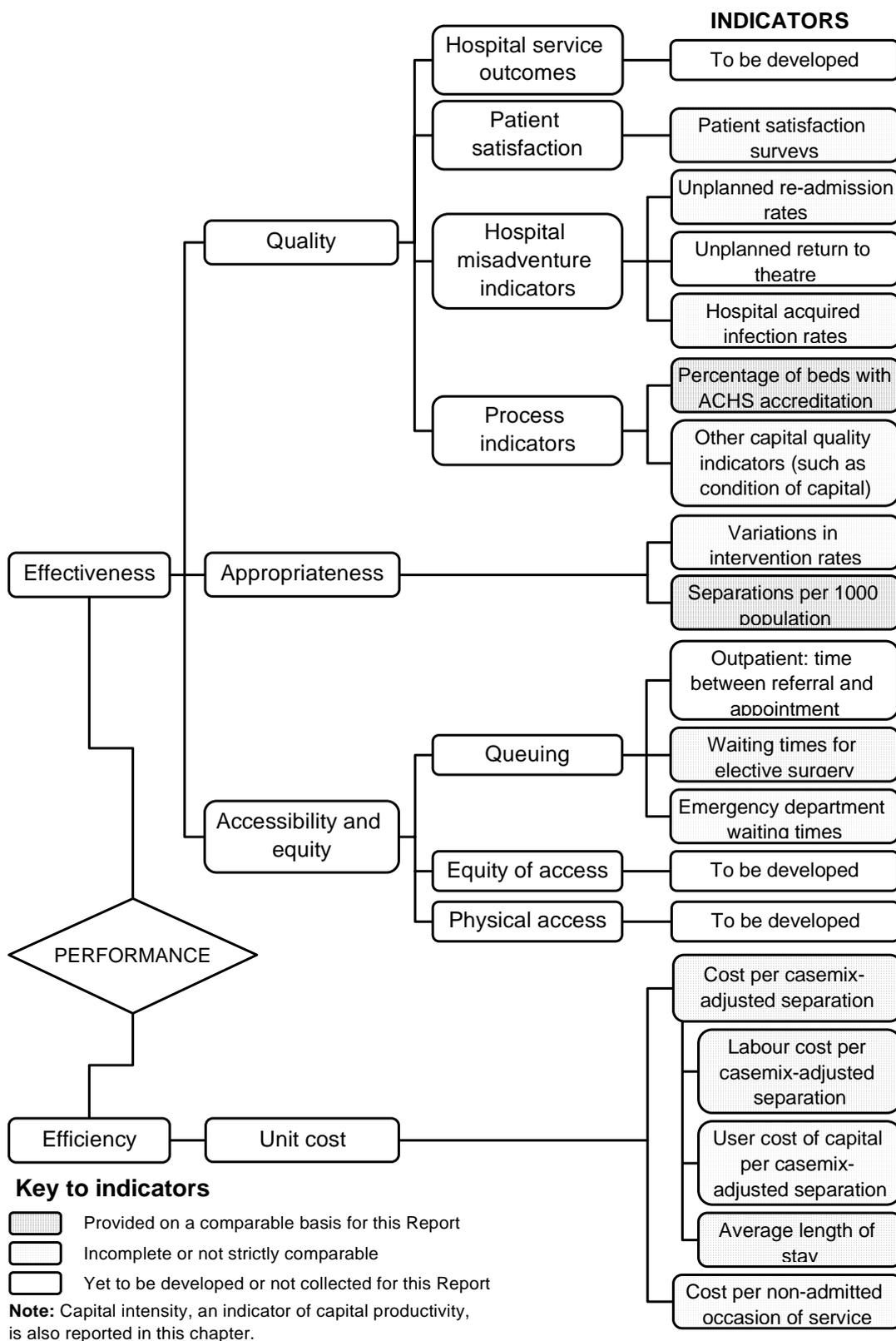
The framework of performance indicators for public acute care hospitals is based on the shared government objective for public acute care hospitals (box 4.5).

**Box 4.6 Objective for public acute care hospitals**

The common government objective for public acute care hospitals is to provide ready access to high quality, cost effective acute and specialist services that are responsive to individual needs.

The framework captures general aspects of the performance of public acute care hospitals in providing health care services, many of which cannot be individually costed (figure 4.4).

Figure 4.5 Performance indicators for public acute care hospitals



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The effectiveness of services provided is reflected in terms of quality (as indicated by patient satisfaction, misadventures and accreditation), appropriateness (as indicated by the total separation rate and the rate for certain procedures) and access. Efficiency indicators include the cost per casemix-adjusted separation, average length of stay and cost per non-admitted occasion of service.

No new indicators were added to the framework for this Report. However, a greater range of data for appropriateness and quality of care indicators was included. Variations across jurisdictions in separation rates for selected procedures, for example, are reported for the first time since the 1995 Report. A greater number of jurisdictions also reported on unplanned re-admission to hospital and hospital-acquired infection rates.

This Report also incorporated time series data to a much greater extent than has been possible in previous years. Time series data were reported for the proportion of beds accredited, unplanned re-admission to hospital, cost per non-admitted occasion of service, and average length of stay.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to present time series data for cost per casemix-adjusted separation (which is the major efficiency indicator for public acute care hospitals) because (a) recent improvements have changed the data presented for all jurisdictions, (b) there have been changes in the types of hospitals included in the collection for NSW, and (c) unqualified neonates (that is, healthy babies) were excluded from the analysis in 1996-97. It is intended that comparisons across time will be possible for future Reports.

## **General practice**

The medical treatment and advice provided by GPs comprise the largest source of primary health care in Australia. Primary health care generally refers to non-institutional health care services. It is often the first point of contact for people seeking health advice, assistance with a health problem and/or support for living with chronic illness or disability. Other examples of primary health include:

- services provided by pharmacists in community pharmacies;
- therapy and treatment services such as counselling, allied health services and community nursing in non-institutional settings or in the home; and
- preventative strategies such as health promotion, early identification, early prevention and information services.

The framework of performance indicators for general practice reflects the primary care objectives for general practitioners (box 4.7).

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**Box 4.8 Objectives for general practice**

General practice aims to promote the health of Australians by:

- acting as a main point of entry to the health care system;
- coordinating and integrating health care services on behalf of clients; and
- providing continuity of care

in a cost-effective manner.

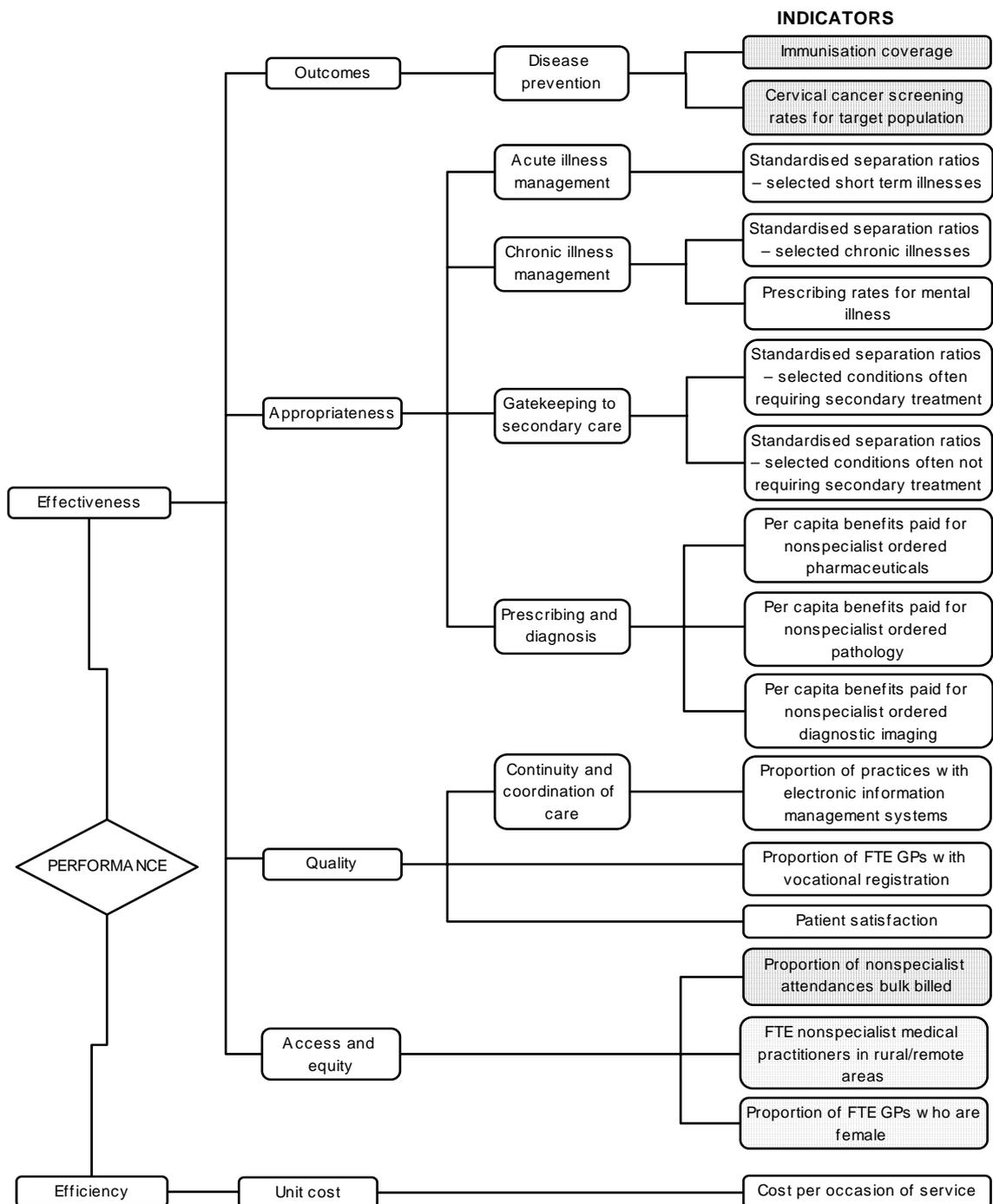
Performance indicators for general practice report the effectiveness and efficiency with which GPs deliver primary health care services (figure 4.6). The framework is based on research conducted in Australia and the United Kingdom to develop performance indicators for primary care aspects of general practice. The framework will change over time as better indicators are developed and as the focus and objectives for general practice change.

Effectiveness indicators relate to four broad categories: outcomes, appropriateness, quality, and access and equity. The outcome indicators focus on disease prevention, particularly immunisation coverage and cervical cancer screening rates.

Appropriateness indicators focus on four aspects: acute illness management; chronic illness management; gatekeeping to secondary care; and prescription and diagnosis. Acute illness management is measured by standardised separation rates for some short term illnesses for which hospital admission is generally avoidable — severe ear/nose/throat infection, cellulitis, kidney/urinary tract infection and gastroenteritis. Separation rates significantly greater than the average for these illnesses may demonstrate issues of care delivery in general practice that need to be further explored.

Two indicators measure GP performance in chronic illness management — prescribing rates for mental illness (which have yet to be defined) and standardised separation rates for some chronic illnesses. People suffering asthma, diabetes and epilepsy sometimes require hospitalisation for acute episodes of illness, but ongoing management of these chronic conditions is a prime responsibility of GPs. High levels of separations for these conditions may indicate the need for improvement in GP management of these patients.

Figure 4.7 Performance indicators for general practice and primary care



**Key to indicators**

- Provided on a comparable basis for this Report
- Incomplete or not strictly comparable
- Yet to be developed or not collected for this Report

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Standardised separation rates for conditions often requiring hospitalisation (cataracts, hip replacement and angiography) and standardised separation rates for conditions often not requiring hospitalisation (insertion of grommets, tonsillectomy and fallopian tube surgery for infertility) are indicators for GP gatekeeping to secondary care activities. Low separation rates for cataracts, hip replacement and angiography may indicate deficiencies in the primary care system. Similarly, high separation rates for insertion of grommets, tonsillectomy and fallopian tube surgery for infertility may indicate inappropriate care by GPs because conditions requiring these treatments often can be managed at the primary care level. High levels of benefits for pharmaceuticals, pathology and diagnostic imaging ordered by GPs may also indicate inappropriate care.

The quality of GPs' services is reflected by the proportion of full time equivalent GPs with vocational registration, and patient satisfaction (yet to be developed). The proportion of practices with electronic information management systems is also included as a quality indicator because it is considered that management systems improve continuity of care (by assisting patient management and communication with other providers). Access and equity is measured by the proportion of nonspecialist attendances that are bulk billed (thereby alleviating any financial barriers to primary health care), the proportion of full time equivalent nonspecialist medical practitioners in rural/remote areas and the proportion of full time equivalent GPs who are female.

Cost per occasion of service is the only suggested efficiency indicator for GP services at this stage.

## **4.5 Future directions**

The key challenges for improving reporting on health delivery include:

- filling gaps in reporting on public acute care hospitals and general practice; and
- extending the coverage of the Review.

### **Filling gaps in reporting**

#### *Emergency department waiting times*

Hospitals in NSW, Victoria and Queensland reported data on emergency department waiting times. However, inconsistencies across jurisdictions mean that comparisons are not yet possible.

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A recent study recommended two emergency department waiting time indicators for national reporting (Whitby *et al.* 1997). The first indicator relates waiting times to the urgency of treatment required (triage category):

- proportion of category 1 patients (those needing resuscitation) seen immediately;
- proportion of category 2 (emergency) patients seen within 10 minutes;
- proportion of category 3 (urgent) patients seen within 30 minutes;
- proportion of category 4 (semi-urgent) patients seen within 60 minutes; and
- proportion of category 5 (non-urgent) patients seen within 120 minutes.

The second indicator is waiting times in emergency department before inpatient admission. Jurisdictions have agreed on data items and definitions for these indicators, and nationally comparable data are expected by July 2000.

### *Quality of care*

All Australian governments and the users of health care services are interested in assessing and improving quality of care. The definition of quality in health care is a source of continuing debate. A recent study defined the term as 'the style of care practised and taught by leaders within the profession' and 'the care needed to achieve the legitimate medical and non-medical goals set by the patient with the assistance of the physician' (Ibrahim *et al.* 1998). No single indicator can measure quality across all providers. An alternative strategy is to identify and report on *components* of quality of care. In future years, this Report will focus on the following two components of quality:

- client satisfaction with services; and
- incident monitoring and reporting (patient safety).

### *Client satisfaction*

Client satisfaction indicators, used to report on the quality of services, emphasise the relationship between the consumer and the service. Satisfaction surveys and complaints mechanisms have been used to gather some information about the quality of care provided in public acute care hospitals.

Information on patient satisfaction is reported for Victoria, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. A study on quality and outcome indicators stated that:

Patient surveys provide vital information about the acceptability of care delivery, reports of experiences with the processes of care and health status and quality of life, patients' health behaviours and intervention-specific outcomes. In recent years it has

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been established that patients provide accurate and reliable estimates of all these aspects of care — with the only demonstrated limitation being in reports of resource utilisation. (Boyce *et al.* 1997, p. 30)

Indicators of aggregate satisfaction generally reveal high levels of satisfaction with care provided in public acute care hospitals. However, these data offer few insights for policy makers and hospitals on areas requiring improvement.

Following reporting of a statewide survey in Victoria, the Department of Human Services commissioned additional work to derive composite indexes of satisfaction on specific aspects of hospital care, including access and discharge processes, provision of general and treatment information, and complaints mechanisms. The department is tendering to develop a model for ongoing monitoring of patient satisfaction (that provides reliable and comparable information on patient perceptions of their hospital care) for implementation and use within 12 to 18 months. The Report will continue to monitor developments in patient satisfaction and encourage the introduction of nationally comparable patient surveys.

Some information on client perceptions of health care is also available via complaints systems. All States and Territories have independent health complaints bodies that investigate and conciliate complaints and recommend improvements to health care services. Complaints information is reported to parliaments annually, but differences in data definitions prevent comparisons across jurisdictions.

The National Health Complaints Information System Project (funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care) aims to establish a national health complaints information system. Analysis of a standard data set is due to commence in mid-1999. It is anticipated that more data providers will be invited to join the system once protocols and reporting agreements have been established.

### *Incident monitoring and reporting (patient safety)*

Identifying ‘adverse events’ and developing ways to prevent them is another strategy for improving the quality of care provided in public acute care hospitals and for reducing costs. The Quality in Australian Health Care study, for example, examined over 14 000 admissions in 1992 and found that 16.6 per cent of admissions were associated with an adverse event which resulted in a disability or a longer hospital stay for the patient. Fifty-one per cent of the adverse events were considered preventable.

An ‘adverse event’ can be defined as ‘an unintended injury that was caused by medical management and resulted in a measurable disability’, or more broadly as ‘any situation in which an inappropriate decision was made when, at the time, an

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appropriate alternative could have been chosen'. The nature of adverse events can vary from minor complications to serious and life threatening events. Some are caused by an identifiable action by a health care worker, while others result from failure to perform an act that was necessary under the circumstances.

Some jurisdictions are trialing various incident monitoring and reporting systems (box 4.9). As yet, there are no nationally comparable data available because problems (such as accurately defining adverse events and dealing with incomplete medical records) are yet to be resolved. National comparisons based on data from such studies would also require adjustments to account for variations in factors such as complexity (as is done for cost comparisons). However, reliable and nationally comparable adverse events indicators would allow hospitals to review their performance. They would also allow consumers to make more informed decisions about their health care.

#### *Non-admitted patient classification*

The Victorian Department of Human Services has developed an output based funding system for non-admitted patient services to improve funding allocations and incentives for efficiency. The Victorian Ambulatory Classification System was introduced for selected major teaching and/or specialised hospitals in July 1997 and extended to Ballarat Health Services and Bendigo Health Care Group in July 1998.

The activities of outpatient and emergency departments are classified into 45 categories grouped under nine headings: medical; surgical; dental; orthopaedic; psychiatric related; obstetric and gynaecology; paediatrics; emergency medicine; and allied health. The categories relate to major areas of clinical practice and achieve levels of resource homogeneity similar to those for AN-DRGs.

Hospitals receive a variable funding component based on patient encounters, which incorporate the clinic visit and associated ancillary services (pharmacy, pathology and radiology) provided to the patient 30 days either side of the visit. The 30 day window was chosen to capture the majority of services for a particular visit and to enable a reasonable and practical time period for reporting and funding. The funding model also recognises fixed elements and activities such as teaching. Compensation grants were provided to participants in the first two years to smooth the transition.

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#### Box 4.10 **Recent developments in adverse events reporting**

Three major studies on incident monitoring and reporting are underway in Australia.

- Quality Assurance Royal North Shore is an adverse event detection system covering the Royal North Shore, Hornsby, Ryde and Seventh Day Adventist hospitals in Sydney. Clinical nurses review medical records of patients experiencing the following events: unplanned readmission within 14 days of discharge; unplanned transfer to intensive care; unplanned return to operating theatre; caesarean section; length of stay greater than 30 days; and death. These medical records are reviewed against 24 generic criteria, such as hospital-acquired infection and inappropriate drug use. Primary clinicians examine and assess any record exhibiting one or more criteria to confirm that an unexpected event occurred.
- Limited Adverse Events Screening is used at Wimmera Base Hospital and 10 small hospitals in Victoria, Toowoomba Base Hospital (Queensland) and Campbelltown Hospital (NSW). Records staff screen all inpatient medical records against eight general patient outcome criteria that indicate that an adverse event may have occurred. Inpatient records exhibiting one or more criteria are sent to a surveillance committee to confirm that an adverse event has occurred. The committee also determines what action is required to prevent further occurrences. Wimmera Base Hospital recorded an adverse event rate of 0.97 per cent in 1996.
- Australian Incident Monitoring Study was established by the Australian Patient Safety Foundation to record and study incidents that affect patient safety and the quality of services. The system collects information about any incident that could have harmed or did harm someone. The incident does not have to be preventable or involve an error by the health care team. Information about contributory factors, human error, factors minimising adverse events and corrective strategies is collected anonymously on a written form. The system covers all hospitals in SA and the NT, one metropolitan network and four rural consortia in Victoria and may be extended to WA and the ACT.

#### *BEACH survey*

The Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health (BEACH) program will collect information about why people visit their GP, the health problems that GPs manage, and what types of treatment general practice patients receive. The program aims to:

- provide reliable and valid information about GP–patient encounters;
- assist in determining the needs of GPs and their patients; and
- assess patient based risk factors and their effect on health service activity.

A random sample of 1000 GPs from across Australia will be surveyed each year about 100 consecutive consultations. The survey will request information on GP characteristics (such as age, sex, years in general practice and practice size); patient

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characteristics (age, sex, aboriginality, ethnicity and whether a new patient at the practice); patient reasons for the encounter; whether the problem was work related; management action taken (such as drugs prescribed, counselling, referral to a specialist and admission to a hospital); and population risk factors (such as smoking status, alcohol consumption and exercise level).

Data collection for the survey began in April 1998 and the first reports are expected to be published during 1999. Therefore, more comprehensive data on the activities of GPs may be available for the 2000 Report.

### **Extending the coverage of the Review**

A longer term goal of the Steering Committee is to include a framework for community health services, similar to that for public acute care hospitals and general practice. Community health services provide health promotion and early detection services, assess health problems and provide care. These services are diverse by nature, incorporating a range of service providers (dietitians, community nurses, psychologists and so on). This multidisciplinary approach makes it difficult to define the scope of community health services accurately and to attribute health outcomes to particular providers.

Various projects — such as the Community Health Information Model and the National Codeset Project: Community Based Health Services — have been established to describe the activities of community health. Building on this work, the Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care let a consultancy in 1998 that aimed to:

- describe community health components and their interrelationships;
- describe current work on measuring the performance of community health;
- describe related work undertaken to develop datasets;
- assess the feasibility of developing and reporting performance indicators; and
- develop a work plan.

The final report of the consultancy is due in March 1999.

### **Improving the treatment of superannuation**

A study by the Steering Committee of the treatment of superannuation found differences between reported costs and estimated true costs for a range of services including public hospitals. The Steering Committee intends to work with the health sector to introduce a more consistent treatment of superannuation costs, in line with

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the recommendations in *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 1998b). This should improve the comparability and accuracy of unit cost information in future Reports.

## 4.6 Key performance indicator results

### Public acute care hospitals

As discussed in section 4.7, public acute care hospitals provide a range of services to admitted patients, some of which may be non-acute services such as rehabilitation and palliative care. The extent to which these non-acute treatments can be identified and excluded from the analysis differs across jurisdictions.

Non-acute services (particularly, psychiatric services delivered by public acute care hospitals) were excluded from the data provided by Victoria. However, data for some other jurisdictions include some psychiatric and other non-acute services. This affects comparisons of performance with other jurisdictions for the following indicators:

- total separations per 1000 people;
- recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation; and
- average length of stay.

#### *Quality — process indicators*

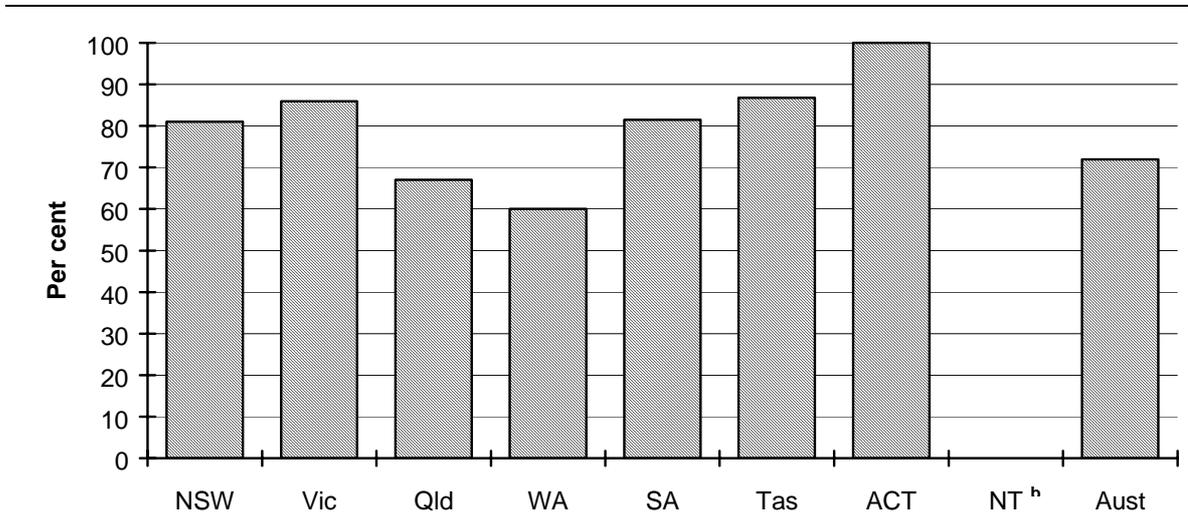
#### *ACHS accreditation*

Accreditation by the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) is achieved by those hospitals that demonstrate continual adherence to quality improvement standards. Although accreditation is not limited to the ACHS process, ACHS accreditation is one of the few nationally available indicators of hospital quality. However, it is an imperfect indicator of quality because hospital accreditation is voluntary. Further, the costs of preparing a hospital for accreditation is significant and therefore a low level of accreditation at the jurisdiction level may reflect a low participation rate rather than poor quality. The voluntary nature of the accreditation process also limits comparison among jurisdictions.

At 30 June 1997, 43 per cent of public hospitals (316) were ACHS accredited, accounting for 72 per cent of public hospital beds. Larger hospitals have been more active in seeking ACHS accreditation. Across jurisdictions, the percentage of

accredited public hospital beds ranged from 0 per cent in the NT to 100 per cent in the ACT (figure 4.8).

Figure 4.9 Proportion of public beds accredited by the ACHS<sup>a</sup>



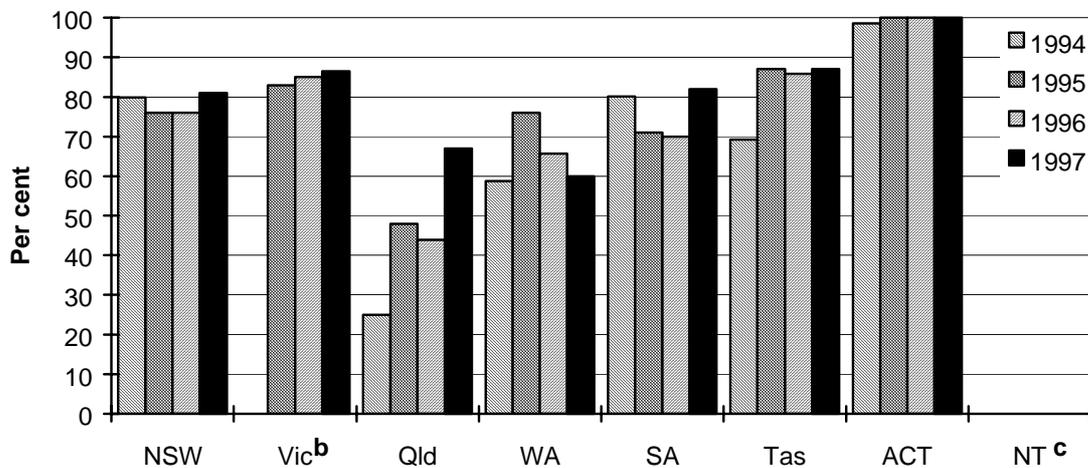
<sup>a</sup> As at 30 June 1997. <sup>b</sup> NT is working towards accreditation for its public hospital beds.

Data source: table 4A.8.

The trends in the proportion of public hospitals beds accredited by the ACHS differed between jurisdictions over the four years to 1997, although the proportion of public hospital beds with ACHS accreditation increased in all jurisdictions for which data were available between 1994 and 1997 (figure 4.10).

Variations in accreditation trends are likely to diminish for a number of reasons. First, more jurisdictions are opting to competitively tender and contract hospital services to non-government operator (with compulsory accreditation as a feature of all contracts) (SCRCSSP 1998b). Second, some jurisdictions (such as Victoria) are moving towards mandatory accreditation for all public acute care hospitals, which may prompt changes in the manner of reporting accreditation data.

Figure 4.11 Proportion of public hospital beds accredited by the ACHS — time series<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Accreditation as at 30 June for each year. <sup>b</sup> Data were not available for 1994. <sup>c</sup> NT is working towards accreditation for its public hospital beds.

Data source: table 4A.8.

## Quality — patient satisfaction

### Patient satisfaction results

Agreed definitions across jurisdictions do not yet exist for this indicator. The timing, scope and sample size of the patient satisfaction surveys also differ, so it is not possible to compare results across jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions reported the following results:

- in Victoria, 96 per cent of respondents to a survey of 9918 inpatients in 1997 reported to be overall either ‘very satisfied’ or ‘fairly satisfied’ (as opposed to ‘satisfied’ or ‘not too satisfied’) with their hospital. Ninety-six per cent of respondents would recommend the hospital to their family or friends. Eighty-seven per cent of patients rated the quality of care as either ‘excellent’ or ‘very good’, and a further 10 per cent rated it as ‘good’ (table 4A.21);
- in WA, the overall indicator of satisfaction (a mean score out of 100) was 79.96 for all tertiary metropolitan hospitals, 82.40 for all secondary metropolitan hospitals, and 84.60 for all rural secondary hospitals (table 4A.26);
- in Tasmania, a small survey (172 responses) of patients attending one hospital in 1996 found that 94 per cent of surveyed patients rated the quality of care as ‘excellent’, ‘very good’ or ‘good’. Ninety per cent of surveyed patients rated the

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outcome of their hospital stay as ‘excellent’, ‘very good’ or ‘good’. The survey also investigated patient satisfaction with ‘care, treatment and communication, ‘staff’ (in terms of skills and information and communication) and ‘comfort/meals’. A substantial majority (at least 70 per cent) were satisfied (rating services as ‘excellent’, ‘very good’ or ‘good’) with all surveyed aspects of their hospital experience (table 4A.35);

- in the ACT, patients reported a satisfaction rating of 4 in 1996-97, where patient satisfaction is calculated on an index of 5.00 (1.00 = unsatisfied; 5.00 = fully satisfied) (table 4A.36); and
- in the NT, the overall satisfaction rate was 79.3 per cent (table 4A.38).

#### *Quality – hospital misadventure indicators*

This section reports data collected on unplanned re-admission rates and hospital-acquired infection rates. These indicators were evaluated in a recent research project (box 4.11). The Steering Committee acknowledges the limitations of the indicators and agrees with the project’s recommendation for improving indicators in the future. Until such data are available, the Steering Committee has decided to continue to report collected data on these indicators at the jurisdiction level, on the understanding that doing so is not worse than reporting nothing at all. A summary of data presented in this Report and the 1995 Report is presented in table 4.2.

The data reported below are not comparable and therefore are not used to make comparisons across jurisdictions. Care should be taken in interpreting these data.

#### *Unplanned re-admission rates*

The unplanned re-admission rate is the number of emergency patients re-admitted within 28 days of separation without a plan or intention for re-admission, divided by the total number of admissions excluding deaths. This definition is applied differently in each jurisdiction, so it is not possible to compare data across jurisdictions.

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#### Box 4.12 The Pilot Hospital-Wide Clinical Indicators Project

The Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services funded the Pilot Hospital-Wide Clinical Indicators Project as part of the National Hospital Outcomes Program. The project investigated the link between the selected clinical indicators (used in this Report) and an overall assessment of all aspects of the quality of clinical care, determined by a panel of medical experts. The indicators evaluated were:

- rate of unplanned hospital readmission within 28 days of separation;
- rate of hospital-acquired bacteraemia;
- rate of post-operative wound infection following clean and contaminated surgery; and
- rate of unplanned return to an operating room.

The last indicator could not be extracted from available databases easily, so was not included in the project's more detailed analysis.

The project set a high standard for each indicator to meet, by requiring them to accurately reflect hospital-wide medical care. The final report concluded that there was a clinically weak and statistically insignificant relationship between the indicators and the overall assessment of quality of care, and therefore that the indicators were unsuited as national performance measures of hospital quality. That is, the indicators were not validated as measures of *hospital-wide* care.

But questions remain about whether the indicators reflect the quality of a more limited aspect of care — for example, do unplanned re-admissions reflect discharge planning procedures? Do wound infection rates reflect the standards of wound care during and immediately after surgery?

The study recommended that 'there is a strong rationale for individual institutions to continue to monitor these indicators as part of a quality improvement program' (Ibrahim *et al.* 1998, p. xii). The study urges caution in using these indicators for benchmarking purposes, but suggests that the indicators may be useful for identifying outliers or comparing the performance of hospitals with similar patient mix, rather than making close comparisons. The final report concludes that '... (a) low incidence of surgical wound infection is highly desirable ... wound infection rates should continue to be monitored .... Institutions whose rates are very high compared with the average should seek an explanation for this.' (Ibrahim *et al.* 1998, p. 43)

The project identified the lack of appropriate and widely recognised definitions, and the absence of structured data collections, as significant shortcomings of the indicators. The final report recommended that future indicators should be ideally constructed from planned collections of clinical data, and clinical data collection within hospitals should be improved.

Sources: Ibrahim *et al.* (1998); personal communication, Professor John McNeil, Head, Department of Epidemiology and Preventative Medicine, Monash Medical School.

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Jurisdictions reported the following results:

- in Victoria, the unplanned re-admission rate (which included patients re-admitted for reasons unrelated to the previous admission) was 10.3 per cent in 1996-97 compared to 10 per cent in 1995-96 (table 4A.19);
- in WA, the unplanned emergency re-admission rate was based on a survey of four metropolitan teaching hospitals, seven metropolitan nonteaching hospitals and 29 nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals. Unplanned re-admission rates for these hospitals were 2.12 per cent, 2.56 per cent and 3.24 per cent respectively in 1996-97 (table 4A.27);
- in SA, the unplanned re-admission rate was 4.57 per cent for all hospitals in 1997, compared with 6.4 per cent for metropolitan teaching hospitals, 6.8 per cent for other metropolitan hospitals and 7.8 per cent for country hospitals in 1995-96 (table 4A.31);
- in Tasmania, the unplanned re-admission rate across all hospitals was 1.01 per cent in 1996-97 (table 4A.33);
- in the ACT, the unplanned re-admission rate was 2.72 per cent for all hospitals in 1996-97 compared with 4.2 per cent in 1995-96 (table 4A.36); and
- in the NT, the unplanned re-admission rate was 4.04 per cent for the metropolitan teaching hospital in 1996-97 (table 4A.38).

### *Hospital-acquired infection rates*

There are three measures of hospital-acquired infection rates. The rate of post-operative wound infection is the number of patients with evidence of wound infection on or after the fifth post-operative day following clean (or contaminated) surgery, divided by the number of patients undergoing clean (or contaminated) surgery with a post-operative stay of at least five days. The rate of hospital-acquired bacteraemia is the number of patients who acquired bacteraemia during a hospital stay divided by the number of separations with a length of stay equal to or greater than two days. Again, these data are applied differently across jurisdictions, significantly reducing the value of comparisons.

Jurisdictions reported the following results.

- *Post-operative wound infection following clean surgery:*
  - in WA, the rates for post-operative wound infections following clean surgery were based on a survey of two metropolitan teaching hospitals, six metropolitan nonteaching hospitals and 12 nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals. The rates for these hospitals were 2.02 per cent (for clean and

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- contaminated wounds combined), 0.36 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively in 1996-97 (table 4A.27);
- in SA, the rate was 1.46 per cent across all hospitals in 1997 (table 4A.31);
  - in the ACT, the rate was 0.97 per cent for all hospitals in 1996-97, compared with 0.8 per cent in 1995-96 (table 4A.36); and
  - in the NT, the rate for the metropolitan teaching hospital was 3.3 per cent in 1996-97 (table 4A.38).
- *Post-operative wound infection following contaminated surgery:*
    - in WA, the rate was 2.51 per cent in six metropolitan nonteaching hospitals and 4.72 per cent in seven nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals in 1996-97 (table 4A.27);
    - in SA, the rate was 2.68 per cent for all hospitals in 1997 (table 4A.31);
    - in the ACT, the rate was 0.63 per cent for all hospitals in 1996-97 compared with 0.2 per cent in 1995-96 (table 4A.36); and
    - in the NT, the rate for the metropolitan teaching hospital was 6.45 per cent in 1996-97 (table 4A.38);
  - *The rate of hospital-acquired bacteraemia:*
    - in WA, the rate was 0.38 per cent in five metropolitan teaching hospitals, 0.93 per cent in five metropolitan nonteaching hospitals and 0.38 per cent in 32 nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals in 1996-97 (table 4A.27);
    - in SA, the rate was 0.27 per cent for all hospitals in 1996-97 (table 4A.31);
    - in Tasmania, the rate was 0.3 per cent for all hospitals in 1996-97 (table 4A.33);
    - in the ACT, the rate was 0.55 per cent for all hospitals in 1996-97 (table 4A.36); and
    - in the NT, the rate was 0.5 per cent for the metropolitan teaching hospital in 1996-97 (table 4A.38).

**Table 4.2 Quality of care data provided by jurisdictions for public acute care hospitals**

Year of Report:	Patient satisfaction		Unplanned re-admission to hospital		Unplanned return to operating room		Hospital-acquired infection rates	
	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999	1995	1999
NSW	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Vic	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Qld	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
WA	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	✓
SA	×	×	✓	✓	×	×	×	✓
Tas	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
ACT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓
NT	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓

## Access

### *Waiting times for elective surgery*

The proportion of elective surgery patients waiting longer than the accepted standards is one nationally recognised indicator of access to public acute care hospitals (HDWA 1998). The *Report on Government Service Provision 1997* contained data on elective surgery waiting times for public acute care hospitals for all jurisdictions. However, no data have been published since then. Some information is available for Victoria, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, but comparisons across jurisdictions are hindered by significant differences in the scope of the collections (including the number of hospitals) and the definitions adopted. The other jurisdictions collected elective surgery waiting time data, but they have indicated that they are unwilling to release it until comparable data are available for all jurisdictions. However, the Steering Committee notes that progress has been made in other areas of the Report by publishing the best available jurisdictional data based on different definitions, with the appropriate explanations and caveats, until more comparable national data are available.

Jurisdictions reported the following results:

- WA publishes data on the proportion of category 1 patients (that is, patients for whom surgery is desirable within 30 days) waiting longer than 30 days for surgery in public tertiary hospitals, using the national definitions where patients remain on the waiting list until admission. Patients who have been notified of a scheduled admission date (that is, booked patients) are included in these lists.

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- The share of category 1 patients waiting longer than 30 days was highest for gynaecology (100 per cent) in 1993. However, this related to the one patient on the list having to wait longer than 30 days. The shares for other specialties ranged from 86 per cent for ophthalmology to 33 per cent for cardiothoracic and other surgery. By 1997, the proportions of category 1 patients waiting for longer than the desirable period ranged from 0 per cent for gynaecology to 43 per cent for ear, nose and throat procedures (table 4A.29).
  - Tasmanian data relate to the number of category 1 (defined above) patients waiting longer than the desirable period for surgery.
    - At June 1997, 270 category 1 patients were on the waiting list for elective surgery. Overall, 112 (or 42 per cent) of category 1 patients waited longer than 30 days for treatment at June 1997 (table 4A.34).
  - ACT data relate to the number of category 1 and category 2 (that is, those for whom surgery is desirable within 90 days) patients waiting longer than desirable.
    - Overall, six category 1 patients (or 5 per cent) waited longer than 30 days for treatment at June 1997. Most specialties had no patients waiting longer than 30 days for surgery. For those that did, the proportion of patients overdue for surgery was highest for plastic surgery (14 per cent) and lowest for other surgery (2 per cent). However, this related to one patient on each list having to wait longer than 30 days. Overall, the number of overdue category 1 patients fell by 21 (or 78 per cent) between June 1996 and June 1997.
    - There were 583 category 2 patients waiting longer than 90 days in the ACT in at June 1997 (or 42 per cent). The specialty with the largest proportion of category 2 patients overdue for treatment was ophthalmology (65 per cent), while ear, nose and throat had the lowest proportion (13 per cent). Overall, the number of category 2 patients waiting longer than 90 days fell by 101 (or 14.8 per cent) between June 1996 and June 1997 (table 4A.37).
  - NT data relate to the number of category 1 and category 2 patients waiting longer than the desirable period for surgery.
    - Of the 92 category 1 patients waiting at 30 June 1998 census, 37 (or 40 per cent) had been waiting for over 30 days. The proportion of patients overdue for surgery was highest for urology, plastic and reconstructive surgery, and ophthalmology (100 per cent). However, these specialties only had one or two patients. The proportion for the other specialties ranged from 33 per cent for obstetrics and gynaecology, and ear, nose and throat surgery to 67 per cent for orthopaedic surgery. The proportion of category 1 overdue patients fell from 66 per cent (or 68 of 103) to 40 per cent (or 37 of 92) between the census dates of 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1998.

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- Of the 342 category 2 patients waiting at 30 June 1998 census, 121 (or 35 per cent) had been waiting for 90 days or more. The specialty with the largest proportion of category 2 patients overdue for treatment was urology (100 per cent), although this related to only one patient. Five of the six patients waiting for plastic and reconstructive surgery waited longer than 90 days, while 26 per cent third of obstetrics and gynaecology patients were overdue for treatment. The proportion of category 2 patients overdue fell from 52 per cent (or 233 of 446) to 35 per cent (or 121 of 342) between the census dates of 30 June 1996 and 30 June 1998 (table 4A.39).
  - Victoria uses a significantly different definition to calculate the number of elective surgery patients on waiting lists. Victoria classes patients waiting for elective surgery as booked patients and waiting list patients. Patients may be listed as booked for a maximum of six weeks. Patients who have been booked for longer than six weeks are reclassified as waiting list patients. Victoria also publishes the number of elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable. Time waiting includes time on the waiting list and/or the booking list.
    - No category 1 patients waited longer than 30 days at June 1997. At June 1997, 179 category 1 patients were on the waiting list for elective surgery.
    - Over 2600 category 2 patients waited more than 90 days for surgery in Victorian hospitals at June 1997. The number fell by 840 (or 24 per cent) between September 1996 and June 1997 (table 4A.22).

While these data provide some information on access, public acute hospital services are provided on the basis of clinical need and elective surgery is only one aspect of the care they provide. Therefore, assessment of access would not be solely based on the waiting lists for elective surgery because these do not capture the needs of patients requiring services for acute and chronic medical conditions (Hall 1999).

### *Emergency department waiting times*

This indicator measures the proportion of patients treated within the time limits set according to the urgency of treatment required (described in section 4.8). Jurisdictions reported the following results for 1996-97:

- in NSW, 92 per cent of category 1 patients, 73 per cent of category 2 patients, 68 per cent of category 3 patients, 73 per cent of category 4 patients, and 93 per cent of category 5 patients were treated on time (table 4A.17);
- in Victoria, in 20 of the largest hospitals, the proportions of patients treated on time were: 100 per cent of category 1 patients; 78 per cent of category 2 patients; and 76 per cent of category 3 patients (table 4A.20);

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- in Queensland, the proportions of patients treated on time for two metropolitan hospitals were: 98 per cent of category 1 patients; 74 per cent of category 2 patients; and 74 per cent of category 3 patients (table 4A.24); and
  - in WA, the proportions of patients treated on time in two metropolitan teaching hospitals were: 100 per cent of category 1 patients; 96 per cent of category 2 patients; 86 per cent of category 3 patients; 79 per cent of category 4 patients; and 88 per cent of category 5 patients. The proportions ranged from 73 per cent of category 2 patients to 94 per cent of category 5 patients for three metropolitan nonteaching hospitals and from 82 per cent of category 2 patients to 92 per cent of category 5 patients in 39 nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals (table 4A.28).

### *Appropriateness*

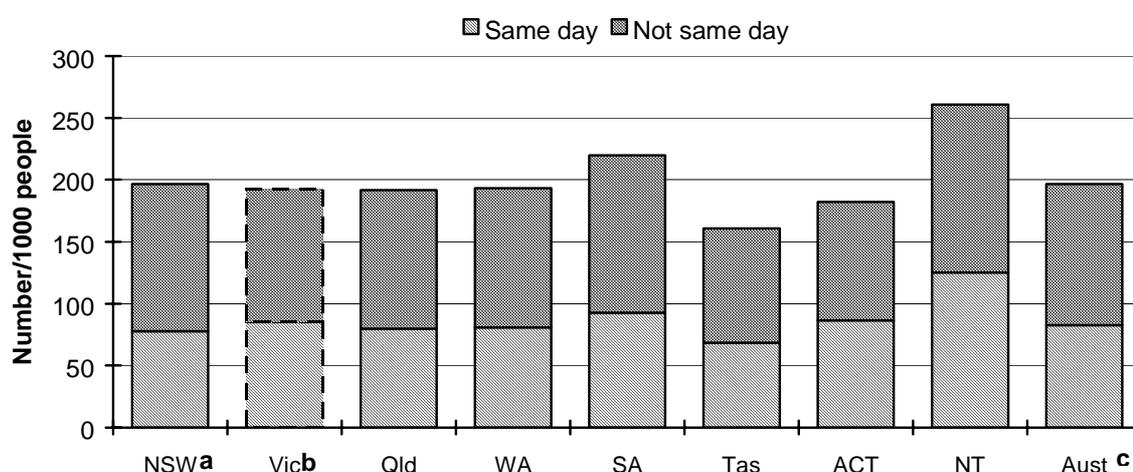
Two indicators are presented for the appropriateness of care provided by public acute care hospitals: the number of separations per 1000 people (also known as the separation rate) and separation rates for certain procedures. However, both indicators are problematic because the appropriate mix or level is unclear (for example, a relatively high level may reflect better access *or* overservicing). Therefore, comparisons across jurisdictions are most useful for highlighting differences that may require more detailed analysis.

### *Total separation rate*

There were approximately 3.6 million separations from Australian public acute care hospitals in 1996-97 (table 4A.5). This equated to 196.6 separations per 1000 persons (figure 4.12). Across jurisdictions, this figure ranged from 160.8 in Tasmania to 260.6 in the NT. The data reported for Victoria excluded mental health and other non-acute services (box 4.2). The data supplied indicate that there were 192.5 separations per 1000 persons in Victoria when these services were excluded, compared with 196.1 separations per 1000 persons when they were included.

Nationally 82.5 of a total of 196.6 separations per 1000 persons were same day separations in 1996-97. Tasmania had the lowest rate of same day separations (68.5) and the NT had the highest rate (125.1) (figure 4.13).

Figure 4.14 Separations from public acute care hospitals, 1996-97



<sup>a</sup> Data included separations from Department of Veterans' Affairs hospitals. <sup>b</sup> The data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The number of separations per 1000 persons (as published by the AIHW) was 196.1; there were 88.0 same day separations per 1000 people. <sup>c</sup> Based on data for Victoria as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (AIHW 1998a).

Data source: table 4A.9.

### Separation rates for certain procedures

Separation rates for certain procedures are also used to indicate the appropriateness of public hospital care. The procedures were selected for their frequency and (given the availability of alternative treatments) for being elective and discretionary procedures.

Nationally, endoscopy had the highest number of separations — at 24.0 per 1000 persons (standardised for age and sex differences across jurisdictions) — among the identified procedures in 1996-97 (table 4.3). It was followed by lens insertion and caesarean section (5.05 and 2.79 separations per 1000 persons respectively). Separation rates for all procedures varied across jurisdictions.

The number of separations per 1000 persons differed most widely for:

- endoscopy (13.4 in the ACT to 25.3 in Victoria);
- lens insertion (2.45 in the ACT to 6.23 in Queensland); and
- tonsillectomy (0.48 in the NT to 2.49 in SA)

Some of the selected procedures, such as angioplasty and coronary artery bypass graft, are alternative treatment options for people diagnosed with similar conditions. Significant differences in the separation rates for these procedures may highlight

differences in treatment methods across jurisdictions. NSW, WA and the ACT recorded differences in separation rates for these procedures, whereas there were no significant differences in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the NT.

**Table 4.4 Separations per 1000 persons, all hospitals, by selected procedure, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Angioplasty	0.67	0.90	0.47	0.77	0.87	0.81	0.47	0.54	0.73
Coronary artery bypass graft	1.03	0.90	0.90	0.53	0.88	0.78	0.79	0.53	0.91
Hip replacement	0.94	1.09	0.87	1.02	1.09	1.36	1.21	0.38	1.00
Appendectomy	1.39	1.53	1.38	1.50	1.34	1.55	1.17	0.85	1.43
Hysterectomy	1.76	1.82	1.81	1.84	2.26	2.31	1.94	1.17	1.84
Tonsillectomy	1.60	2.16	1.87	1.81	2.49	1.32	1.65	0.48	1.86
Cholecystectomy	2.24	2.19	2.22	1.78	2.42	2.09	2.09	1.39	2.18
Caesarean section	2.65	2.72	3.05	2.70	3.19	3.03	2.54	2.42	2.79
Lens insertion	5.10	4.91	6.23	4.94	3.84	3.79	2.45	4.30	5.05
Endoscopy	25.2	25.3	25.1	20.6	20.0	22.2	13.4	13.6	24.0

<sup>a</sup> Rates standardised for age and sex to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: table 4A.10.

### *Efficiency*

Care should be taken when comparing the following indicators across jurisdictions. Differences in the indicators may be partly the result of different reporting and counting rules in producing financial data or treating various expenditure items (for example, superannuation). Further, there are differences in the extent to which jurisdictions included psychiatric and other non-acute services provided in public acute care hospitals (box 4.2).

One proxy indicator of efficiency is government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). Another indicator is average length of stay.

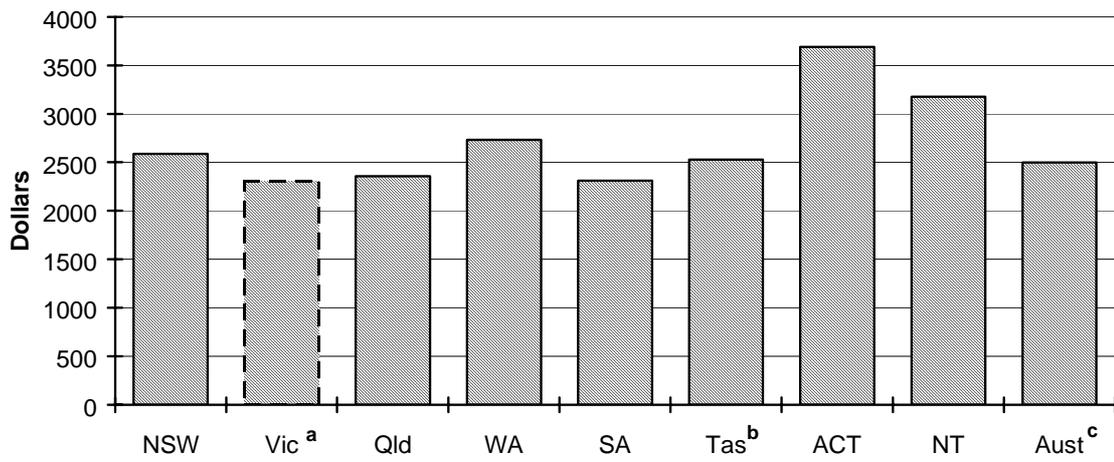
### *Recurrent costs per casemix-adjusted separation*

As discussed in section 4.2, improvements to the data provided for all jurisdictions mean that comparisons over time of recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation should be treated with caution. This section presents data for 1996-97 only.

Recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation is an indicator of hospitals' cost performance. This indicator measures the average cost of providing care for an admitted patient, adjusted for the relative complexity of the mix of patients' clinical conditions and of the hospital services provided (AIHW 1998a).

The estimated cost per casemix-adjusted separation for Victoria was \$2304. If Victoria's mainstreamed psychiatric and other non-acute services were included, then the cost per casemix-adjusted separation for that jurisdiction was \$2353 (see Box 4.2 for a discussion of the Victorian data). Estimates for the other jurisdictions ranged from \$2309 in SA to \$3689 in the ACT (figure 4.15).

Figure 4.16 **Recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation for public acute care hospitals, 1996-97**



<sup>a</sup> The data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for Victoria (as supplied by the AIHW) was \$2353. <sup>b</sup> Tasmania is the only jurisdiction that collects payroll tax from its public acute care hospitals. To improve comparability, payroll tax (estimated by the Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services to be \$133 per casemix-adjusted separation) was subtracted from the cost per casemix-adjusted separation estimate supplied by the AIHW (\$2660). <sup>c</sup> Based on data for Victoria and Tasmania as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (AIHW 1998a).

Data source: table 4A.11.

A number of bodies, including the Steering Committee, have been seeking to improve the comparability of data. However, some anomalies remain. The superannuation expense for 1996-97 for WA and the NT was estimated using the average for other jurisdictions. Subsequent research by the Steering Committee suggests that this may produce a reasonable estimate for WA but understates this expense for the NT (SCRCSSP 1998b, p. 14).

#### *User cost of capital per casemix-adjusted separation*

NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the ACT provided information on the user cost of capital per casemix-adjusted separation (a measure of capital use) for buildings and equipment. However, the asset valuation data used were only

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indicative and should not be compared across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions reported the following results for 1996-97:

- in NSW, user cost of capital was \$243 for buildings and \$105 for equipment;
- in Queensland, the cost was \$2118 for buildings and \$108 for equipment;
- in WA, the cost was \$799 for buildings and \$171 for equipment;
- in SA, the cost for metropolitan hospitals was \$386 for buildings and \$189 for equipment;
- in Tasmania, the cost was \$244 for buildings and \$115 for equipment; and
- in the ACT, the cost was \$608 for buildings and \$236 for equipment (table 4A.12).

#### *Cost per non-admitted occasion of service*

The cost per non-admitted occasion of service is the proportion of expenditure allocated to patients who were not admitted, divided by the total number of non-admitted patient occasions of service.

Jurisdictions reported the following results.

- in NSW, the cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service was \$64 for emergency services, \$76 for primary and community based services and \$83 for outpatient services in 1996-97. Costs for these services in 1995-96 were \$59, \$54 and \$70 respectively (table 4A.18);
- in Queensland, the cost of treatment per non-admitted occasion of service in 1996-97 ranged from \$49 in nonteaching hospitals to \$88 in metropolitan hospitals. Similar costs were recorded in 1995-96 (table 4A.25);
- in WA, the cost per non-admitted occasion of service was \$55 in metropolitan nonteaching hospitals and \$70 in nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals, rising to \$118 in teaching hospitals. The cost per admitted occasion of service for some nonteaching hospitals included emergency department costs (table 4A.30);
- in SA, the cost per non-admitted occasion of service for metropolitan hospitals was \$73 in 1996-97, compared with \$71 in 1995-96. Costs in the latest year ranged from \$42 for surgical services to \$134 for accident and emergency services. The cost per non-admitted occasion of service for country hospitals was \$24 in 1996-97 (table 4A.32); and
- in the NT, the cost per non-admitted occasion of service for the metropolitan teaching hospital was set at \$70 in 1996-97 (table 4A.38).

Victoria collects data on the basis of cost per encounter (which includes the clinic visit and all ancillary services provided within a 30 day period either side of the clinic visit). The average cost per encounter was \$104 (based on 12 months activity and cost data from seven major hospitals) in 1996-97. This compared with an average cost per encounter of \$105 in 1995-96 (based on six months activity and cost data from eight hospitals) (table 4A.23).

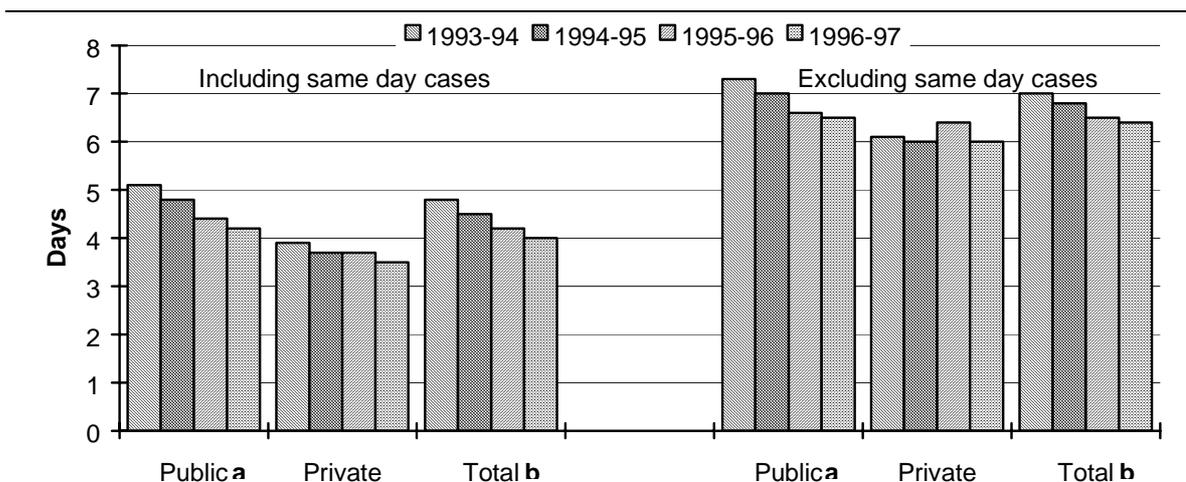
### *Average length of stay*

The average length of stay has a significant effect on the costs of treatment for admitted hospital patients. In particular, differences across jurisdictions in the proportions of same day separations for some AN-DRGs can affect costs.

The average length of stay (including same day cases) for public acute care hospitals was 4.2 days in 1996-97; this was higher than that for private hospitals (3.5 days) and for all hospitals (excluding public psychiatric hospitals) (4.0 days). Average length of stay declined for public acute care, private and all hospitals between 1993-94 and 1996-97: down from 5.1 days, 3.9 days and 4.8 days respectively.

Excluding same day cases, the average length of stay in 1996-97 remained greater in public acute care hospitals (6.5 days) than in private hospitals (6.0 days) and all hospitals (6.4 days). The average length of stay for public acute care hospitals and private hospitals fell steadily between 1993-94 and 1996-97, although not markedly in the most recent year (only declining from 6.5 days to 6.4 days) (figure 4.17).

**Figure 4.18 Average length of stay, public acute care and private hospitals**



<sup>a</sup> 'Public' refers to public acute care hospitals. <sup>b</sup> 'Total' refers to public acute care and private hospitals only.

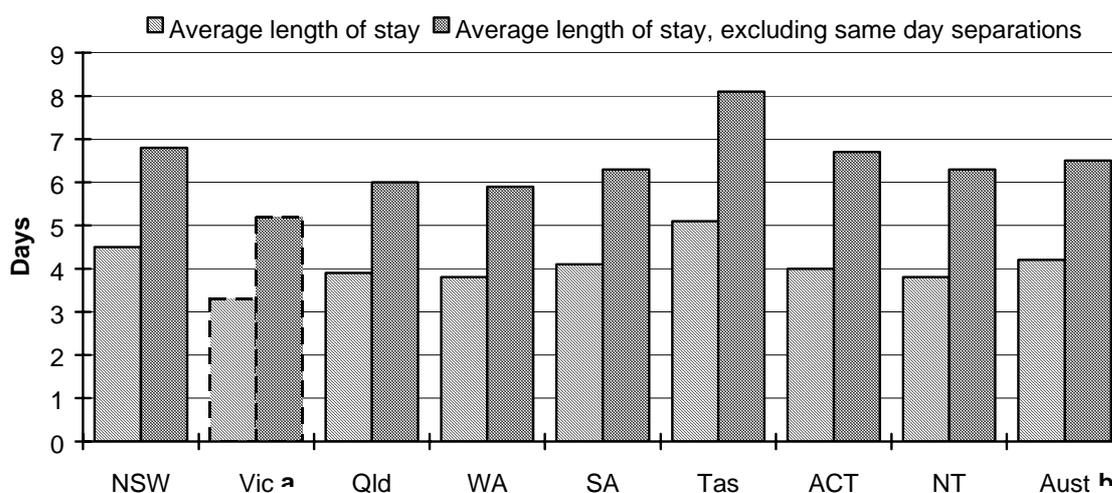
Data source: table 4A.13.

The longer average length of stay in public acute care hospitals than in private hospitals reflects the tendency for public hospitals to treat more difficult and chronic conditions (which tend to require a longer average length of stay).

Tasmania reported the longest average length of stay for public acute hospital treatment in 1996-97 — 5.1 days. Victoria reported the shortest average length of stay — 3.3 days — if mental health and other non-acute services were excluded. When these services were included, the average length of stay in Victorian public acute hospitals was 4.1 days. Of the other jurisdictions, both WA and the NT reported the shortest average length of stay (3.8 days for each).

Excluding same day procedures, Tasmania again reported the longest average length of stay (8.1 days) and Victoria reported the shortest average (5.2 days); also again, Victoria's average was higher (6.6 days) when compiled on the same basis as used for the other jurisdictions. Of the other jurisdictions, WA reported the shortest average length of stay (5.9 days) (figure 4.19).

Figure 4.20 Average length of stay in public acute hospitals, 1996-97



<sup>a</sup> The data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The average length of stay for Victorian hospitals (using data provided by the AIHW) was 4.1 days (6.6 days when excluding same day separations). <sup>b</sup> Based on data for Victoria as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (1998a).

Data source: table 4A.14.

Against the overall trend, the average length of stay for the five most common procedures increased in 1996-97 — only 'vaginal delivery without complications' recorded a shorter average length of stay in 1996-97 (3.4 days) than in the two years previously (3.6 days). The average length of stay reported for the other four

procedures increased between 1994-95 and 1996-97, rising quite substantially in some cases — for example, from 6.7 days in 1994-95 to 8.0 days in 1996-97 for ‘chronic obstructive airways disease’ (table 4A.15).

A possible explanation for this trend is that co-morbidity is more likely to occur in the other four procedures other than in ‘vaginal delivery without complications’. Further, patient choice and the redesign of obstetric programs to reduce the length of stay may have also influenced the shorter length of stay for ‘vaginal delivery without complications’. Similarly, the trend towards treating ‘chronic obstructive airways disease’ patients with less serious symptoms on an outpatients basis will increase the average length of stay for admitted patients.

**Table 4.5 Average length of stay in public hospitals for the five AN-DRGs with the highest number of separations (days)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Vaginal delivery without complications									
1994-95	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.6
1995-96	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5
1996-97	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4
Chronic obstructive airways disease									
1994-95	7.2	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.6	7.2	5.7	6.7
1995-96	7.9	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.3	7.5	5.7	6.5	6.5
1996-97	8.5	7.1	7.8	8.3	7.6	9.7	10.2	6.5	8.0
Bronchitis and asthma in persons aged 50 years and younger without complications									
1994-95	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.1
1995-96	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
1996-97	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.2
Heart failure and shock									
1994-95	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.1	8.0	6.4	6.8
1995-96	7.2	6.8	5.9	6.2	6.0	7.6	6.3	6.2	6.5
1996-97	8.4	7.6	7.6	8.2	7.3	9.2	9.1	6.9	8.0
Cholecystectomy without common duct exploration									
1994-95	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.4
1995-96	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.9
1996-97	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.5	3.6

<sup>a</sup> Excluded same day cases. <sup>b</sup> Separations for which the type of episode of care was reported as either ‘acute’ or ‘not reported’.

Sources: table 4A.15; SCRCSSP (1997;1998).

## General practice

### Outcomes

Child immunisation rates are outcome indicators for the performance of GPs in providing primary care. Child immunisation services are delivered by many providers, such as GPs, baby health clinics, hospitals and school/kindergartens. An ABS survey of child immunisation found that most children were immunised in doctors' surgeries (although estimates from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register indicate less than 1 per cent of child immunisations in the NT occur in the private sector). Sixty-one per cent of children fully immunised against measles, mumps and rubella were immunised at a doctor's surgery. Similarly, 73.6 per cent of children fully immunised against *haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) were immunised at a doctor's surgery (table 4.6). Other common locations for child immunisations included local council facilities and baby health clinics.

Table 4.7 Location of immunisation, by type of vaccine, 1995<sup>a, b, c</sup>

	Doctor's surgery	Local council	Baby health clinic	School/ kindergarten	Hospital	Other health service	Other	Not known
Diphtheria/tetanus/ whooping cough	63.3	22.5	17.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.0*
Polio	62.4	22.5	18.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.1*
Measles	61.4	18.7	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.2
Mumps	61.1	19.0	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.2
Rubella	61.2	19.2	14.5	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.2*
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	73.6	14.3	10.0	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.2*
Diphtheria/tetanus booster	64.3	15.1	12.8	3.8	2.5	2.7	0.9	0.4*

<sup>a</sup> As at April. <sup>b</sup> Fully immunised children aged 3 months to 6 years. <sup>c</sup> Components may add to more than 100 because respondents may have reported more than one location of vaccination. \* Relative standard error is between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

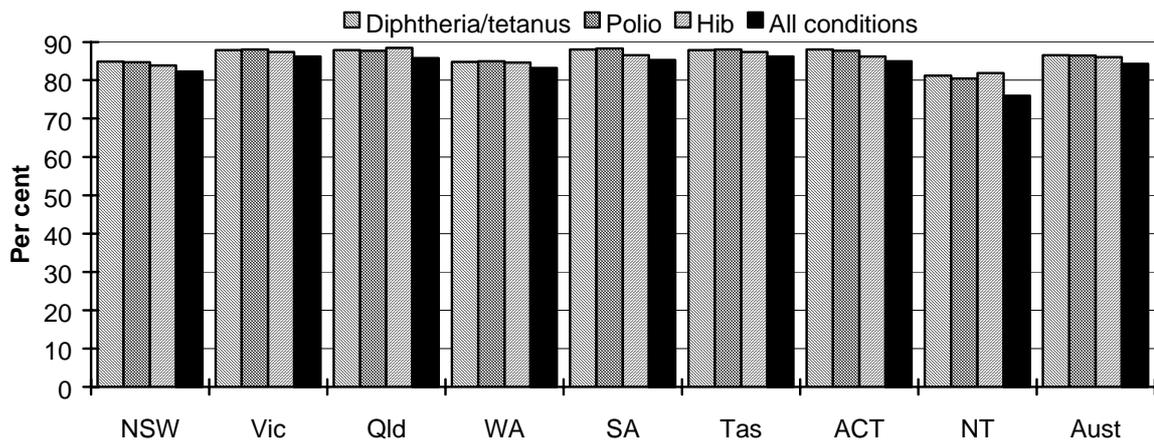
Source: table 4A.40.

The proportion of children aged 3 months to 6 years that were fully immunised at April 1995 ranged from 50 per cent for Hib to 92 per cent for measles. While useful, these data were based on a survey of only 14 800 children. More comprehensive information is available from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register established in January 1996 which covers over 64 000 children — 84.3 per cent of these children aged 1 year were fully immunised at June 1998 (figure 4.21).

The proportions of children fully immunised against selected diseases were higher — 86.5 per cent for diphtheria/tetanus, 86.4 per cent for polio and 86.0 per cent for Hib. Across jurisdictions, the NT recorded the lowest proportion of children that

were fully immunised (76.0 per cent), while Victoria and Tasmania recorded the highest (86.2 per cent).

Figure 4.22 Children aged 1 year who were fully immunised<sup>a</sup>

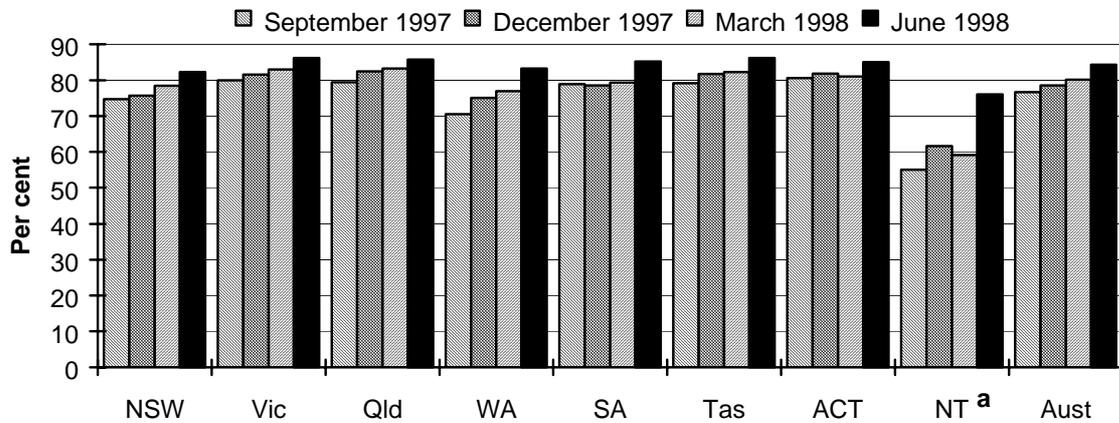


<sup>a</sup> At 30 June 1998.

Data source: table 4A.42.

Data from the register are available for four quarters. Across Australia, the proportion of children that were fully immunised grew steadily between September 1997 and June 1998 (figure 4.23). Overall, the proportion rose by 7.6 percentage points. A similar pattern of growth was recorded for all jurisdictions except the NT, where the proportion fell between December 1997 and March 1998 before rising again in June 1998. The largest rise (21.0 percentage points) was recorded in the NT, followed by WA (12.7 percentage points).

**Figure 4.24 Children aged 1 year who were fully immunised for all conditions**



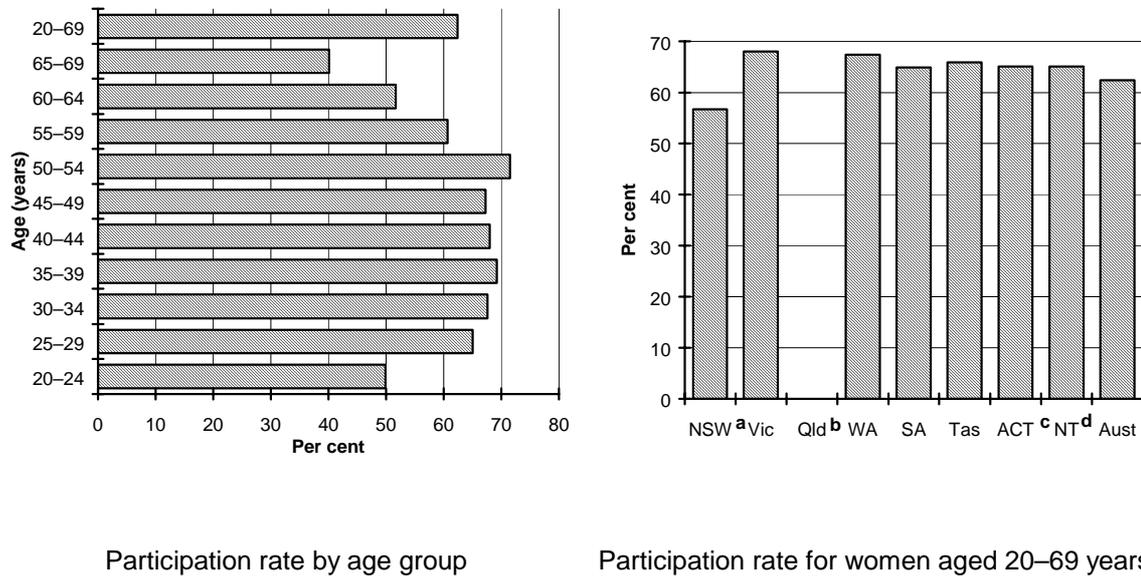
<sup>a</sup> NT rate is unreliable due to problems matching NT children with records on the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register. This results in exclusion of fully immunised children from NT coverage estimates.

Data source: table 4A.42.

The second outcome indicator for primary care services provided by GPs is the screening rate for cervical cancer. Like child immunisation, cervical cancer screening tests (that is, Pap smears) are offered by a range of health care providers: GPs, gynaecologists, family planning clinics and hospital outpatient clinics. However, GPs have been targeted in an effort to improve screening rates.

Cervical cancer screening is targeted at sexually active women aged 20–69 years of age. Around 62 per cent of females in the target group were screened for cervical cancer between January 1996 and December 1997 (figure 4.25). The participation rate was highest for women aged 50–54 years (71.5 per cent) and lowest for women aged 65–69 years (40.1 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the participation rate ranged from 56.7 per cent in NSW to 68.0 per cent in Victoria.

**Figure 4.26 Participation rates of women in cervical cancer screening programs, 1996 and 1997**



<sup>a</sup> Data estimated for January–July 1996. <sup>b</sup> There was no Pap smear register in Queensland. <sup>c</sup> The ACT register contains only women with an ACT address. <sup>d</sup> Data estimated for January–March 1996.

Data source: table 4A.43.

### Access and equity

There are three indicators of the access and equity of health care services delivered by general practitioners: the proportion of nonspecialist attendances that are bulk billed, full time equivalent nonspecialist medical practitioners in rural/remote areas and the proportion of full time equivalent GPs who are female.

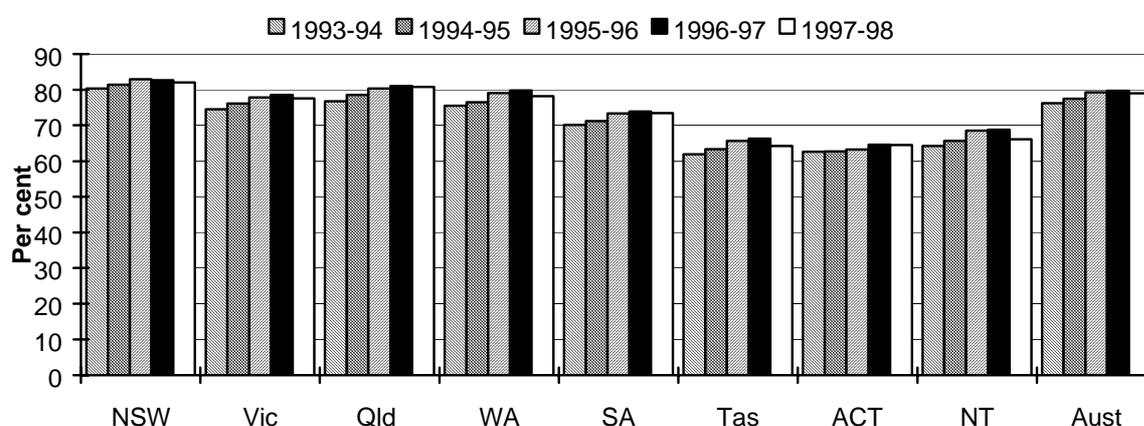
The first of these —the proportion of nonspecialist attendances that are bulk billed — indicates the affordability of GP services. Under Medicare, clients may pay the GP’s consultation fee and then seek reimbursement from the government, or the GP may bill the government directly, thereby reducing out-of-pocket costs for patients. A high proportion of services that are bulk billed indicates a greater level of affordability.

Visits to GPs are classed as unreferral attendances under Medicare. Unreferred attendances are further disaggregated into services provided by vocationally registered GPs and other attendances (some of which may also have been provided by GPs). Unreferred attendances provided by vocationally registered GPs accounted for 88 per cent of total unreferred attendances in 1997-98. The discussion below concentrates on unreferred attendances provided by vocationally registered GPs. However, similar levels were recorded for total unreferred attendances.

Seventy-nine per cent of unreferral attendances to vocationally registered GPs were bulk billed in 1997-98 (figure 4.27). The share ranged across jurisdictions, from 82 per cent in NSW to 64 per cent in Tasmania.

There was a small fall (-0.8 percentage points) in the proportion of vocationally registered GP unreferral attendances bulk billed between 1996-97 and 1997-98. A similar fall was also recorded in all States and Territories. However, in general, the proportion of total unreferral attendances that were bulk billed has been rising over time — up 2.7 percentage points between 1993-94 and 1997-98.

Figure 4.28 Bulk billed services provided by vocationally registered GPs



Data source: table 4A.44.

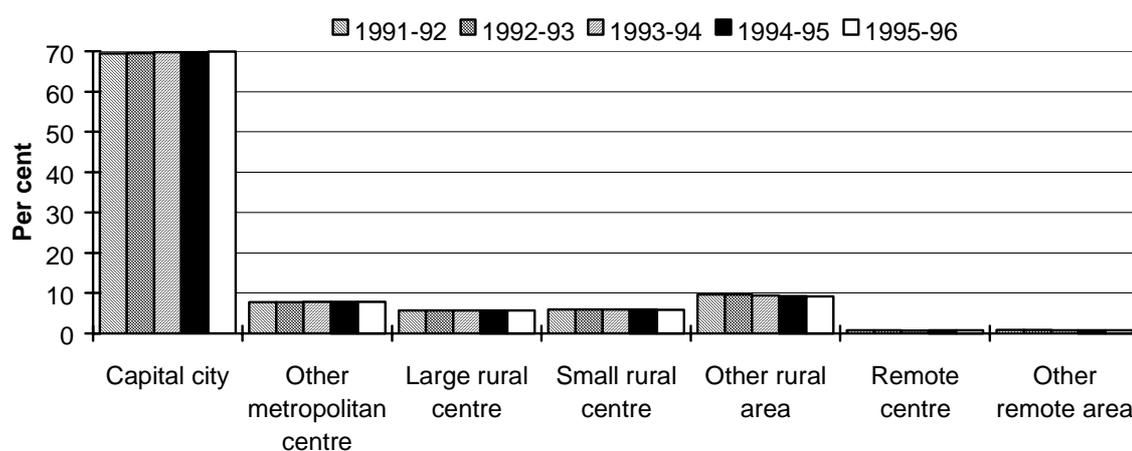
Another important access issue is access of people in nonmetropolitan areas to primary health care services provided by GPs. The Commonwealth Government introduced initiatives — such as the General Practice Rural Incentives Program, establishing Rural Division Coordinating Units and financial incentives through the Better Practice Program — to encourage and support GPs moving to and working in rural areas.

Seventy per cent (or 11 172) of full time equivalent nonspecialist medical practitioners worked in capital cities in 1995-96 (figure 4.29). A further 20 per cent of the total worked in rural centres and areas, and 7.8 per cent worked in other metropolitan areas. By contrast, less than 1 per cent worked in each of remote centres and other remote areas.

The number of full time equivalent nonspecialist medical practitioners rose by 13.3 per cent (or 1881) between 1991-92 and 1995-96. The strongest growth occurred in the number of nonspecialist practitioners working in capital cities (an

increase of 14.2 per cent), followed by growth in those working in other metropolitan areas (14.1 per cent) and large rural centres (13.8 per cent). By contrast, growth in the number working in remote centres and other remote areas was less than the average (7.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively). As a result, the distribution of full time equivalent nonspecialist medical practitioners did not change significantly over the period (figure 4.15).

Figure 4.30 Full time equivalent nonspecialist medical practitioners, by region

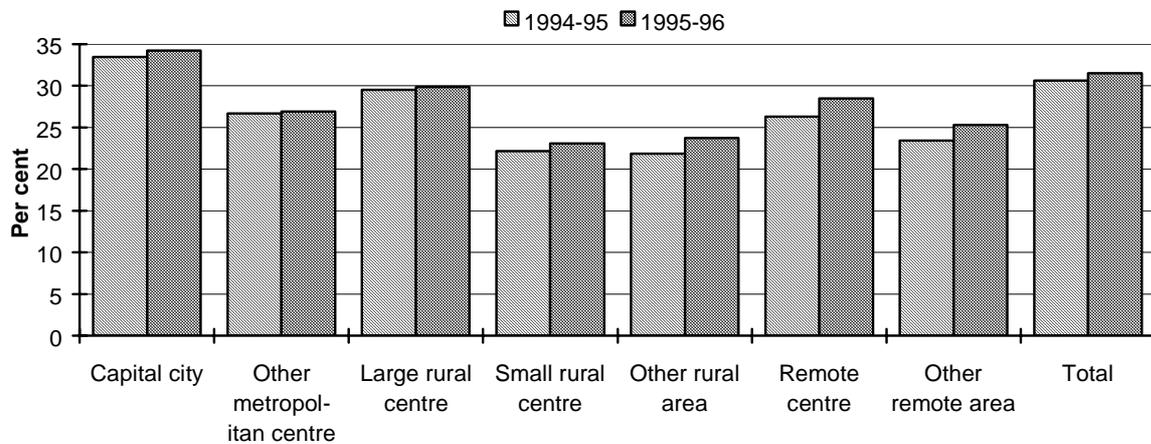


Data source: table 4A.46.

The final access indicator relates to the proportion of GPs that were female, recognising that some female patients may be uncomfortable discussing health matters with a male GP. Data on this indicator relate to the proportion of full time equivalent GPs billing Medicare that were female.

Of the 17 700 full time equivalent GPs billing Medicare in 1995-96, 31.5 per cent (or 5581) were female (figure 4.31). The female share ranged from 34 per cent in capital cities to 23 per cent in small rural centres.

Figure 4.32 Recognised female GPs billing Medicare, by region



Data source: table 4A.47.

The number of female full time equivalent GPs billing Medicare rose by 261 (or 4.9 per cent) between 1994-95 and 1995-96. This increased the female proportion of all GPs by almost 1 percentage point between 1994-95 and 1995-96. The number of female GPs increased in all regions except other remote centres (where it did not change). However, the proportion of GPs in other remote areas that were female increased over the period, as it did for all regions.

## 4.9 Jurisdictions' comments

Jurisdictions' comments for chapters 4 and 5 are contained at the end of chapter 5.



## 4A Health delivery mechanisms attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 4A.5. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory Governments.

### 4A.1 All jurisdictions' data — public acute care hospitals

#### Descriptors

Table 4A.1 Hospitals, 1996-97 (number)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public acute hospitals	212	120	183	87	80	14	3	5	704
Public psychiatric hospitals	8	2	8	3	1	1	0	0	23
<i>Total public hospitals</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>727</i>
Private free-standing day hospitals	81	22	21	9	12	3	5	0	153
Private other <sup>a</sup>	87	101	50	27	41	10	2	1	319
<i>Total private hospitals</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>472</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1 199</b>

<sup>a</sup> Private acute and private psychiatric hospitals.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

Table 4A.2 Full time equivalent staff numbers, 1996-97

<i>Full time equivalent staff numbers</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent of total</i>
Salaried medical officers	14 210	8.1
Nurses	77 390	44.3
Other personal care staff	5 389	3.1
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	22 360	12.8
Administrative and clerical staff	24 418	14.0
Domestic and other staff	30 927	17.7
Total staff	174 695	100.0

Source: AIHW (1998a).

**Table 4A.3 Public acute and psychiatric hospitals by size, 1996-97 (number)**

<i>Hospital size</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
0-10 beds	11	18	79	39	8	5	0	0	160
11-50 beds	116	50	77	31	54	6	1	2	337
51-100 beds	34	24	8	8	9	0	0	1	84
101-200 beds	32	9	11	6	4	2	1	1	66
201-500 beds	20	16	12	4	4	1	0	1	58
500+ beds	7	5	4	2	2	1	1	0	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>727</b>

Source: AIHW (1998a).

**Table 4A.4 Recurrent expenditure on public acute care and psychiatric hospitals, 1996-97**

	<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>
<b>Public</b>										
Total	\$m	4 424	2 904	2 004	1 143	983	295	255	152	12 161
Expenditure per capita <sup>a</sup>	\$	709	634	595	642	666	623	826	821	660
Private <sup>b</sup>	\$m	906 <sup>c</sup>	875	629	299	265 <sup>d</sup>	114	na	na	3 087
All hospitals	\$m	5 330	3 779	2 633	1 442	1 248	409	255	152	15 248

<sup>a</sup> Based on estimated resident population at 31 December 1996. <sup>b</sup> Included private acute and psychiatric hospitals. <sup>c</sup> Included data for ACT. <sup>d</sup> Included data for NT. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Private Hospitals Australia*, cat. no. 4390.0); AIHW (1998a).

**Table 4A.5 Separations from public acute care hospitals, 1996-97 ('000)**

	<i>NSW<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Vic<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust<sup>c</sup></i>
Total separations	1 227	882	646	345	325	76	56	48	3 622
Same-day separations	484	391	269	144	137	32	27	23	1 520
Non-admitted occasions of service	12 000	6 881	6 859	2 737	2 271	570	393	319	32 031

<sup>a</sup> Included the Department of Veterans' Affairs hospitals. <sup>b</sup> The data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The number of separations published by the AIHW was 898 281; there were 403 290 same day separations. <sup>c</sup> Australian total is based on data for Victoria supplied by the AIHW.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

**Table 4A.6 Top 10 AN-DRGs by volume (including same-day cases) in public hospitals<sup>a</sup>, 1996-97**

<i>AN-DRG</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Separations</i>	<i>Per cent of total separations</i>
572	Admit for renal dialysis	345 718	9.8
780	Chemotherapy	130 056	3.7
674	Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis	111 531	3.2
332	Other gastroscopy for non-major digestive disease without complications and co-morbidities	72 077	2.0
335	Other colonoscopy without complications and co-morbidities	48 793	1.4
187	Bronchitis & asthma age <50 without complications and co-morbidities	40 907	1.2
683	Abortion with D&C, aspiration curettage or hysterotomy	38 125	1.1
686	Other antenatal with moderate or no complicating diagnosis	36 107	1.0
484	Other skin, subcutaneous tissue & breast procedures	36 031	1.0
177	Chronic obstructive airways disease	35 570	1.0

<sup>a</sup> Data for all separations in public hospitals where the episode of care was reported as acute, or was not reported.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

**Table 4A.7 Top 10 AN-DRGs by volume (excluding same-day cases) in public hospitals<sup>a</sup>, 1996-97**

<i>AN-DRG</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Separations</i>	<i>Per cent of total separations<sup>b</sup></i>
674	Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis	107 817	5.3
187	Bronchitis/asthma age in admitted patients aged 50 years and under without complications and co-morbidities	35 369	1.7
177	Chronic obstructive airways disease	33 146	1.6
252	Heart failure and shock	29 892	1.5
367	Cholecystectomy without common bile duct exploration	22 594	1.1
122	Tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy	20 112	1.0
320	Inguinal & femoral hernia procedures age >9	na	na
099	Lens procedures without vitrectomy & without complications and co-morbidities	9 360	0.4
455	Medical back problems age<75 without complications and co-morbidities	17 265	0.8
421	Knee procedures	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Data for all separations in public hospitals where the episode of care was reported as acute, or was not reported. <sup>b</sup> Per cent of total separations, *excluding* same day separations. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

## Effectiveness

### Quality

Table 4A.8 Public hospital beds accredited by the ACHS (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aust
1994	80	na	25	59	80	69	99	0	na
1995	76	83	48	76	71	87	100	0	na
1996	76	85	44	66	70	86	100	0	na
1997	81	86	67	60	82	87	100	0	72

<sup>a</sup> As at 30 June. <sup>b</sup> NT is working towards accreditation for its public hospital beds. **na** Not available.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

### Appropriateness

Table 4A.9 Separations from public acute hospitals, 1996-97 (number per 1000 people)

	NSW <sup>a</sup>	Vic <sup>b</sup>	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust <sup>c</sup>
Same day separations	77.6	85.3	79.8	80.9	92.8	68.5	86.4	125.1	82.5
Non-same day separations	119.0	107.2	111.9	112.5	127.2	92.3	95.8	135.4	114.1
Total	196.6	192.5	191.7	193.4	219.9	160.8	182.2	260.6	196.6

<sup>a</sup> Included separations from the Department of Veterans Affairs hospitals. <sup>b</sup> Data excluded non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The number of separations per 1000 people published by the AIHW was 196.1; there were 88.0 same day separations per 1000 people.

<sup>c</sup> Australian total was based on data for Victoria as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (AIHW 1998a).

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

**Table 4A.10 Separations for certain procedures, all hospitals 1996-97  
(number per 1000 people)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Angioplasty</i>									
Separation rate	0.67	0.90	0.47	0.77	0.87	0.81	0.47	0.54	0.73
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	0.75	0.66	0.78	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.73	0.72	
<i>Coronary artery bypass graft</i>									
Separation rate	1.03	0.90	0.90	0.53	0.88	0.78	0.79	0.53	0.91
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	0.84	0.90	0.90	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.90	
<i>Hip replacement</i>									
Separation rate	0.94	1.09	0.87	1.02	1.09	1.36	1.21	0.38	1.00
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.03	0.97	1.03	1.00	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	
<i>Appendicectomy</i>									
Separation rate	1.39	1.53	1.38	1.50	1.34	1.55	1.17	0.85	1.43
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.44	1.39	1.43	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.43	
<i>Hysterectomy</i>									
Separation rate	1.76	1.82	1.81	1.84	2.26	2.31	1.94	1.17	1.84
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.89	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.81	1.83	1.84	1.85	
<i>Tonsillectomy</i>									
Separation rate	1.60	2.16	1.87	1.81	2.49	1.32	1.65	0.48	1.86
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	1.99	1.76	1.85	1.86	1.80	1.87	1.86	1.87	
<i>Cholecystectomy</i>									
Separation rate	2.24	2.19	2.22	1.78	2.42	2.09	2.09	1.39	2.18
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	2.15	2.18	2.17	2.23	2.16	2.19	2.19	2.19	
<i>Caesarean section</i>									
Separation rate	2.65	2.72	3.05	2.70	3.19	3.03	2.54	2.42	2.79
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	2.86	2.81	2.73	2.80	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.79	
<i>Lens insertion</i>									
Separation rate	5.10	4.91	6.23	4.94	3.84	3.79	2.45	4.30	5.05
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	5.02	5.10	4.81	5.06	5.18	5.09	5.08	5.05	
<i>Endoscopy</i>									
Separation rate	25.2	25.3	25.1	20.6	20.0	22.2	13.4	13.6	24.0
Separation rate for other jurisdictions	23.4	23.6	23.8	24.3	24.4	24.0	24.2	24.1	

<sup>a</sup> Rate per 1000 persons age- and sex- standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

## Efficiency

Table 4A.11 **Cost per casemix-adjusted separation, selected public acute hospitals, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic<sup>i</sup></i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas<sup>j</sup></i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust<sup>k</sup></i>
Total separations <sup>b</sup>	'000	1 169	834	646	344	324	76	56	48	3 552
Average cost weight <sup>c</sup>		1.04	0.99	0.98	0.97	1.02	1.03	0.97	0.80	1.02
Acute casemix-adjusted separations <sup>d</sup>	'000	1 221	823	637	334	331	78	55	38	3 622
Total recurrent expenditure	\$m	3 912	2 439	1 871	1 091	917	284	254	152	11 327
Inpatient fraction <sup>e</sup>		0.77	0.74	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.73	0.77	0.77	0.77
Public patient bed day proportion <sup>f</sup>		0.78	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.95	0.83
Unqualified neonates	'000	58	38	32	15	13	4	2	1	163
Separations for excluded hospitals <sup>a, b</sup>	'000	65	72	2	4	1	1	0	0	90
<b>Recurrent cost per casemix-adjusted separation</b>										
<i>Non-medical labour costs</i>										
Nursing	\$	705	648	685	679	650	714	863	898	690
Diagnostic/allied health	\$	187	172	170	199	163	182	277	160	182
Administrative	\$	167	171	150	218	177	150	253	166	173
Other staff	\$	220	206	254	333	156	250	168	285	229
Superannuation <sup>g</sup>	\$	113	97	128	116	115	144	277	116	116
<i>Total non-medical labour costs</i>	\$	1 392	1 293	1 387	1 545	1 261	1 440	1 838	1 625	1 390
<i>Other recurrent costs</i>										
Domestic services	\$	49	63	72	111	66	66	108	88	66
Repairs/maintenance	\$	53	51	53	115	100	49	94	28	63
Medical supplies	\$	158	133	179	196	156	219	279	108	162
Drug supplies	\$	113	104	129	116	106	92	143	171	115
Food supplies	\$	49	31	24	30	21	30	48	32	35
Administration	\$	93	107	131	83	142	161	270	290	114
Other	\$	151	71	16	133	36	224	225	330	100
<i>Total other recurrent costs</i>	\$	666	562	605	784	626	842	1 167	1 047	656
<i>Total non-medical costs</i>	\$	2 058	1 855	1 992	2 329	1 887	2 281	3 005	2 672	2 046
<i>Medical labour costs</i>										
Public patients										
Salaried/sessional staff	\$	258	286	265	223	219	251	345	381	265
VMO payments	\$	155	61	57	122	128	65	237	100	107
Private patients <sup>h</sup>	\$	115	102	41	57	75	63	103	25	78
<i>Total medical labour costs</i>	\$	528	449	363	402	422	379	685	506	450
<b><i>Total including medical labour costs</i></b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2 586</b>	<b>2 304</b>	<b>2 354</b>	<b>2 731</b>	<b>2 309</b>	<b>2 527</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>3 179</b>	<b>2 496</b>

(Continued on next page)

Table 4A.11 Continued

<sup>a</sup> Excluded psychiatric hospitals, drug and alcohol services, mothers' and babies' facilities, dental hospitals and same day facilities. <sup>b</sup> Included same day separations and excluded unqualified neonates. <sup>c</sup> Average cost weight based on acute and unspecified separations only (excluding unqualified neonates) using the 1996-97 revised AN-DRG version 3.1 cost weights. <sup>d</sup> Equals Total separations\*Average cost weight. <sup>e</sup> Inpatient fractions were estimated using the HASAC method for 1 hospital in NSW, 14 in Queensland, 9 in SA and all hospitals in the NT and the ACT. <sup>f</sup> Eligible public patient bed days as a proportion of total patient bed days, excluding unqualified neonates. <sup>g</sup> Superannuation for WA and the NT was estimated using the average of the other jurisdictions. <sup>h</sup> Equals (salary/sessional + VMO payments)\*(1-the public patient proportion). Estimated for all private, compensable and ineligible patients. <sup>i</sup> Data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The cost per casemix-adjusted separation for Victoria supplied by the AIHW was \$2353. <sup>j</sup> Only Tasmanian public hospitals are liable for payroll tax which is 6.6 per cent of payroll, including superannuation. To improve comparability, payroll tax (estimated by the Tasmanian Department of Health and Human Services to be \$133 per casemix-adjusted separation) was subtracted from the cost per casemix-adjusted separation estimate supplied by the AIHW (\$2660). Only the total has been affected, as it was not possible to adjust the components to remove the effect of payroll tax. <sup>k</sup> Australian total based on data for Victoria and Tasmania as published in *Australian Hospital Statistics* (AIHW 1998a).

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Table 4A.12 Indicative estimate of the cost of capital per casemix-adjusted separation for public acute care hospitals, 1996-97

	Unit	NSW	Vic <sup>b</sup>	Qld <sup>c</sup>	WA	SA <sup>d</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT
<i>Buildings</i>									
Depreciated replacement value	\$m	2 909	2 153	1 421	2 161	938	193	293	na
Opportunity cost <sup>a</sup>	\$m	204	172	114	173	75	15	23	na
Depreciation	\$m	93	57	1 235	94	23	4	10	na
Acute casemix-adjusted separations	'000	1 221	na	637	334	254	78	55	38
User charge per separation	\$	243	na	2 118	799	386	244	608	na
<i>Equipment</i>									
Depreciated replacement value	\$m	547	417	248	321	261	38	21	na
Opportunity cost <sup>a</sup>	\$m	38	33	20	26	21	3	2	na
Depreciation	\$m	90	118	49	31	27	6	11	na
Acute casemix-adjusted separations	'000	1 221	na	637	334	254	78	55	38
User charge per separation	\$	105	na	108	171	189	115	236	na

<sup>a</sup> 8 per cent of depreciated replacement value. <sup>b</sup> Capital values as at 30 June 1997. These data relate to acute care facilities, mental health facilities, aged care nursing homes and hostels, community health centres and other capital assets. The number of casemix-adjusted separations were not available for all services and therefore it was not possible to calculate the user charge per casemix-adjusted separation. <sup>c</sup> Depreciation for buildings was 'accumulated depreciation' and therefore the user charge per separation was significantly higher than for jurisdictions which reported nonaccumulated depreciation. <sup>d</sup> As at 30 June 1998. Refers to Adelaide metropolitan hospitals only. Depreciation was accumulated depreciation over the life of the asset. **na** Not available.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

**Table 4A.13 Average length of stay, public acute care and private hospitals (days)**

	<i>Including same day cases</i>			<i>Excluding same day cases</i>		
	<i>Public<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Public<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total<sup>b</sup></i>
1993-94	5.1	3.9	4.8	7.3	6.1	7.0
1994-95	4.8	3.7	4.5	7.0	6.0	6.8
1995-96	4.4	3.7	4.2	6.6	6.4	6.5
1996-97	4.2	3.5	4.0	6.5	6.0	6.4

<sup>a</sup> 'Public' refers to public acute care hospitals. <sup>b</sup> 'Total' refers to public acute care and private hospitals only.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

**Table 4A.14 Average length of stay in public acute care hospitals, by jurisdiction, 1996-97 (days)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust<sup>b</sup></i>
Including same day separations	4.5	3.3	3.9	3.8	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.2
Excluding same day separations	6.8	5.2	6.0	5.9	6.3	8.1	6.7	6.3	6.5

<sup>a</sup> Data for Victoria were adjusted to exclude psychiatric and non-acute services from the public hospital data published by the AIHW (box 4.2). The average length of stay for Victorian hospitals using data provided by the AIHW was 4.1 days and 6.6 days (excluding same day separations). <sup>b</sup> Australian total is based on data for Victoria supplied by the AIHW.

Sources: AIHW (1998a); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

**Table 4A.15 Average length of stay in public hospitals for the five AN-DRGs with the highest number of separations 1996-97 (days)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Vaginal delivery without complicating diagnosis</i>									
Public	3.33	3.52	3.21	3.53	3.35	3.29	3.01	3.60	3.37
Private	5.27	5.61	5.38	5.15	5.00	4.35	5.37	na	5.31
Total	3.68	4.06	3.75	3.96	3.78	3.75	3.54	3.60	3.81
<i>Chronic obstructive airways disease</i>									
Public	8.46	7.11	7.79	8.31	7.64	9.72	10.19	6.46	7.98
Private	10.82	9.99	10.70	11.56	9.88	9.16	8.12	na	10.44
Total	8.65	7.69	8.55	8.89	8.06	9.56	9.76	6.46	8.39
<i>Bronchitis and asthma in persons aged 50 years and younger without complications</i>									
Public	2.28	1.97	2.33	2.29	2.33	2.27	2.38	2.69	2.24
Private	2.41	2.55	2.92	2.25	3.63	2.80	2.57	na	2.74
Total	2.28	2.02	2.41	2.29	2.41	2.41	2.38	2.69	2.28
<i>Heart failure &amp; shock</i>									
Public	8.44	7.57	7.63	8.16	7.29	9.23	9.08	6.86	7.97
Private	10.92	10.04	9.97	10.19	9.68	9.94	11.86	na	10.14
Total	8.67	8.17	8.25	8.48	7.83	9.46	9.39	6.86	8.38
<i>Cholecystectomy without common bile duct exploration</i>									
Public	3.91	3.44	2.93	4.02	3.46	3.69	3.90	4.50	3.59
Private	3.20	3.71	3.34	3.87	3.83	3.76	3.77	na	3.48
Total	3.63	3.53	3.11	3.97	3.61	3.73	3.86	4.50	3.55
<i>Tonsillectomy &amp;/or Adenoidectomy</i>									
Public	1.69	1.28	1.19	1.38	1.43	1.47	1.44	1.73	1.40
Private	1.29	1.34	1.12	1.40	1.39	1.39	1.22	na	1.29
Total	1.50	1.30	1.16	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.35	1.73	1.35
<i>Inguinal &amp; Femoral hernia procedures age&gt;9</i>									
Public	2.97	2.18	2.09	2.57	2.73	2.25	2.62	2.27	2.52
Private	2.75	2.54	2.21	2.79	2.97	2.49	2.53	na	2.60
Total	2.85	2.35	2.16	2.67	2.85	2.41	2.57	2.27	2.56
<i>Lens procedures without Vitrectomy &amp; without complications and co-morbidities</i>									
Public	1.48	1.34	1.45	1.90	1.56	2.10	1.37	2.89	1.49
Private	1.32	1.36	1.58	1.54	1.15	1.55	1.41	na	1.40
Total	1.36	1.35	1.55	1.66	1.28	1.58	1.39	2.89	1.43
<i>Medical back problems aged &lt; 75 years without complications and co-morbidities</i>									
Public	5.12	4.08	3.96	4.69	4.12	4.99	4.23	4.99	4.52
Private	5.84	5.33	4.49	4.38	3.22	4.52	7.23	na	4.89
Total	5.35	4.71	4.16	4.59	3.69	4.66	5.15	4.99	4.67
<i>Knee procedures</i>									
Public	3.08	2.37	1.96	2.06	2.27	2.06	2.84	3.08	2.39
Private	1.84	2.04	1.96	2.03	2.01	1.67	1.77	na	1.95
Total	2.10	2.13	1.96	2.04	2.07	1.75	2.04	3.08	2.06

<sup>a</sup> Excluded same day cases. <sup>b</sup> Separations for which the type of episode of care was reported as either 'acute' or 'not reported'. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (1998a).

## 4A.2 Single jurisdiction data — public acute care hospitals

The jurisdictions-specific data presented below are not comparable.

### New South Wales

Table 4A.16 Public and private hospital beds accredited, 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total	81	93	84
Metropolitan	86	92	88
Nonmetropolitan	71	99	75
Teaching	86	..	86
Nonteaching	78	93	83

<sup>a</sup> As at 30 June. .. Not applicable.

Table 4A.17 Patients seen within triage benchmarks, 1996-97

<i>Triage category</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Triage 1 – Resuscitation	92
Triage 2 – Emergency	73
Triage 3 – Urgent	68
Triage 4 – Semi-urgent	73
Triage 5 – Non-urgent	93

Table 4A.18 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97 (\$)

	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Primary and community based</i>	<i>Outpatient</i>
Principal referral	66	92	89
Paediatric specialist	94	25	120
Major metropolitan	40	72	75
Major nonmetropolitan	83	72	89
District group 1	56	80	94
District group 2	75	77	71
Community acute	85	68	61
Ungrouped acute	59	51	52
<i>NSW acute summary</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>83</i>

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## Victoria

Table 4A.19 **Emergency re-admission, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Per cent</i>
All hospitals	10.3

<sup>a</sup> Represents the percentage of patients readmitted within 28 days to the same hospital/campus without the medical practitioner having a plan or intention to readmit the patient. The measure does not take account of whether it was for the same or an unrelated matter.

Table 4A.20 **Emergency patients seen within triage benchmarks, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Triage category</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Triage 1 – Resuscitation	100
Triage 2 – Emergency	78
Triage 3 – Urgent	76

<sup>a</sup> Based on a survey of the 20 largest hospitals.

Table 4A.21 **Patient satisfaction, July–September 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Per cent</i>
Overall satisfaction with hospital	
Patients very satisfied	76
Patients fairly satisfied	20
Total patients satisfied	96
Patients not too satisfied	2
Patients not satisfied at all	2
Total patients not satisfied	4
Patients who would recommend the hospital to family and friends	96
Patient perceptions of quality of care	
Excellent	55
Very good	32
Good	10
Fair	2
Poor	1

<sup>a</sup> Based on a survey of 9918 inpatients.

Source: Quint and Fergusson (1997).

**Table 4A.22 Elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable (number)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Category 1 patients<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Category 2 patients<sup>b</sup></i>	
	Patients on the waiting list <sup>c</sup>	Overdue patients <sup>d</sup>	Patients on the waiting list <sup>c</sup>	Overdue patients <sup>d</sup>
September 1996	194	4	8 607	3 478
December 1996	177	2	8 797	3 598
March 1997	170	0	8 193	3 083
June 1997	179	0	7 927	2 638

<sup>a</sup> Very early admission desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission is desirable within 30 days. <sup>b</sup> Admission within 90 days is acceptable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate or become an emergency. <sup>c</sup> Excluded patients booked to receive treatment within the desirable period. <sup>d</sup> Included patients on the waiting list or booking list who have waited for longer than the desirable period of time (that is, 30 days for category 1 patients and 90 days for category 2 patients).

**Table 4A.23 Cost per non-admitted occasion of service (\$)**

	<i>1995-96<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>1996-97<sup>c</sup></i>
Average cost per encounter <sup>a</sup>	105	104

<sup>a</sup> An encounter includes the clinic visit and all ancillary services (imaging, pathology and pharmacy) provided within a 30 day period either side of the clinic visit. <sup>b</sup> Based on six months activity and cost data from eight hospitals. <sup>c</sup> Based on 12 months activity and cost data from seven major teaching hospitals.

## Queensland

**Table 4A.24 Emergency patients treated on time, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Triage category<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Triage category 1	98.3
Triage category 2	74.1
Triage category 3	74.0

<sup>a</sup> This information related to two metropolitan hospitals only. <sup>b</sup> Triage category 1 patients are defined as 'resuscitation' and require treatment immediately. Triage category 2 patients are defined as 'emergency' and require treatment within 10 minutes. Triage category 3 patient are defined as 'urgent' and require treatment within 30 minutes.

**Table 4A.25 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97**

	\$
Teaching hospitals	73.25
Nonteaching hospitals	49.04
Metropolitan hospitals	87.85
Nonmetropolitan hospitals	52.15

## Western Australia

Table 4A.26 Indicator of patient satisfaction, 1996-97 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Tertiary metropolitan</i>	<i>Secondary metropolitan</i>	<i>All public</i>
Overall indicator of satisfaction	79.96	82.40	84.60

<sup>a</sup> The indicator of satisfaction is the mean score out of 100 representing patient assessment of relevant categories of hospital service. The methodology used to calculate the 1996-97 data is different to that used to calculate the data contained in the *Report on Government Services 1998*.

Table 4A.27 Quality of care indicators, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Post-operative wound (clean)</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals <sup>b</sup>	2.02
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	0.36
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	3.06
<i>Post-operative wound (contaminated)</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals	na
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	2.51
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	4.72
<i>Hospital-acquired bacteraemia</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals	0.38
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	0.93
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	0.38
<i>Emergency re-admission</i>	
Metropolitan teaching hospitals	2.12
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals	2.56
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals	3.24

<sup>a</sup> The number of hospitals/health services in the sample differed for each indicator. The sample sizes were: for the rate of post-operative wound infection (clean) metropolitan teaching (2), metropolitan nonteaching (6), nonmetropolitan nonteaching (12); for post-operative wound infection (contaminated) metropolitan nonteaching (6), nonmetropolitan nonteaching (7); for hospital-acquired bacteraemia metropolitan teaching (5), metropolitan nonteaching (5) and nonmetropolitan nonteaching (32); and for emergency re-admission metropolitan teaching (4), metropolitan nonteaching (7) and nonmetropolitan nonteaching (29). <sup>b</sup> Combined rate for clean and contaminated wounds. <sup>na</sup> Not available.

Table 4A.28 Emergency patients treated on time, 1996-97 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Category 1</i>	<i>Category 2</i>	<i>Category 3</i>	<i>Category 4</i>	<i>Category 5</i>
Metropolitan teaching hospitals <sup>a</sup>	100.00	95.50	85.50	79.00	87.50
Metropolitan nonteaching hospitals <sup>b</sup>	73.07	72.73	77.50	75.83	94.27
Nonmetropolitan nonteaching hospitals <sup>c</sup>	90.69	81.68	85.57	87.17	92.29

<sup>a</sup> Based on a survey of two hospitals. <sup>b</sup> Based on a survey of three hospitals. <sup>c</sup> Based on a survey of 39 hospitals.

**Table 4A.29 Category 1<sup>a</sup> elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable (per cent)<sup>b</sup>**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 <sup>c</sup>
Cardiothoracic	33	29	0	14	9
Ear, nose and throat	52	56	0	62	43
General	54	54	0	18	11
Gynaecology	100	100	0	0	0
Vascular surgery	73	35	25	7	13
Neurosurgery	55	26	0	0	17
Ophthalmology	86	77	0	23	27
Orthopaedics	76	54	50	53	25
Plastic	65	72	26	35	14
Urology	80	87	43	36	18
Other	33	31	25	63	30

<sup>a</sup> Very early admission desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. <sup>b</sup> Public tertiary hospitals patients only. The data for 1995 and 1996 covered 51 per cent of elective surgery admissions. The data for 1997 covered 71 per cent of elective surgery admissions.

Source: HDWA (1997).

**Table 4A.30 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97 (\$)**

	Outpatient <sup>a</sup>	Accident and emergency
Teaching hospitals	117.69	170.00
Nonteaching metropolitan	54.70	na
Nonteaching, nonmetropolitan	69.72	na

<sup>a</sup> Outpatient cost for some nonteaching hospitals include Emergency Department costs. **na** Not available.

## South Australia

**Table 4A.31 Quality of care indicators, all hospitals, 1997**

	Per cent
Hospital-acquired infection rates	
Post-operative wound (clean)	1.46
Post-operative wound (contaminated)	2.68
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	0.27
Emergency re-admission	4.57

**Table 4A.32 Cost per non-admitted patient occasion of service, 1996-97 (\$)**

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Cost per service</i>
<i>Metropolitan hospitals</i>	73
Allied health	50
Medical	80
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	51
Paediatrics	57
Radiology	73
Surgical	42
Psychiatry	75
Accident and Emergency	134
Radiotherapy	108
Dental	64
Groups	82
<i>Country hospitals</i>	24

## Tasmania

**Table 4A.33 Quality of care indicators, all hospitals, 1996-97**

	<i>Per cent</i>
Unplanned re-admission rate	1.01
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	0.30

**Table 4A.34 Category 1 elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable, 1997<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

	<i>Number of patients on the waiting list</i>	<i>Number of overdue patients</i>	<i>Per cent overdue</i>
1997	270	112	42

<sup>a</sup> At 30 June. <sup>b</sup> Very early admission is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. <sup>c</sup> Data covered 93 per cent of elective surgery admissions.

**Table 4A.35 Selected patient satisfaction results, 1996 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Very good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
<i>General indicators</i>						
Hospital indicators	43	34	17	5	1	0
Outcome of hospital stay	39	33	18	6	1	3
Hospital image	29	34	23	8	3	3
<i>Care treatment and communication</i>						
Considerations of needs	49	26	19	4	2	0
Coordination of care	52	24	17	5	1	1
Ease of getting information	37	34	18	6	4	1
Instructions	42	32	16	6	2	2
Informing family and friends	28	31	23	7	3	8
<i>Staff</i>						
Doctors — skills	40	25	20	5	2	8
Doctors — information and communication	35	27	19	5	6	8
Doctors — coordination	34	29	17	9	2	9
Nurses — skills	57	21	17	4	1	0
Nurses — information and communication	51	26	16	4	3	0
Housekeeping staff	28	44	18	5	1	4
<i>Comfort/Meals</i>						
Privacy	23	29	25	7	8	8
Condition of room	37	34	21	6	2	0
Restful atmosphere	20	27	33	12	8	0
Supplies and furnishings	25	33	33	5	2	2
Quality of food	17	21	32	13	15	2

<sup>a</sup> Based on 172 responses to a survey conducted by one hospital during November 1996.

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 4A.36 Quality of care indicators, all hospitals

	Unit	1996-97
Hospital acquired infection rates		
Post-operative wound (clean)	%	0.97
Post-operative wound (contaminated)	%	0.63
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	%	0.55
Unplanned re-admissions <sup>a</sup>	%	2.72
Patient satisfaction <sup>b</sup>		4.00

<sup>a</sup> Rate of unplanned re-admission within 28 days of separation for all conditions. <sup>b</sup> Patient satisfaction is computed on an index of 5.00 where 1.00 is unsatisfied and 5.00 is fully satisfied.

Table 4A.37 Elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable<sup>a</sup>

	Category 1 patients <sup>b</sup>			Category 2 patients <sup>c, d</sup>		
	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue
<i>30 June 1997</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	4	0	0	54	7	13
General	21	0	0	152	38	25
Neurosurgery	3	0	0	51	22	43
Ophthalmology	0	0	0	17	11	65
Orthopaedic	10	0	0	533	266	50
Plastic	7	1	14	52	24	46
Urology	30	4	13	219	136	62
Vascular	6	0	0	6	2	33
Other	45	1	2	289	77	27
Total	126	6	5	1 373	583	42
<i>30 June 1996</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	2	0	0	78	30	38
General	3	0	0	233	104	45
Neurosurgery	3	1	33	59	18	31
Ophthalmology	1	1	100	24	4	17
Orthopaedic	14	5	36	514	277	54
Plastic	7	0	0	32	15	47
Urology	23	13	57	218	160	73
Vascular	6	3	50	6	4	67
Other	43	4	9	276	72	26
Total	102	27	26	1 440	684	48

<sup>a</sup> Data for 1996 and 1997 covered 100 per cent of elective surgery admissions. <sup>b</sup> Very early admission is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. <sup>c</sup> Admission within 90 days is acceptable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate or become an emergency. <sup>d</sup> For patients reassigned from category 1 to category 2, the total time waited in both clinical categories was used for one hospital and total time waited in the most recent category was used for the other hospital.

## Northern Territory

Table 4A.38 **Quality of care, access and cost per non-admitted occasion of service, 1996-97<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Emergency re-admission rate	%	4.04
Hospital-acquired infection rates		
Post-operative wound (clean)	%	3.30
Post-operative wound (contaminated)	%	6.45
Hospital-acquired bacteraemia	%	0.50
Overall patient satisfaction index	%	79.29
Cost per non-admitted occasion of service	\$	70.00

<sup>a</sup> Data related to one hospital.

Table 4A.39 **Elective surgery patients waiting longer than desirable<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Category 1 patients<sup>b</sup></i>			<i>Category 2 patients<sup>c,d</sup></i>		
	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue	Patients on the waiting list	Overdue patients	Per cent overdue
<i>30 June 1998</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	6	2	33	55	28	51
General	23	8	35	135	36	27
Obstetrics and gynaecology	40	13	33	72	19	26
Ophthalmology	2	2	100	12	4	33
Orthopaedic	15	10	67	58	28	48
Plastic	1	1	100	6	5	83
Urology	1	1	100	1	1	100
Other	4	0	0	3	0	0
Total	92	37	40	342	121	35
<i>30 June 1996</i>						
Ear, nose and throat	30	24	80	69	34	49
General	35	19	54	147	75	51
Obstetrics and gynaecology	17	9	53	67	32	48
Ophthalmology	4	2	50	19	1	5
Orthopaedic	16	13	81	136	87	64
Plastic	1	1	100	5	3	60
Urology	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0	2	1	50
Total	103	68	66	446	233	52

<sup>a</sup> Data covered 100 per cent of elective surgery admissions. <sup>b</sup> Very early admission is desirable for a condition that has the potential to deteriorate quickly, to the point that it may become an emergency. Admission within 30 days is desirable. <sup>c</sup> Admission within 90 days is acceptable for a condition causing some pain, dysfunction or disability but which is not likely to deteriorate or become an emergency. <sup>d</sup> For patients reassigned from category 1 to category 2, the total time waited related to the time waiting as a category 2 patient only.

## 4A.3 All jurisdictions' data — general practice

### Effectiveness

#### Outcomes

Table 4A.40 Location of immunisation by vaccine type, 1995 (per cent)<sup>a, b, c</sup>

	Doctor's surgery	Local council	Baby health clinic	School/ kindergarten	Hospital	Other health service	Other	Not known
Diphtheria/tetanus/ whooping cough	63.3	22.5	17.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.0*
Polio	62.4	22.5	18.3	1.8	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.1*
Measles	61.4	18.7	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.2
Mumps	61.1	19.0	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.2
Rubella	61.2	19.2	14.5	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.2*
<i>Haemophilus</i> <i>influenzae</i> type b	73.6	14.3	10.0	0.2	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.2*
Diphtheria/tetanus booster	64.3	15.1	12.8	3.8	2.5	2.7	0.9	0.4*

<sup>a</sup> As at April. <sup>b</sup> Fully immunised children aged 3 months to 6 years. <sup>c</sup> Components may add to more than 100 as respondents may have reported more than one location of vaccination. \* Relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Children's Immunisation Australia: April 1995*, cat. no. 4352.0).

Table 4A.41 Fully immunised children aged 3 months to 6 years, by sex, 1995 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Diphtheria/</i> <i>tetanus</i>	<i>Whooping</i> <i>cough</i>	<i>Polio</i>	<i>Measles</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>Mumps</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>Rubella</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>Haemophilus</i> <i>influenzae</i> type b
Males	67.9	59.5	81.8	91.2	88.6	71.0	49.9
Females	69.4	60.4	83.4	92.0	90.6	80.3	50.5
Total	68.6	59.9	82.6	91.6	89.6	75.5	50.2

<sup>a</sup> As at April. <sup>b</sup> Excluded children aged 1 year or less.

Source: ABS (*Children's Immunisation Australia: April 1995*, cat. no. 4352.0).

**Table 4A.42 Children aged 1 year who were fully immunised (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<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>September 1997</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	77.6	81.6	81.5	72.0	80.9	80.7	82.7	59.1	78.9
Polio	77.2	81.7	81.9	72.3	80.8	81.6	82.3	59.4	78.9
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	46.8	81.7	82.5	72.4	80.8	80.9	81.3	66.6	79.0
All conditions	74.7	79.9	79.4	70.5	78.9	79.2	80.6	55.0	76.7
<i>December 1997</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	78.4	83.1	84.3	76.7	80.5	82.9	85.8	67.0	80.7
Polio	78.1	83.1	84.6	76.9	80.6	83.3	85.4	66.8	80.7
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	77.9	82.9	85.1	76.9	80.6	82.9	82.4	70.8	80.7
All conditions	75.7	81.5	82.5	75.1	78.6	81.7	81.9	61.6	78.6
<i>March 1998</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	80.9	84.5	85.1	78.7	82.7	84.0	84.7	64.3	82.4
Polio	80.7	84.7	85.4	79.1	82.9	84.5	84.6	65.5	82.5
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	80.2	84.3	85.9	78.6	80.8	83.2	81.9	69.3	82.1
All conditions	78.5	83.0	83.2	77.0	79.3	82.3	81.0	59.2	80.2
<i>June 1998</i>									
Diphtheria/Tetanus	84.9	87.9	87.9	84.8	88.0	87.9	88.0	81.2	86.5
Polio	84.7	88.0	87.7	85.0	88.3	88.0	87.7	80.5	86.4
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type b	83.9	87.4	88.5	84.6	86.6	87.4	86.2	81.9	86.0
All conditions	82.3	86.2	85.8	83.2	85.3	86.2	85.0	76.0	84.3

<sup>a</sup> NT rate is unreliable due to problems matching NT children with records on the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register. This results in exclusion of fully immunised children from NT coverage estimates.

Source: HIC (1998).

**Table 4A.43 Participation rates of women in cervical cancer screening programs, 1996 and 1997 (per cent)**

	<i>NSW<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>NTE</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Women aged 20–24 years	44.6	49.8	na	58.1	55.5	66.3	52.1	60.1	49.9
Women aged 25–29 years	59.8	67.8	na	70.9	68.7	71.7	66.0	67.1	65.0
Women aged 30–34 years	62.4	71.5	na	73.1	69.5	71.4	68.3	67.1	67.6
Women aged 35–39 years	63.4	75.0	na	73.4	70.7	69.6	68.6	67.0	69.2
Women aged 40–44 years	62.0	74.1	na	71.8	68.8	68.6	69.2	66.6	68.0
Women aged 45–49 years	60.9	74.2	na	70.0	67.8	67.5	70.3	69.8	67.3
Women aged 50–54 years	64.1	82.0	na	71.8	71.1	67.6	75.7	67.2	71.5
Women aged 55–59 years	53.2	69.8	na	62.1	62.0	58.0	66.1	62.5	60.7
Women aged 60–64 years	44.2	59.7	na	55.0	54.5	50.3	60.1	48.4	51.7
Women aged 65–69 years	32.8	48.8	na	42.1	42.5	38.3	43.9	37.4	40.1
Women aged 70–74 years	24.4	25.5	na	19.5	33.9	15.6	19.9	22.7	25.0
Women aged 75–79 years	..	12.3	na	8.7	..	7.1	9.2	14.9	5.0
Women aged 80–84 years	..	6.6	na	4.6	..	3.9	5.0	12.3	2.7
Women aged 85 years +	..	na	na	na	..	na	na	na	na
All women	50.9	61.1	na	61.7	56.9	57.8	62.5	67.1	56.3
Women aged 20–69 years	56.7	68.0	na	67.4	64.9	65.9	65.1	65.1	62.4

<sup>a</sup> Data estimated for January–July 1996. All women aged years or more are grouped in the category women aged 70–74 years. <sup>b</sup> There is no Pap smear register in Queensland. <sup>c</sup> All women aged years or more are grouped in the category women aged 70–74 years. <sup>d</sup> The ACT register contains only women with an ACT address. <sup>e</sup> Data estimated for January–March 1996. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (1998c).

## Access

**Table 4A.44 Bulk billed services provided by vocationally registered GPs (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>
1993-94	80.3	74.5	76.7	75.5	70.1	61.9	62.6	64.2	76.2
1994-95	81.4	76.1	78.5	76.5	71.2	63.4	62.7	65.7	77.5
1995-96	82.9	77.8	80.3	79.1	73.3	65.7	63.2	68.6	79.3
1996-97	82.7	78.5	81.1	79.8	73.9	66.3	64.6	68.8	79.7
1997-98	82.0	77.6	80.8	78.2	73.4	64.2	64.5	66.1	78.9

Source: HIC (1998).

**Table 4A.45 Total unreferral attendances that were bulk billed (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>
1993-94	81.0	75.8	76.9	76.0	71.5	62.9	64.3	65.4	77.0
1994-95	82.2	77.5	78.8	77.1	72.5	64.3	64.8	67.6	78.5
1995-96	83.7	79.1	80.6	79.5	74.3	66.2	64.9	70.1	80.1
1996-97	83.6	79.9	81.3	80.2	74.9	66.8	65.9	69.6	80.6
1997-98	82.9	79.1	81.1	78.4	74.1	65.1	66.1	67.9	79.8

Source: HIC (1998).

**Table 4A.46 Full time equivalent non-specialist medical practitioners, by region (number)**

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metropolitan centre</i>	<i>Large rural centre</i>	<i>Small rural centre</i>	<i>Other rural centre</i>	<i>Remote centre</i>	<i>Other remote area</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	9 784	1 097	798	825	1 359	110	117	14 090
1992-93	10 218	1 145	830	867	1 414	108	117	14 697
1993-94	10 656	1 195	864	899	1 437	109	118	15 279
1994-95	10 901	1 225	889	924	1 453	114	122	15 629
1995-96	11 172	1 252	908	929	1 472	118	120	15 971

Source: DHFS (1997a and 1997b).

**Table 4A.47 Recognised GPs billing Medicare by region (number)**

	<i>Capital city</i>	<i>Other metropolitan centre</i>	<i>Large rural centre</i>	<i>Small rural centre</i>	<i>Other rural centre</i>	<i>Remote centre</i>	<i>Other remote area</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1994-95</i>								
Female	3 970	335	303	235	395	41	41	5 320
Total	11 877	1 256	1 027	1 062	1 809	156	175	17 362
<i>1995-96</i>								
Female	4 135	348	319	249	444	45	41	5 581
Total	12 076	1 293	1 068	1 080	1 874	158	162	17 711

Source: DHFS (1997a and 1997b).

## 4A.4 All jurisdictions' data — health preface

Table 4A.48 Total health expenditure by source, 1996-97

	Unit	Commonwealth Government	State and local governments	Total Government	Non-government <sup>a</sup>	Total expenditure
Level of expenditure	\$million	19 651	10 019	29 670	13 535	43 204
Share of total	%	45.5	23.2	68.7	31.3	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Included expenditure by individuals, health insurance funds, and workers' compensation and compulsory motor vehicle third party insurers.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.49 Total health services recurrent expenditure, 1995-96 (\$ million)

	Commonwealth Government	State and Territory Government and local government	Private	Total
Public hospitals	5 188	5 425	1 025	11 653
Medical services	6 497	0	1 375	7 872
Pharmaceutical services	2 504	11	2 142	4 657
Private hospitals	295	0	2 888	3 183
Nursing homes	2 055	223	677	2 954
Dental services <sup>a</sup>	152	0	1 722	1 874
Other professional services	195	0	1 155	1 350
Public and community health <sup>a</sup>	521	0	4	525
Other	6 411	2 194	1 480	4 883
Total	18 630	7 853	12 468	38 951

<sup>a</sup> State and Territory Governments and local governments funded public and community health and dental services, but it was not possible to identify these expenditures separately; they were included in 'Other' expenditure.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

Table 4A.50 Government recurrent health expenditure (\$ million)

	Public hospitals	Medicare Benefits Schedule	Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme	Other health expenditure	Total health expenditure
1989-90	7 768	3 934	1 264	5 309	18 275
1990-91	8 271	4 384	1 245	5 697	19 597
1991-92	8 704	4 781	1 319	6 022	20 826
1992-93	8 906	5 241	1 601	6 239	21 987
1993-94	8 942	5 700	1 770	6 581	22 993
1994-95	9 682	6 086	2 086	6 574	24 428
1995-96	10 240	6 497	2 515	7 231	26 483

Source: AIHW (1998b).

**Table 4A.51 Government recurrent health expenditure (\$ million in 1995-96 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Public hospitals</i>	<i>Medicare Benefits Schedule</i>	<i>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme</i>	<i>Other health expenditure</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
1989-90	8 780	4 447	1 429	6 001	20 656
1990-91	9 035	4 789	1 360	6 223	21 406
1991-92	9 360	5 142	1 418	6 476	22 397
1992-93	9 465	5 570	1 702	6 631	23 367
1993-94	9 393	5 987	1 859	6 913	24 153
1994-95	9 973	6 269	2 149	6 772	25 163
1995-96	10 240	6 497	2 515	7 231	26 483

<sup>a</sup> Deflated using GDP(E) deflators.

Sources: ABS (*National Accounts Australia*, cat. no. 5206.0); AIHW (1998b).

**Table 4A.52 Government recurrent health expenditure per capita (in 1995-96 dollars)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Public hospitals</i>	<i>Medicare Benefits Schedule</i>	<i>Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme</i>	<i>Other health expenditure</i>	<i>Total health expenditure</i>
1989-90	514.5	260.6	83.7	351.6	1 210.4
1990-91	522.7	277.1	78.7	360.0	1 238.5
1991-92	535.2	294.0	81.1	370.3	1 280.6
1992-93	536.1	315.5	96.4	375.5	1 323.4
1993-94	526.6	335.6	104.2	387.5	1 354.0
1994-95	552.4	347.2	119.0	375.1	1 393.8
1995-96	559.2	354.8	137.4	394.9	1 446.3

<sup>a</sup> Deflated using GDP(E) deflators.

Sources: ABS (*National Accounts Australia*, cat. no. 5206.0; *Estimated Resident Population by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0); AIHW (1998b).

**Table 4A.53 Average life expectancy at birth (years)**

	<i>1901-10</i>	<i>1920-22</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1960-62</i>	<i>1980-82</i>	<i>1994-96</i>
Males	55.2	59.2	66.1	67.9	71.2	75.2
Females	58.8	63.3	70.6	74.2	78.3	81.1

Source: AIHW (1998b).

**Table 4A.54 Average life expectancy at birth, 1996 (years)**

	<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>
Males	75.0	75.6	75.1	75.4	75.3	74.1	76.6	69.2	75.2
Females	80.9	81.2	80.9	81.3	81.3	80.0	81.6	75.0	81.1

Source: ABS (*Social Trends 1997*, cat. no. 4102.0).

**Table 4A.55 Age-standardised death rates (number per 100 000 people)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	1921	1996	1921	1996
Infectious and parasitic diseases <sup>b</sup>	210	12	158	5
Neoplasms	157	234	159	141
Endocrine, nutritional diseases	16	24	26	16
Blood diseases	10	2	13	2
Mental disorders	7	19	3	15
Nervous system diseases	47	19	36	13
Circulatory diseases	387	326	345	211
Respiratory diseases	207	71	160	38
Digestive diseases	59	24	58	15
Genitourinary diseases	126	13	67	10
Complications of pregnancy	..	..	24	0
Skin diseases	5	1	5	1
Muskuloskeletal diseases	7	3	9	5
Congenital diseases	9	4	7	3
Perinatal diseases	54	4	40	4
Ill-defined conditions	315	3	250	2
Injury and poisoning	117	61	34	21
All causes	1 733	820	1 394	501

<sup>a</sup> Age-standardised to the total Australian population at 30 June 1991. <sup>b</sup> Included AIDs and AIDs-related deaths from 1996. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

**Table 4A.56 Persons reporting a recent illness, 1995 ('000)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Persons reporting a recent illness	4 159.8	2 990.8	2 349.3	1 270.0	1 062.5	331.2	221.3	92.5	12 495.2
Persons reporting no recent illness	1 960.7	1 512.3	928.5	462.4	412.3	142.4	83.6	52.8	5 565.1
Total persons	6 120.5	4 503.1	3 277.8	1 732.4	1 474.8	473.6	304.9	145.3	18 060.3

<sup>a</sup> Illness referred to a medical condition experienced in the two weeks before interview. It may include long term conditions experienced in the period. <sup>b</sup> Data were standardised for age and sex differences across jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (*National Health Survey: Summary of Results Australia*, cat. no. 4364.0).

## 4A.5 Definitions

Table 4A.57 Terminology

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Acute care episode	Involves clinical services provided to patients, including performing surgery, relieving symptoms and/or reducing the severity of illness or injury, and performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Most episodes involve a relatively short stay in hospital, although acute care services may also be provided to non-admitted patients.
Acute care hospital	A hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services.
Admission	The process by which an inpatient commences an episode of care
Ambulatory services	Services provided by an acute care hospital to non-admitted patients.
Average length of stay	Equal to the arithmetic mean of the length of stay for all patient episodes. Estimated by dividing total occupied bed days by total episodes
Bulk billed services	Unreferred attendances for which the medical practitioner billed the Commonwealth Government directly
Casemix adjustment	Adjustment of data on cases treated to account for the number and type of cases. Cases are sorted into diagnosis related groups which represent a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services.
Co-morbidity	The simultaneous occurrence of two or more diseases or health problems that affect the care of the patient
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.
General practice	A medical practice that offers primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-person care for individuals, families and the community.
Length of stay	The period from admission to separation less leave days.
Medicare	A program funded by the Commonwealth Government that subsidises private medical services
Non-acute episode	Involves clinical services provided to admitted and non-admitted patients, including planned geriatric respite, palliative care, geriatric evaluation and management and services for nursing home type patients. Clinical services delivery by designated psychiatric or psychogeriatric units, designated rehabilitation units, and mothercraft and dental services are also considered non-acute
Opportunity cost	Calculated as 8 per cent of depreciated replacement value
Pap smear	A test prepared for the study of exfoliated cells from the cervix
Public hospital	A hospital that provides free treatment and accommodation to eligible admitted persons who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides free services to non-admitted patients and may provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices, using the GDP(E) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices
Same day patients	Patients who are admitted and separated on the same date
Screening	The performance of tests on apparently well people in order to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case

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Table 4A.57 (Continued)

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Separation	The discharge, transfer or death of a hospital inpatient
Triage category	Category 1 — patients needing resuscitation Category 2 — emergency patients Category 3 — urgent patients Category 4 — semi-urgent patients Category 5 — non-urgent patients
Unreferred attendances	GP services, emergency attendances after hours, other prolonged attendances, group therapy and acupuncture
Waiting times for elective surgery	Category 1 patients — admission within 30 days is desirable Category 2 patients — admission within 90 days is desirable Category 3 patients — all other patients

Table 4A.58 Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Condition of capital	Ratio of depreciated replacement value to total replacement value
Cost per casemix-adjusted separation	Recurrent expenditure*inpatient fraction/casemix-adjusted separations
Cost per non-admitted occasion of service	Recurrent expenditure*(1–inpatient fraction)/non-admitted occasions of service
Death rate	The number of deaths per 100 000 people
Labour cost per casemix adjusted separations	Salary and wages*inpatient fraction + visiting medical officer payments/casemix-adjusted separations
Participation rate	The number of women involved in a program as a percentage of all women in the population
Percentage of facilities accredited with the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards	The ratio of accredited beds to all hospital beds in the jurisdiction
Rate of emergency patient re-admission within 28 days	Number of emergency patient re-admissions within 28 days of separation/total number of admissions excluding deaths
Rate of hospital-acquired bacteraemia	Number of separated patients who acquired bacteraemia during a hospital stay/number of separations with a length of stay equal to or greater than two days.
Rate of post-operative wound infection	Number of patients who had evidence of wound infection on or after the fifth post-operative day following clean (contaminated) surgery/ number of patients who underwent clean (contaminated) surgery with a post-operative length of stay equal to or greater than five days.
Rate of unplanned return to operating room	Number of separations with one or more unplanned visits to an operating room subsequent to a previous procedure during the same admission/total number of separations where one or more procedures were performed.
User cost of capital per casemix-adjusted separation	(Depreciation + opportunity cost)/casemix-adjusted separations



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## 5 Health management issues

Some fundamental changes have taken place in the Australian health care system in recent years. Policy makers are emphasising service substitution and service integration, and the prominence of community based health care services has increased with the growing interest in preventative care.

The ability of health care providers to offer integrated services is best determined by concentrating on particular health issues. Measuring the management of a health issue involves measuring both the performance of providers and the tradeoff between prevention/early detection and intervention.

The issues discussed in this chapter relate to breast cancer management and mental illness management. Each has a broad ranging public health focus and involves a variety of services (prevention/early detection and intervention) available in a range of settings (public acute care hospitals, community health services and general practice) (box 5.1). Cancer control and mental health are identified by governments as National Health Priority Areas, along with diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular health and injury prevention and control. These areas represent a significant proportion of the burden of illness in Australia and their management offers considerable scope for reducing this burden (AIHW and DHFS 1997).

This chapter provides descriptive information for each health management issue (section 5.1), a discussion of the framework of performance indicators for each (section 5.2), the future directions for performance reporting in these areas (section 5.3) and the key performance results (section 5.4). The chapter also includes comments from each jurisdiction on their performance in managing breast cancer and mental illness (section 5.5).

Performance data are presented for these health management issues for the first time in this Report. The data for breast cancer control cover the effectiveness of early detection programs (in particular, BreastScreen Australia) and the effectiveness of breast cancer control generally. The data for mental illness cover aspects of both the efficiency and effectiveness of health care services provided to treat mental illness.

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### Box 5.2    **Some common health terms used in this chapter**

**Acute care hospital:** a hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services

**Ambulatory care:** services provided by hospitals to non-admitted patients

**Casemix adjustment:** adjustment of data on cases treated to account for the number and type of cases. Cases are sorted into diagnosis related groups which represent a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services.

**Community health services:** health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than in hospitals or in private facilities

**General practice:** a medical practice that offers primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-person care for individuals, families and the community

**Public health:** the organised social response to protect and promote health and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing interventions, is the population as a whole or population subgroups.

## 5.1    **Profile of health management**

Breast cancer and mental illness are significant causes of morbidity and mortality in Australia, so appropriate management of these illnesses will have a large effect on the health and wellbeing of many Australians. Both are the subject of public health campaigns designed to improve community awareness (box 5.3). Their treatment also requires public acute care hospital services, community health services and general practice services. The public acute care hospital and general practice components of the health care system are discussed in chapter 4.

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#### **Box 5.4 Public and community health**

Public health is defined as the organised social response to protect and promote health and to prevent illness, injury and disability. All jurisdictions perform services or undertake programs to enhance the health of the population. Activities provided and classified as public health are grouped under four headings:

- promotion of health (for example, public campaigns designed to improve nutrition);
- protection against hazards (for example, surveillance of food premises and control of water and air quality through legislation or regulation);
- prevention and early detection of illness (for example, child immunisation and breast and cervical cancer screening services); and
- provision of health services (for example, school dental services and drug and alcohol treatment services).

Promotion and protection activities are often referred to as population public health activities because they are delivered to populations rather than individuals. Prevention and provision activities are termed public health personal clinical activities.

This Report focuses on public health activities related to promotion, prevention and provision activities. Most protection activities are not the responsibility of health care providers and therefore are not included in the analysis.

Public health efforts currently target communicable diseases (such as HIV/AIDs and tuberculosis), childhood immunisation, asthma, oral health, nutrition and risk factors for disease.

The latter (improving people's awareness of the risk factors for disease) has implications for both mental illness and breast cancer. The incidence of mental illness in the population is affected by risk factors such as excess alcohol consumption, other drug abuse and inadequate physical activity. Similarly, the incidence of breast cancer is affected by poor diet and nutrition and obesity.

Many public health activities are delivered by a range of health care providers — general practitioners, public acute care hospitals and community health services. General practitioners and public acute care hospitals provide a range of services in addition to these public health services, whereas community health services concentrate on health promotion, early detection of health problems, and the assessment and care of health problems. Community health care services are diverse by nature, incorporating a range of service providers (dietitians, community nurses, psychologists and so on). This multidisciplinary approach makes it difficult to attribute health outcomes to a particular service or provider.

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**Box 5.2 (Continued)**

Public and community health accounted for 7 per cent of total government health care funding in 1994-95. It was not possible to identify all government expenditure on public and community health services in 1995-96; only expenditure by the Commonwealth Government was easily identifiable. The Commonwealth Government spent \$521 million dollars on public and community health in that year, accounting for 2.8 per cent of all its expenditure on health care services. Public and community health services represented a similar proportion of Commonwealth Government expenditure in 1994-95 (2.9 per cent).

*Sources:* AIHW (1998a); Fry (1994); NPHP (1997).

## **Breast cancer control**

Breast cancer was the most common cancer afflicting Australian women, with over 9800 new cases diagnosed in 1996 (AIHW 1998b). Breast cancer was also responsible for 2602 deaths in 1997, making it the most common cause of cancer deaths among females (ABS 1999).

The incidence of breast cancer (that is, the number of new cases reported each year) increased steadily between 1983 and 1990, growing by 2.5 per cent each year on average. The average annual growth rate increased to 5.0 per cent between 1990 and 1996 (AIHW 1998b). This stronger growth may have reflected more widespread screening as well as a real increase in disease rates.

The risk of a woman developing breast cancer before the age of 75 in Australia is one in eleven. The risk factors for breast cancer include age, family history of breast cancer, previous history of benign breast diseases, first full-term pregnancy at 35 years of age and older, and late menopause. However, known risk factors explain only one third of all breast cancers. Age is the best indicator of risk, with women over the age of 50 years accounting for almost three quarters of all new cases.

The illness is difficult to prevent, so the focus of breast cancer control is on screening and other means of early detection. Cancers detected early are much easier to treat and patients have a higher likelihood of a full recovery.

BreastScreen Australia is a population-based screening program that offers apparently well women free screening mammograms every two years. It was established in 1991 and is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments.

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Because age is the most significant risk factor, the program targets women aged 50–69 years, although women aged 40–49 years and over 70 years may also use the service. The program aims to achieve a participation rate of 70 per cent among women aged 50–69 years by 1999.

BreastScreen Australia screening and assessment services operated in over 500 locations throughout Australia via fixed, relocatable or mobile screening units in 1996, screening over 52 000 women each month. The State and Territory coordination units plan and coordinate services and are largely responsible for recruiting women.

## **Mental health**

Mental disorders refer to a group of illnesses such as depression, mania, eating disorders (anorexia and bulimia), anxiety, phobias, schizophrenia and other psychoses, and drug and alcohol addiction. There is evidence that some people may be predisposed to illnesses such as schizophrenia. Factors such as stress, bereavement, relationship breakdown, child abuse, unemployment and social isolation can also contribute to the onset of mental illness (DHFS 1998).

It is estimated that a mental disorder will affect one in five Australians at some stage of their life and 10–15 per cent of young people in any one year. The episode may be mild or temporary for some people, but severe or prolonged for others. Some people recover spontaneously, although the majority require some form of treatment (such as counselling and/or pharmacotherapy). Most requiring treatment enjoy a full recovery; only a small number of people experience long periods of distress and disability (DHFS 1998).

Estimates of the burden of mental disorder (in terms of total health system resources) indicated that they accounted for 8.4 per cent (or \$2.6 billion) of total health care expenditure in 1993-94 — the fourth largest share behind digestive system diseases, circulatory diseases and musculoskeletal disorders (AIHW 1998a). Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments recognised the importance of mental health (in terms of its effect on both quality of life and the total health care budget) by launching the National Mental Health Strategy in 1992.

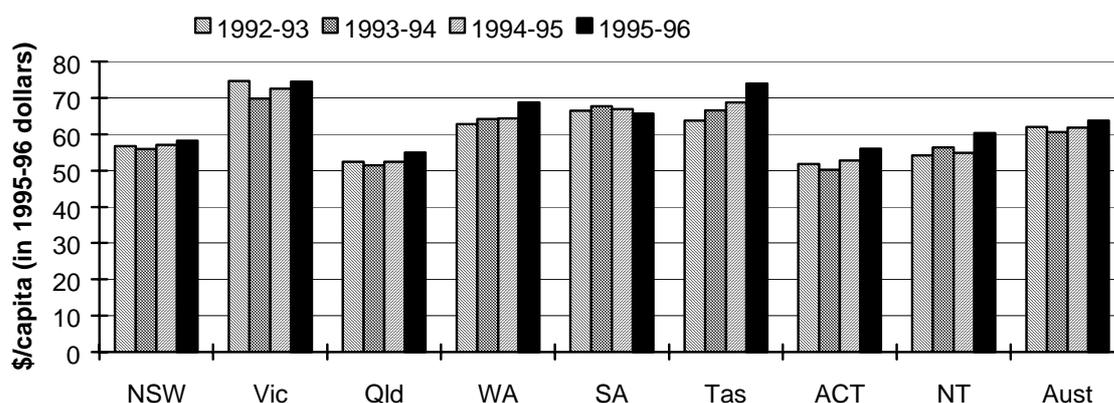
Targeted spending on mental health and related services was \$1997 million in 1995-96. This understated total health expenditure on mental health because it excluded general hospital services and general community support programs; for example, expenditure on treating a patient for depression who was admitted to a general ward of a hospital would not be included.

State and Territory Governments contributed \$1158 million (58.0 per cent of targeted spending on mental health), the Commonwealth Government contributed \$661 million (33.1 per cent), and \$178 million (8.9 per cent) was privately funded (DHFS 1998).

The level of targeted funding for mental health has increased by 24.1 per cent (in 1995-96 dollars) between 1992-93 (when the Strategy commenced) and 1995-96. The largest increase came from the Commonwealth Government, whose expenditure rose by \$250.2 million (or 61 per cent). Private hospital funding rose by \$66.1 million (or 59 per cent) while expenditure by State and Territory Governments rose by \$68.6 million (or 6 per cent). At the State and Territory level, the strongest growth in expenditure occurred in the NT (18.5 per cent) and Tasmania (17.1 per cent). Recurrent expenditure increased by 1.4 per cent in Victoria and fell by 0.4 per cent in SA (DHFS 1998).

Expenditure per capita on targeted mental health services rose by 2.7 per cent (in 1995-96 dollars) to \$63.70 over the same period. Across jurisdictions, Victoria had the highest per capita expenditure (\$74.50) and Queensland had the lowest (\$55.00). The strongest growth occurred in Tasmania (up 16.3 per cent) and the NT (up 11.4 per cent). Falls in per capita expenditure were recorded in SA (-1.2 per cent) and Victoria (-0.3 per cent) (figure 5.1) (DHFS 1998).

Figure 5.2 Average targeted expenditure on mental health services



Data source: table 5A.8.

An estimated 18 500 full time equivalent staff were employed in public mental health services in 1995-96, of whom 62 per cent worked in inpatient facilities (psychiatric hospitals and general hospitals). Nursing and related occupations accounted for 54 per cent of the total workforce, while medical, allied and

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administrative/domestic staff comprised 8 per cent, 15 per cent and 22 per cent respectively (table 5A.9).

The overall size of the workforce did not change substantially between 1992-93 and 1995-96. However, there were some important changes in composition: the proportion of staff working in ambulatory care settings and community residential services rose by 39 per cent and 59 per cent respectively, while the proportion of staff employed in inpatient facilities fell by 15 per cent (DHFS 1998).

## **5.2 Framework of performance indicators**

The 'Health preface' outlined the complexities of reporting on the performance of the health system in meeting its objectives. This Report breaks the health system into smaller components and reports their performance (see figure C.4 in the 'Health preface'). Frameworks for public acute care hospitals and general practitioners report the performance of particular service delivery mechanisms. The appropriateness of the mix of services (prevention versus intervention) and the appropriateness of the mix of delivery mechanisms (hospital based versus community based) are indicated by focusing on health management issues.

The frameworks for breast cancer control and mental illness management are discussed in more detail in the following section. The framework for breast cancer control focuses on the tradeoff between disease prevention (or early detection in this case) and intervention. Thus, the performance indicators developed relate to prevention performance, intervention performance and overall performance. A similar approach is adopted for emergency management services (chapter 9).

The distinction between prevention and intervention is more difficult for mental illness. Preventing mental illness is challenging primarily because individual disorders have many origins. Most efforts to date have been directed at treating mental illness when it occurs and, in particular, at determining the most appropriate setting for providing treatment. Thus, the mental illness indicators focus on aspects of service delivery by different providers.

However, the Second National Mental Health Strategy places considerable emphasis on promoting and preventing mental illness. Indicators representative of these components of mental illness management will be developed for future Reports.

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## Breast cancer control

The framework developed to report on the performance of breast cancer control is based on the shared government objective for the disease's control (box 5.5). The framework reports on the effectiveness and efficiency of public and community health initiatives to encourage early detection of breast cancer and the treatment of breast cancer in public acute care hospitals (figure 5.3). It includes systemwide indicators of performance (such as age-specific death rates for breast cancer and combined expenditure on early detection and intervention per episode of illness), as well as indicators of the performance of early detection and intervention strategies.

### Box 5.6 Objective for breast cancer control

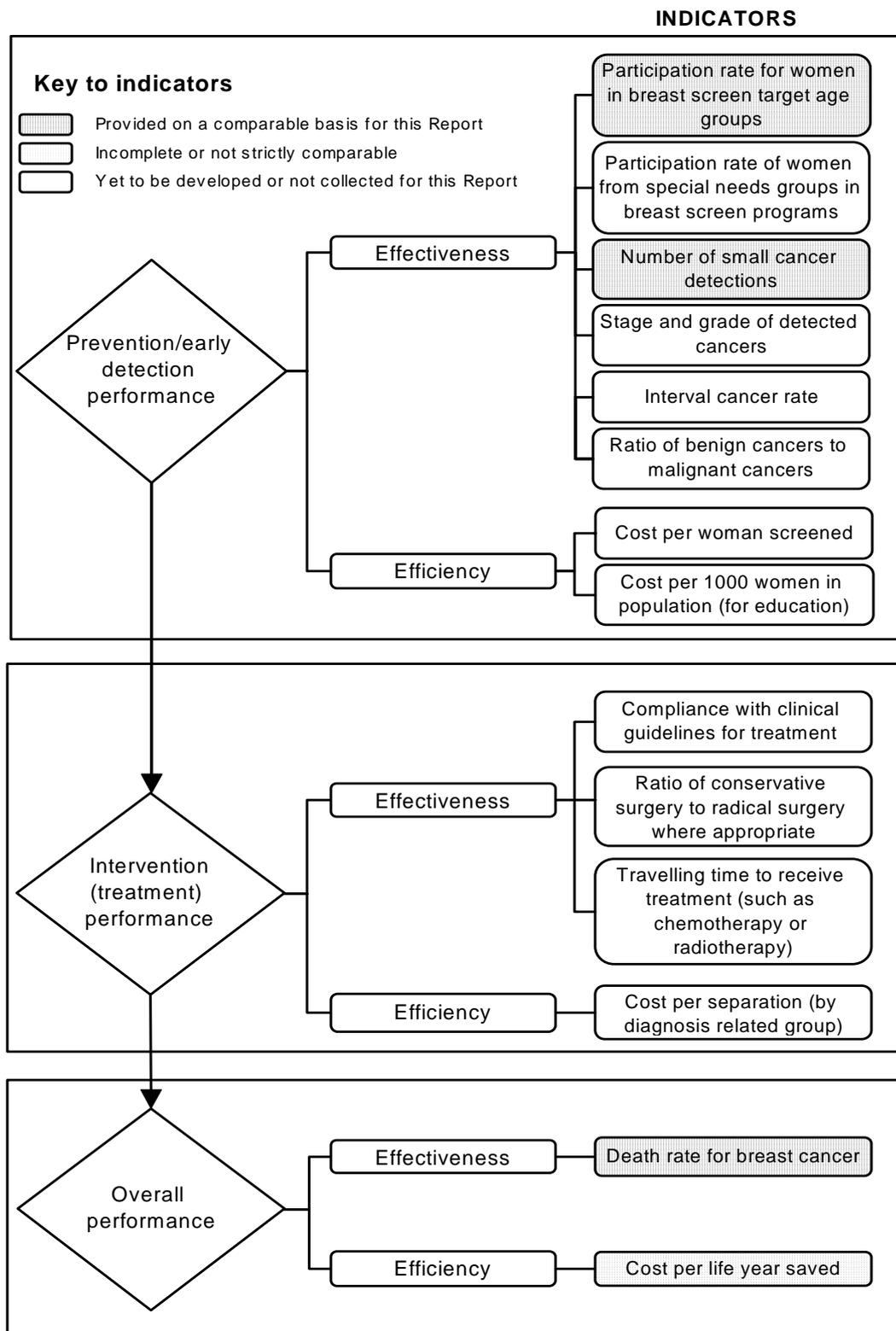
The objective for breast cancer management is to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to breast cancer in a cost effective manner.

Early detection programs include breast cancer screening (primarily targeted at women aged 50–69 years) and education programs encouraging self examination (targeted at all women). The stage and grade of detected cancers reflect the effectiveness of both early detection programs. Other effectiveness indicators, such as participation of women in screening and the number of small cancer detections, are specific to breast cancer screening programs. There are two indicators of the efficiency of early detection programs: cost per women screened (for screening programs) and cost per 1000 women in the population (for education programs).

Effectiveness indicators for intervention strategies focus on appropriateness (GPs' and surgeons' compliance with clinical guidelines for treating early breast cancer, and the ratio of conservative surgery to radical surgery) and access (travelling time for radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy). The indicator of efficiency is cost per separation for each Australian National Diagnosis Related Group (AN-DRG).

Some data on the effectiveness of breast cancer screening services are presented in this Report for the first time. In particular, effectiveness data relate to the participation of women in the target group in breast screening programs and the small cancer detection rate. Data on the overall effectiveness of breast cancer control, as indicated by death rates from breast cancer, are also presented. Efficiency data is limited to a crude estimate of the cost of breast cancer control by each new case diagnosed.

Figure 5.4 Performance indicators for breast cancer control



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Data collection for some of the other indicators (such as the ratio of benign to malignant cancers, cost per woman for education services and cost per separation for treatment services) is hampered by conceptual and practical issues with data definitions and identifying data items. These issues will be addressed for future Reports. The indicators may change over time as better ones are developed. The framework can also be expected to evolve as the focus and objectives for breast cancer control change.

## **Mental health**

The framework of performance indicators for mental health services builds on the objectives for the National Mental Health Strategy (box 5.7). The framework reports on the effectiveness (in terms of quality, appropriateness, access and outcomes) and efficiency (in terms of unit cost) of mental health services (figure 5.5). It covers a number of service delivery types (institutional and community based services) and indicators of systemwide performance.

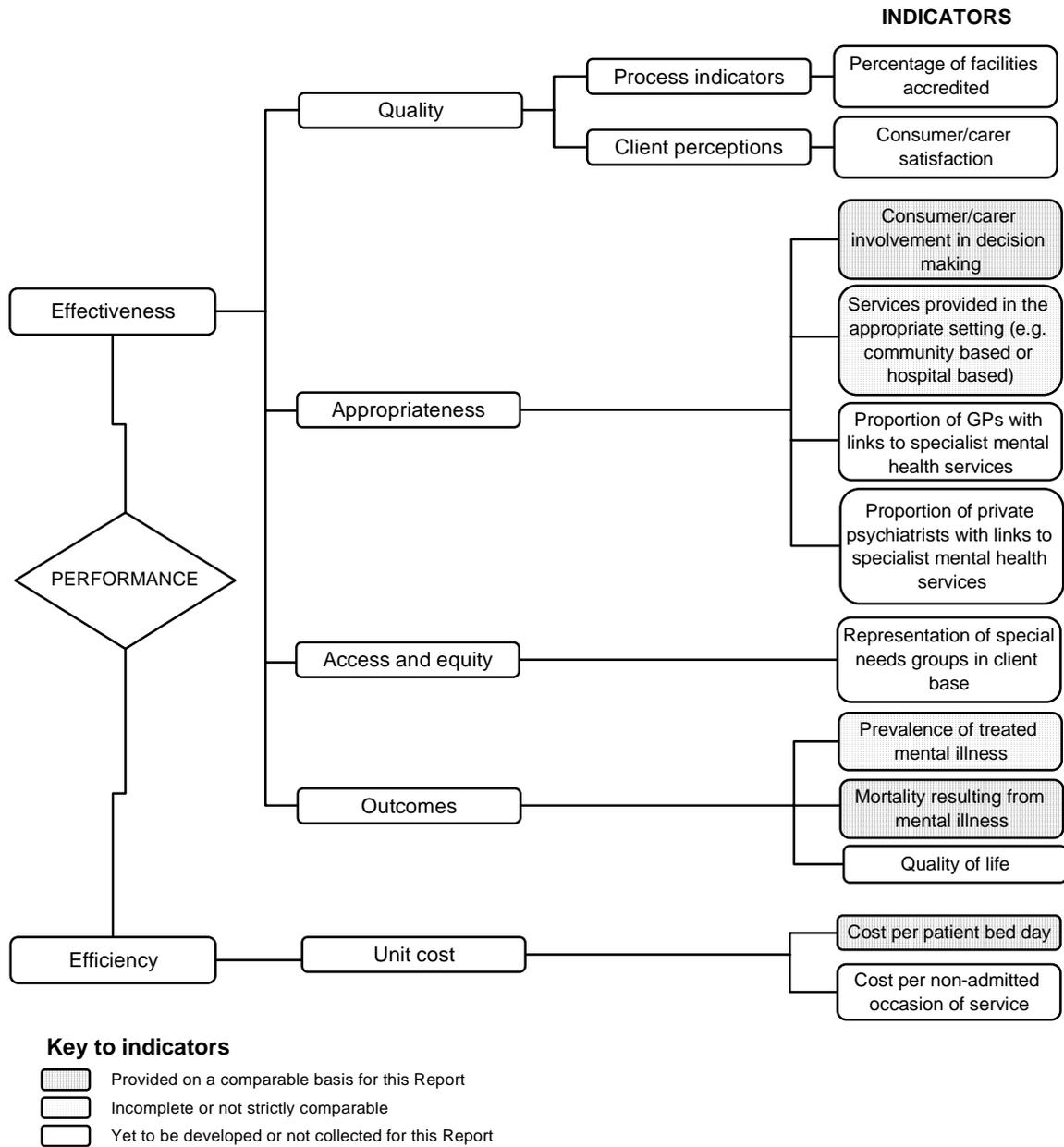
### **Box 5.8 Objectives for the National Mental Health Strategy**

The Strategy has six objectives:

- to promote the mental health of the Australian community;
- where possible, to prevent the development of mental health problems and mental disorders;
- to reduce the impact of mental disorders on individuals, families and the community;
- to assure the rights of people with mental disorders;
- to encourage partnerships between service providers; and
- to improve the quality of service delivery.

The prevalence of mental disease in the general population and the death rate from suicide (both indicators of outcomes of mental health services) reflect two goals of the National Mental Health Strategy: to promote the mental health of the Australian community; and, where possible, to prevent the development of mental health problems. The third outcome indicator (quality of life) provides some information on the ability of mental health services to reduce the effect of mental illness on individuals, families and the community. It is important to note that these outcome indicators may be influenced by a range of factors in addition to mental health care services: for example, social and disability support, education and employment are all likely to have an impact on the prevalence of mental illness and the number of deaths from suicide.

Figure 5.6 Performance indicators for mental health services



Client/carer involvement in decision making is an appropriateness indicator, and it reflects the Strategy’s aim to assure the rights of people with mental disorders. The proportions of GPs and private psychiatrists with links to specialist mental health services are also appropriateness indicators for mental health care services, and they reflect the Strategy’s objective to encourage partnerships between service providers.

Other effectiveness indicators included in the framework report on other aspects of appropriateness (for example, the extent to which mental health services are offered

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as part of mainstream health care services), quality imperatives (for example, the proportion of facilities accredited and client/carer satisfaction) and access and equity (the representation of special needs groups such as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people from non-English speaking backgrounds, and people in rural and remote areas in the client base). The efficiency of mental health services is indicated by the cost per bed day for inpatient services and the cost per non-admitted occasion of service for outpatient and community based services.

Reporting requirements under the National Mental Health Strategy mean that some performance data for mental health services are already available. This Report presents data on some aspects of the effectiveness of mental health services (consumer/carer involvement in decision making, the appropriateness of care setting, the prevalence of mental disease in the general population and death rates from suicide) and the efficiency of institutional services (cost per patient bed day).

### **5.3 Future directions**

Key challenges for improving reporting on health management performance are:

- filling the large gaps in reporting on breast cancer control and mental illness; and
- extending the coverage of the Review.

#### **Filling in gaps in reporting**

##### *Breast cancer*

Currently, performance data for breast cancer control are limited to some aspects of the effectiveness of the breast cancer screening program, BreastScreen Australia, and breast cancer control overall. Data availability on the efficiency of early detection (such as cost per woman screened) will be investigated for the 2000 Report, along with some effectiveness indicators such as the interval cancer rate, the participation of women from special needs groups in screening programs, and compliance with clinical guidelines for treatment.

The interval cancer rate measures the number of cancers that occur in the time period between a negative screening examination and the next scheduled examination. The BreastScreen National Advisory Committee recently endorsed a report by National Breast Cancer Centre on developing an interval cancer definition for use in Australia. Similarly, the National Health and Medical Research Council has approved clinical guidelines for the treatment of breast cancer.

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## *Mental illness*

Little accurate cost data are available for reporting the efficiency of mental health services, particularly services provided outside hospitals. Funding for these services is generally based on historic cost plus or input based funding methods which hardly allow for differences in the illness and/or severity of clients. Further, these funding methods do not provide strong financial incentives for efficiency, quality, improved consumer outcomes or substitution between different service types.

The frameworks for public acute care hospitals and breast cancer management include cost per casemix-adjusted separation as an efficiency indicator, which accounts for the differences in patient mix across operators. Each casemix class groups patients with clinical similarities and resource use similarities.

The main classification system used in Australia is the AN-DRG model. However, AN-DRGs do not accurately predict the cost of treating different people with mental illnesses. Further, they were developed for classifying acute inpatient episodes and therefore may provide perverse incentives to substitute inpatient care for community based care.

The Mental Health Classification and Service Costs (MH-CASC) project involves developing a casemix classification for mental health (Buckingham *et al.* 1998). The aim of the project is to develop a classification that:

- is based on patient characteristics (such as psychiatric diagnosis, severity and level of functioning, and whether a client has received involuntary treatment);
- minimises variation within each class but maximises variation across classes;
- has sensible clinical groupings; and
- relies on information generated for clinical purposes.

The project developed an episode classification for inpatient and community health care. The recommended first version of the classification system includes 42 patient classes — 19 for community episodes and 23 for inpatient episodes.

## **Extending the coverage of the Review**

A longer term goal of the Review is to extend the health management framework to other health issues, such as the remaining National Health Priority Areas (that is, cardiovascular health, diabetes mellitus and injury prevention and control).

These National Health Priority Areas focus government attention on areas where a concerted effort could achieve significant gains in the health of the nation. A limited

number of priority indicators, encompassing the continuum of care (from prevention through to treatment, rehabilitation and palliation) are reported for each area every two years. The first report on injury prevention and control was released in 1998; reports for cardiovascular health and diabetes mellitus are due for release 1999.

## 5.4 Key performance indicator results

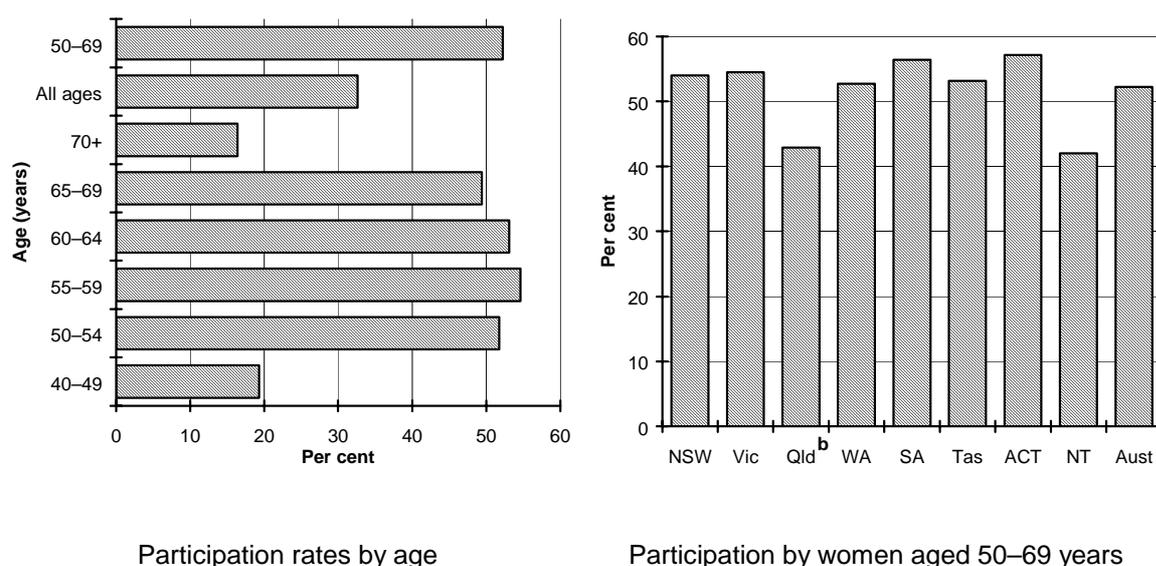
### Breast cancer control

#### *Effectiveness*

The participation of women in the target group in breast cancer screening is an indicator of the effectiveness of early detection programs. BreastScreen Australia targets mammographic screening services for women aged 50–69 years of age, although women aged 40–49 years and 70 years and older may also access services.

Almost one third of Australian women over 40 years of age participated in breast cancer screening programs in 1996 and 1997 (figure 5.7). Women in the 50–69 age bracket recorded the highest participation rate — 52.2 per cent of all women in this age group — compared with 19.3 per cent of women aged 40–49 years and 16.4 per cent of women 70 years and older.

Figure 5.8 Participation of women in BreastScreen Australia, 1996 and 1997 (combined)<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Rates were calculated using the average of the 1996 and 1997 estimated resident population. <sup>b</sup> Only five of the 11 BreastScreen Queensland services were in place.

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*Data source:* table 5A.1.

Participation rates varied within the target group. Women aged 55–59 years were most actively involved in breast screening, with 54.6 per cent of women in that age group participating in the BreastScreen Australia program. The lowest participation rate was recorded for women in the 65–69 age bracket (49.4 per cent)

Participation of women in the target age group was highest in the ACT, where 57.1 per cent of women aged 50–69 years of age were involved, followed by SA (56.4 per cent of the target group). By contrast, Queensland and the NT recorded the lowest participation rates (42.9 per cent and 42.0 per cent respectively).

The small cancer detection rate is also an indicator of the effectiveness of early detection programs for breast cancer. Small cancers (those with a diameter less than or equal to 10 millimetres) are generally associated with increased survival rates and reduced morbidity and mortality, and thus they are less expensive to manage. Women with small cancers are less likely to require a mastectomy, for example, than women with larger tumours (AIHW 1998b).

Breast cancer screenings services detected 952 small cancers in 1997 — a rate of 14.2 for every 10 000 women screened (table 5.1). Over two thirds (68.7 per cent) of small cancers detected were found in women in the target group, which was the equivalent of 14.4 for every 10 000 women screened.

The detection rate for small invasive cancers increased with age, rising from 4.9 per 10 000 women screened for women aged 40–49 years to 28.3 for women aged 70 years and older. Within the target age range, the detection rate was highest for women aged 65–69 years.

There was significant variation in the small cancer detection rate within the target age group across jurisdictions in 1997. The number of small invasive cancers per 10 000 was 23.2 in the NT, compared with 3.2 in Tasmania (table 5.2). The remaining jurisdictions recorded detection rates of between 12 and 17 small cancers for every 10 000 women screened.

**Table 5.3 Detection rate of small diameter invasive breast cancers, 1997 (number per 10 000 women screened)**

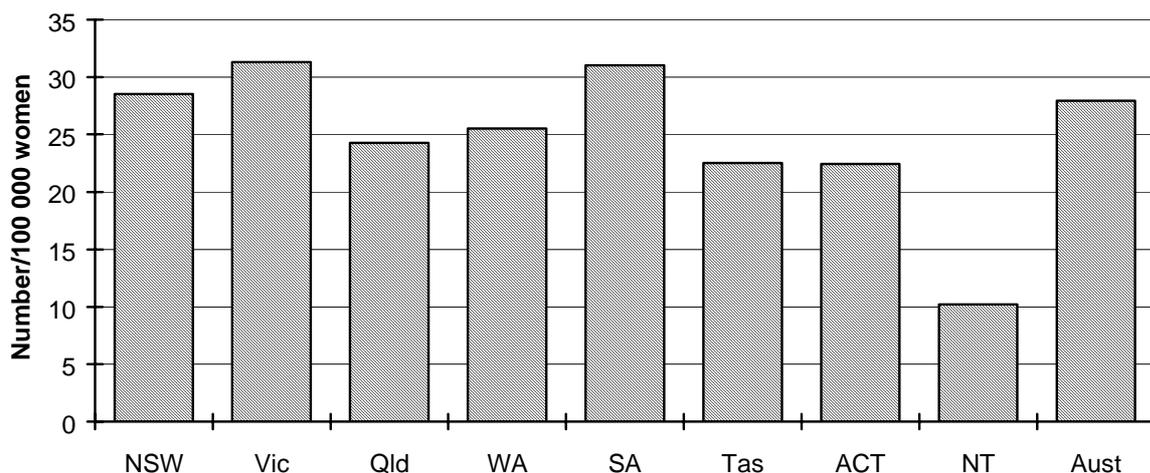
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Women aged 40–49 years	4.9	5.9	3.1	9.6	3.7	2.3	3.2	8.6	4.9
Women aged 50–54 years	8.9	11.2	11.2	6.5	17.2	2.7	3.6	17.2	10.2
Women aged 55–59 years	15.5	13.7	11.8	10.5	15.9	0.0	24.3	38.0	13.9
Women aged 60–64 years	19.6	14.5	16.1	17.0	11.3	7.2	0.0	25.3	16.2
Women aged 65–69 years	19.4	23.3	16.0	21.1	22.6	4.0	24.8	0.0	19.9
Women aged 70 years +	23.5	33.6	31.1	34.1	42.8	10.6	17.1	87.7	28.3
All women	14.1	16.4	13.0	13.3	16.3	3.4	9.8	20.7	14.2
Women aged 50–69 years	15.2	14.9	13.4	12.6	16.6	3.2	12.0	23.2	14.4

Source: table 5A.2.

The number of women dying from breast cancer and age-specific death rates provide some indication of the effectiveness of both early detection and intervention services for breast cancer. Breast cancer claimed the lives of 2602 Australian women in 1997, accounting for the largest proportion of cancer deaths of women in that year. It also comprised 4.3 per cent of all deaths in that year (ABS 1999).

The number of deaths from breast cancer per 100 000 women was 27.9 in 1997 (figure 5.9). The highest rates of deaths from breast cancer were recorded in Victoria and SA — 31.3 and 31.0 deaths per 100 000 women respectively. The NT recorded the lowest rate, with 10.2 deaths for every 100 000 women.

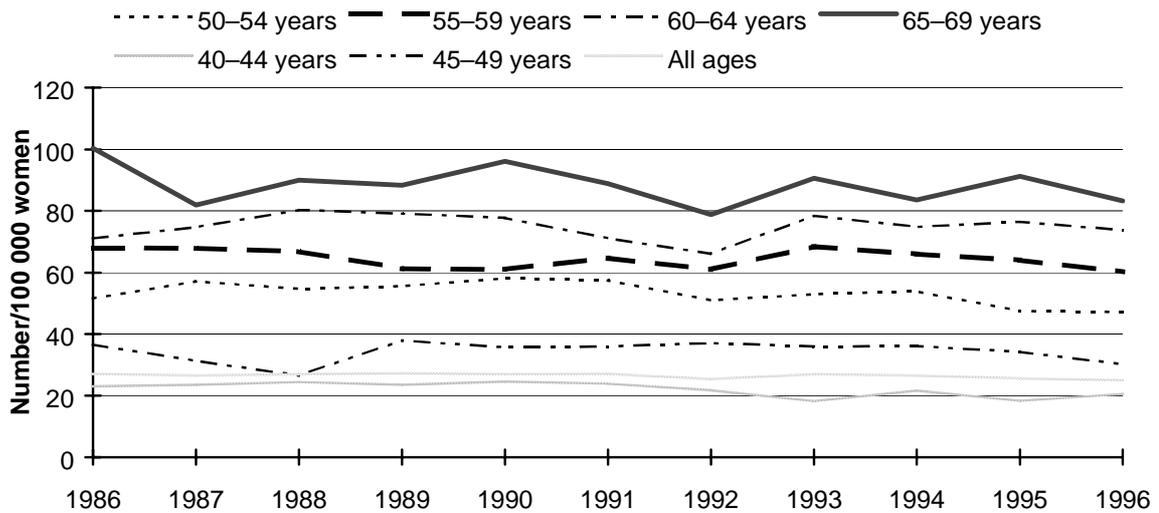
**Figure 5.10 Death rate from breast cancer, 1997**



Data source: table 5A.4.

Age standardised death rates are the most appropriate measure for looking at changes in death rates over time. These data are available for the 10 years to 1996. The age standardised death rate for all ages fell from 27 deaths per 100 000 women in 1986 to 25 deaths per 100 000 women in 1996 (figure 5.11).

Figure 5.12 **Age specific and age standardised death rates from breast cancer for women<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Rates were age standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Data source: table 5A.3.

Of more interest were changes that occurred in age specific breast cancer death rates. The death rate for women in the target age group fell from 71.3 deaths per 100 000 women in 1986 to 65 deaths in 1996. Within the target age range, the largest change in death rates for breast cancer occurred for women aged 65–69 years, where the death rate fell from 100.3 deaths per 100 000 women in 1986 to 83.2 deaths in 1996. The death rate also fell for women aged 50–54 years and 55–59 years. By contrast, the number of deaths per 100 000 women rose from 71.1 in 1986 to 73.7 in 1996 for women aged 60–64 years.

Over the same period, the number of deaths per 100 000 women for those in younger age groups (40–44 years and 45–49 years) also fell.

### Efficiency

A proxy indicator of efficiency is government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). No unit cost data were available for early detection services for breast cancer (that is, cost per woman screened and cost per 1000 women for education services) or

intervention services for breast cancer (cost per separation). However, it was estimated that the direct health system costs of breast cancer management and treatment (that is, costs for hospital inpatient and outpatient services, nursing homes, medical services, pharmaceuticals, allied health services, research and other institutional and administrative services) was over \$9600 for every new case in 1993-94 (DHFS and AIHW 1998).

## Mental illness

### *Appropriateness*

One objective of the National Mental Health Strategy was to encourage treatment of patients in community settings and general hospitals, rather than in stand alone psychiatric hospitals — that is, to encourage treatment in more appropriate settings.

Across Australia, per capita expenditure on community based mental health services was \$27 in 1995-96, compared with \$15 for services in co-located units in general hospitals and \$23 for stand alone psychiatric hospitals (table 5.4). Per capita expenditure on community services ranged from \$19 in Queensland to \$41 dollars in Victoria.

Per capita expenditure on community based services recorded the strongest growth between 1992-93 and 1995-96, rising by almost 50 per cent over the period. Per capita expenditure on co-located units rose by almost 14 per cent over the same period, but fell by almost 25 per cent for stand alone hospitals. A similar pattern of change was experienced by most jurisdictions between 1992-93 and 1995-96. The only exceptions were NSW, Queensland and the NT, where per capita expenditure on services provided in co-located units fell over the period.

**Table 5.5 Average per capita government expenditure, by service type<sup>a</sup>**

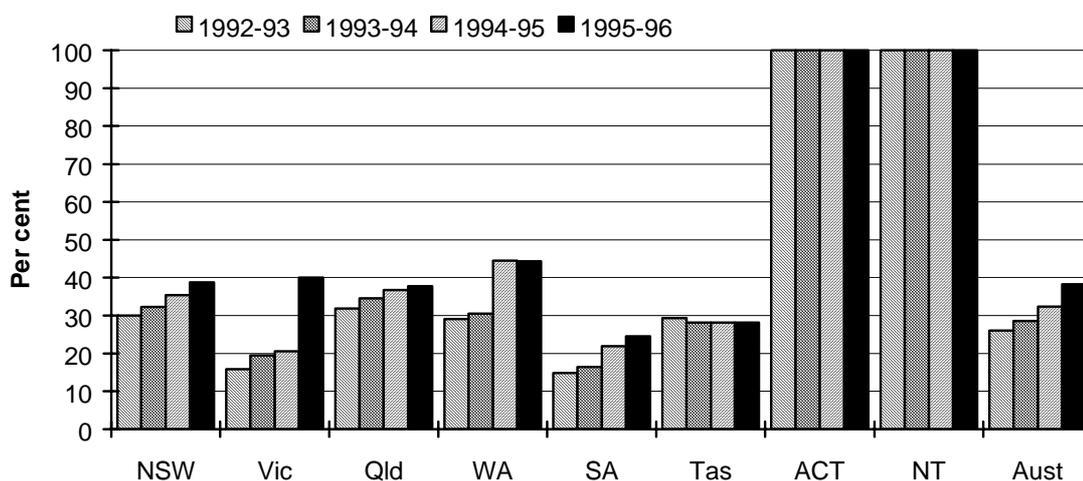
	<i>Stand alone hospitals</i>			<i>Co-located units</i>			<i>Community services</i>		
	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>Change</i>
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
NSW	26	23	-10.6	15	14	-3.1	17	22	30.2
Vic	40	19	-53.4	10	15	56.6	23	41	73.0
Qld	25	23	-5.3	17	15	-8.2	11	19	64.4
WA	32	28	-14.7	14	19	35.5	16	25	49.7
SA	39	36	-8.8	7	9	34.7	20	24	20.9
Tas	30	26	-15.1	13	16	30.3	20	33	66.2
ACT	0	0	..	21	23	8.7	29	33	16.0
NT	0	0	..	29	29	-1.6	22	37	68.7
Aust	31	23	-24.6	13	15	13.7	18	27	49.3

<sup>a</sup> In 1995-96 dollars. .. Not applicable.

Source: table 5A.10.

The trend away from stand alone hospitals towards co-located units in general hospitals and services offered in community settings was also reflected in changes in patient days over the period. Approximately 26 per cent of total inpatient bed days occurred in co-located units in general hospitals in 1992-93, rising to 38 per cent in 1995-96 (figure 5.13). Across jurisdictions, the largest increase occurred in Victoria, where the co-located unit share of inpatient bed days rose from 16 per cent to 40 per cent. WA also recorded a large gain — up from 29 per cent to 44 per cent. Tasmania recorded a small fall over the same period.

Figure 5.14 **Bed days in co-located units as a proportion of total inpatient bed days**



Data source: table 5A.11.

WA recorded the highest proportion of inpatient days occurring in co-located units in 1995-96 (44 per cent), followed by Victoria (40 per cent) (in jurisdictions where both service types are available). By contrast, the proportion was lowest in SA and Tasmania (25 per cent and 28 per cent respectively).

The number of patient bed days recorded in community based services delivering 24 hour specialised mental health care rose by 32 per cent between 1992-93 and 1995-96 — from 259 200 to 343 290. Very strong growth in the number of bed days in Victoria (74 per cent) and NSW (23 per cent) offset falls in WA (-16 per cent), SA (-45 per cent) and Tasmania (-4.4 per cent). The ACT also recorded a rise in the number of community based bed days (2.3 per cent). These services were not available in Queensland and the NT.

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Another indicator of appropriateness is consumer/carer participation in decision making. Public sector mental health service organisations are asked each year to describe the arrangements provided to allow consumers and carers to contribute to local service planning and delivery. Responses are grouped into four categories:

- Level 1 — appointment of a person to represent the interests of consumers and carers on the organisation management committee or a specific consumer/carer advisory group to advise on all aspects of service delivery;
- Level 2 — a specific consumer/carer advisory group to advise on some aspects of service delivery;
- Level 3 — participation of consumers/carers in broadly based committees; and
- Level 4 — other/no arrangements.

Of the 137 organisations responding in 1993-94, 17 per cent reported a Level 1 rating. Almost half (47 per cent) reported a Level 4 rating, with 16 per cent reporting a Level 2 rating and the remaining 20 per cent reporting a Level 3 rating.

By 1995-96, the survey results suggested consumers/carers had a greater involvement in decision making, with 33 per cent of the 187 respondents reporting a Level 1 rating. There was little or no change in the proportion reporting Level 2 and Level 3 ratings (16 per cent and 17 per cent respectively). By contrast, the proportion reporting a Level 4 rating fell to 34 per cent.

### *Outcomes*

Outcomes indicators for mental health management include the prevalence of mental illness in the community and deaths from suicide.

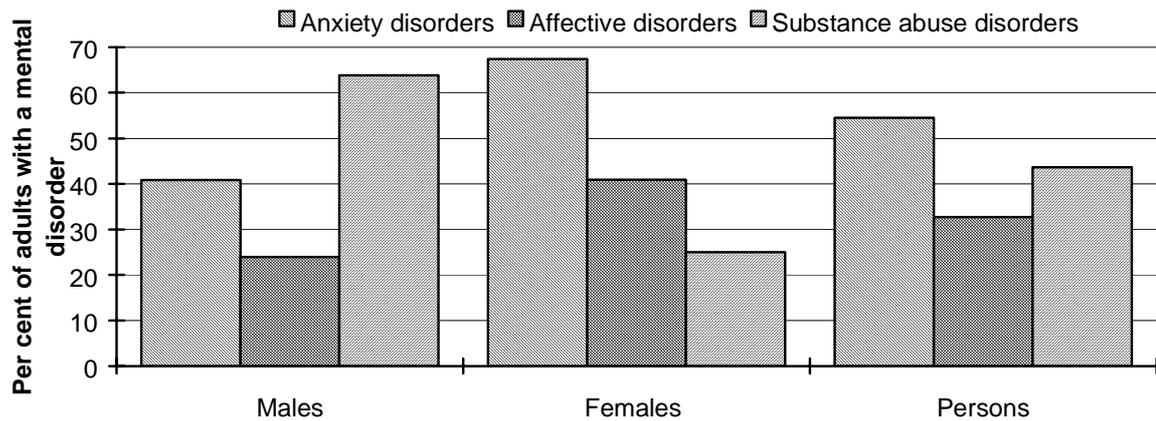
According to the 1997 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing, approximately 2.4 million adults (or 17.7 per cent of adults) experienced the symptoms of a mental disorder at some time in the 12 months before the survey. Slightly over half (51.7 per cent) of those reporting symptoms were female.

Overall, anxiety disorders (such as agoraphobia, post-traumatic stress disorder and social phobia) were the most common type of mental disorder reported in 1997, with persons reporting anxiety symptoms accounting for 54.5 per cent of those reporting symptoms of a mental disorder (figure 5.15). Persons reporting substance abuse accounted for 43.7 per cent of the total and persons with affective disorders (such as depression, mania and bipolar disorder) accounted for 32.7 per cent.

There were differences between males and females. Anxiety disorders were most common for females (accounting for 67.4 per cent of females experiencing mental

disorder symptoms), followed by affective disorders (40.9 per cent) and substance abuse (25.0 per cent). By contrast, substance abuse was most common for males (accounting for 63.8 per cent of males experiencing mental disorder symptoms), followed by anxiety disorders (40.8 per cent) and affective disorders (23.9 per cent).

Figure 5.16 Prevalence of mental disorders, 1997<sup>a</sup>

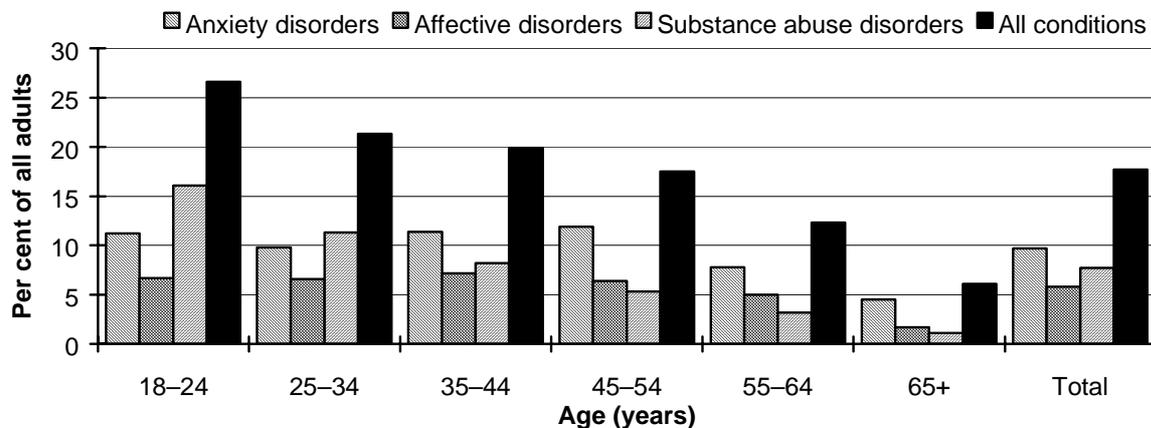


<sup>a</sup> Components do not add to 100 because respondents may have reported symptoms for more than one type of mental disorder.

Data source: table 5A.14.

The prevalence of mental disorders was higher for younger people than older people (figure 5.17). Almost 27 per cent of adults aged 18–24 years experienced symptoms of a mental disorder in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 6.1 per cent of people aged 65 years and over. The prevalence of anxiety disorders was highest for adults aged 45–54 (11.9 per cent); the prevalence of affective disorders was highest in the 35–44 year age range (7.2 per cent); and the prevalence of substance abuse disorders was highest in adults aged 18–24 (16.1 per cent).

**Figure 5.18 Prevalence of mental disorders, by age, 1997<sup>a</sup>**

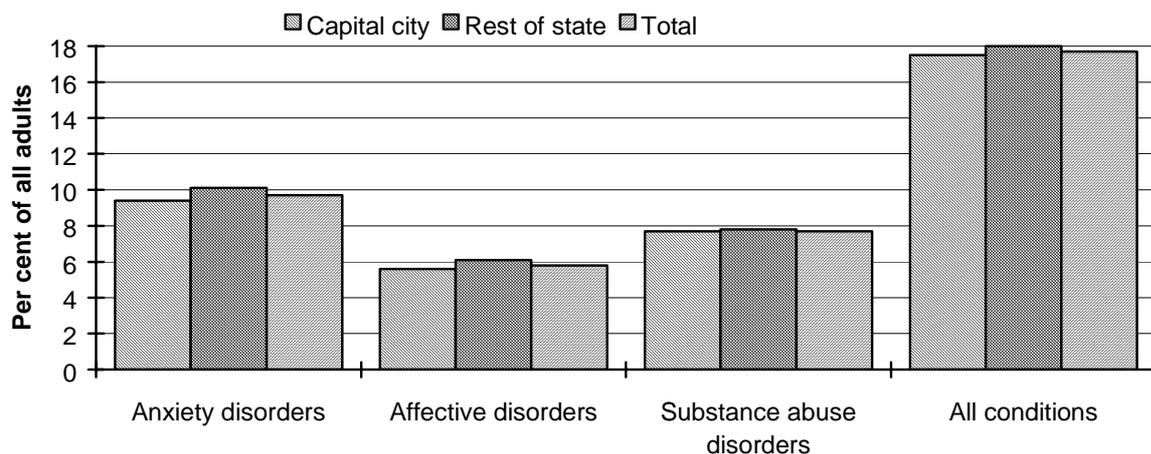


<sup>a</sup> Components do not add to 100 because respondents may have reported symptoms for more than one mental disorder.

Data source: table 5A.15.

The prevalence of mental illness did not vary much with geographic location, although it was slightly higher outside capital cities (figure 5.19). Eighteen per cent of adults residing outside capital cities experienced mental disorder symptoms in the 12 months before the survey, compared with 17.7 per cent of adults living in capital cities. A similar pattern was recorded for individual disorders.

**Figure 5.20 Prevalence of mental disorders, by geographic location, 1997<sup>a</sup>**



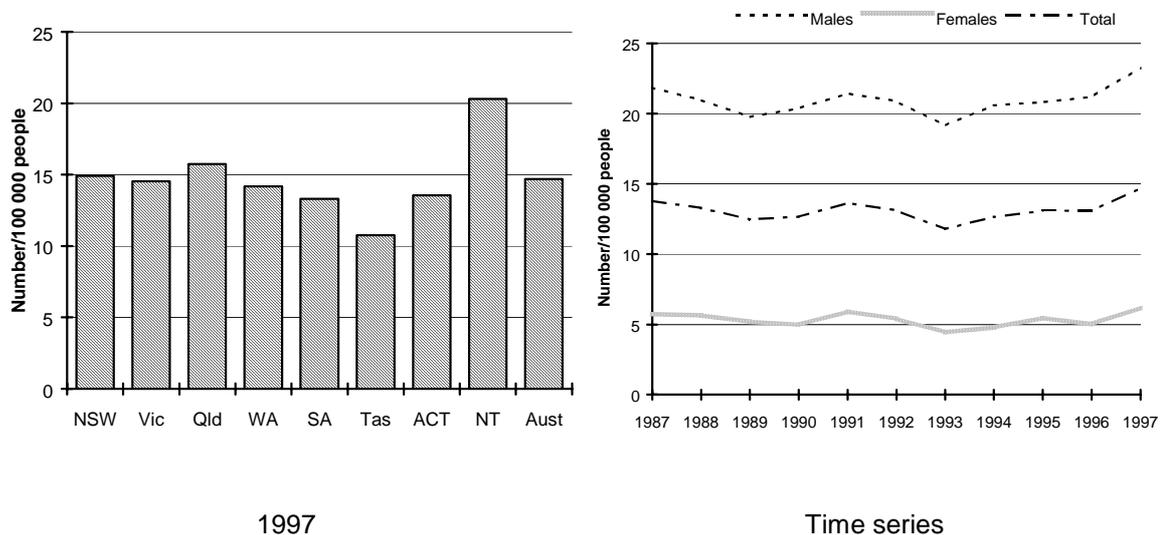
<sup>a</sup> Components do not add to 100 as respondents may have reported symptoms for more than one mental disorder.

Data source: table 5A.16.

The prevalence of mental illness is thought to have a significant effect on the number of deaths from suicide. Over 2700 deaths from suicide were recorded in Australia in 1997. Put another way, there were 14.7 deaths from suicide for every 100 000 people. Across jurisdictions, the death rate from suicide ranged from 10.8 per 100 000 people in Tasmania to 20.3 in the NT (figure 5.21).

The death rate from suicide for males was over three times that for females in 1997, a trend that was consistent over the 10 years to 1997 (figure 5.22). Overall, the death rate from suicide was relatively stable between 1987 and 1997, although there was a large increase in the number of deaths from suicide in the latest year, increasing the death rate from 13.1 deaths per 100 000 people in 1996 to 14.7 in 1997.

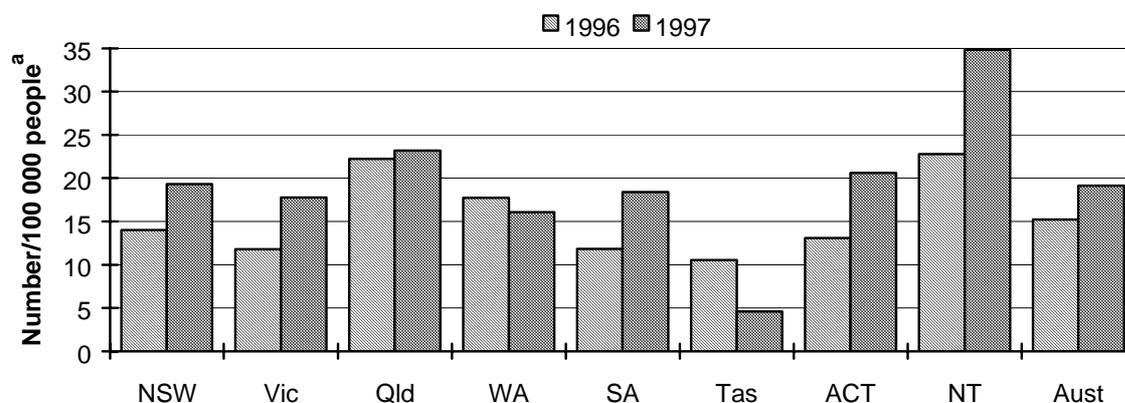
Figure 5.23 Death rate from suicide



Data sources: tables 5A.17 and 5A.18.

The largest proportion of suicides in 1997 were committed by people aged 25–44 years, followed by people aged 15–24 years (18.7 per cent). Moreover, suicide was among the main causes of death for people in both age groups. The high proportion of deaths of people aged 15–24 years (especially males) attributable to suicide prompted governments to establish specific mental illness and suicide prevention programs for this group. The death rate from suicide for people in this age group was 19.1 deaths per 100 000 people aged 15–24 years in 1997. The NT recorded the highest death rate from suicide in 1997 (34.8 per 100 000 people), while Tasmania recorded the lowest (4.6 per 100 000 people) (figure 5.24).

Figure 5.25 Death rate from suicide for people aged 15–24 years



<sup>a</sup> Aged 15–24 years.

Data source: table 5A.19.

The death rate from suicide for this age group rose by 25.6 per cent between 1996 and 1997. The largest rises occurred in the ACT, the NT and SA. Only WA and Tasmania recorded falls in the death rate from suicide for people aged 15–24 years.

### Efficiency

A proxy indicator of efficiency is government inputs per unit of output (unit cost). The most suitable indicator for mental health services would adjust the number of separations by the type and complexity of cases to develop a cost per casemix-adjusted separation similar to that presented for public acute care hospitals. However, the current method for adjusting inpatient separations (AN-DRGs) does not accurately reflect differences in treating those with mental illnesses (section 5.3).

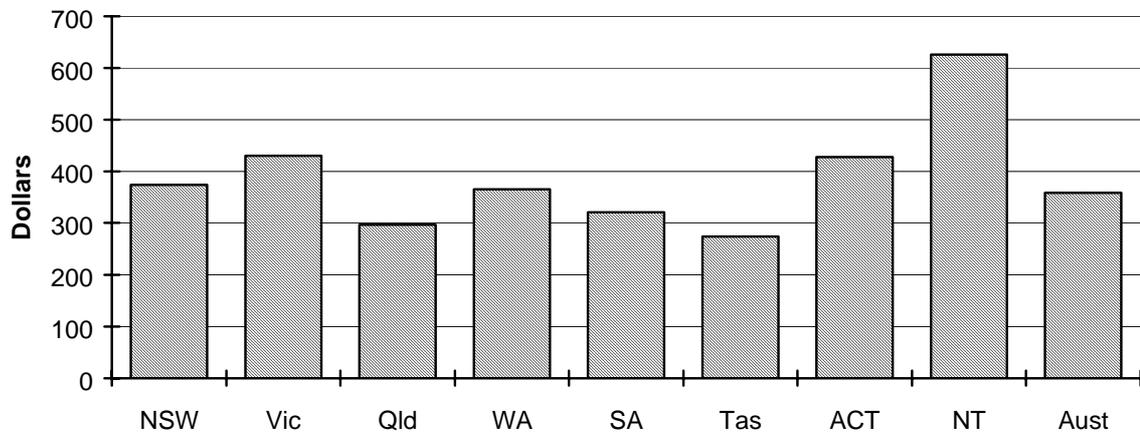
Until an appropriate casemix classification has been developed and introduced, average patient day costs will be used as an indicator of efficiency. However, it is important to note that the average length of stay influences the average patient day cost — the longer the stay in hospital, the lower the average cost of treating patients. Therefore, the lowest cost may not necessarily reflect a high level of efficiency.

The average cost of treating an inpatient was \$359 per day in 1995-96 (figure 5.26). Across jurisdictions, the average cost ranged from \$274 in Tasmania to \$626 in the NT.

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Figure 5.27 Average patient day costs, 1995-96

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Data source: table 5A.20.

## 5.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. The information covers aspects such as age profile; geographic distribution of the population; income levels; education levels; tenure of dwellings; and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity).

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## New South Wales Government comments

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NSW health is pleased to see an extension of the scope of the health chapter to include indicators for general practice and mental health. The focus of previous years has been on public acute hospitals and whilst they account for around 28 per cent of total health expenditures in Australia, there are many other health programs that are in scope for the Review, but have received little or no attention.

The predominant basis for presentation of performance indicators is at the State/Territory aggregate level. A problem with this presentation is that it fails to standardise for factors that are known to influence performance indicators. For example, differences between services delivered in metropolitan, rural and remote regions are known to be significant and should be taken into account, as should differences between peer groups of hospitals. Techniques to standardise for such factors should be developed for the next Report.

Currently a major gap is the absence of a comprehensive categorisation of the products of the health care system. The current approach tends to bundle far too many diverse services under the umbrella of 'public acute hospitals'. Within hospitals a variety of inpatient, non-admitted patient and other services are provided including: acute patient services; designated mental health services; rehabilitation services; palliative care services; other sub- and non-acute services; and teaching and research activities. Unfortunately differences have emerged between the approach adopted for presenting costs in this Report and the major national DRG costing study, *The Australian Hospital Costing Survey* (Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services 1998).

Data presented on the costs for public acute hospitals for NSW in 1996-97 represented a significant improvement over the previous year. Average costs reported for NSW dropped from \$2877 to \$2586 per casemix weighted separation. Whilst there continue to be concerns over the comparability of these data between States, NSW Health has been working to systematically improve the consistency with which data is collected. However NSW continues to have a number of reservations over the consistency of cost data across States and Territories. Key areas of concern include: (a) the methodology utilised in determining inpatient fractions; (b) depreciation (NSW depreciates assets worth \$5000 or more — a number of States depreciate assets worth much less than this amount); (c) commercially oriented activities (the potential effect of these activities is evident through an analysis of revenues other than 'Patient fees'; NSW reports \$32 per capita in these revenues compared to \$6 per capita for Queensland and \$3 for capita for SA); and (d) treatment of insurances, workers' compensation and centralised activities such as statewide pathology services. The work coordinated by the Productivity Commission on superannuation illustrates that these issues can be complex, but with close attention, better approaches can be developed.

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## Victorian Government comments

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Victoria strongly supports the expanded focus of this Report. The provision of health services through all tiers of government and the private sector is interrelated and complex. Many services provided by the Federal Government substitute and complement services provided by State Government. Arrangements also differ between States. For example, breast screening may be provided through a GP in one State and by acute hospital or community services in another. Therefore a valid comparison of this service would require a discussion of the service in all three settings.

As public hospital structures vary across jurisdictions, it is essential that individual services are appropriately defined, separated and costed, otherwise appropriate comparisons cannot be made. In this context, all public acute services delivered outside acute settings, say from a statewide pathology centre or 'community hospitals' should be costed and included with acute service data irrespective of whether this expense has been met by the hospital. Conversely non-acute services, such as psychiatric services and aged care, should be separately identified and excluded from acute service data.

In Victoria, public hospitals provide a range of non-acute services such as planned geriatric respite, rehabilitation, palliative care, designated psychiatric and psycho-geriatric inpatient and community base services and non-acute nursing home type, as well as acute services. Of significance is that all acute psychiatric services in Victoria were mainstreamed by 1996-97, while most other jurisdictions maintained separately managed psychiatric hospitals which have been excluded from this 'benchmarking' process. This is appropriate as casemix weights are not an accepted output measure for non-acute and psychiatric services.

In order to address this anomaly and bring Victorian data closer in line with other jurisdictions, it was appropriate to exclude the cost of psychiatric and non-acute services from the comparison of cost per casemix-adjusted separation in 1996-97. Victoria notes that most jurisdictions are moving towards agreed defined outputs for these services and supports the development of agreed output measures. This will enable the appropriate analysis of these services and which could be used as the basis for funding in the future.

This underlies the importance of basing interstate comparisons on service outputs rather than attempting to compare institutions with differing mixes of services and with no accepted common output measure. This will become increasingly important as governments progressively implement the principles of National Competition Policy and public services are purchased via a contestable process where prices are set by competitive tender and not historical input costs.

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## Queensland Government comments

Queensland supports the comparison of performance through the use of performance indicators between States, although it is recognised that many indicators need refinement. Furthermore, differences in performance between States can result from their unique circumstances. In particular, Queensland Health operates in a distinctive environment of a resident population dispersed over large rural areas. Additionally, significant indigenous communities are found at many remote sites, posing particular challenges to Queensland's public health system.

Queensland Health, along with the rest of the Queensland Government, is making the transition to an accrual output budget for the 1999-2000 financial year. The focus will shift from managing cash to managing the achievement of the social and economic objectives of Government. Fiscal responsibility will be promoted by identifying the full cost of services, promoting total asset management and monitoring the sustainability of service delivery. The move to this system of accounting is known as *Managing for Outcomes*.

Queensland Health has been committed to a focus on outcomes, rather than input, for a number of years. This commitment is reflected in the development of the Queensland Health Hospital Funding Model. The model provides a mechanism for funding hospitals on the basis of their outputs rather than on the basis of historical funding levels. Hospitals are expected to benchmark their costs against the prices determined in the Hospital Funding Model. Over time it is anticipated that hospitals will achieve the necessary efficiencies to ensure they are operating within the established prices.

The importance of benchmarking in maximising outcomes is well recognised and the process of benchmarking is inherent within Queensland Health's operations. Specifically, Queensland Health entered into a second Certified Enterprise Agreement on 26 March 1997 with unions representing Queensland Health employees. The Agreement provided for pay increases in return for the achievement of price and process benchmarks in the areas of clinical services, corporate services, support services, pathology services, aged care, building and maintenance and central pharmacy. The benchmarks have been measured each quarter and all Districts and the Corporate Office have demonstrated improvements in the majority of the seven benchmarking areas.

A recent benchmarking exercise announced in the 1998-99 Queensland Health Budget is one designed to target Emergency Department waiting times. The Government has provided recurrent funding for the benchmarking of Emergency Department waiting times across the State. Significant funding to support this initiative has been provided, being \$2.5 million for 1998-99 and \$5 million in the outyears.

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## **Western Australian Government comments**

Government in WA is working to develop output based measures of service provision. In pursuit of this objective the government health sector is developing and refining suites of indicators to evaluate performance by health service providers and by the Health Department. The indicators are developed using the three intervention strategies that comprise one dimension of WA's health program. The three strategies are: reducing the incidence of preventable disease, injury, disability and premature death; restoring the health of people with acute illness; and improving the quality of life of people with chronic illness and disability. The indicators report on services provided in hospitals and by community health, mental health and dental health providers and on services provided to the frail aged and the disabled.

For the hospital sector, a significant amount of work was initiated in late 1996 to construct a cost model for acute admitted patient activity. The model, developed in collaboration with providers and first implemented in July 1997, is based on estimates by AN-DRG, of a one time cost and a per diem rate for every night stayed in hospital. Importantly, the cost model distinguishes between central episodes and exceptional episodes. The activity profile of public hospitals shows that the vast majority of admitted episodes fall within a predetermined central range of length of stay and cost. However, episodes which have unusually long stays or those which have unusually high costs (exceptional episodes) and which make up approximately 5–10 per cent of episodes, account for up to 25 per cent of inputs. In recognition of this, the State established an insurance pool to share the risk of exceptional episode occurrences among health services and with the department, when the costing model was implemented.

As part of a strategic management plan for dealing with elective surgery waiting lists, WA established a Central Waitlist Bureau in 1997-98. This Bureau works to facilitate effective referrals and patient placements across metropolitan Perth hospitals. It has responsibility for coordinating high quality information on elective surgery waiting lists. The information is made available to hospitals, clinicians and consumers in appropriate levels of detail to assist in more informed decisions for accessing elective surgery.

Reconfiguration of health services was introduced as a purchasing strategy in WA in 1997-98. Activities and funds were moved between health services to achieve a number of goals, including bringing care closer to people's homes, developing a more efficient configuration of providers of tertiary and non-tertiary services, and increasing the involvement of the primary health care sector in care management. This policy will be further refined in future purchasing arrangements.

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### South Australian Government comments

“ The SA Department of Human Services is continuing to provide a quality public health service within the dual constraints of cost pressures and increasing demand. These pressures result from a number of factors including developments in technology and the continuing ageing of the population. Another important element of demand is that arising from the increasing numbers of people in SA dependent on government income support (for example, the unemployed, single parents) who, along with the elderly, are among the largest users of the public health system.

Despite these pressures the SA public hospital system remains one of the most technically efficient (as measured by the cost per casemix-adjusted separation). The department has maintained its efforts to ensure that appropriate health care is provided to all who need it, and to provide that care in an optimal way through the coordination of services both pre-and post-hospitalisation.

SA has for many years had a strong community health service sector, in both the health and welfare fields. The restructuring of the health, welfare and housing into a single department has provided the opportunity to further develop integrated and coordinated service provision in these areas. The department also supports the development of performance indicators across the broader (non-hospital) health sector.

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### **Tasmanian Government comments**

The combination of a highly ruralised low level population base, relative social and economic disadvantage of the population generally, low health status, rising community expectations about ready access to high quality (and expensive) medical treatment, and isolation all contribute to the costs of service provision in Tasmania being higher than in other larger jurisdictions.

The Department of Health and Human Services developed an integrated budget, planning and performance framework in 1997-98. It aims to achieve better accountability and create a more rigorous and timely performance management system by: measuring the major improvements expected for the department; ensuring that those responsible for the delivery of the outputs are held accountable for results; providing a set of performance measures that can be disaggregated for use by each output and at different levels within the department; ensuring performance measures are well understood and used consistently; and improving the integration of department's strategic and business planning with the Treasury budgeting cycle.

Tasmania supports the continued reporting and publication of information to inform both purchaser and provider as well as the community about the performance of the public health sector. However, care should be exercised in drawing conclusions from data published at a jurisdiction level due to differences between States and Territories in how health services are managed.

The cost of providing public hospital inpatient services has continued to decline according to the methodology adopted by the Health Working Group. However, it should be noted that hospital activity reported for 1996-97 did not fully account for changes in episodes of care. Tasmania implemented a casemix based funding methodology from 1 July 1997 which is expected to affect the activity levels reported for 1997-98 and subsequent years.

The average length of stay continues to decline in Tasmanian hospitals. However, it should be noted that hospital activity included a small number of nursing home-type patients with very long stays. This significantly affects the crude length of stay reported where data were not trimmed to remove long stay outliers.

Following a review in 1996, Tasmania developed a plan to improve the management of its waiting lists. Two core elements are enhancing information systems to improve the reliability and consistency of reporting and developing policy and guidelines for use in major hospitals.

Expenditure on mental health services reflects Tasmania's commitment to the National Mental Health Strategy and its reforms. In all areas Tasmania has shown growth in spending from 1992-93 to 1995-96. Shifting from inpatient to community based care will continue as a focus of reform in mental health in Tasmania.

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### **Australian Capital Territory Government comments**

“ The evidence produced in this Report suggests that the mix of factors affecting the cost of service provision in the ACT is still broadly at play. Some of these are structural issues and some pertain to the ACT’s inability to generate any economies of scale.

The ACT has been concerned to address costs while maintaining the high quality of the services it provides. To this end, a number of strategies have been put in place designed to foster not only efficiency but also effectiveness in service delivery. These include a coordinated care trial, the work of the Clinical Health Outcomes Centre and the development of clinical pathways.

1996-97 saw refinements made to the casemix funding model and an increased awareness by service purchasers and providers regarding the importance of casemix cost and other data as a management tool. 1996-97 data was used for an independent audit of morbidity data coding in ACT public hospitals.

The ACT was also able to begin some discriminatory purchasing, based around assessment of value for money. Contracted casemix throughput moved between ACT public hospitals as a consequence. Contestability is being developed within the limits of the ACT’s relatively small provider base. Initiatives were undertaken to reduce waiting lists and a limited range of public services, in areas such as ophthalmology, were contracted to the private sector.

Despite difficulties inherent in making comparisons between the performance of the ACT and other jurisdictions, the ACT remains a strong supporter of the development of performance comparison data. The challenge is to develop the measures to ensure that they reflect not only efficiency but effectiveness.

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## Northern Territory Government comments

1998 has been a year of significant planning for future health services involving:

- the development of the Territory Health Services Acute and Specialist Health Services Strategic Plan;
- the development of Territory Health Services Corporate Directions for 1999–2003 which identified the department’s strategic directions and core business focus. These provide the framework for the achievement, across Territory Health Services, of four practical but stretching goals:
  - strengthening community capacity;
  - a quantum shift to service delivery by others;
  - a significant increase in Aboriginal involvement in health; and
  - total Health Solutions through intersectional collaboration;
- the NT Government’s ‘Planning for Growth’ Review; and
- the development of a planning and purchasing framework for the whole of Territory Health Services under which all programs within Territory Health Services will operate.

Additionally, output based funding and reporting arrangements were applied to all NT hospitals through the Hospital Budget Model (Casemix) to foster greater efficiency and effectiveness in NT hospitals. This model will project patient activity budget for each hospital and associates the financial resources required to provide the projected level of services. The estimated financial budget is created using national measures and benchmarks, adjusted for NT factors.

A critical milestone for the NT was achieved last year when Royal Darwin Hospital was granted three year accreditation through the Australian Council on Health Care Standards. This demonstrates our commitment to the provision of high quality care and equates to 51 per cent of the public hospital beds now accredited.

Finally, the NT supports the comparison of performance between States by using an agreed set of indicators. Attempting to compare service provision between jurisdictions should be done with caution unless the same collection methods can be guaranteed. For example, the dispersed nature of the population, the larger number of unproductive costs associated with health service delivery, and the small number of hospitals are just some of the factors to be taken into account when comparing the NT with other jurisdictions.



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## 5A Health management issues attachment

Definitions for the descriptors and indicators in this attachment are in section 5A.3. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory Governments.

### 5A.1 All jurisdictions' data — breast cancer

#### Effectiveness

Table 5A.1 Age specific participation rates of women in breast cancer screening programs, 1996 and 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Women aged 40–49 years	23.8	9.9	24.6	19.2	15.3	27.6	23.7	15.3	19.3
Women aged 50–54 years	53.0	55.4	42.4	52.3	54.2	52.7	55.8	43.6	51.7
Women aged 55–59 years	56.6	56.1	44.5	55.2	61.1	56.7	60.2	46.7	54.6
Women aged 60–64 years	54.8	54.3	44.2	54.7	58.0	54.4	58.9	36.9	53.1
Women aged 65–69 years	51.8	51.6	40.4	47.9	52.5	48.4	53.4	33.3	49.4
Women aged 70 years +	20.5	16.8	18.4	8.0	6.8	7.0	11.7	11.3	16.4
All women	36.0	30.5	31.0	30.9	30.4	33.5	35.5	25.4	32.6
Women aged 50–69 years	54.0	54.5	42.9	52.7	56.4	53.2	57.1	42.0	52.2

<sup>a</sup> Rates calculated using the average of the 1996 and 1997 estimated residential populations. <sup>b</sup> Only five of the 11 BreastScreen Queensland services were in place.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

**Table 5A.2 Detection rate of small diameter invasive breast cancers, by age, 1997 (number per 10 000 women screened)**

	<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>
Women aged 40–49 years	4.9	5.9	3.1	9.6	3.7	2.3	3.2	8.6	4.9
Women aged 50–54 years	8.9	11.2	11.2	6.5	17.2	2.7	3.6	17.2	10.2
Women aged 55–59 years	15.5	13.7	11.8	10.5	15.9	0.0	24.3	38.0	13.9
Women aged 60–64 years	19.6	14.5	16.1	17.0	11.3	7.2	0.0	25.3	16.2
Women aged 65–69 years	19.4	23.3	16.0	21.1	22.6	4.0	24.8	0.0	19.9
Women aged 70 years +	23.5	33.6	31.1	34.1	42.8	10.6	17.1	87.7	28.3
All women	14.1	16.4	13.0	13.3	16.3	3.4	9.8	20.7	14.2
Women aged 50–69 years	15.2	14.9	13.4	12.6	16.6	3.2	12.0	23.2	14.4

Source: AIHW (1998b).

**Table 5A.3 Age specific and age standardised death rates for breast cancer for women<sup>a</sup>**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Women aged 40–44 years	23.0	23.5	24.4	23.5	24.6	23.9	21.7	18.2	21.6	18.3	20.5
Women aged 45–49 years	36.6	31.3	26.5	37.9	35.7	36.0	37.1	36.0	36.1	34.2	30.2
Women aged 50–54 years	51.5	57.1	54.6	55.5	58.1	57.4	50.9	53.0	53.9	47.5	47.2
Women aged 55–59 years	67.9	67.8	66.8	61.2	61.0	64.7	60.9	68.4	65.9	64.0	60.1
Women aged 60–64 years	71.1	74.7	80.3	79.1	77.7	71.1	66.0	78.4	74.8	76.5	73.7
Women aged 65–69 years	100.3	81.9	89.9	88.4	96.1	88.8	78.8	90.6	83.5	91.2	83.2
All women	27.0	26.5	26.9	27.2	26.9	27.0	25.4	26.9	26.5	25.6	25.0
Women aged 50–69 years	71.3	69.6	71.9	70.1	72.2	69.6	63.3	71.5	68.6	68.5	65.0

<sup>a</sup> Rates were age standardised to the Australian 1991 population.

Source: AIHW (1998b).

**Table 5A.4 Death rate from breast cancer (number per 100 000 women)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1997	28.5	31.3	24.3	25.5	31.0	22.5	22.4	10.2	27.9

<sup>a</sup> Estimated resident population as at 30 June.

Sources: ABS (*Causes of Death Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0; *Estimated Resident Population by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0).

## 5A.2 All jurisdictions' data — mental illness

### Descriptors

Table 5A.5 **Recurrent expenditure on mental health services by source (in 1995-96 dollars)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>State and Territory Government</i>	<i>Commonwealth Government</i>	<i>Private Health Insurance Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992-93	\$m	1 089.7	410.7	112.1	1 612.5
1993-94	\$m	1 075.0	472.5	124.9	1 672.4
1994-95	\$m	1 109.7	559.9	161.1	1 830.7
1995-96	\$m	1 158.3	660.9	178.2	1 997.4
Growth	%	6.3	60.9	59.0	24.1

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.6 **Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services (\$ million)**

	<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>
1992-93	319.1	322.2	152.2	101.4	93.3	29.2	14.6	8.9	1 040.9
1993-94	320.6	305.2	155.5	105.9	96.8	30.8	14.5	9.6	1 038.9
1994-95	338.6	322.7	165.1	108.8	97.2	32.1	15.7	9.6	1 089.9
1995-96	358.4	338.2	181.6	120.2	96.7	35.1	17.1	10.9	1 158.3

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

Table 5A.7 **Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services (\$ million in 1995-96 dollars)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1992-93	339.1	333.6	160.7	104.7	97.1	30.0	15.3	9.2	1 089.7
1993-94	336.7	312.5	162.0	108.4	99.0	31.5	15.0	9.8	1 075.0
1994-95	347.5	326.7	168.7	110.5	98.1	32.5	16.0	9.6	1 109.7
1995-96	358.4	338.2	181.6	120.2	96.7	35.1	17.1	10.9	1 158.3
Growth	5.7	1.4	13.0	14.8	-0.4	17.1	11.7	18.5	6.3

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

**Table 5A.8 Government recurrent expenditure on mental health services per capita (in 1995-96 dollars)**

	<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>
1992-93	\$	56.7	74.7	52.4	62.8	66.5	63.7	51.8	54.1	62.0
1993-94	\$	55.9	69.8	51.5	64.2	67.7	66.6	50.2	56.4	60.6
1994-95	\$	57.1	72.6	52.4	64.4	66.9	68.7	52.8	54.9	61.8
1995-96	\$	58.2	74.5	55.0	68.7	65.7	74.0	56.1	60.3	63.7
Growth	%	2.6	-0.3	4.9	9.4	-1.2	16.3	8.3	11.4	2.7

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

**Table 5A.9 Full time equivalent staff employed in specialist mental health services (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Inpatient services</i>									
1993-94	3 882	3 519	2 305	1 668	1 640	408	113	84	13 618
1994-95	3 556	3 014	2 467	1 620	1 268	396	84	84	12 488
1995-96	3 520	2 232	2 371	1 565	1 282	417	99	78	11 566
Growth (%)	-9.3	-36.6	2.9	-6.2	-21.8	2.2	-12.4	-7.1	-15.1
<i>Ambulatory services</i>									
1993-94	1 210	1 418	532	361	407	128	78	54	4 188
1994-95	1 533	1 593	627	440	531	142	85	56	5 007
1995-96	1 932	1 644	798	596	551	145	97	74	5 836
Growth (%)	59.7	15.9	50.0	65.1	35.4	13.3	24.4	37.0	39.4
<i>Community residential services</i>									
1993-94	239	294	0	38	16	72	61	0	720
1994-95	313	423	0	34	22	89	65	0	946
1995-96	268	676	0	48	10	88	56	0	1 146
Growth (%)	12.1	129.9	..	26.3	-37.5	22.2	-8.2	..	59.2
<i>Total</i>									
1993-94	5 332	5 231	2 837	2 067	2 063	608	251	138	18 526
1994-95	5 401	5 030	3 094	2 094	1 821	627	235	140	18 442
1995-96	5 720	4 553	3 169	2 209	1 843	650	252	152	18 548
Growth (%)	7.3	-13.0	11.7	6.9	-10.7	6.9	0.4	10.1	0.1

.. Not applicable

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

## Effectiveness

### Appropriateness

**Table 5A.10 Average per capita government expenditure, by service type (in 1995-96 dollars)**

	Stand alone hospitals			Co-located units			Community services		
	1992-93	1995-96	Change	1992-93	1995-96	Change	1992-93	1995-96	Change
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
NSW	26.08	23.31	-10.6	14.95	14.48	-3.1	17.11	22.27	30.2
Vic	40.46	18.84	-53.4	9.86	15.44	56.6	23.44	40.55	73.0
Qld	24.64	23.33	-5.3	16.66	15.29	-8.2	11.29	18.56	64.4
WA	32.25	27.50	-14.7	13.81	18.71	35.5	16.42	24.58	49.7
SA	39.14	35.68	-8.8	7.00	9.43	34.7	20.12	24.33	20.9
Tas	30.35	25.76	-15.1	12.56	16.37	30.3	19.91	33.09	66.2
ACT	0.00	0.00	..	21.06	22.90	8.7	28.77	33.37	16.0
NT	0.00	0.00	..	29.44	28.98	-1.6	21.64	36.51	68.7
Aust	30.57	23.04	-24.6	13.37	15.20	13.7	18.19	27.16	49.3

.. Not applicable.

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

**Table 5A.11 Inpatient bed days, by service type (number)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Stand alone hospitals</i>									
1992-93	549 673	525 855	331 195	171 561	193 840	58 154	0	0	1 830 278
1993-94	497 719	441 283	313 510	157 762	186 495	52 997	0	0	1 649 766
1994-95	441 759	407 904	289 450	127 163	163 408	53 979	0	0	1 483 663
1995-96	398 063	217 945	267 085	124 430	156 078	53 360	0	0	1 216 961
<i>Co-located units</i>									
1992-93	235 998	98 548	154 686	70 403	33 898	24 089	17 481	10 247	645 350
1993-94	237 244	106 830	165 429	69 264	36 715	20 692	16 171	7 904	660 249
1994-95	242 213	105 393	167 923	101 795	45 787	21 120	17 159	9 247	710 637
1995-96	252 125	145 588	162 104	99 179	50 780	20 873	16 352	8 371	755 372
<i>Total bed days</i>									
1992-93	785 670	624 403	485 881	241 964	227 738	82 243	17 481	10 247	2 475 628
1993-94	734 963	548 113	478 939	227 026	223 210	73 689	16 171	7 904	2 310 015
1994-95	683 972	513 297	457 373	228 958	209 195	75 099	17 159	9 247	2 194 300
1995-96	650 188	363 533	429 189	223 609	206 858	74 233	16 352	8 371	1 972 333

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

**Table 5A.12 Patient bed days in community based residential services delivering 24 hour specialised mental health care (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1992-93	84 452	98 606	0	26 061	7 793	21 045	21 243	0	259 200
1993-94	83 475	109 769	0	18 951	8 827	23 007	21 247	0	265 276
1994-95	102 811	127 120	0	17 926	4 638	23 940	21 485	0	297 920
1995-96	103 539	171 678	0	21 898	4 322	20 120	21 733	0	343 290
% change	22.6	74.1	..	-16.0	-44.5	-4.4	2.3	..	32.4

.. Not applicable.

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

**Table 5A.13 Consumer participation arrangements in public sector mental health service organisations (number)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>1993-94</i>									
Level 1 <sup>a</sup>	8	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	23
Level 2 <sup>b</sup>	12	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	22
Level 3 <sup>c</sup>	9	6	4	3	4	2	0	0	28
Level 4 <sup>d</sup>	14	14	8	12	6	1	2	7	64
Total	43	31	22	16	13	3	2	7	137
<i>1995-96</i>									
Level 1 <sup>a</sup>	30	5	8	0	14	3	0	1	61
Level 2 <sup>b</sup>	9	5	10	2	2	0	1	1	30
Level 3 <sup>c</sup>	9	7	2	11	3	0	0	0	32
Level 4 <sup>d</sup>	11	16	11	13	12	0	1	0	64
Total	59	33	31	26	31	3	2	2	187

<sup>a</sup> Appointment of a person to represent the interests of consumers and carers on the organisation management committee or a specific consumer/carer advisory group to advise on all aspects of service delivery. <sup>b</sup> Specific consumer/carer advisory group to advise on some aspects of service delivery. <sup>c</sup> Consumers/carers participating on broadly based committees. <sup>d</sup> Other arrangements/no arrangements.

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

## Outcomes

**Table 5A.14 Prevalence of mental disorders in adults, 1997**

	Number			Share of adults with a mental disorder			Share of total adults		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Anxiety disorders</i>									
Panic disorder	36.7	133.8	170.5	3.2	10.9	7.2	0.6	2.0	1.3
Agoraphobia	49.2	101.9	151.1	4.3	8.3	6.3	0.7	1.5	1.1
Social phobia	161.4	207.3	368.7	14.0	16.8	15.5	2.4	3.0	2.7
Generalised anxiety disorder	156.8	256.0	412.8	13.6	20.8	17.3	2.4	3.7	3.1
Obsessive compulsive disorder	19.3	29.2	48.6	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
Post traumatic stress disorder	153.3	285.8	439.2	13.3	23.2	18.4	2.3	4.2	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>470.4</b>	<b>829.6</b>	<b>1 299.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<i>Affective disorders</i>									
Depression	227.6	465.3	692.9	19.8	37.8	29.1	3.4	6.8	5.1
Dysthymia	63.4	88.3	151.7	5.5	7.2	6.4	1.0	1.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>503.3</b>	<b>778.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<i>Substance abuse disorders</i>									
Alcohol harmful use	285.4	123.8	409.2	24.8	10.1	17.2	4.3	1.8	3.0
Alcohol dependence	339.8	126.9	466.7	29.5	10.3	19.6	5.1	1.9	3.5
Drug use	206.9	89.2	296.0	18.0	7.2	12.4	3.1	1.3	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>734.3</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>1041.8</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Total adults with a mental disorder	1 151.6	1 231.5	2 383.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	17.4	18.0	17.7
<b>Total adults in the population</b>	<b>6 627.1</b>	<b>6 837.7</b>	<b>13 464.8</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (*Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4326.0).

**Table 5A.15 Prevalence of mental disorders, by age, 1997 (per cent of all adults)**

	18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55–64 years	65 years or more	Total
Anxiety disorders	11.2	9.8	11.4	11.9	7.8	4.5	9.7
Affective disorders	6.7	6.6	7.2	6.4	5.0	1.7	5.8
Substance abuse disorders	16.1	11.3	8.2	5.3	3.2	1.1	7.7
All conditions	26.6	21.3	19.9	17.5	12.3	6.1	17.7

Source: ABS (*Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4326.0).

**Table 5A.16 Prevalence of mental disorders by geographic areas, 1997 (per cent of all adults)**

	Capital city	Rest of State/Territory	Total
Anxiety disorders	9.4	10.1	9.7
Affective disorders	5.6	6.1	5.8
Substance abuse disorders	7.7	7.8	7.7
All conditions	17.5	18.0	17.7

Source: ABS (*Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4326.0).

**Table 5A.17 Deaths from suicide**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<i>Deaths from suicide (number)</i>											
Males	1 773	1 730	1 658	1 735	1 847	1 820	1 687	1 830	1 872	1 931	2 146
Females	467	467	438	426	513	474	394	428	495	462	577
Persons	2 240	2 197	2 096	2 161	2 360	2 294	2 081	2 258	2 367	2 393	2 723
<i>Death rate from suicide (number per 100 000 people)<sup>a</sup></i>											
Males	21.8	21.0	19.8	20.4	21.4	20.9	19.2	20.6	20.8	21.2	23.3
Females	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.9	5.4	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.0	6.2
Persons	13.8	13.3	12.5	12.7	13.7	13.1	11.8	12.6	13.1	13.1	14.7

<sup>a</sup> As at 30 June.

Sources: ABS (*Causes of Death Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0; *Estimated Resident Population by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0).

**Table 5A.18 Death rate from suicide (number per 100 000 people)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1997	14.9	14.5	15.7	14.2	13.3	10.8	13.6	20.3	14.7

<sup>a</sup> Estimated resident population as at 30 June.

Sources: ABS (*Causes of Death Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0; *Estimated Resident Population by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0).

**Table 5A.19 Death rate from suicide for people aged 15–24 years (number per 100 000 people)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1996	14.0	11.8	22.2	17.7	11.8	10.5	13.1	22.8	15.2
1997	19.3	17.7	23.2	16.1	18.4	4.6	20.6	34.8	19.1

<sup>a</sup> Estimated resident population aged 15–24 years as at 30 June.

Sources: ABS (*Causes of Death Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0; *Estimated Resident Population by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0).

## Efficiency

**Table 5A.20 Average patient day costs for inpatients (\$)**

	<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>
1995-96	374	430	297	365	321	274	428	626	359

Source: DHFS (1998) based on data collected from the National Survey of Mental Health Services (AIHW).

## 5A.3 Definitions

Table 5A.21 Terminology

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Acute care hospital	A hospital that provides at least minimum medical, surgical or obstetric services for inpatient treatment and/or care, and around-the-clock, comprehensive, qualified nursing services as well as other necessary professional services
Affective disorders	A mood disturbance. Included mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia
Agoraphobia	Fear of being in public places from which it may be difficult to escape. A compelling desire to avoid the phobic situation is often prominent
Ambulatory services	Services provided by hospitals to non-admitted patients
Anxiety disorders	Feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Included agoraphobia, social phobia, panic disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post traumatic stress disorder
Bipolar affective disorder	Disorder characterised by repeated episodes in which the person's mood and activity levels were significantly disturbed: on some occasions lowered (depression) and on some occasions elevated (mania or hypomania)
Casemix adjustment	Adjustment of data on cases treated to account for the number and type of cases. Cases were sorted into diagnosis related groups which represented a class of patients with similar clinical conditions requiring similar hospital services
Co-located units	Psychiatric units in general hospitals. Included ambulatory services, specialised residential services
Community health services	Health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than in hospitals or in private facilities
Depression	A state of gloom, despondency or sadness lasting at least two weeks. The person usually suffered from low mood, loss of interest and enjoyment, and reduced energy. Their sleep, appetite and concentration might have been affected
Dysthymia	Constant or constantly recurring chronic depression of mood, lasting at least two years, which was not sufficiently severe, or whose episodes were not sufficiently prolonged, to qualify as recurrent depressive disorder. The person felt tired and depressed, slept badly and felt inadequate, but was usually able to cope with the basic demands of everyday life
General practice	A medical practice that offered primary, continuing, comprehensive whole-person care for individuals, families and the community
Generalised anxiety disorder	Unrealistic or excessive anxiety and worry about two or more life circumstances for six months or more, during which the person had these concerns more days than not
Hypomania	A lesser degree of mania characterised by a persistent, mild elevation of mood and increased activity lasting for at least four days. Increased sociability, over-familiarity and a decreased need for sleep were often present, but not to the extent that they led to severe disruption
Invasive cancer	A tumour whose cells had a tendency to invade healthy or normal tissues

(Continued on next page)

**Table 5A.21 (Continued)**

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Mania	A disorder in which mood was happy, elevated, expansive or irritable out of keeping with the persons' circumstances lasting at least seven days. The person might have exhibited hyperactivity, inflated self-esteem, distractability and over-familiar or reckless behaviour
Obsessive–compulsive disorder	Obsessions: recurrent, persistent ideas, thought, images or impulses that intruded into the person's consciousness against their will. The person experienced these as being senseless or repugnant, but was unable to ignore or suppress them Compulsions: recurrent, stereotyped behaviours performed according to certain rules. The person often viewed them as preventing some unlikely event, often involving harm to, or caused by themselves. The person generally recognised the senseless of the behaviour, attempted to resist it and did not derive any pleasure from carrying out the activity
Panic disorder	Panic (anxiety) attacks that occurred suddenly and unpredictably. A panic attack was a discrete episode of intense fear or discomfort.
Post traumatic stress disorder	A delayed and/or protracted response to a psychologically distressing event that was outside the range of usual human experience
Public health	The organised, social response to protect and promote health and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing interventions, is the population as a whole or population subgroups
Prevalence	The number of cases of a disease present in a population at a given time, presented as a percentage of the total population.
Screening	The performance of tests on apparently well people to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case
Social phobia	A persistent, irrational fear of being the focus of attention, or fear of behaving in a way that would be embarrassing or humiliating
Specialised residential services	Services provided in the community that were staffed by mental health professionals on a 24 hour basis
Stand alone hospitals	Psychiatric hospitals that were separated from the general health care system
Substance abuse disorders	Harmful use and/or dependence on drugs and/or alcohol

**Table 5A.22 Indicators**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Death rate	The number of deaths per 100 000 people
Detection rate	The number of small invasive breast cancers per 10 000 women screened
Participation rate	The number of women involved in a program as a percentage of all women in the population



PART D

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# JUSTICE

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## D Justice preface

Justice services are concerned with ensuring a safe society, enhancing civil order and security, and upholding the rule of law. They involve the provision of advice and education on civic matters, crime detection and prevention, law enforcement, judicial processes and dispute resolution, offender containment and rehabilitation services. They also include both preventing breaches of the law and mitigating the effect of any breaches that do occur.

The focus of this Report is on the justice services of police, court administration and corrective services. However, other government services also contribute to justice outcomes, for example:

- legal aid services improve access to the justice system (both civil and criminal);
- alternative dispute resolution services provide conciliation and mediation services to prevent disputes from escalating;
- crimes compensation services and victim support services assist victims' recovery from crime;
- prosecution services bring actions on behalf of the community in criminal actions; and
- various social services and community organisations together assist prisoners released from prison to reintegrate into society.

This preface addresses the interactions between police, court administration and corrective services, focusing on the criminal justice system. The administration of civil justice is an important aspect of justice services, but it does not greatly interact with the criminal justice system and is more appropriately dealt with in the court administration chapter (see chapter 7).

### **Profile of the justice sector**

The justice section of this Report covers total government recurrent expenditure of approximately \$5.6 billion in 1997-98 (figure D.1). Police services accounted for approximately 67 per cent of total justice related expenditure. (Police agencies in some jurisdictions [for example, Tasmania and the NT] have additional responsibilities for emergency services; emergency management is discussed in

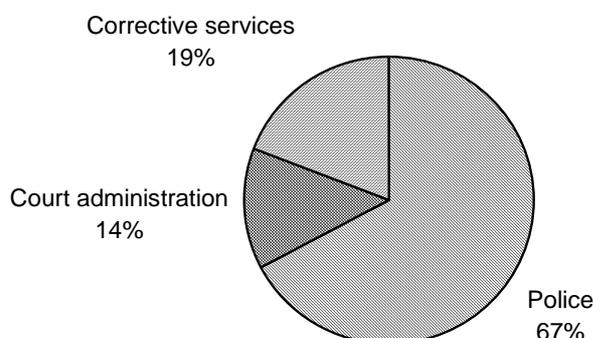
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chapter 9). Corrective services accounted for 19 per cent and court administration accounted for the remaining 14 per cent.

Some smaller, but still important, elements of these service areas are excluded from this Report: the police chapter does not cover the National Crime Authority and the federal functions of the Australian Federal Police; the court administration chapter does not cover the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries); and the corrective services chapter does not cover the juvenile detention and supervision system.

**Figure D.1 Composition of government expenditure on justice, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**

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<sup>a</sup> Relates only to justice areas covered in this Report.

*Data sources:* tables 6A.1–6A.8, 7A.4 and 8A.6.

## Interactions within the justice system

The justice system involves many independent agencies, all of which contribute to broad justice objectives. The agencies interact in many ways, with the specific objectives of one agency (and the effectiveness and efficiency with which it pursues them) affecting the operations of other agencies. As individuals pass through the criminal justice system, they interact in succession with police, courts and corrections; this is exemplified by the following interactions in the criminal justice system:

- the police service affects the judicial system — for example, the demand for judicial services;

- 
- the judicial system affects the correctional system — for example, the entry of prisoners into the correctional system and the nature of the correctional sanction;
  - the correctional system affects the police service — for example, offences in prison or escapes from prison; and
  - many parts of the justice system, as well as influences such as economic conditions, affect recidivism rates.

## **Policy directions in the justice system**

The provision of services by the justice system is continuously evolving. One area of current interest is the interaction of indigenous people with the justice system.

### **The justice sector and indigenous people**

The information available on the interaction of indigenous people with the justice sector is limited. It is not currently possible to identify charges against indigenous people or their convictions. However, deaths of indigenous people in police custody (see chapter 6), imprisonment rates and deaths in prison custody (see chapter 8) are reported.

The National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics, in conjunction with the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics unit, is placing greater priority on developing and implementing national standards for indigenous identification in crime, courts and corrections statistical collections. The first step will involve a survey of existing administrative collections.

## **Objectives of the justice system**

The justice system is broad and complex, with many interrelated objectives. An overarching objective is to ensure community access to a fair system of justice that protects the rights of individuals and is responsive to community needs. The justice system's performance can be reported in terms of its effectiveness and the efficiency with which it manages its resources — that is, what inputs are required to produce its outcomes.

This preface provides a context in which to examine broad system outcomes and to incorporate information about the justice system that falls outside the scope of individual justice services — for example, recidivism.

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## Broad system outcomes

### Effectiveness

An effective system of justice reduces the incidence and consequences of civil disputes and crimes by encouraging an awareness of rights and obligations, and by providing diversionary mechanisms to prevent the escalation of disputes.

#### *Perceptions of safety*

Public perceptions of safety indicate the success of the justice system in ensuring that the public feel safe (both personally and regarding their property). Public perceptions of safety are reported in detail in chapter 6.

#### *Incidence of crime*

An indicator of the success of crime prevention and law enforcement is the recorded rate of crime. However, recorded rates of crime can be influenced by general willingness to report crimes to police. Another indicator of crime rates is to survey individuals about their experience of crime; this may help distinguish changes in crime rates from changes in willingness to report. Recorded rates of crime and information from crime victimisation surveys are reported in chapter 6.

#### *Perceptions of the justice system*

Public opinion of the integrity, accessibility, fairness and appropriateness of the justice system would provide a subjective indicator of the performance of the system. Public perceptions of crime, sentencing and imprisonment rates, compared with the actual rates, would illustrate community awareness of the justice system. Chapter 6 reports on public perceptions of the police.

#### *Outcomes of investigations and prosecutions*

Information on the outcomes of investigations and prosecutions indicate the success of the police and prosecution services in dealing with crime. The police chapter (see chapter 6) reports on outcomes of investigations. Data are not currently available for outcomes of prosecutions.

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### *Reparation and rehabilitation*

The justice system aims to assist recovery from crime by assisting victims and rehabilitating offenders. Crimes compensation and victims' services assist victims of crime. Courts and corrective services encourage reparation by offenders and their rehabilitation. Reparation may be indicated by prisoners involved in work generating income from prison industries or offsetting expenditure through work in prison services. Offenders in community corrections provide reparation through serving court orders with community work components (see chapter 8).

### *Related areas of justice currently outside the scope of the Report*

Some related areas of justice are outside the scope of the Report, but affect the effective delivery of justice services. Minimising the escalation of disputes promotes community accord, and the diversion of disputes from the courts can save time and money. This can be pursued by encouraging the resolution of disputes through non-court processes or non-traditional mechanisms, including 'formalised' alternative dispute resolution, negotiated settlements and electronic courts.

Crimes compensation services attempt to help assist victims of crime by providing compensation for injury or death resulting from a crime. Offenders may be required to refund all or part of such an award of compensation.

## **Recidivism**

Recidivism — the extent to which persons passing through the criminal justice system re-offend — is an indicator of the performance of the overall justice system in improving public safety by reducing the incidence of crime. It is calculated here in terms of a return to corrective services only, which is only a partial indicator that:

- does not include arrests that do not proceed to a court conviction (for example, restitution or police caution);
- does not include re-offence convictions that lead to outcomes that are not administered by corrective services (for example, fines and bonds);
- is not weighted to account for the nature of the re-offence (for example, a return to prison for fine default is counted in the same manner as a return for armed robbery); and
- does not include a corrections sanction for a repeat offender who has previously been sentenced to only non-corrections sanctions.

Given that return to corrections is adopted as a measure of recidivism, the preferred indicator of recidivism is the return to any form of correctional services supervision within two years of release from prison (for prison recidivism) or within two years of completing a community corrections order or program (for community corrections). However, not all jurisdictions were able to report on this definition in 1997-98. Therefore, additional information on return by prisoners to prison and by offenders in community corrections to community corrections was reported, to allow some comparisons for those jurisdictions that were unable to report on corrections overall (table D.1).

Tasmania reported the lowest rate of return to prisons by prisoners in 1997-98 (23.0 per cent) and WA reported the highest (37.0 per cent). Data were not available for the NT. Of the four jurisdictions able to provide data on prisoner returns to corrections as a whole, Queensland reported the lowest rate (32.9 per cent) and SA reported the highest rate (40.9 per cent). The ACT does not report on this indicator because it relates to only sentenced prisoners, so does not apply to the remand prisoners held in the ACT facility. ACT sentenced prisoners are included within NSW figures.

Only five jurisdictions reported on return to corrections by community corrections offenders on either of the two methods of reporting on recidivism. The NT reported the lowest rate at 12.2 per cent.

**Table D.1 Recidivism — proportion of prisoners/offenders returning to corrections within two years of release or order completion, 1997-98 (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>
Prisoners returning to corrections	na	36.0	32.9	na	40.9	na	..	35.3
Prisoners returning to prisons only	35.1	27.6	25.8	37.0	29.4	23.0	..	na
Community corrections offenders returning to corrections	na	na	12.9	na	35.1	na	14.8	12.2
Community corrections offenders returning to community corrections only	na	na	6.7	25.6	29.6	na	na	na

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: State and Territory Governments.

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## Efficiency

Justice system efficiency is reflected in how efficiently resources are used to deliver justice services. Unit cost indicators for individual justice services are presented in the chapters, but it is important to note that some justice system outcomes result from interactions between the individual services. One indicator of the efficiency of the justice system is government expenditure on justice services per person. However, comparisons of unit costs should account for conflicting objectives and tradeoffs between cost and quality, and should be viewed in the context of the suite of effectiveness indicators in each chapter.

Table D.2 **Government expenditure on justice services per person, 1997-98**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Police	261.46	262.76	223.29	295.77	264.74	275.15	249.48	649.33
Court administration	45.61	29.74	40.33	53.31	47.14	28.34	52.11	109.55
Corrective services	83.24	43.31	74.70	104.81	82.62	49.80	54.44	305.80
<b>Total</b>	390.31	335.81	338.32	453.89	394.51	353.26	356.03	1 067.75

Source: State and Territory Governments.



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## 6 Police services

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. Those services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory Government and include the ACT community policing function performed by the Australian Federal Police under arrangements between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments. The national policing function of the Australian Federal Police and other national non-police law enforcement bodies such as the National Crime Authority are not included in the Report. More information on service coverage is contained in section 6.1.

The chapter includes data and commentary on the structure and funding of the police sector and on the objectives of police services — to protect, help and reassure the community; to prevent crime; and to enforce the law. A framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 6.2 and data are discussed in section 6.4.

Fully comparable outcome of investigations data are reported for the first time in this Report. Indigenous deaths in custody and indigenous police staffing levels are also reported for the first time, although the latter are not available for all jurisdictions. Section 6.2 contains further information about changes to reporting.

### 6.1 Profile of police services

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory Governments pursue the following law enforcement objectives: to protect, help and reassure the community; to prevent crime; and to enforce the law.

Police also respond to a broad range of more general needs in the community. They assist emergency services, mediate family and neighbourhood disputes, direct traffic, deliver messages regarding death or serious illness, and advise the community on policing and crime issues (CJC 1996).

The factors influencing the current and future delivery of police services are outlined in box 6.1.

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### Box 6.1     **Context of police services**

The Australian policing environment will continue to be a dynamic one. It will be affected by a wide range of issues including community confidence in police services and individual officers and social changes such as multiculturalism, increased respect for the contribution and rights of women, minorities and vulnerable groups, changing family structures, urban living conditions and the impact of technology. These issues will also increasingly influence the community's expectation of its police services.

The dynamics and scope of economic, social and ecological changes impacting upon Australian communities and the limited resources available to jurisdictions will demand a well coordinated, cooperative, cohesive and community sensitive law enforcement and justice approach. Such an effort will be aimed, in a general sense, at addressing the needs of the community but, in more specific terms, at disrupting, dismantling and bringing to justice criminal entities wherever they may be based. To keep pace with the changing environment, police managers will need to be well versed in Australian and international trends and the best policing and management practices. It will also require that police be innovative in the strategies used and the activities undertaken to counter the changing conditions confronting them.

The emerging globalisation of communities and economies has presented police and the justice system as a whole with problems which have a scope and complexity not previously encountered. For example, the rapid growth and saturation of personal computers within the community, coupled with much higher computer literacy, will see the concept of the cashless society become a reality along with the almost invisible movement of money world wide. The impact of this will be the increased use of technology by criminals and the need for Australian governments and police to meet the challenges which will take the form of such things as electronic fraud, taxation avoidance, extortion and the general use of computers to hide the details of criminal activity.

Governments are committed to the principle of accountability, continual improvement and the application of best practice in policing throughout Australia. This can be demonstrated by strong support for the development of national effectiveness and efficiency indicators which are reported annually.

Within the broader context of community policing in a contemporary society it is particularly important that police organisations display a willingness to develop strategies which best maximise the community's sense of safety and security. For this to work effectively they must enjoy the confidence, trust, cooperation and active support of their community. It is therefore essential that, both as individuals and at an organisational level, there is an insistence upon the highest ethical standards and levels of integrity coupled with an active and overt attack upon corrupt practices, not only within the policing industry, but within the government service and wider industry as a whole.

*Source:* Australasian Police Ministers' Council (1997).

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The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles data, that are comparable across jurisdictions, on recorded victims of crime. These statistics relate to only those 'crimes against the person' and 'crimes against property' that are common across jurisdictions and do not reflect all crimes in these categories (box 6.2).

**Box 6.2 About recorded victims of crime**

Since 1993 the Australian Bureau of Statistics has produced a series of publications providing nationally comparable statistics on selected crimes recorded by State and Territory police services in Australia. *Recorded Crime, Australia, 1997* is the latest publication in this series.

The compilation of these statistics uses national standards and classifications, but caution should be exercised when directly comparing police jurisdictions because:

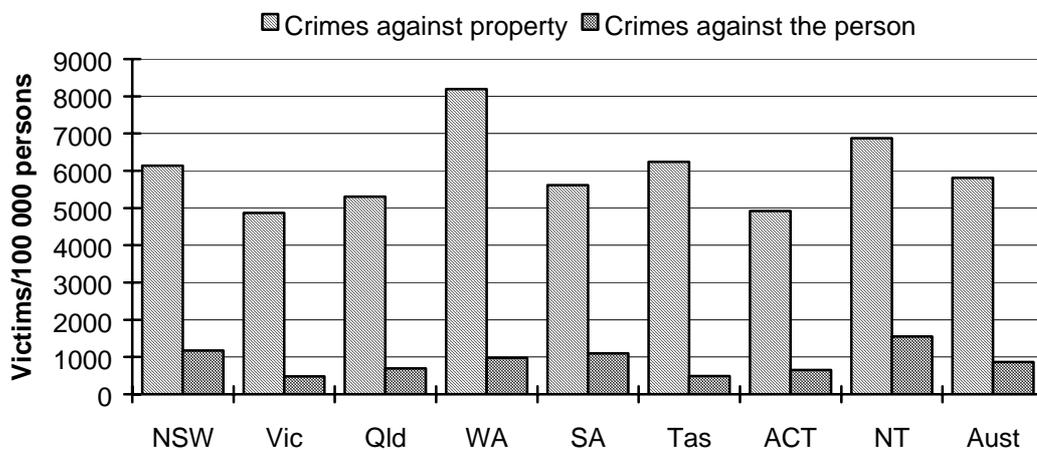
- data are based on recorded crimes only and reporting rates vary across States and Territories; and
- legal systems and reporting procedures also differ between States and Territories.

Care is also needed if attempting to directly compare these statistics and those statistics directly derived from each jurisdiction's information systems. The statistics in the above publication are *victim based* (that is, based on the number of victims per 'selected' offence category). The statistics from each jurisdiction may be either *offence or incident based* (that is, based on the total number of 'all' offences recorded). To illustrate the difference, multiple offences of the same national offence category committed against the same victim are included as only one count in the national crime statistics; the information systems in each jurisdiction may count each offence committed against the same victim.

Another valuable measure of crime is the Crime and Safety Survey conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This is a direct survey of the population and therefore records both reported and unreported crime. The latest national survey was conducted in April 1998 and data from this survey will be reported in June 1999.

Crime prevention and law enforcement activities are generally divided into 'crimes against the person', 'crimes against property' and 'road safety'. There were 160 927 reported victims of crimes against the person (or 868 victims per 100 000 persons) in Australia in 1997. Reported victims per 100 000 persons varied across jurisdictions from 1549 in the NT to 483 in Victoria (figure 6.1). There were 1 077 596 victims of crimes against property or 5815 per 100 000 persons in Australia in the same year. The rate per 100 000 persons ranged from 8194 in WA to 4866 in Victoria (figure 6.1). Nationally, there were 23 082 road deaths and hospitalisations in Australia in 1997-98; this ranged from 7301 in NSW to 277 in the ACT (FORS 1998).

Figure 6.1 **Reported victims of recorded crimes, 1997<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Crimes against the person include: murder; attempted murder; manslaughter; assault; sexual assault; kidnaping/abduction; armed robbery; unarmed robbery; and blackmail/extortion. Crimes against property include: unlawful entry with intent; motor vehicle theft; and other theft. Data are based on crimes reported to police.

Data sources: tables 6A.31 and 6A.41.

## Structure and funding

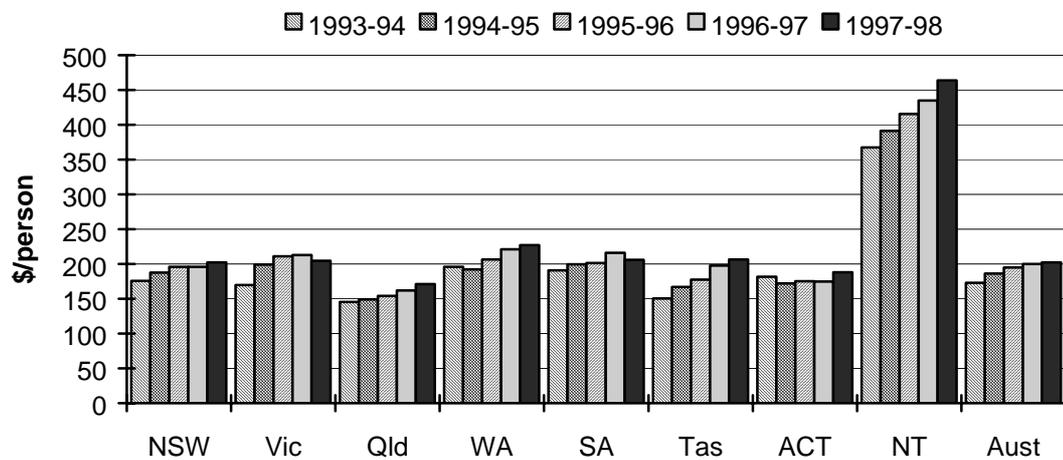
Policing services are predominantly the responsibility of State and Territory Government police agencies, with the Australian Federal Police providing a community policing service in the ACT on behalf of the ACT Government. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the Australian Federal Police. Each jurisdiction's police service is autonomous, but there is significant cooperation between jurisdictions (for example, the Australasian Police Ministers' Council and the Commissioners' Conference).

Funding for police services comes almost exclusively from State and Territory Government budgets, with some specific purpose grants from the Commonwealth Government for State and Territory police services.

Recurrent expenditure on police services across Australia was \$3.8 billion or \$202 per person in 1997-98; it varied from \$464 per person in the NT to \$171 per person in Queensland. The general trend of rising police expenditure per person across Australia in recent years continued in 1997-98, although not consistently across jurisdictions. Between 1993-94 and 1997-98 the average annual change in expenditure was 5 per cent (in real terms) in the NT, whereas it was 1 per cent in the ACT (figure 6.2).

Some discrepancies in the data reflected differences in the treatment of payroll tax and superannuation. The NT and the ACT did not include depreciation in their expenditure data; Tasmania, SA and Queensland had depreciation information available for only 1996-97 and 1997-98; and NSW, Victoria and WA had depreciation information available for all years. The NT excludes superannuation from its expenditure data, while WA treats it on an emerging cost basis. The reported increases in Tasmanian expenditure may be overstated because that State was required to pick up superannuation/payroll tax funding for the first time in 1996-97 (SCRCSSP 1998).

Figure 6.2 Police recurrent expenditure

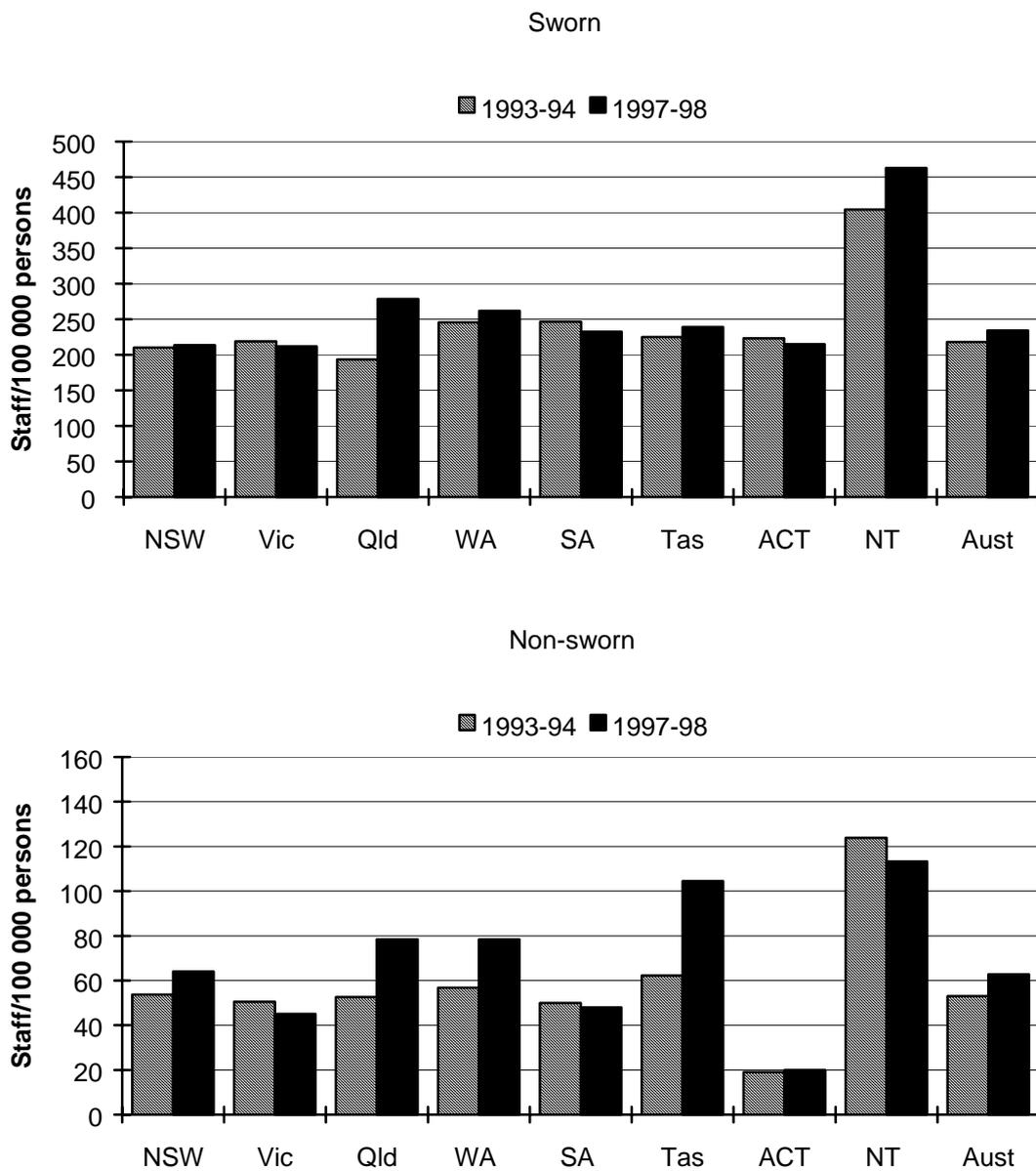


Data sources and notes: tables 6A.1 to 6A.8.

Most people directly involved in delivering police services are sworn police officers. Sworn police officers exercise police powers such as the power to arrest, summons, caution, detain, fingerprint and search. However, a trend towards ‘civilianisation’ of police services has occurred in recent years, with non-sworn officers or contracted external providers undertaking some non-core activities.

Total police services staffing in Australia was 55 082 or (295 per 100 000 persons) in 1997-98, with 233 sworn police officers and 62 civilian employees per 100 000 persons. This staffing level was 9 per cent higher than the 1993-94 level of 271 staff per 100 000 population, and ranged across jurisdictions from 570 per 100 000 in the NT to 236 per 100 000 in the ACT (figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3 Police staff

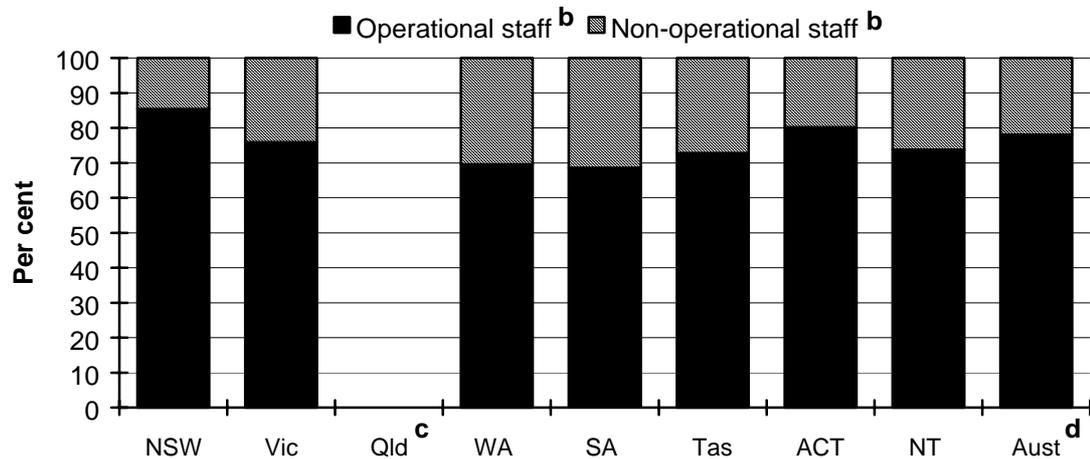


Data sources and notes: table 6A.1 to 6A.8.

An operational staff member is any person delivering a police or police related service to an external customer, and including: general duties officers, detectives, traffic officers, community policing and station counter staff. A non-operational staff member is any person who does not satisfy the operational staff criteria and includes operational support and functional support staff such as technical or finance staff. Nationally (excluding Queensland) 78 per cent of staff were operational and 22 per cent were non-operational in 1997-98. Across jurisdictions,

the proportion ranged from 85 per cent operational staff in NSW to 69 per cent operational staff in SA (figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Police staff, by operational status, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Full time equivalent staff. <sup>b</sup> Comprises all full time equivalent staff. <sup>c</sup> Queensland could not provide staff levels by operational status. <sup>d</sup> Excludes Queensland.

Data sources and additional notes: table 6A.1 to 6A.8.

### Client groups

Broadly, the whole community is a 'client' of the police. All individuals are provided with protection, help and reassurance, and everyone is required to comply with the law. Some members of the community have more direct dealings with the police and can be considered a specific client group, for example:

- victims of crime;
- those suspected of committing offences;
- those involved in traffic related incidents; and
- 'third parties' (such as, witnesses to crime and people reporting accidents).

Nationally, 48 per cent of people surveyed had some form of contact with police in 1997-98. Police initiated the most recent contact in 57 per cent of these cases, mainly to undertake random breath testing (64 per cent of cases), pursue traffic violations (11 per cent) and request information (9 per cent). Most contact initiated by a member of the public was to report a crime (35 per cent), to ask for assistance (18 per cent) or to report a suspicion (12 per cent) (ABS 1998d).

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Some people having contact with the police may have special needs. These needs may affect the nature of the service they require; for example, people from non-English speaking backgrounds may need interpreter services.

## 6.2 Framework of performance indicators

The police services framework of indicators (figure 6.5) is built around overarching objectives: to protect, help and reassure the community; to prevent crime; and to enforce the law. The indicators for the objectives of crime prevention and law enforcement (box 6.3) are divided into ‘crimes against the person’, ‘crimes against property’ and ‘road safety’. Definitions of all indicators are provided in attachment 6A.

### Box 6.3 Objectives for police services in Australia

- *To protect, help and reassure the community*— activities include formal and informal contact with the community (for example, responses to calls for assistance, community consultation and support).
- *To prevent crime*— activities include maintaining a visible police presence, providing community safety and education programs, cautioning and undertaking diversion schemes.
- *To enforce the law*— activities include investigating crime, identifying and apprehending alleged offenders, assisting the prosecution of alleged offenders, managing traffic and, in some jurisdictions, managing detainees.

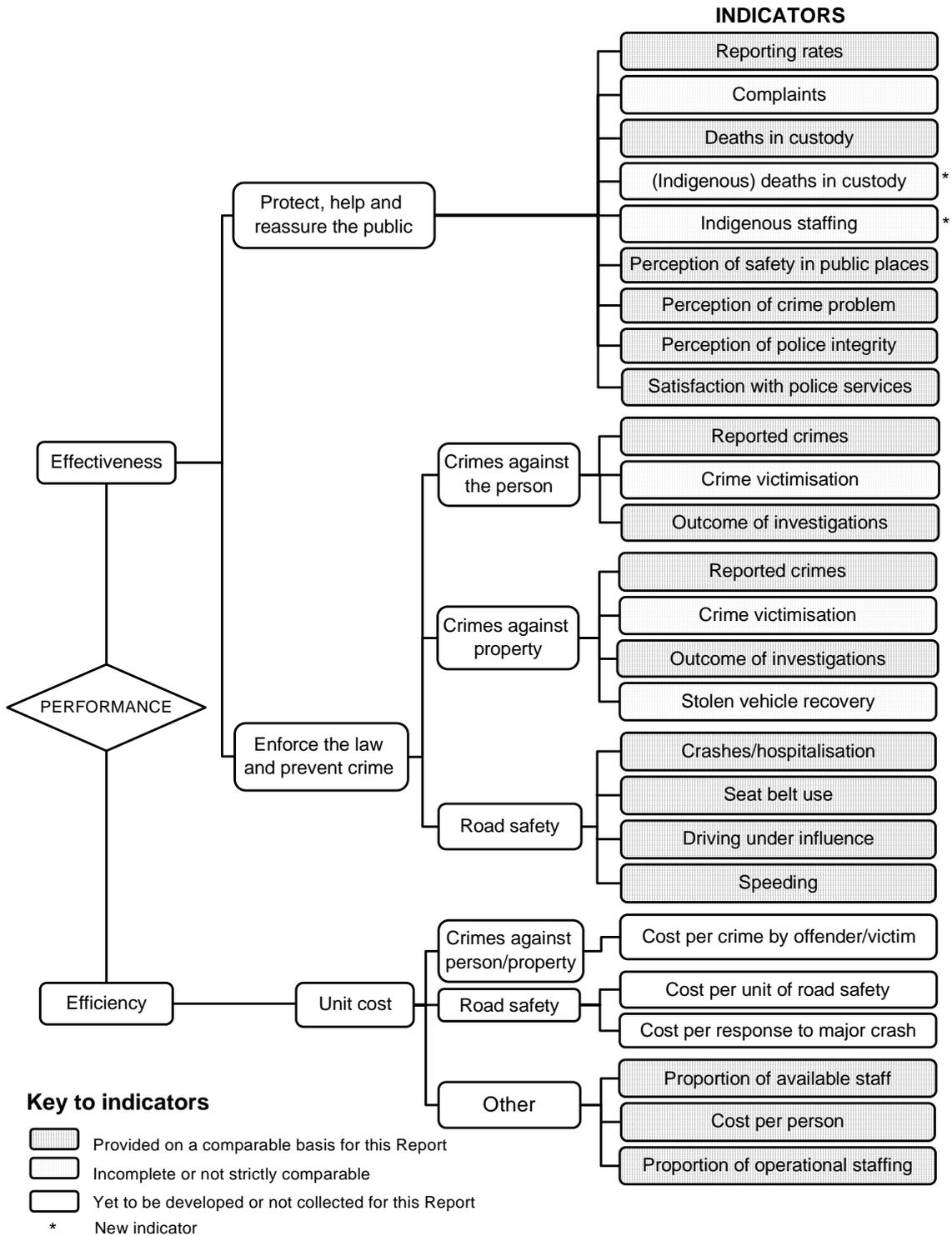
### Recent changes in indicators

Indicators of access and equity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are included in the Report for the first time. These indicators comprise numbers of indigenous deaths in custody and numbers of indigenous police staff. Access and equity indicators will be further developed during 1999.

### New and better quality data

Comparable data are now reported for outcomes of investigations in January – December 1997 for both crimes against the person and crimes against property. Staffing by operational status is also now included in the Report (as shown below).

Figure 6.5 Performance indicators for the police services sector



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## 6.3 Future directions

A number of developments are proposed for both the indicators and the data collected for future reports.

### Reporting outputs

'General duties' police officers undertake many different policing activities, so it is difficult to determine the specific resources directed to each activity and thus outputs. To help identify resource deployment, many jurisdictions have recently introduced some form of activity survey to collect information on how police officers and support staff use their time. Such data can significantly improve the quality of management information systems and comparative output cost reporting (box 6.4).

All jurisdictions are also exploring ways of establishing activity equivalencies across jurisdictions, which would allow comparable output cost information to be drawn from the various surveys (table 6.1).

### Improving the treatment of superannuation

Next year's data collection will treat superannuation costs more consistently in line with the Steering Committee's recommendations in *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 1998). This should improve the comparability and accuracy of unit cost information in future Reports.

### Box 6.4 Activity surveys in the Western Australia Police Service

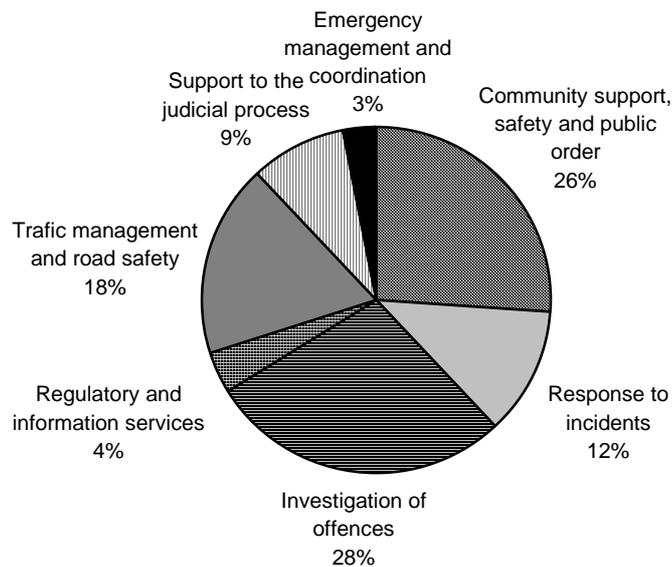
The Western Australia Police Service has now conducted two activity surveys (June 1997 and May 1998) across the State, allowing it to more clearly understand how its officers spend their time.

Both surveys have been administered in two phases. The first phase involved the direct survey of all officers working within a selected sample of police stations over a seven day period. The second phase involved all unit supervisors within the specialist Crime Operations and Traffic and Operations Support portfolios completing a similar survey for their officers for the previous 12 months.

The selected sample was made up of 49 police stations and contained at least three stations from each of the 15 police districts. Approximately 1650 officers (both sworn and unsworn) were required to record how they spent their time against a framework of predetermined activities over a seven day period.

Results from 1997-98 survey are shown below.

**Percentage of total resource effort directed to major services (outputs) 1997-98**



With output based management being an ongoing requirement, so it will be necessary to conduct activity surveys on a regular basis to accurately report on the services being delivered to the community and their associated costs. At this stage, it is proposed that the police service will conduct two surveys each year.

Source: Western Australia Police Service (1998).

**Table 6.1 Methods of output reporting by jurisdiction**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Method	Roster/finance system link	Activity survey	Activity survey	Activity survey	Activity survey	Activity survey	Activity survey (proposed)	na
Frequency	Continuous	Twice yearly (under review)	Twice yearly	Twice yearly	Twice yearly proposed; (currently quarterly)	Once yearly	Twice yearly	na
Scope	All staff	All operational staff (sworn and non-sworn)	All staff	All operational staff (sworn and non-sworn)	All operational staff (sworn and non-sworn)	All operational staff (sworn and non-sworn)	All staff	na
Coverage	All areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District work centres</li> <li>• Specialist crime squads</li> <li>• Specialist traffic areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regions</li> <li>• State Crime Operations Command</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stations</li> <li>• Specialist district units</li> <li>• Crime support</li> <li>• Traffic and operations support</li> </ul>	All operations staff up to and including senior sergeant and public servants who have contact with the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District based staff</li> <li>• Public servants who provide a direct service to the public</li> <li>• Operations support</li> </ul>	All staff	na
Sample design	Census	Census	Census	Stratified sample of approximately 56 stations in the 15 districts	Currently 15–20 per cent of operational staff sampled each quarter; divisions sampled on rotational basis	Census	Census	na

(Continued on next page)

Table 6.1 (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>
Collection strategy	Direct coding of cost centres for centralised administrative functions; unloading of full roster system, including duty type and duty code.	All selected staff complete a survey form on daily activities for a seven day period.	Officers complete a form each day for seven day period. Form collects the total time directed towards a range of policing activities by officers and staff members.	All staff at selected stations complete a personal diary for each day of the week, noting effort against activities in 20 minute blocks. Effort is estimated against activities for units within crime support and traffic and operations support.	Officers complete a form over 14 days for each shift, noting effort against activities in 15 minute increments.	Officers complete a form over seven days, recording activities on a half hour basis.	One week (exclusive of school holidays, special events, etc).	na
Estimation process	..	Costs for all surveyed work centres are apportioned across outputs on the basis of survey totals.	..	Costs are apportioned on the basis of the activity survey for sampled stations in that district.	..	Corporate services are apportioned across outputs on basis of survey results.	..	na

na Not available .. Not applicable.

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## 6.4 Key performance indicator results

### Protect, help and reassure the public

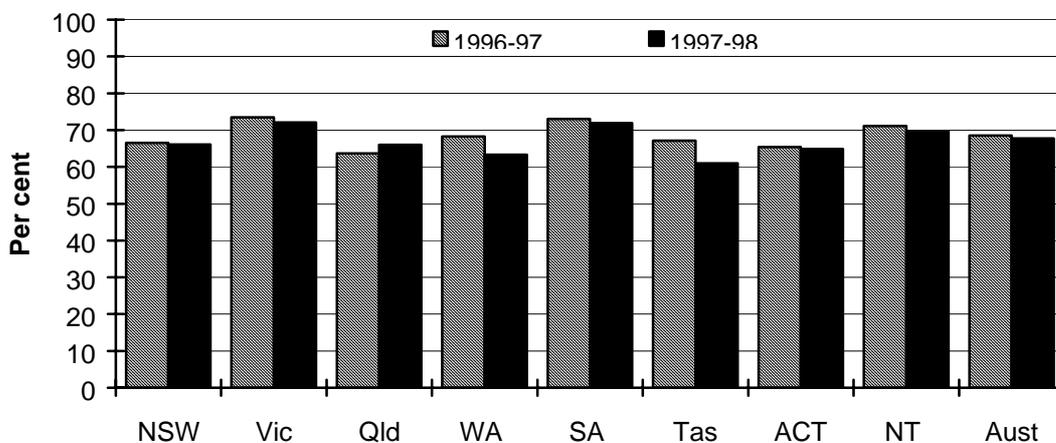
The Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts a quarterly Population Survey Monitor: Community Satisfaction with Police Services Survey. The combination of four quarters results (August 1997, November 1997, February 1998 and May 1998) produces estimates for the 1997-98 financial year. Selected results from this survey are presented in this chapter and the full results are presented in attachment 6A.

The precision of survey estimates depends on the survey sample size and the sample estimate. Larger sample sizes result in higher precision, as do larger sample estimates: for example, if 90 per cent of surveyed respondents chose an answer, there would be less uncertainty about the actual population's views than if 50 per cent of respondents had chosen it.

Consequently, caution should be used when interpreting small differences in results and sample estimates which are small. Information to facilitate calculation of confidence intervals is provided in attachment 6A (table 6A.61) (also refer to attachment A for a discussion of the sampling methodology).

The majority of Australians surveyed were satisfied with the services provided by police, with 68 per cent of people being 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services in 1997-98. Across jurisdictions, the satisfaction level varied from 72 per cent in Victoria and SA to 61 per cent in Tasmania (figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 **Persons aged 18 years and over who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police services<sup>a</sup>**

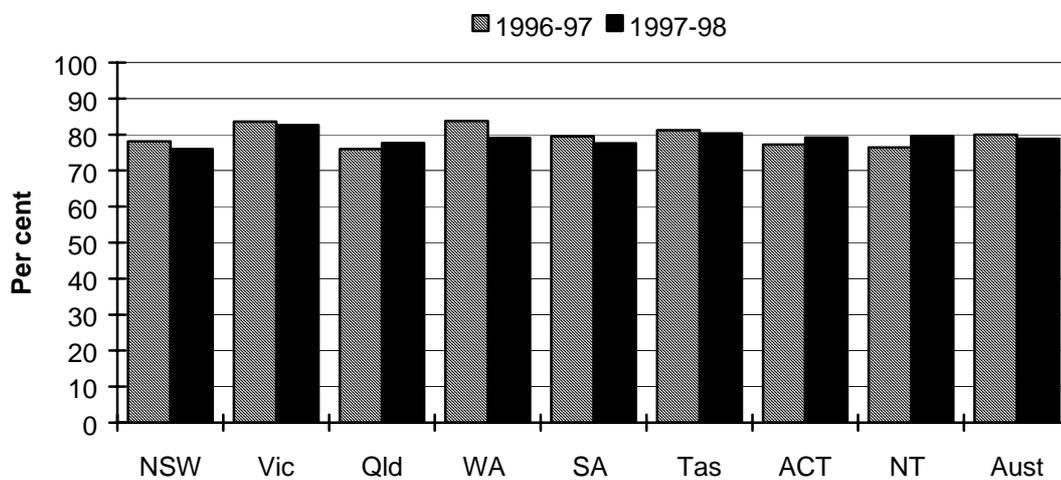


<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.9.

Nationally, of all persons aged 18 years and over who had contact with police in 1997-98 (approximately half of all respondents), 79 per cent were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the service they received during their last contact. This proportion ranged from 83 per cent in Victoria to 76 per cent in NSW (figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 Persons aged 18 years and over who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police in most recent contact<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.21.

Nationally, the most common reason (given by 49 per cent of persons) for satisfaction with police services was that police were 'courteous'. This reason ranged from 53 per cent in Queensland, to 45 per cent in SA and the NT (table 6.2). 'Approachable/friendly' treatment from police was the second most common reason for satisfaction, given by 45 per cent of persons nationally; across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 50 per cent in Queensland to 40 per cent in Victoria. Police acting in a 'professional/fair manner' was the third most common reason for satisfaction, given by 35 per cent of persons; across jurisdictions, this proportion ranged from 45 per cent in the ACT to 31 per cent in Victoria (table 6.2). (Note that individuals were able to give more than one reason.)

**Table 6.2 Reasons given for satisfaction with police services in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimated population size ('000)	4532.	3333.	2425.	1269.	1071.	335.5	216.2	90.6	13 273.6
Approachable/friendly	48	40	50	43	46	45	45	49	45
Helpful	35	24	30	25	29	26	30	31	29
Courteous	49	48	53	49	45	50	51	45	49
Professional/fair	38	31	37	32	35	33	45	37	35
Handled matter well	31	23	33	25	29	29	33	36	28
Took appropriate action	36	23	29	29	31	26	32	37	29
Efficient	22	22	21	22	22	25	27	28	22
Recovered property	2	3	3	1	2	4	3	4	3
Provided prompt service	28	28	23	26	30	24	29	30	27
Kept respondent informed	12	6	11	8	8	9	11	8	9
Communicated clearly	18	15	18	16	13	16	23	19	17
Other	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Did not know	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Percentages sum to more than 100 per cent for each jurisdiction because respondents could choose more than one reason. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size (table 6A.61).

Source: table 6A.22.

Nationally, the most common reason (given by 41 per cent of persons) for dissatisfaction with police services was that police 'took no action'. This reason ranged from 48 per cent in NSW to 26 per cent in the ACT.

'Unfriendly/impolite' treatment from police was the second most common reason for dissatisfaction nationally, given by 29 per cent of dissatisfied persons; across jurisdictions, this reason ranged from 38 per cent in SA to 13 per cent in Tasmania.

'Unprofessional/unfair' treatment from police services was the third most common reason for dissatisfaction, given by 28 per cent of dissatisfied persons nationally, 33 per cent in Victoria and 23 per cent in Tasmania (table 6.3). (Note that individuals were able to give more than one reason.)

**Table 6.3 Reasons given for dissatisfaction with police services in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

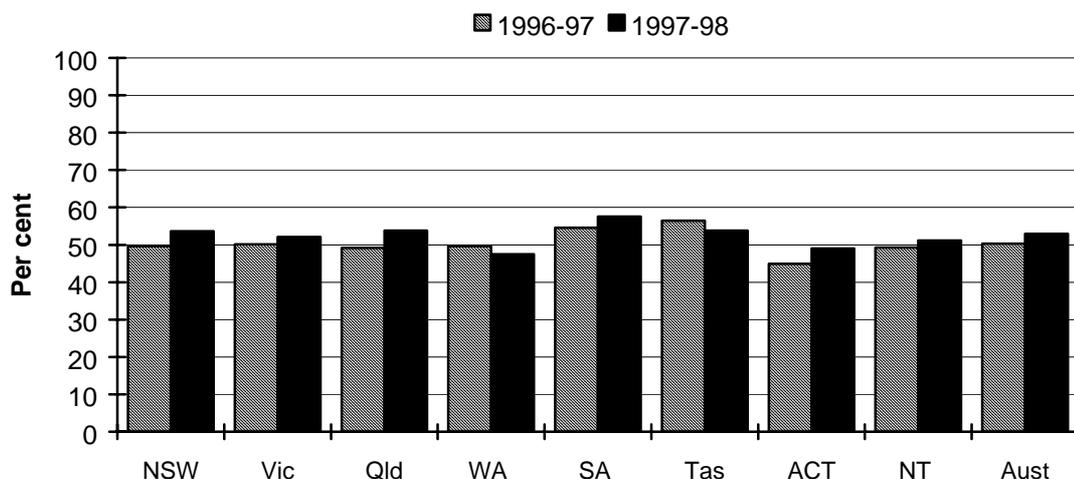
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Estimated population size ('000)	4532.	3333.	2425.	1269.	1071.	335.5	216.2	90.6	13 273.6
Took no action	48	45	36	30	29	38	26	38	41
Showed no interest	28	28	22	24	25	30	33	31	26
Kept respondent waiting	30	25	26	21	22	31	19	25	26
Unfriendly/impolite	28	29	32	23	38	13	30	29	29
Unhelpful	30	29	21	24	19	29	25	24	26
Unprofessional/unfair	26	33	27	26	26	23	29	25	28
Not kept informed	22	15	22	16	17	22	27	26	19
Made false accusation	12	10	19	14	14	4	9	8	13
Used unnecessary force	3	7	6	0	4	2	1	6	4
Used complex language	5	5	2	5	3	1	2	7	4
Other	13	8	7	16	13	13	10	9	11
Did not know	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0

<sup>a</sup> Percentages sum to more than 100 per cent for each jurisdiction because respondents could choose more than one reason. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.61).

Source: table 6A.23.

Important aspects of police services' performance are (a) the ability of various individuals and groups of individuals to access services, and (b) the service they receive. Nationally 53 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people 'fairly and equally'. This proportion ranged from 58 per cent in SA to 48 per cent in WA (figure 6.8).

**Figure 6.8 Persons aged 18 years and over who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally<sup>a</sup>**

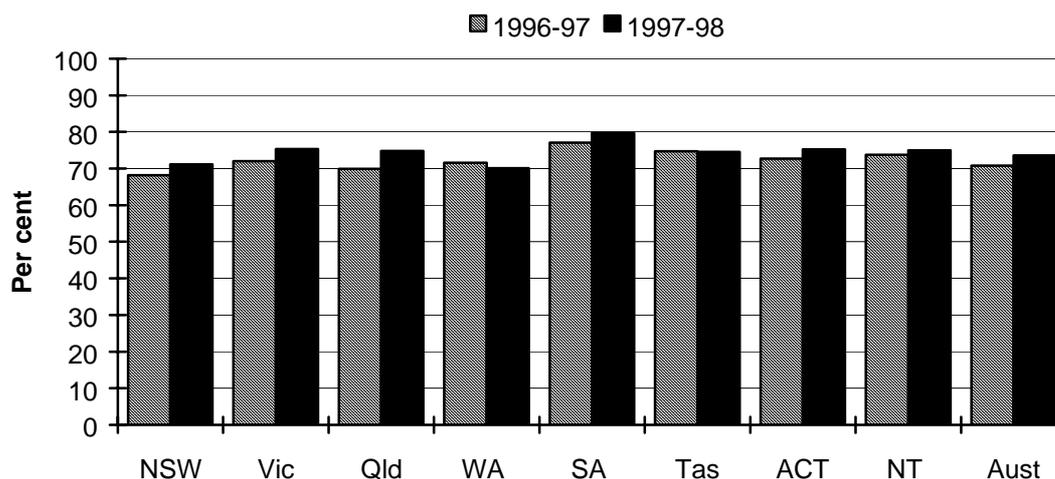


<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.15.

Nationally 74 per cent of persons 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job 'professionally' in 1997-98. This ranged from 80 per cent in SA to 70 per cent in WA (figure 6.9).

Figure 6.9 Persons aged 18 years and over who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police perform the job professionally<sup>a</sup>

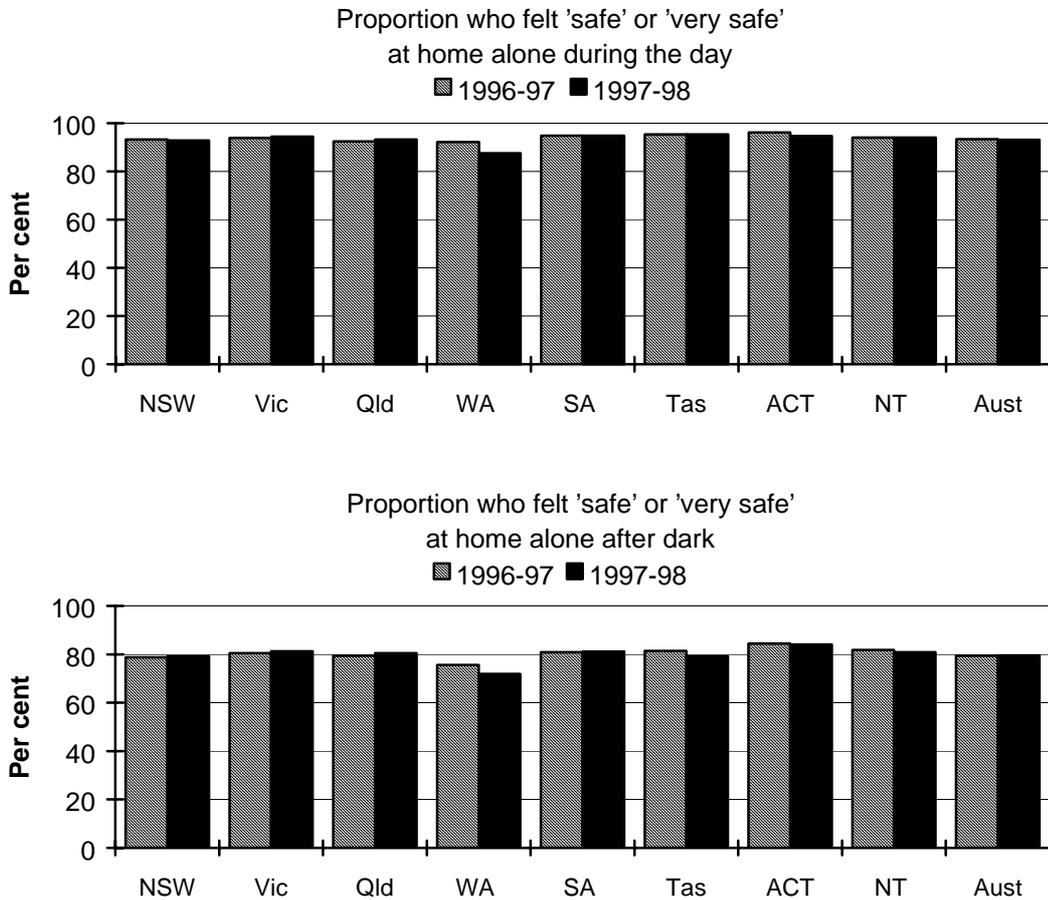


<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.15.

An important objective of police services is to 'reassure the public', ensuring the community feels safe (within themselves and regarding their property) in public and private. Many factors affect perceptions (including media reporting), but it is interesting to compare perceptions of crime problems and reported crime, recognising that reported crime may understate actual crime, and underreporting may vary across jurisdictions. Nationally 93 per cent of persons felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day. This proportion ranged from 95 per cent in Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT, to 88 per cent in WA (figure 6.10). Nationally 80 per cent of persons felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone after dark. This proportion ranged from 84 per cent in the ACT to 72 per cent in WA (figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10 Perception of safety in home<sup>a</sup>

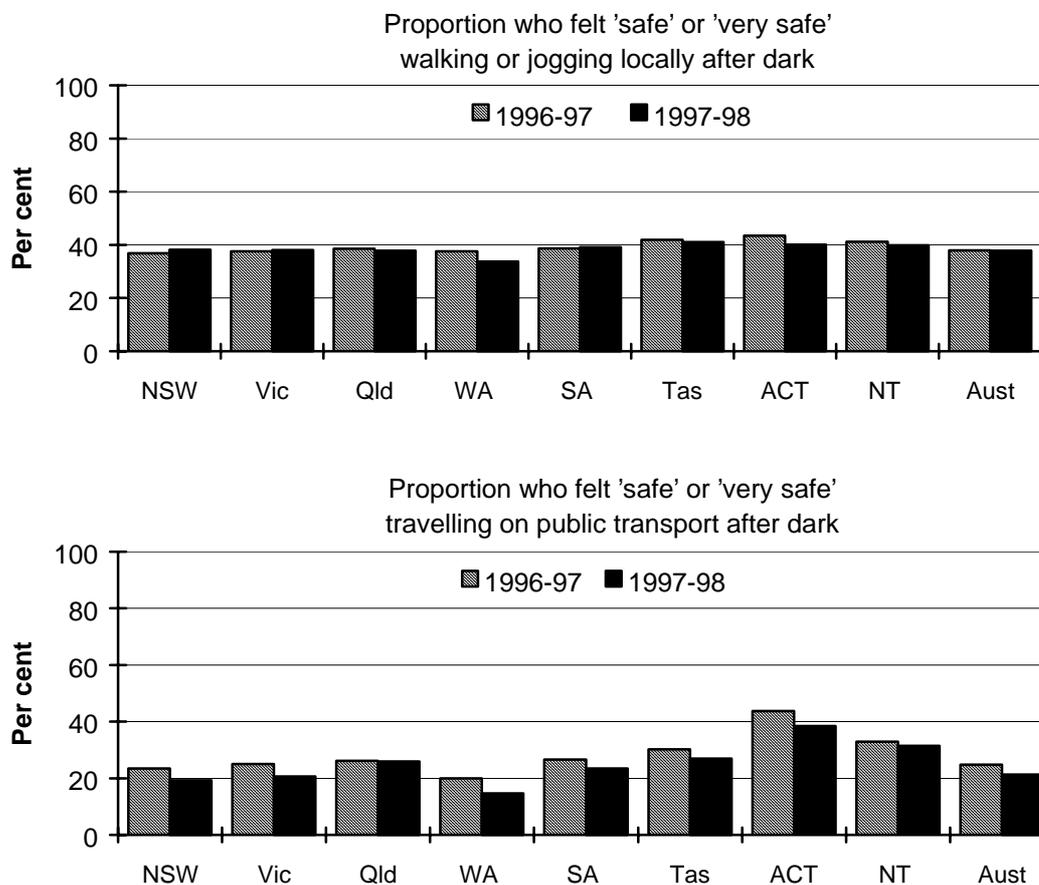


<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.28.

Nationally 38 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging after dark. The proportion ranged from 41 per cent in Tasmania to 34 per cent in WA. Nationally 21 per cent of persons felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport after dark. This perception of safety ranged from 39 per cent in the ACT to 15 per cent in WA. Over the period 1996-97 to 1997-98, there was a decline in the number of persons in Australia and in each State and Territory who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' travelling on public transport after dark (figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11 Perception of safety in public places<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.28.

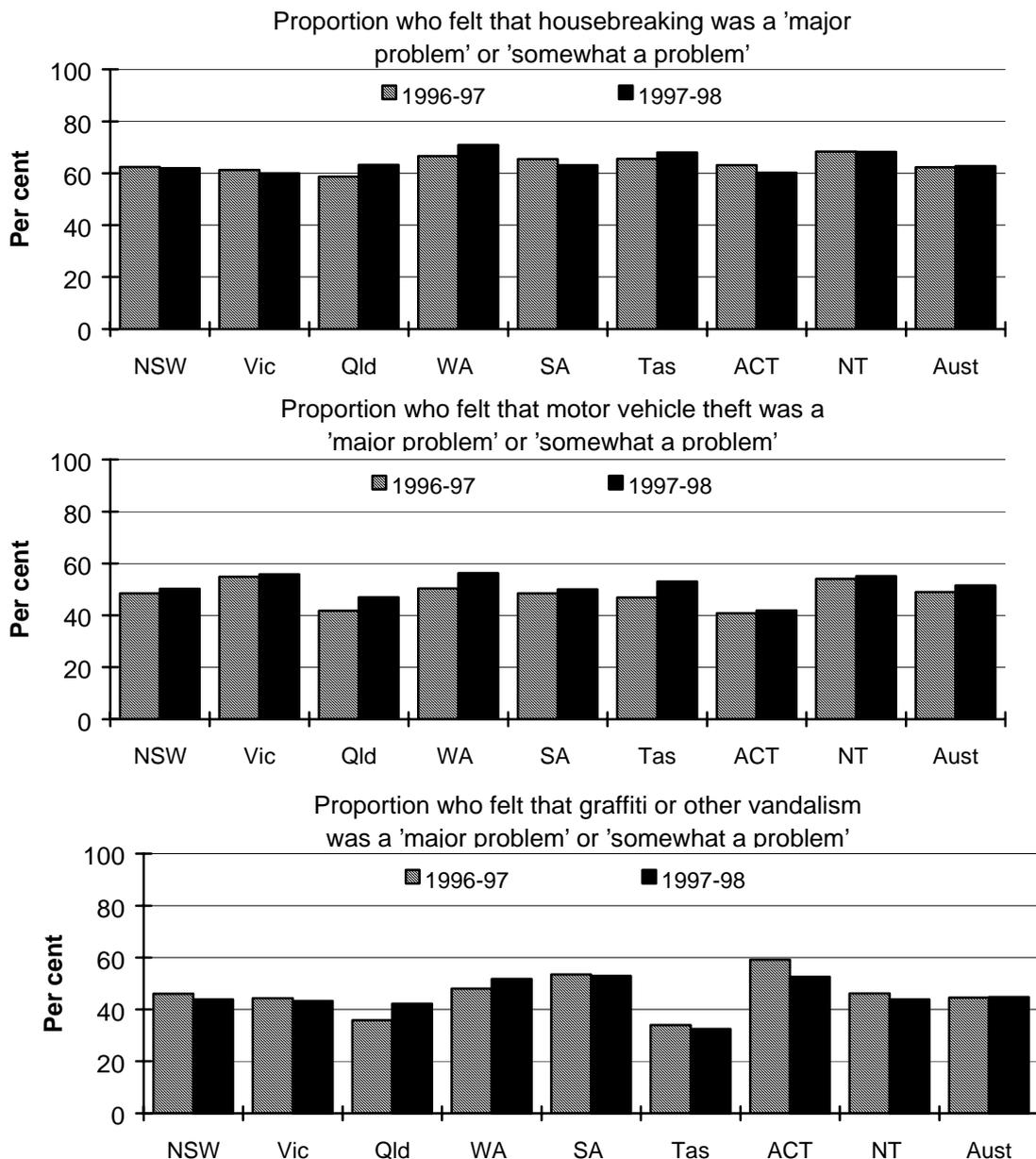
When people were asked about crime problems in their neighbourhood, nationally 89 per cent cited illegal drugs as a 'major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem', 82 per cent cited family violence, 80 per cent cited sexual assault, 84 per cent other physical assaults and 69 per cent cited speeding cars or dangerous and noisy driving. Data for each jurisdiction are presented in table 6A.29 of attachment 6A.

Nationally 63 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over believed housebreaking to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in 1997-98. This response ranged from 71 per cent in WA to 60 per cent in Victoria and the ACT (figure 6.12). There were 130 406 reported victims of motor vehicle theft in Australia in 1997 (ABS 1998b). Nationally 52 per cent of people believed that motor vehicle theft was a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem' in 1997-98. This perception varied from 56 per cent in Victoria and WA to 42 per cent in the ACT. There are significant

differences across jurisdictions between the ratings of perceptions of a problem and the actual incidence of these offences (figure 6.19).

Nationally 45 per cent of people believed graffiti and vandalism to be a 'major problem' or 'somewhat a problem'. This observation ranged from 53 per cent in SA and the ACT to 33 per cent in Tasmania (figure 6.12).

Figure 6.12 Perception of problems in the neighbourhood<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

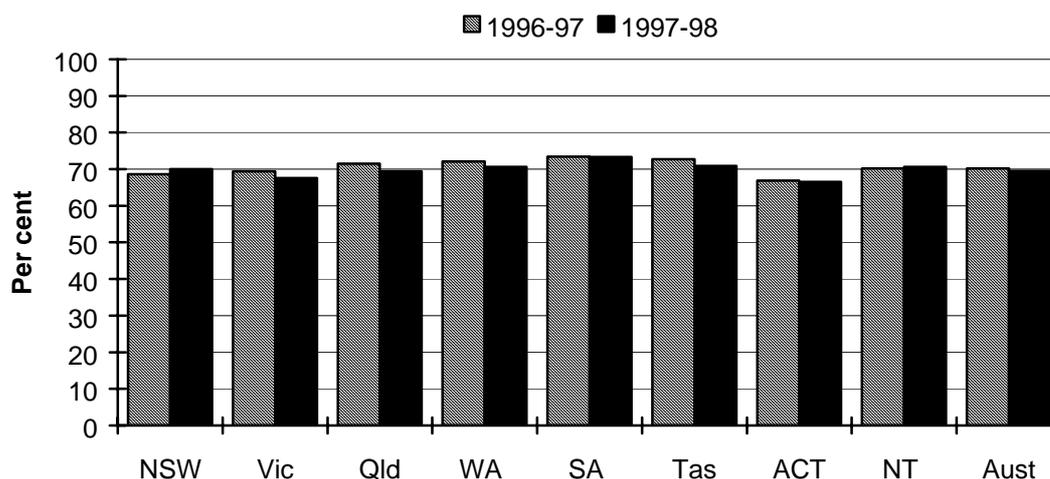
Data source: table 6A.29.

Another important influence on police services' performance is police integrity. The integrity of a police service can be judged to some extent by public perceptions of police honesty.

Nationally 70 per cent of persons aged 18 years and over 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that most police are honest. This ranged from 73 per cent in SA to 67 per cent in the ACT.

The perception of police honesty in Australia remained fairly constant between 1996-97 and 1997-98. There was a slight increase in NSW and slight decreases in Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania and WA (figure 6.13).

**Figure 6.13 Persons aged 18 years and over who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police are honest<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.30.

Nationally, there were 23 deaths in police custody and custody related operations in 1997-98. This ranged from 11 deaths in NSW to no deaths in SA, Tasmania and the ACT.

Nationally, there were five indigenous deaths: two deaths in both NSW and WA, one death in the NT and no deaths in Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the ACT (table 6.4).

**Table 6.4 Number of deaths in police custody and custody related operations, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Total deaths	11	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	23
Indigenous deaths	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5

<sup>a</sup> Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

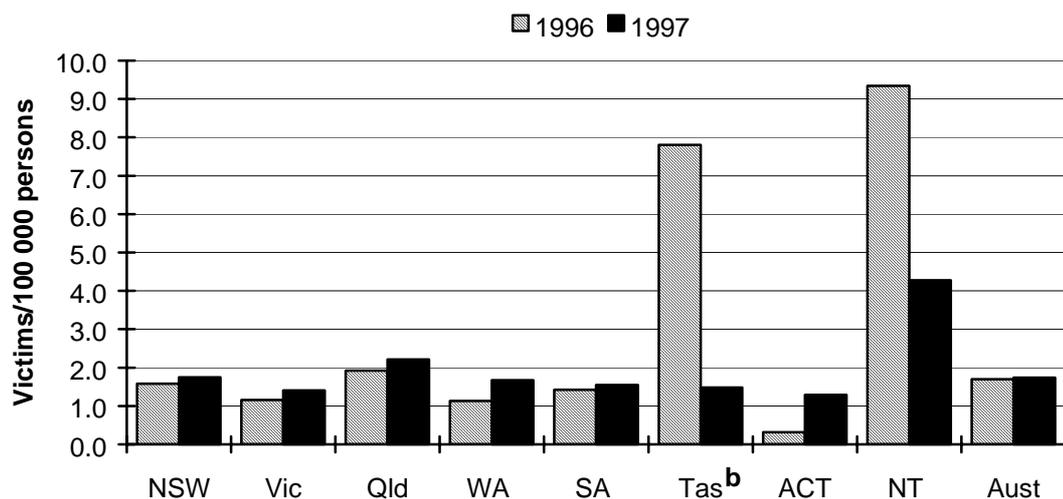
Sources: table 6A.26 and 6A.27.

## Law enforcement and crime prevention

### Crimes against the person

Nationally, there were 1.7 reported victims of murder per 100 000 persons in 1997. The victimisation rate ranged from 4.3 reported victims per 100 000 persons in the NT to 1.3 per 100 000 in the ACT (figure 6.14).

**Figure 6.14 Reported victims of murder<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police. <sup>b</sup> The dramatic increase in reported victims of murder in 1996 was the result of the single incident multiple murders at Port Arthur.

Data source: table 6A. 31.

Nationally 78 per cent of investigations into reported murders were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police. The proportion varied from

100 per cent in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT to 63 per cent in WA (table 6.5). Nationally, proceedings against an alleged offender had begun within 90 days in 69 per cent of reported murder cases. This proportion ranged from 88 per cent in the NT to 43 per cent in Tasmania (table 6.5).

**Table 6.5 Murder — outcomes of investigations, 90 day status, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

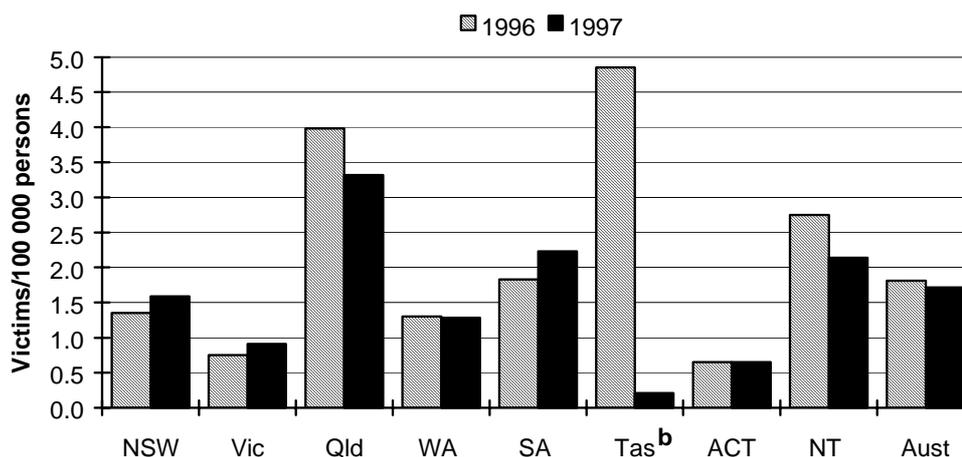
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Investigation not finalised	28	26	11	37	17	0	0	0	22
Investigation finalised:									
• no offender proceeded against	8	11	11	0	0	57	25	13	9
• offender proceeded against	64	63	79	63	83	43	75	88	69
• total	72	74	90	63	83	100	100	100	78
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: table 6A.33.

Nationally, there were 1.7 reported victims of attempted murder per 100 000 persons in 1997. The ratio varied from 3.3 victims per 100 000 persons in Queensland to 0.2 victims per 100 000 persons in Tasmania (figure 6.15).

**Figure 6.15 Reported victims of attempted murder<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police. <sup>b</sup> The dramatic increase in reported victims of attempted murder in 1996 was the result of the single incident multiple murders at Port Arthur.

Data source: table 6A.31.

Nationally 85 per cent of investigations into reported attempted murder were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police. The proportion

ranged from 100 per cent in Tasmania and the ACT to 75 per cent in the NT. Nationally, proceedings against an alleged offender had begun within 90 days in 82 per cent of cases of attempted murder. This proportion ranged from 100 per cent in Tasmania and the ACT to 25 per cent of cases in the NT (table 6.6).

**Table 6.6 Attempted murder — outcomes of investigations, 90 day status, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

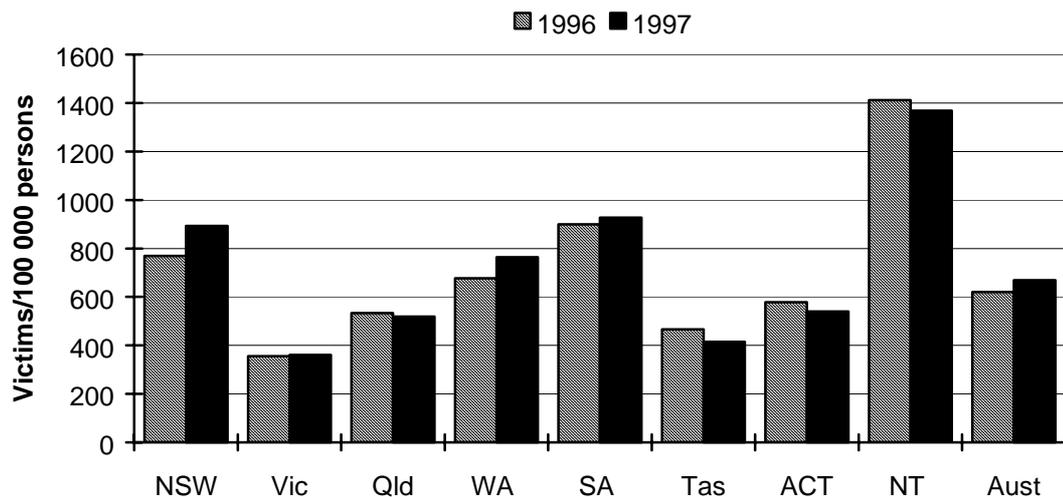
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Investigation not finalised	21	14	11	9	15	0	0	25	15
Investigation finalised:									
• no offender proceeded against	1	2	2	4	6	0	0	50	3
• offender proceeded against	78	83	88	87	79	100	100	25	82
• total	79	86	89	91	85	100	100	75	85
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: table 6A.34.

Nationally, there were 668.8 reported victims of assault per 100 000 persons in 1997. The ratio ranged from 1368.6 victims per 100 000 persons in the NT to 361.2 victims per 100 000 persons in Victoria (figure 6.16).

**Figure 6.16 Reported victims of assault<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police.

Data source: table 6A.31.

Nationally 60 per cent of investigations into reported assaults were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police in 1997. The proportion ranged from 74 per cent in SA to 54 per cent in Tasmania. Proceedings against an alleged offender had begun within 90 days in 44 per cent of assault cases nationally. The proportion ranged from 55 per cent in Victoria and the NT to 40 per cent of cases in NSW and WA (table 6.7).

**Table 6.7 Assault — outcomes of investigations, 90 day status, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

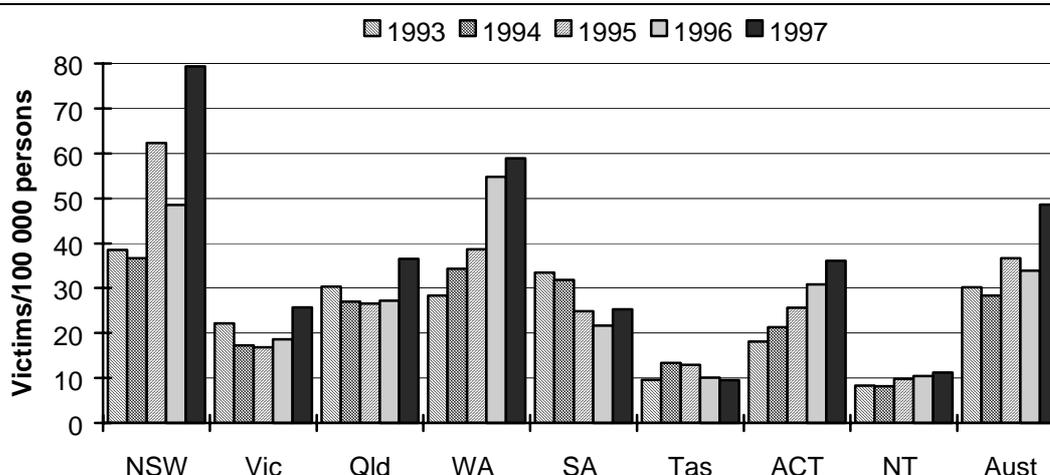
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aust
Investigation not finalised	44	37	41	39	26	46	44	23	40
Investigation finalised:									
• no offender proceeded against	16	8	12	21	28	5	14	10	16
• offender proceeded against	40	55	47	40	45	49	42	55	44
• total	56	63	59	61	74	54	56	64	60
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: table 6A.35.

Nationally, there were 48.6 reported victims of armed robbery per 100 000 persons in 1997. The ratio ranged from 79.3 reported victims per 100 000 persons in NSW to 9.5 per 100 000 in Tasmania. Nationally, there has been an upward trend in reported victims of armed robbery per 100 000 persons over the period 1993–1997. The change has ranged across jurisdictions from an increase of 40.7 victims per 100 000 in NSW to a fall of 8.2 victims per 100 000 persons in SA (figure 6.17).

**Figure 6.17 Reported victims of armed robbery<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police.

Data source: table 6A.31.

Nationally 25 per cent of investigations into reported armed robbery were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police. This rate of finalisation of investigations ranged from 38 per cent in the NT to 17 per cent in NSW. Across Australia, proceedings against an alleged offender occurred within 90 days in 23 per cent of cases of armed robbery. This proportion ranged from 34 per cent in Queensland to 16 per cent in NSW (table 6.8).

**Table 6.8 Armed robbery — outcomes of investigations, 90 day status, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aust
Investigation not finalised	83	64	64	69	67	73	67	48	75
Investigation finalised:									
• no offender proceeded against	2	5	2	2	2	0	0	14	2
• offender proceeded against	16	31	34	28	31	27	33	24	23
• total	17	36	36	30	33	27	33	38	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	100

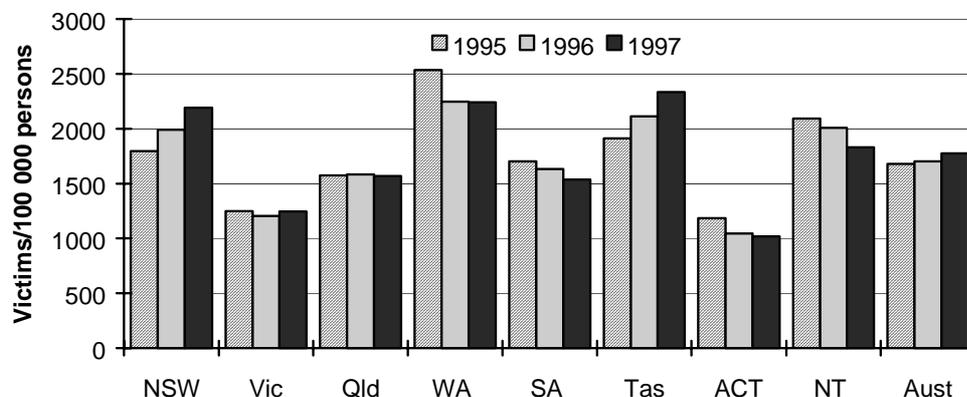
<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Some cases could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: table 6A.38.

### Crimes against property

Nationally, there were 1774.6 reported victims of unlawful entry (with intent involving the taking of property) per 100 000 persons in 1997. The incidence varied from 2335.6 recorded victims per 100 000 persons in Tasmania to 1017.8 per 100 000 in the ACT. Nationally, there has been an upward trend from 1677.8 recorded victims per 100 000 persons in 1995 to 1774.6 recorded victims per 100 000 persons in 1997. The change ranged from an increase of 422 victims per 100 000 persons in Tasmania to a fall of 294 in WA (figure 6.18).

**Figure 6.18 Reported victims of unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police.

Data source table 6A.41.

Nationally 8 per cent of investigations into reported unlawful entry (with intent involving the taking of property) were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police. This rate of finalisation of investigations varied from 14 per cent in the NT to 6 per cent in NSW. Nationally, proceedings against an alleged offender had commenced within 90 days in 7 per cent of cases. Proceedings commenced within 90 days in 13 per cent of investigations in the NT compared with 5 per cent of cases in NSW (table 6.9).

**Table 6.9 Unlawful entry with intent involving the taking of property — outcomes of investigations, 90 day status, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
Investigation not finalised	94	90	89	91	91	93	93	78	92
Investigation finalised:									
• no offender proceeded against	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
• offender proceeded against	5	10	10	7	8	7	6	13	7
• total	6	11	11	8	9	7	7	14	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>

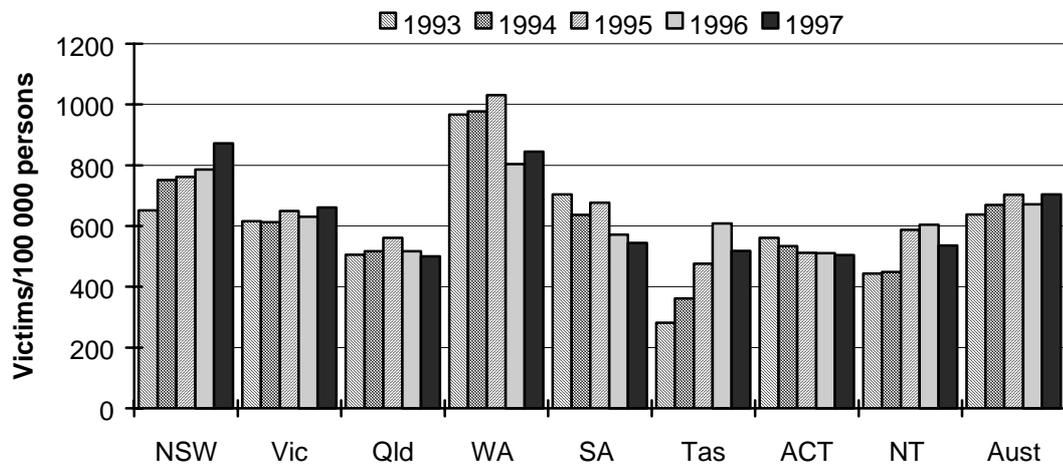
<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: table 6A.44.

Nationally, there were 703.7 recorded incidences of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 persons in 1997. The incidence of motor vehicle theft ranged from 872.0 recorded victims per 100 000 persons in NSW to 500.1 victims per 100 000 persons in Queensland (figure 6.19).

The recorded incidence of motor vehicle theft over the period 1993–97 increased in Australia — up from 637.6 to 703.7 victims per 100 000 persons. The largest decrease in recorded motor vehicle theft occurred in SA (where the rate fell from 703.5 to 544.7 victims per 100 000 persons over the same period) followed by WA (with a fall from 966.9 to 844.7). The largest increase occurred in Tasmania (where the rate climbed from 281.7 to 517.6, which was still below the national rate) (figure 6.19).

Figure 6.19 Reported victims of motor vehicle theft<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police.

Data source: table 6A.41.

Nationally 10 per cent of investigations into reported motor vehicle theft were finalised within 90 days of the offence becoming known to police. This rate of finalisation of investigations varied from 28 per cent in the NT to 3 per cent in Tasmania. Nationally, proceedings against an alleged offender occurred within 90 days in 8 per cent of cases of motor vehicle theft. This proportion ranged from 20 per cent in the NT to 3 per cent in Tasmania (table 6.10).

Table 6.10 Motor vehicle theft — outcomes of investigations, 90 day status, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aust
Investigation not finalised	95	89	80	87	88	97	88	65	90
Investigation finalised:									
• no offender proceeded against	1	2	5	5	2	0	3	8	2
• offender proceeded against	4	9	15	9	9	3	9	20	8
• total	5	11	20	14	11	3	12	28	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: table 6A.46.

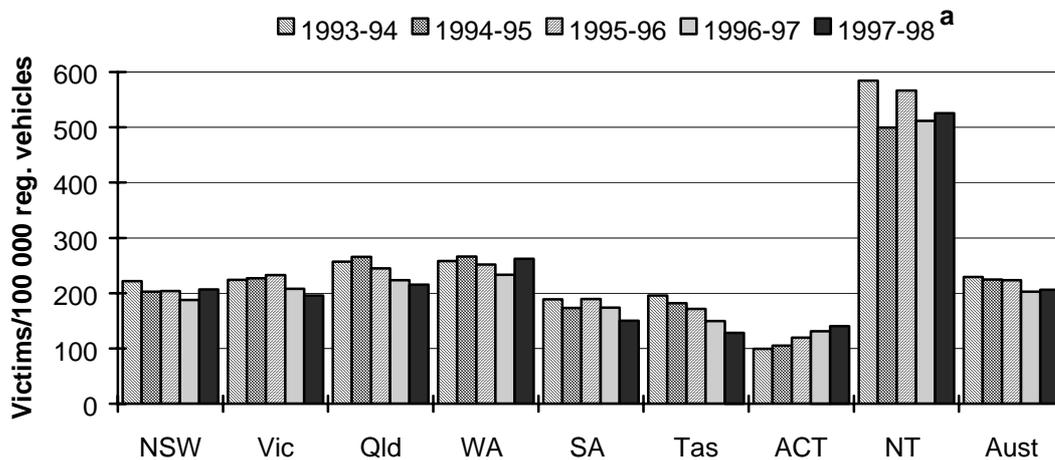
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## Road safety

Policing is one of a number of government activities designed to reduce road crashes and related road deaths and hospitalisations. There were 206 road deaths and hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in Australia in 1997-98. This ranged from 526 deaths and hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles in the NT to 128 in Tasmania. Over the period 1993-94 to 1997-98 the largest fall in deaths and hospitalisations occurred in Tasmania (68 per 100 000 registered vehicles) followed by the NT (59 per 100 000 registered vehicles). The largest increase over the period occurred in the ACT (41 per 100 000 registered vehicles) (figure 6.20).

Figure 6.20 Road fatalities and hospitalisations

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<sup>a</sup> Estimates of hospitalisations were based on data for the two quarters to December 1997.

Data source: table 6A.52.

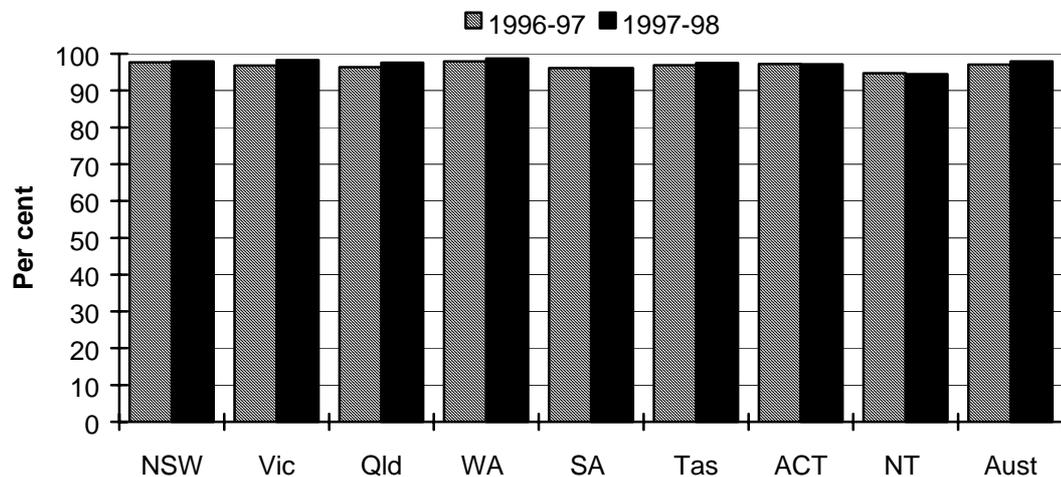
It is difficult to establish the extent to which policing affects the level of road deaths and hospitalisations. One main aim of police road safety programs is to influence users' behaviour, such as to increase the use of seat belts to reduce the risk of injury from road crashes. This involves promoting the use of seat belts, speed reduction and sober driving.

Nationally, in 1997-98, 98 per cent of respondents who drive a car said they wear a seat belt 'most of the time' or 'always'. This proportion did not vary significantly across jurisdictions, with 99 per cent in WA saying they wear a seat belt compared to 94 per cent in the NT (figure 6.21).

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Figure 6.21 **Persons who wear a seat belt 'most of the time' or 'always' of persons aged 18 years and over who drive a car<sup>a</sup>**

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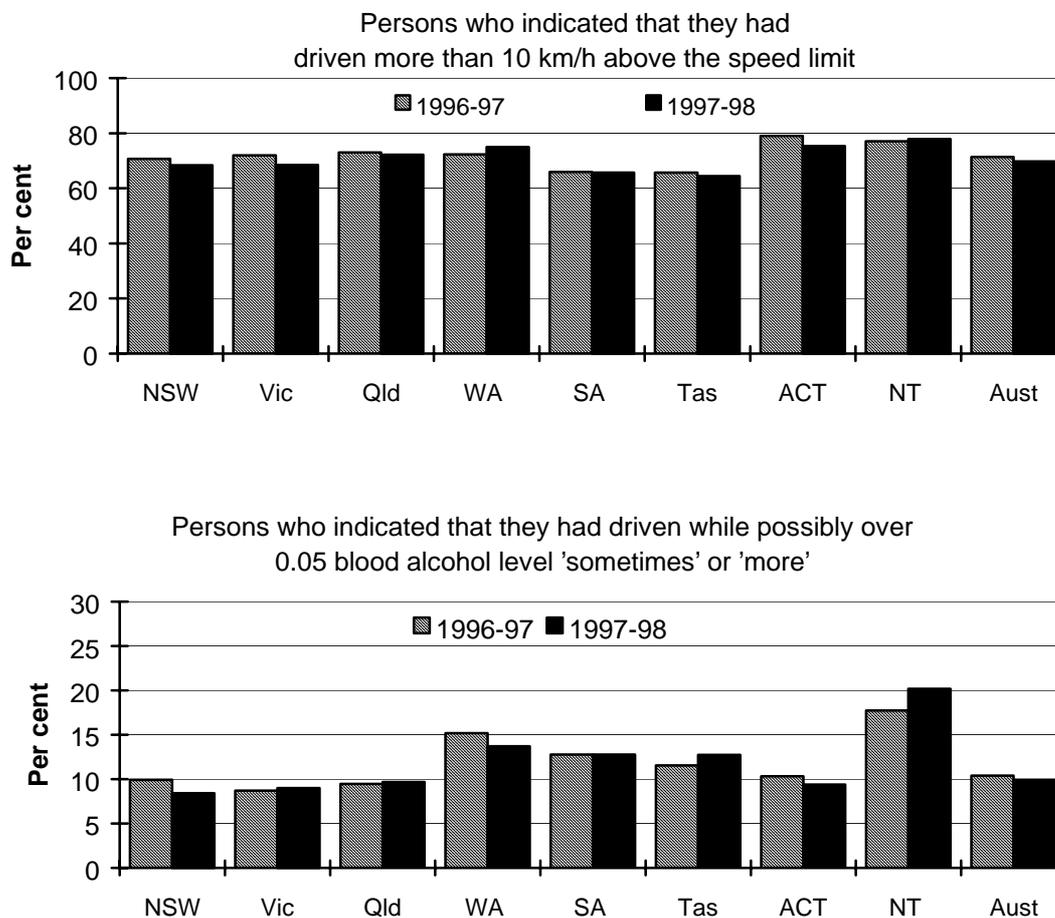
<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data source: table 6A.49.

Nationally 70 per cent of drivers surveyed reported travelling more than 10 kilometres per hour above the speed limit 'sometimes' or 'more'. The proportion ranged from 78 per cent in the NT to 64 per cent in Tasmania.

Ten per cent of drivers surveyed across Australia acknowledged driving when possibly over the 0.05 blood alcohol limit 'sometimes' or 'more'. This proportion ranged from 20 per cent in the NT to 8 per cent in NSW (figure 6.22).

Figure 6.22 **Acknowledged adverse road safety behaviour<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Caution should be used where there are small differences in the results, which are affected by sample and estimate size, (table 6A.62).

Data sources: tables 6A.50 and 6A.51.

## 6.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. The information covers aspects such as age profile; geographic distribution of the population; income levels; education levels; tenure of dwellings; and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity).

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### **New South Wales Government comments**

The NSW Police Service's vision is to be recognised as a world class Police Service, providing excellent service to the community. We aim to provide appropriate and cost effective police services, most importantly — crime reduction.

To ensure we focus on the right issues and key performance measures we have established fortnightly Operations and Crime Review panels (OCRs). The OCRs use crime data and crime mapping to ensure our available resources are best directed at reducing crime. They also provide a forum for commanders and their management teams to share strategies with others. Furthermore, they provide an opportunity for the Executive to demonstrate its leadership.

Business planning has been introduced to help properly resource our front line policing and to ensure it aligns to our corporate direction and forms part of our overall strategic planning framework. Our first step in a three to five year program was introducing this process at local command level (the main point of service delivery to the public) for the 1998-99 budget.

We have appointed Community Safety Officers (CSOs) at each of the 80 local area commands. The CSOs, as part of our inter-agency approach to reducing crime, co-ordinate government, non-government and community agencies at the local level to develop strategies and solutions for the local causes of crime.

Recently, laws have been introduced to both reduce crime and protect people's rights. Crimes Act amendments allow police to detain arrested persons for a reasonable time to investigate their involvement in the offence, and ensure the detained persons rights are protected. The Young Offenders Act introduced a statutory scheme for dealing with child offenders. It created a hierarchy of options which police must follow; starting at a warning, then an official caution, then a youth justice conference with the last option being court action. The Police and Public Safety Act provides police with the power to search people for weapons (primarily knives) and to direct people who are causing or likely to cause 'fear' to move on.

These initiatives have been introduced in a period of great change for the Service and provide a strong foundation for our continued improvement.

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## Victorian Government comments

“ During 1997-98 significant progress was made in implementing service delivery and business management reforms. These reforms are designed to ensure sustainability and capability in terms of Victoria Police remaining at the leading edge of policing excellence and professionalism; and in terms of responsiveness to the needs and expectations of the community.

An important aspect of these endeavours was recognised with Victoria Police receiving a highly recommended award at the 1998 Australian Human Resource Industry Awards for Leadership in strategic and customer focus.

Victoria continues to have one of the lowest major offences crime rate per 100,000 population; has the highest rate of finalisation of investigations into armed robbery of all states; and remains below the national average in 13 of the 14 categories of major crime. Significantly, Victoria also continues to be a world leader in road safety and road trauma reduction.

To underpin continuing service excellence, resources are constantly being assessed for their most efficient and effective use. Police visibility in the community is being matched with the operational needs of policing through the development of police facilities and the harnessing of technology to improve community police services. A standardised, statewide police computer network will vastly improve operational responsiveness; while new DNA technology will impact on crime investigation and resolution efficiencies. The Victorian Government has made a major commitment to the Strategic Facilities Development Plan through a significant capital investment in new or redeveloped police stations.

Victoria Police has aligned service improvement to the needs and expectations of government and the community. This commitment is demonstrated in the Local Priority Policing initiative which will deliver proactive and customised policing services in line with the Victorian Government's Safer Cities and Shires program. Vital partnerships with the community and local government agencies will be enhanced under Local Priority Policing through the implementation of Local Safety Committees.

Victoria Police recognises that continued public confidence in police is the cornerstone to a successful partnership approach to crime prevention and community safety. To this end, Victoria Police has implemented a number of ethics and integrity initiatives including: a new Code of Ethics and a Code of Conduct and the establishment of a Customer Assistance Unit for the community to seek advice and to report complaints and compliments. Making customers' needs and expectations more central to police operations is the focus of the Customer Service Strategy.

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## Queensland Government comments

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) has continued to pursue a program of continuous improvement, looking at policing strategies that will increase its effectiveness. During the last year the QPS has reiterated its commitment to problem-solving and partnership policing, acknowledging that traditional policing responses may not necessarily tackle the causes of crime, and that police cannot 'solve' crime independent of the community. A 'Guide to Problem-Oriented and Partnership Policing' has been developed, and is intended to assist officers to make problem solving central to the way in which they approach policing and to encourage them to look beyond individual crimes to patterns of recurrent incidents and the community problems associated with them. To support the problem-oriented approach outlined in the Guide, the Service also developed information and other systems to provide additional tools to assist police in problem solving.

The QPS is also establishing an Organisational Improvement Unit. The goal of this unit is to facilitate organisational development and support, involving change management and continuous organisational improvement in management and operations. The unit will encourage the development of continuous improvement programs at operational level, promote best practice in key areas of operational policing, and improve and maintain the job satisfaction, morale and commitment of operational police and support staff. It will also coordinate linkages with initiatives that have an impact on organisational change, including the move to output accrual budgeting, new technology and systems, identify, examine and address corporate issues impacting upon or arising from the change and continuous improvement process, and market the Service's vision and direction for organisational improvement including best practice approaches to service delivery.

The past year has seen other developments and enhancements to the Service's operating environment. The establishment of an *Ethical Standards Command* reflects the importance of ethical practice within the Service. Legislative changes have the potential to enhance policing effectiveness and efficiency, and during the year the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 1997* was enacted, providing police in Queensland with powers more appropriate for effective policing a contemporary society. Amendments to the *Criminal Code 1899* were also introduced, updating significant criminal law offences.

Quality of service provision continues to be a high priority for the Service, and a Crime Victim Survey of over 7000 victims of personal and property crimes was again conducted. Preliminary analysis indicates a continued high level of satisfaction with the services provided. Data from the survey provides information on where service provision can be enhanced, and results from this and other surveys of the community will be used to develop a set of *Client Service Standards* for the QPS in 1999.

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## Western Australian Government comments

“ The mission statement of the Western Australia Police Service (WAPS) is:

**‘In partnership with the community, create a safer and more secure Western Australia by providing quality police services.’**

The WAPS is responsible for the largest single police jurisdiction in the world, an area covering 2.5 million square kilometres. Policing services are provided through a regionalised structure comprising four regions, 15 districts and 163 police stations.

The WAPS’s operational priorities are shaped by government policy, community needs, statewide crime trends and systematic monitoring and review of its ongoing performance in key areas of policing.

While policing can be primarily reactive in nature, the WAPS recognises that, by responding to the underlying causes of crime and anti-social behaviour, it can play a valuable preventative role. Working with other government agencies and the community to understand and prevent crime assists the WAPS in maintaining the right balance between reactive and proactive strategies.

In August 1998, the announcement of the Safer WA initiative introduced a more formal approach to consolidate and enhance co-ordination of the many community safety and security initiatives currently undertaken by a range of public sector agencies. The Safer WA Program will encourage greater interagency co-operation and commitment to law and order issues, paying particular attention to the underlying causal factors.

The WAPS is continuing a long-term program of service improvement under the Delta Program. The impact of the Delta Program is increasingly reflected in the WAPS’s policing style and standards. This is particularly evident in the strong emphasis given to a local problem-solving approach to policing, where community needs are given high priority.

A major review of the WAPS’s investigative practices was completed in late 1997. The implementation of the findings of the review will strengthen the capacity of regional and local service delivery by involving more officers in the investigation of local crimes and improving the quality of all aspects of investigative practices.

In recognition of the need for continuous improvement, the WAPS has identified a range of leadership and change management strategies which have been categorised under the four key areas of people, performance, professionalism and processes. These strategies reflect the WAPS’s plan to move ahead over the next three years by providing responsive and effective policing services, by well-trained, motivated and professional officers, supported by improved management information and support systems.

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## **South Australian Government comments**

South Australia Police (SAPOL) has undertaken a series of activity surveys throughout the department. It is now possible therefore to supply quantitative data on the range of services that SAPOL provides to the community. The nature in which this data is collected and analysed will allow comparisons to be made with similar data collection efforts across other police jurisdictions. Assessments may then be made on how well each jurisdiction is meeting the needs of its community and an estimated cost of providing such services can be established.

These activity surveys have also provided the basis by which SAPOL is able to successfully implement Output-based Budgeting and enable a link between the planning and budgetary processes. By virtue of the information gathered during these surveys, SAPOL is now in a clearer position to determine the relative amounts of effort it devotes to the provision of policing services. This will be used for reforming our budgetary processes to align them to strategic planning efforts.

In terms of organisational and cultural changes, SAPOL has undertaken significant initiatives. The most fundamental of these is the restructuring of the operational commands to incorporate Local Service Areas (LSA's).

Instead of two Commands controlling the policing operations throughout the state, there are now six and eight LSA's representing various metropolitan and country sub-divisions respectively. Each LSA has their own Tactical Co-ordination Group comprising six distinct sections covering Operations, Traffic, Administration Support, Intelligence, Investigation and Criminal Justice. Each LSA functions in a relatively autonomous, yet interdependent manner so that the local communities are better served in the provision of policing functions. This allows a closer liaison between stakeholders such as community groups and key decision-makers.

These initiatives have been undertaken with the view to increasing SAPOL's effectiveness in combating crime, addressing the needs of local communities in a sympathetic and responsive manner, improving the effectiveness and efficiency of resource utilisation, and improving employee satisfaction and motivation.

In addition to this major operational restructuring, and consistent with SAPOL's continuing efforts to better serve the community of South Australia, SAPOL has also recently launched its Indigenous Employment Strategy (IES). The IES has, as its primary aim, support for SAPOL to better serve the Aboriginal community of South Australia and has set a performance goal of increasing the number of Aboriginal employees within SAPOL to 2 per cent of its workforce by 2001.

The result of these and other changes, supports SAPOL in moving closer to its vision of being held in the highest regard as a modern, motivated and professional organisation which is responsive to the community's needs and expectations.

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## **Tasmanian Government comments**

“ A number of major business process infrastructural developments that will benefit operational policing were substantially completed during the year, including:

- the Police Call Centre which allows operational police to report crime information from the field and uses a data entry centre with browser technology to record and transfer data;
- the replacement of the mobile radio network with a secure digital system; and
- the standardisation of a computer environment across all police stations allowing for greater flexibility in sharing information.

These initiatives will result in significant changes to the operational practices of police. To assist with this process, a change management framework was developed with local staff trained as change agents. To date this has proved to be a very successful strategy.

The need for a new strategic framework for the department was also identified. Consequently, human resource, asset, information resource and change management strategic plans were prepared. This led to a review of staffing and physical resource needs across commands, a detailed review of police station and accommodation needs together with a five year maintenance program, and the creation of an Information Management Board, reflecting a change in direction from information technology to the management of corporate information.

In relation to 1997 national recorded crime statistics, Tasmania performed favourably compared with other states in all offences except Unlawful Entry with Intent (Burglary). A number of approaches are being taken to correct this situation including implementation of an integrated crime reduction, which will involve local problem solving partnerships with the community, intelligence-driven policing and restorative justice.

The Crime Prevention and Community and Safety Council, which comprises government and community representatives, provided strategic direction and policy advice to government on crime prevention and community safety issues. Projects focused on developing a range of partnerships between government (state and local) and community based organisations and included fear of crime, repeat burglary victimisation, and regional crime and social factor analysis.

On 1 January 1999, Tasmania Police will celebrate one hundred years of service to the community. This occasion will be marked by a range of activities across the state, involving the community.

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### **Australian Capital Territory Government comments**

Community policing services in the ACT are provided by the Australian Federal Police (AFP) under an agreement between the Commonwealth and ACT Governments. The following comments are provided by the AFP.

The ACT remains one of the safest places in Australia to live and work. Of the 14 offence groups reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics the ACT rates below the average in 13. The ACT defied the national trend of increasing crime rates of victimisation for the large property offences of break and enter, motor vehicle theft and other theft. Community feelings of safety by ACT residents are among some of the highest in the country with concerns in relation to housebreaking and motor vehicle theft being among some of the lowest.

The AFP is confident that its teams based approach to community policing, implemented in previous periods and built upon during this period, has allowed more flexible and hence more effective and efficient allocation of resources to be realised. This has been highlighted not only in the decreasing rates of some large volume offences but also in the level of satisfaction with the services provided by the AFP. The AFP intends to build on its success in disrupting the criminal environment and enhancing the community's feeling of safety through a number of new initiatives targeting:

- opportunistic crime;
- recidivist crime
- fear of crime; and,
- the impact of illicit drugs on the community.

During the year a Joint Commonwealth/ACT Government Review of the Policing Arrangement was commenced. While the results of the Review are not expected until the next reporting period, the work undertaken to date has provided the AFP and the ACT Government with a valuable insight into the actual services delivered by the AFP. It is anticipated that this information will prove beneficial to future deliberations on performance reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

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### **Northern Territory Government comments**

The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) is a tri-service organisation headed by the Commissioner of Police with the corporate mission “**To Serve and Protect the Community.**”

Approximately 84 per cent of all NTPFES staff are involved in delivering or supporting policing services. This component comprises sworn police officers, police auxiliaries and aboriginal community police officers, together with police civil employees. However, a significant number of these employees also provide or manage services for the whole of the tri-service organisation. It is therefore difficult to be precise in quantifying the actual commitment of agency resources to purely policing activity.

The expansion of police operational resources continues to be a priority with active recruitment initiatives aimed at meeting the authorised increase in police numbers and also the forecast attrition rate. In addition, productivity improvements have been negotiated which have minimised the potential impact of excess accrued recreation and long service leave entitlements, improving the availability of members for operational duty.

Considerable effort is being directed towards improving the levels of support provided to the operational members through the major upgrading and replacement of core-business computer information systems and a comprehensive review of corporate services functions.

“Back to Basics” street offence enforcement initiatives have been introduced to deal with offenders who disrupt social amenity through targeted tactical patrolling and a minimum tolerance approach to enforcement and apprehension. Weekly operational statistical review and tactical planning sessions involving senior operational managers have been introduced to support these initiatives.

Road safety is being given the highest priority for policing strategies for the coming year. Speed and red light cameras are being introduced in an attempt to change public attitudes to appropriate driver behaviour and bring about a reduction in the number of fatalities and serious injuries caused by road crashes. Significant efforts are also being directed towards increasing road safety awareness within the remote aboriginal communities through community based road safety education programs.

Greater emphasis is being placed on identifying meaningful performance indicators against which the effectiveness of policing services can be measured and assessed. However, statistical data arising from surveys currently conducted within the NT demands considerable caution in its interpretation due to the small sample sizes involved and the significant urban orientation of the sampling.

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## 6A Police services attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6A.3  
Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory  
Governments.

## 6A.1 Descriptors

Table 6A.1 New South Wales, descriptors

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Expenditure						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	980 942	1 080 061	1 179 328	1 214 298	1 267 967
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries	\$'000	777 015	860 910	909 074	928 516	1 019 915
— Other recurrent	\$'000	180 237	189 856	234 636	249 950	216 301
— Depreciation	\$'000	23 690	29 295	35 618	35 832	31 751
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	23 292	19 621	31 451	45 932	38 715
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	957 650	1 060 440	1 147 877	1 168 366	1 229 252
Capital expenditure	\$'000	51 688	40 533	31 451	44 112	34 072
Total expenditure	\$'000	1 009 338	1 100 973	1 179 328	1 212 478	1 263 324
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	50 714	54 911	58 268	59 556	63 033
Average non-police staff costs	\$	37 605	45 980	43 619	38 386	43 557
Total number of staff, by operational status	FTE	na	na	na	na	17 421

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.1 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	11 942	12 316	14 875
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	12 688
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	2 187
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	2 546
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	719
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	1 827
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	85
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	52
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	33
<b>Assets</b>						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	540 348	539 951	544 013	551 782	783 391
Buildings, land, fittings	\$'000	465 445	453 756	457 666	462 043	586 167
Other	\$'000	74 903	86 195	86 347	89 739	197 224

na Not available.

Table 6A.2 **Victoria, descriptors**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	702 420	844 305	930 345	964 394	941 751
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries	\$'000	537 752	672 250	719 744	783 453	748 230
— Other recurrent	\$'000	135 793	152 735	193 735	163 924	177 038
— Depreciation	\$'000	28 875	19 320	16 866	17 017	16 483
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	5 761	5 995	5 493	8 599	6 154
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	696 659	838 310	924 852	955 795	935 597
Capital expenditure	\$'000	12 214	33 286	43 735	51 746	40 871
Total expenditure	\$'000	708 874	871 596	968 587	1 007 541	976 468
<b>Staffing costs</b>						
Average police staff costs	\$	48 168	59 511	64 066	70 604	69 067
Average non-police staff costs	\$	29 213	35 361	31 542	33 512	36 077
Total number of staff, by operational status	FTE	na	na	na	na	11 824
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	9 184	9 109	8 970
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	8 806
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	32
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	132

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.2 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	2 854
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	944
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	1 810
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	100
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
 Assets						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	318 901	290 874	276 902	288 334	263 345
Buildings, land, fittings	\$'000	217 114	222 449	206 370	208 275	233 488
Other	\$'000	101 787	68 425	70 532	80 059	29 857

na Not available.

Table 6A.3 Queensland, descriptors

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
<i>Expenditure</i>						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	429 374	460 724	502 949	550 065	582 265
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries	\$'000	363 580	378 509	414 430	434 730	481 596
— Other recurrent	\$'000	65 794	82 215	88 519	95 944	100 669
— Depreciation	\$'000	na	na	na	19 391	na
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	13 259	16 382	42 868	37 238	35 453
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	416 115	444 342	460 081	512 827	546 812
Capital expenditure	\$'000	35 002	36 553	77 901	84 319	81 643
Total expenditure	\$'000	451 117	480 895	537 982	597 146	628 455
<i>Staffing costs</i>						
Average police staff costs	\$	51 851	52 481	56 351	55 106	41 629
Average non-police staff costs	\$	25 771	25 079	26 775	31 650	32 660
Total number of staff, by operational status	FTE	na	na	na	na	9 478
Operational FTE staff <sup>a</sup>	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	na

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.3 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous FTE staff <sup>b</sup>	FTE	na	na	na	na	186
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Assets</i>						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	119 683	106 096	105 129	461 040	518 145
Buildings, land, fittings	\$'000	na	na	na	375 180	418 235
Other	\$'000	119 683	106 096	105 129	85 860	99 910

<sup>a</sup> A count of operational/nonoperational staff was not possible. <sup>b</sup> Relies on employees self declaring their aboriginality. **na** Not available.

Table 6A.4 **Western Australia, descriptors**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	307 615	313 988	353 563	392 668	408 322
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	243 143	243 870	267 215	299 688	316 656
— Other recurrent <sup>b</sup>	\$'000	58 763	65 393	75 773	83 193	83 015
— Depreciation <sup>c</sup>	\$'000	5 709	4 725	10 575	9 787	8 651
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	7 718	6 700	6 818	11 304	12 118
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	299 897	307 288	346 745	381 364	396 204
Capital expenditure	\$'000	5 220	12 279	21 363	20 327	28 959
Total expenditure	\$'000	305 117	319 567	368 108	401 691	425 163
<b>Staffing costs</b>						
Average police staff costs	\$	50 911	49 960	50 981	53 460	56 164
Average non-police staff costs	\$	31 350	31 798	23 486	32 606	37 194
Total number of staff, by operational status <sup>d</sup>	FTE	na	5 255	6 099	6 157	6 114
Operational FTE staff <sup>e</sup>	FTE	na	na	4 181	4 288	4 252
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	3 894
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	130
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	228

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.4 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	1 862
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	811
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	995
— Other <sup>f</sup>	FTE	na	na	na	na	56
Indigenous FTE staff <sup>g</sup>	FTE	na	na	na	na	122
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	116
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	6
Assets						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	178 535	175 584	180 903	207 651	224 464
Buildings, land, fittings <sup>h</sup>	\$'000	150 001	150 149	154 873	181 359	197 775
Other	\$'000	28 534	25 435	26 030	26 292	26 689

<sup>a</sup> Payroll Tax was not payable by the WA Police Service. <sup>b</sup> Included road safety promotion from the road safety trust. <sup>c</sup> Depreciation was calculated on either the reducing balance or straight line basis, depending on the expected pattern of use of the asset. <sup>d</sup> The determination of operational staff versus non-operational staff has been based on functional area rather than the individual, that is, an area may be deemed to be operational but may have some staff who may be considered to be non-operational. <sup>e</sup> Includes 33 recruits and re-engagees in training. <sup>f</sup> Wages staff. <sup>g</sup> Aboriginal Liaison Officers and those who have volunteered information about their indigenous status. <sup>h</sup> Buildings were revalued on 1 July 1995. Land was revalued on 1 July 1996. **na** Not available.

Table 6A.5 South Australia, descriptors

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Expenditure						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	259 059	276 935	289 301	317 236	304 698
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries	\$'000	199 116	213 999	219 706	226 093	243 721
— Other recurrent	\$'000	59 943	62 936	69 595	85 429	53 169
— Depreciation	\$'000	na	na	na	5 714	7 808
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	19 968	22 933	14 999	14 456	26 337
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	239 091	254 002	274 302	302 780	278 361
Capital expenditure	\$'000	25 844	20 942	21 246	9 918	9 656
Total expenditure	\$'000	264 935	274 944	295 548	312 698	288 017
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	48 642	53 279	56 816	60 114	64 125
Average non-police staff costs	\$	31 395	32 335	37 448	35 547	32 837
Total number of staff, by operational status	FTE	na	na	na	na	4 147
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	2 774	2 729	2 842
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	2 755
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	52
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	35

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.5 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	1 305
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	682
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	566
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	57
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	45
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	40
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	5
Assets						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	na	na	na	134 326	144 573
Buildings, land, fittings	\$'000	na	na	na	122 859	120 254
Other	\$'000	na	na	na	11 467	24 319

na Not available.

Table 6A.6 **Tasmania, descriptors**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Expenditure						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	65 584	74 446	81 661	92 921	97 805
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries	\$'000	50 587	59 160	64 321	71 613	74 783
— Other recurrent	\$'000	14 997	15 286	17 340	18 832	20 433
— Depreciation	\$'000	na	na	na	2 476	2 589
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	196	657	491	3 132	3 148
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	65 388	73 789	81 170	89 789	94 657
Capital expenditure	\$'000	6 471	2 076	1 803	300	676
Total expenditure	\$'000	71 859	75 865	82 973	90 089	95 333
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	39 941	46 058	51 446	57 145	50 920
Average non-police staff costs	\$	24 048	26 045	24 386	31 194	31 813
Total number of staff, by operational status	FTE	na	na	na	na	1 440
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	900	950	1 048
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	945
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	103
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	0

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.6 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	392
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	73
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	246
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	73
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	24
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	24
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
 Assets						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	71 488	81 667	85 192	67 143	64 064
Buildings, land, fittings	\$'000	63 815	74 141	84 581	60 544	58 574
Other	\$'000	7 673	7 526	611	6 599	5 490

na Not available.

Table 6A.7 Australian Capital Territory, descriptors

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Expenditure						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	50 544	49 281	52 172	53 682	58 294
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	40 578	40 715	40 723	41 441	43 944
— Other recurrent <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	9 966	8 566	11 449	12 241	14 350
— Depreciation	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Revenue from own sources <sup>a</sup>	\$'000	2 177	1 022	142	301	817
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	48 367	48 259	52 030	53 381	57 477
Capital expenditure	\$'000	7 650	8 020	616	2 800	0
Total expenditure	\$'000	56 017	56 279	52 646	56 181	57 477
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	57 305	58 466	57 799	59 326	62 225
Average non-police staff costs	\$	36 298	33 371	38 768	40 224	40 355
Total number of staff, by operational status <sup>b</sup>	FTE	na	na	na	na	728
Operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	481	555	584
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	584
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	0

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.7 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	144
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	82
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	62
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
Indigenous FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	3
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	3
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
Assets						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	na	13 497	29 838	26 510	32 540
Buildings, land, fittings	\$'000	na	11 420	25 912	22 584	30 421
Other	\$'000	na	2 077	3 926	3 926	2 119

<sup>a</sup> Relates only to funds provided by the ACT Government to the ACT for the provision of community policing services. It excludes an additional 14 per cent for police services provided by the Commonwealth Government to meet national policing expenditure in the provision of ACT Police Services. <sup>b</sup> Included a notional 129 staff for corporate support functions attributed to ACT community policing provided by the Australian Federal Police. **na** Not available.

Table 6A.8 Northern Territory, descriptors

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Expenditure <sup>a</sup>						
Total recurrent expenditure, comprising:	\$'000	58 073	64 108	71 701	77 839	86 818
— Salaries and payments in the nature of Salaries <sup>b</sup>	\$'000	45 822	50 961	56 966	61 370	67 563
— Other recurrent	\$'000	12 251	13 147	14 735	16 469	19 255
— Depreciation <sup>c</sup>	\$'000	na	na	na	na	na
Revenue from own sources	\$'000	3 543	3 580	4 183	2 985	3 399
Total Recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources	\$'000	54 530	60 528	67 518	74 854	83 419
Capital expenditure	\$'000	5 205	4 215	5 004	4 812	6 038
Total expenditure	\$'000	59 735	64 743	72 522	79 666	89 457
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	53 955	53 476	58 906	63 178	65 870
Average non-police staff costs	\$	29 061	36 714	43 829	44 450	49 623
Total number of staff, by operational status	FTE	na	na	na	na	1 078
Operational FTE staff <sup>d, e</sup>	FTE	na	na	688	874	795
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	728
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	66
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	1

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.8 (Continued)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Non-operational FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	283
— Sworn	FTE	na	na	na	na	138
— Civilian	FTE	na	na	na	na	145
— Other	FTE	na	na	na	na	0
Indigenous FTE staff <sup>f</sup>	FTE	na	na	na	na	57
— Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	48
— Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	9
<b>Assets</b>						
Total value of assets, comprising:	\$'000	na	122 000	104 812	na	na
Buildings, land, fittings <sup>g</sup>	\$'000	na	108 000	93 272	na	na
Other	\$'000	na	14 000	11 540	na	na

<sup>a</sup> The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service, and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the nonpolice arms of the department has been excluded. <sup>b</sup> The employer's contribution to superannuation is not included in the figures. <sup>c</sup> The department operates on a cash accounting system which does not require depreciation of assets. <sup>d</sup> Does not include staff unavailable due to training and development activities. <sup>e</sup> Includes Police Auxiliaries and Recruits. <sup>f</sup> Includes Police Auxiliaries and Aboriginal Community Police Officers. <sup>g</sup> Capital expenditure includes an amount of \$929 000 expended on our behalf by the Department of Transport and Works. **na** Not available.

## 6A.2 Effectiveness indicators

### Protect, help, and reassure the public

#### *Satisfaction with police services*

Table 6A.9 **Persons aged 18 years and over: General satisfaction with services provided by the police, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very satisfied	13	19	14	13	16	14	13	15	15
Satisfied	54	53	52	50	56	47	52	55	53
Neither	16	15	18	19	16	18	22	18	17
Dissatisfied	10	7	11	12	7	13	8	8	9
Very dissatisfied	2	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	3
Don't know	6	4	2	2	3	4	4	2	4
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>

<sup>a</sup> May not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished)..

Table 6A.10 **Persons aged 18 years and over: General satisfaction with police by sex, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Males</b>									
Very satisfied	12	16	14	11	14	13	12	14	13
Satisfied	55	54	52	51	57	45	50	56	54
Neither	15	17	17	19	16	19	24	17	17
Dissatisfied	12	9	12	11	8	15	9	9	11
Very dissatisfied	2	2	3	5	4	6	1	2	3
Don't know	4	3	1	2	2	3	4	1	3
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Females</b>									
Very satisfied	13	22	13	15	18	15	14	15	16
Satisfied	52	52	52	49	55	50	54	54	52
Neither	17	13	18	19	16	18	21	19	17
Dissatisfied	8	6	10	12	5	12	7	7	8
Very dissatisfied	2	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	2
Don't know	7	6	3	2	4	4	4	2	5
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.11 Persons aged 18 years and over: General satisfaction with police, by age, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
18-29 years									
Very satisfied	7	13	9	7	7	8	12	9	9
Satisfied	54	54	50	51	55	44	46	52	53
Neither	23	20	24	25	25	27	28	25	23
Dissatisfied	9	7	11	11	5	14	10	9	9
Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	4	5	4	1	4	3
Don't know	5	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>
30-64 years									
Very satisfied	14	19	14	14	17	13	12	16	16
Satisfied	52	52	51	50	56	47	54	56	52
Neither	15	15	18	18	15	18	21	16	16
Dissatisfied	11	8	12	12	8	14	7	8	10
Very dissatisfied	2	2	4	3	3	4	1	1	3
Don't know	5	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	4
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>
65 and over									
Very satisfied	17	29	18	22	24	23	21	25	21
Satisfied	58	54	63	50	58	52	59	56	57
Neither	8	6	8	10	6	7	9	6	8
Dissatisfied	7	6	6	10	5	10	5	10	7
Very dissatisfied	1	0	2	5	1	3	0	2	1
Don't know	9	5	2	3	5	4	6	1	6
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.12 Persons aged 18 years and over: General satisfaction with police by birthplace, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Australian born									
Very satisfied	14	21	14	12	17	14	14	14	16
Satisfied	54	52	52	53	56	48	52	55	53
Neither	17	16	18	19	11	18	22	20	17
Dissatisfied	9	7	11	11	6	13	8	7	9
Very dissatisfied	2	2	3	3	3	4	1	2	2
Don't know	4	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	3
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>
Born outside Australia									
Very satisfied	10	16	11	14	14	12	11	16	13
Satisfied	52	56	52	45	55	42	51	56	52
Neither	16	12	16	19	15	19	22	14	15
Dissatisfied	11	9	12	13	8	14	7	11	11
Very dissatisfied	2	1	4	5	4	7	1	1	3
Don't know	10	6	5	3	4	7	8	2	7
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.13 Persons aged 18 years and over: Satisfaction with police in dealing with public order problems, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very satisfied	5	9	6	6	8	5	4	7	7
Satisfied	44	49	43	41	50	41	45	45	45
Neither	18	19	21	19	17	20	23	21	19
Dissatisfied	20	13	22	25	17	24	18	21	19
Very dissatisfied	6	3	5	6	4	6	4	4	5
Don't know	8	7	3	2	5	5	6	3	6
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.14 Persons aged 18 years and over: Satisfaction with police support for community programs, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very satisfied	12	23	22	24	24	21	13	29	19
Satisfied	51	52	54	54	53	54	52	53	52
Neither	14	12	11	11	11	10	19	11	13
Dissatisfied	6	4	4	4	2	4	6	2	4
Very dissatisfied	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Don't know	16	9	8	6	8	11	9	6	11
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.15 Persons aged 18 years and over: Opinion on police, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Police perform job professionally:									
Strongly agree	7	12	11	10	11	10	9	13	10
Agree	64	64	64	61	69	65	67	62	64
Neither	17	15	15	17	13	16	16	17	16
Disagree	8	6	6	9	5	6	6	7	7
Strongly disagree	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1
Don't know	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	2
<b>'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>'Disagree or 'Strongly disagree'</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
Police treat people fairly and equally:									
Strongly agree	3	6	6	6	6	5	4	8	5
Agree	51	47	48	41	51	49	45	43	48
Neither	20	25	21	23	20	22	27	26	22
Disagree	18	16	19	22	15	17	15	19	18
Strongly disagree	3	3	3	4	2	3	4	2	3
Don't know	5	5	3	3	5	4	6	2	5
<b>'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>'Disagree or 'Strongly disagree'</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.16 Persons aged 18 years and over: Contact with police in the past 12 months, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Yes	42	52	47	56	49	53	58	56	48
No	58	48	53	44	51	48	42	44	52

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.17 Persons aged 18 years and over: Distribution in number of contacts with police, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who had contact with police in the past 12 months number of contacts:									
One	41	36	39	32	43	34	38	34	38
Two	21	22	26	25	24	24	26	25	23
Three	14	15	13	15	13	16	16	13	14
Four	8	8	8	8	7	8	6	11	8
Five	4	4	3	7	5	3	5	4	4
Six	6	6	5	6	4	7	4	5	6
Seven	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Eight	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Nine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ten or more	4	7	4	5	4	6	5	6	5
Don't know	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.18 Persons aged 18 years and over: Initiation of most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who had contact with police in the past 12 months, initiation of most recent contact:									
Respondent	53	35	41	41	47	43	41	50	44
Police	48	65	59	59	53	57	59	50	57

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.19 Persons aged 18 years and over: Reason for respondent contacting police in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who contacted police in the past 12 months, reason for most recent contact:									
Report a crime	33	34	42	35	33	46	36	40	35
Report accident	15	7	7	11	19	2	18	9	11
Report suspicion	14	9	10	11	11	10	11	8	12
Give other information	4	7	4	4	3	4	6	5	5
Get assistance	16	24	16	19	14	14	14	21	18
Neighb'hood watch meeting	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	1	2
Lost/found property	5	6	6	5	6	4	7	7	6
Other	13	12	13	14	10	18	7	9	12

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.20 Persons aged 18 years and over: Reason for police contacting respondent in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who were contacted by police in the past 12 months, reason for most recent contact:									
Random breath test	62	70	59	64	61	63	70	50	64
Traffic accident	2	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	3
Traffic violation	11	9	12	12	14	9	10	11	11
Noise/disturbance	3	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	2
Arrested you	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	1
Asked for information	10	9	11	6	11	9	7	13	9
Informal contact	3	3	2	4	1	2	1	4	3
Other	9	5	10	9	8	11	8	15	8

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.21 Persons aged 18 years and over: Satisfaction with police in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who had contact with police in the past 12 months, satisfaction with police in most recent contact:									
Very satisfied	39	45	41	42	41	45	39	37	41
Satisfied	37	38	37	38	37	35	40	43	38
Neither	9	6	8	10	7	7	9	8	8
Dissatisfied	9	6	7	6	9	8	8	9	8
Very dissatisfied	6	5	7	5	6	5	4	4	6
Don't know	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>'Satisfied' or 'Very satisfied'</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>'Dissatisfied' or 'Very dissatisfied'</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.22 Persons aged 18 years and over: Reason for satisfaction with police in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who were 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with police contact in the past 12 months, reasons for satisfaction with police in most recent contact:									
Approachable/friendly	48	40	50	43	46	45	45	49	45
Helpful	35	24	30	25	29	26	30	31	29
Courteous	49	48	53	49	45	50	51	45	49
Professional/fair	38	31	37	32	35	33	45	37	35
Handled well	31	23	33	25	29	29	33	36	28
Took appropriate action	36	23	29	29	31	26	32	37	29
Efficient	22	22	21	22	22	25	27	28	22
Recovered property	2	3	3	1	2	4	3	4	3
Prompt service	28	28	23	26	30	24	29	30	27
Respondent kept informed	12	6	11	8	8	9	11	8	9
Communicated clearly	18	15	18	16	13	16	23	19	17
Other	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1
Don't know	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> The sum of the percentages is larger than 100 per cent for each State as more than one reason could be chosen.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.23 Persons aged 18 years and over: Reason for dissatisfaction with police in most recent contact, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Of those respondents who were 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with police contact in the past 12 months, reasons for dissatisfaction with police in most recent contact:									
Took no action	48	45	36	30	29	38	26	38	41
No interest shown	28	28	22	24	25	30	33	31	26
Kept waiting	30	25	26	21	22	31	19	25	26
Unfriendly/impolite	28	29	32	23	38	13	30	29	29
Unhelpful	30	29	21	24	19	29	25	24	26
Unprofessional/unfair	26	33	27	26	26	23	29	25	28
Not kept informed	22	15	22	16	17	22	27	26	19
Made false accusation	12	10	19	14	14	4	9	8	13
Used unnecessary force	3	7	6	0	4	2	1	6	4
Used complex language	5	5	2	5	3	1	2	7	4
Other	13	8	7	16	13	13	10	9	11
Don't know	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0

<sup>a</sup> The sum of the percentages is larger than 100 per cent for each State as more than one reason could be chosen.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

## Reporting rates

Table 6A.24 Reporting rates for major offences, 1993 to 1997 (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>

Data item		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Break & Enter	1993	73	83	75	85	81	81	72	na	79
	1994	76	84	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	74	77	78	80	82	na	88	na	na
	1996	77	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	71	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Attempted Break & Enter	1993	29	40	29	33	32	38	27	na	32
	1994	35	37	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	31	37	29	31	33	na	38	na	na
	1996	24	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	26	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Motor Vehicle theft	1993	96	94	97	87	90	94	88	na	94
	1994	95	94	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	91	97	94	94	97	na	*100	na	na
	1996	97	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	97	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Robbery	1993	46	52	54	57	67	59	40	na	52
	1994	53	68	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	52	57	55	61	54	na	63	na	na
	1996	59	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	54	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assault	1993	32	35	29	35	32	32	31	na	32
	1994	39	35	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	30	33	37	41	39	na	32	na	na
	1996	31	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	43	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sexual Assault	1993	*29	*33	*15	*55	0	0	na	na	25
	1994	*26	12	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	na	*15	*16	na	*26	na	na	na	na
	1996	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	19	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

\* Estimate was subject to a relative standard error of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. <sup>a</sup> Surveys were not necessarily conducted in all jurisdictions in all years. <sup>b</sup> Figures were for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for figures for WA in 1995, which were for the 12 months to October of that year. na Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Crime and Safety Australia*, cat. no. 4509.0; *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, cat. no. 4509.1; *Crime and Safety Victoria*, cat. no. 4509.2; *Crime and Safety Queensland*, cat. no. 4509.3; *Crime and Safety South Australia*, cat. no. 4509.4; *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, cat. no. 4509.5).

## Complaints

**Table 6A.25 Complaints, 1993-94 to 1997-98 (index, 1993=100)**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT
1993-94	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1994-95	99	115	93	106	115	129	110	97
1995-96	116	108	81	95	118	121	140	99
1996-97	107	75	78	95	111	147	170	113
1997-98	61	72	64	99	101	93	158	144

<sup>a</sup> The figure represented the number of complaints made against any member of the AFP located in the ACT, and therefore included complaints made against National AFP members not located in the ACT Region Police Service.

## Deaths in custody

**Table 6A.26 Number of deaths in police custody and custody related incidents, 1992-93 to 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1992-93	15	14	3	0	4	0	0	0	36
1993-94	7	10	5	0	2	2	1	1	28
1994-95	8	5	3	3	0	1	0	0	21
1995-96	6	7	5	4	0	3	1	1	27
1996-97	16	2	2	6	2	1	0	5	34
1997-98	11	7	1	2	0	0	0	2	23

<sup>a</sup> Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups, police vehicles, etc. or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges, and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

Source: AIC (1998).

**Table 6A.27 Number of indigenous deaths in police custody and custody related incidents, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1997-98	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5

<sup>a</sup> Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups, police vehicles, etc. or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges, and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

Source: AIC (1998).

*Perceptions of safety in public places*

**Table 6A.28 Persons aged 18 years and over: Feeling safe in the following situations, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Home alone during day:									
Very safe	45	55	53	43	49	55	57	58	50
Safe	48	39	40	44	46	40	37	36	43
Neither	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3
Unsafe	4	2	3	6	2	2	2	3	3
Very unsafe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>'Safe' or 'Very safe'</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>'Unsafe or 'Very unsafe'</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Not applicable'</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Home alone after dark:									
Very safe	29	37	33	26	32	35	37	37	32
Safe	50	45	47	46	50	45	47	44	48
Neither	7	8	8	11	8	9	8	9	8
Unsafe	11	8	9	12	8	10	6	8	10
Very unsafe	2	2	2	5	2	3	2	3	2
Not applicable	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
<b>'Safe' or 'Very safe'</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>'Unsafe or 'Very unsafe'</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Not applicable'</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
Walking or jogging locally during day:									
Very safe	31	36	36	30	34	38	40	37	34
Safe	57	52	53	56	55	53	50	53	55
Neither	4	5	4	8	4	5	6	4	5
Unsafe	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	4
Very unsafe	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Not applicable	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
<b>'Safe' or 'Very safe'</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>'Unsafe or 'Very unsafe'</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Not applicable'</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

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Table 6A.28 (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>
Walking or jogging locally after dark:									
Very safe	10	12	12	11	11	11	12	11	11
Safe	29	26	26	23	28	30	28	29	27
Neither	13	14	12	12	12	12	16	15	13
Unsafe	30	29	32	33	30	29	29	31	30
Very unsafe	11	11	11	15	10	9	9	10	11
Not applicable	8	8	7	5	9	9	6	4	7
<b>'Safe' or 'Very safe'</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>'Unsafe or 'Very unsafe'</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Not applicable'</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>
Travelling on public transport during day:									
Very safe	16	22	26	15	20	21	33	20	20
Safe	51	50	46	49	47	42	42	36	49
Neither	6	6	4	6	4	3	3	4	5
Unsafe	6	4	2	5	2	2	1	1	4
Very unsafe	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Not applicable	22	17	21	24	26	33	22	40	22
<b>'Safe' or 'Very safe'</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>'Unsafe or 'Very unsafe'</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Not applicable'</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>27</b>
Travelling on public transport after dark:									
Very safe	3	5	6	4	4	8	9	7	4
Safe	16	16	20	11	19	19	29	24	17
Neither	10	13	12	12	10	8	14	8	11
Unsafe	27	28	25	28	22	17	15	13	26
Very unsafe	15	16	10	16	9	6	4	3	13
Not applicable	29	24	28	30	35	43	29	45	28
<b>'Safe' or 'Very safe'</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>'Unsafe or 'Very unsafe'</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Not applicable'</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

*Perception of crime problem*

**Table 6A.29 Persons aged 18 years and over: Problems in neighbourhood, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Housebreaking:</i>									
Major problem	19	18	23	28	15	27	13	26	20
Somewhat a problem	44	43	41	43	48	42	48	43	43
Not a problem	32	34	32	24	32	28	33	29	32
Don't know	6	6	5	5	5	4	6	3	5
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>63</b>
<i>Motor vehicle theft:</i>									
Major problem	15	15	15	18	13	18	7	16	15
Somewhat a problem	35	41	32	38	37	35	35	40	37
Not a problem	42	37	45	36	40	41	48	40	40
Don't know	8	8	8	8	10	6	10	5	8
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>
<i>Speeding cars or dangerous, noisy driving:</i>									
Major problem	27	29	33	28	27	29	28	31	29
Somewhat a problem	41	39	38	40	41	40	41	40	40
Not a problem	30	31	28	30	29	29	30	28	30
Don't know	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>
<i>Family violence<sup>b</sup></i>									
Major problem	28	35	45	35	33	33	37	45	34
Somewhat a problem	46	49	45	49	48	49	53	46	47
Not a problem	13	8	6	10	10	9	4	5	10
Don't know	13	8	5	6	9	9	6	3	9
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>82</b>
<i>Sexual assault<sup>b</sup></i>									
Major problem	30	43	49	49	39	31	39	48	40
Somewhat a problem	41	39	41	39	39	48	50	41	40
Not a problem	14	9	6	9	12	12	6	8	10
Don't know	16	9	5	4	10	9	6	4	10
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>
<i>Other physical assault<sup>b</sup></i>									
Major problem	35	41	45	52	37	33	36	47	40
Somewhat a problem	44	43	45	39	45	48	52	44	44
Not a problem	12	8	6	7	11	11	7	6	9
Don't know	10	8	4	2	8	8	5	3	7
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>84</b>

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Table 6A.29 (Continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Graffiti or other vandalism:</i>									
Major problem	11	11	13	17	14	9	13	10	12
Somewhat a problem	33	33	29	35	39	23	40	34	33
Not a problem	53	55	56	46	45	65	45	54	53
Don't know	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat of a problem'</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>45</b>
<i>Louts or gangs:</i>									
Major problem	9	7	10	8	8	6	6	10	9
Somewhat a problem	27	24	25	26	25	24	24	25	25
Not a problem	59	65	62	62	64	67	65	63	62
Don't know	5	4	3	3	4	3	5	2	4
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat a problem'</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>
Drunken or disorderly behaviour:									
Major problem	6	6	6	8	4	5	4	16	6
Somewhat a problem	24	22	21	22	22	21	17	30	23
Not a problem	66	68	70	67	72	71	74	53	68
Don't know	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	4
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat a problem'</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>29</b>
Illegal drugs <sup>b</sup>									
Major problem	62	72	68	74	62	61	68	56	67
Somewhat a problem	23	19	24	20	27	26	26	33	22
Not a problem	7	4	5	4	6	7	4	7	5
Don't know	8	6	4	2	5	6	2	5	6
<b>'Major problem' or 'Somewhat a problem'</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The question in the survey related to this data changed in February 1998. The change made the data incompatible with previously collected data. These data relate to the six months (February and May surveys) and not a full year.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

*Perception of police integrity*

Table 6A.30 **Opinions on police, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Most police are honest:</i>									
Strongly agree	6	7	8	10	7	6	7	9	7
Agree	64	61	62	61	66	65	60	62	63
Neither	15	18	17	15	15	16	18	18	16
Disagree	8	8	9	10	7	7	9	6	8
Strongly disagree	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
Don't know	6	5	3	3	4	4	5	3	4
<b>'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>'Disagree' or 'Strongly disagree'</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Sometimes police have to break the rules:</i>									
Strongly agree	3	5	6	5	5	5	3	6	5
Agree	50	50	47	49	47	49	38	43	49
Neither	15	16	17	16	18	14	21	20	16
Disagree	20	17	21	21	19	21	26	23	20
Strongly disagree	4	5	5	6	4	5	7	4	5
Don't know	8	7	5	4	6	6	5	4	7
<b>'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>'Disagree' or 'Strongly disagree'</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Always will be police corruption:</i>									
Strongly agree	13	15	17	15	11	11	13	13	14
Agree	72	70	72	72	71	75	69	67	71
Neither	5	7	6	6	9	6	9	10	6
Disagree	4	4	3	5	5	3	6	7	4
Strongly disagree	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Don't know	5	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	4
<b>'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>'Disagree' or 'Strongly disagree'</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Do not have confidence in the police:</i>									
Strongly agree	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Agree	9	8	9	8	5	6	6	7	8
Neither	14	13	15	14	12	13	15	15	14
Disagree	67	65	64	64	70	69	68	66	66
Strongly disagree	6	11	10	11	10	8	9	10	9
Don't know	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>'Agree' or 'Strongly agree'</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>'Disagree' or 'Strongly disagree'</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>'Neither' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

## Law enforcement and crime prevention — crimes against the person

### Reported crimes

Table 6A.31 Number of reported victims per 100 000 population, 1993 to 1997<sup>a</sup>

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Murder	1993	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.7	7.1	1.7
	1994	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.0	5.8	1.6
	1995	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.3	12.7	1.8
	1996	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.4	7.8 <sup>b</sup>	0.3	9.4	1.7
	1997	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	4.3	1.7
Attempted Murder	1993	1.4	1.5	4.6	0.8	3.6	0.6	1.0	4.1	2.1
	1994	1.0	1.3	4.4	1.7	2.5	1.3	0.7	2.3	1.9
	1995	1.0	1.1	3.6	1.2	2.7	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.7
	1996	1.3	0.8	4.0	1.3	1.9	4.9 <sup>b</sup>	0.7	3.9	1.8
	1997	1.6	0.9	3.3	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.7	2.1	1.7
Manslaughter	1993	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2
	1994	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	1995	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
	1996	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.2
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.2
Driving causing death	1993	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.3
	1994	1.9	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.1
	1995	3.0	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.7
	1996	3.7	0.5	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.9
	1997	na	0.5	1.2	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	na
Assault	1995	619.1	351.1	536.6	634.0	913.0	430.0	456.8	1 141.0	560.3
	1996	770.9	359.7	528.9	699.3	899.7	468.0	585.1	1 466.6	623.4
	1997	892.5	361.2	518.8	763.9	927.7	415.4	540.4	1 368.6	668.8

(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.31 (Continued)

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Sexual Assault	1993	63.3	71.6	74.5	75.3	107.5	26.7	27.1	115.2	71.1
	1994	76.2	63.3	62.9	80.7	100.8	29.6	32.9	105.2	71.3
	1995	66.1	62.2	75.4	102.8	92.1	33.8	24.7	73.0	71.0
	1996	81.2	61.4	90.9	99.5	92.1	34.1	37.6	154.6	79.4
	1997	74.3	61.5	96.6	89.0	82.3	40.8	31.6	133.1	76.3
Kidnapping / Abduction	1993	5.2	1.5	3.9	2.0	5.1	2.8	1.0	1.8	3.6
	1994	3.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	4.7	3.6	0.3	5.3	3.1
	1995	2.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	5.3	0.2	0.3	6.3	2.6
	1996	3.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.6
	1997	4.3	2.0	3.1	2.1	2.5	0.8	2.6	0.5	3.0
Armed Robbery	1993	38.6	22.2	30.3	28.3	33.5	9.6	18.1	8.3	30.2
	1994	36.7	17.3	27.0	34.3	31.8	13.3	21.3	8.2	28.3
	1995	62.3	16.8	26.6	38.7	24.8	12.9	25.7	9.8	36.7
	1996	48.6	18.6	27.2	54.8	23.1	10.1	31.8	14.3	34.1
	1997	79.3	25.7	36.6	58.9	25.3	9.5	36.2	11.2	48.6
Unarmed Robbery	1993	61.5	20.5	32.0	29.7	82.9	12.9	20.4	19.5	42.3
	1994	84.8	19.0	33.5	37.3	71.3	18.0	21.9	22.8	50.0
	1995	94.5	21.1	32.9	42.2	74.4	13.5	27.0	33.4	54.5
	1996	93.6	23.4	36.5	42.3	67.4	20.0	35.1	45.1	55.3
	1997	121.0	27.8	35.0	59.3	57.4	22.0	37.4	26.7	66.1
Blackmail / extortion	1993	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8
	1994	0.2	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
	1995	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8
	1996	0.7	1.8	2.8	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5
	1997	0.9	2.6	2.5	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.6	1.9
Total <sup>c</sup>	1997	1 176	483	698	980	1 101	491	651	1 549	868

<sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police. <sup>b</sup> The dramatic increase in reported victims of murder and attempted murder in 1996 was the result of the single incident multiple murders at Port Arthur. <sup>c</sup> Excludes driving causing death. <sup>na</sup> Not available.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

## Crime victimisation

Table 6A.32 **Estimated total victims of crime, reported and unreported offences per 100 000 population, 1993–97<sup>a, b</sup>**

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Break and enter	1993	3 700	3 300	5 200	7 500	5 000	4 000	5 000	7 400	4 400
	1994	4 500	3 400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	5 300	3 200	6 300	8 900	4 600	na	4 500	na	na
	1996	4 600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	5 600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Attempted break and enter	1993	2 600	2 600	3 200	4 900	3 800	2 000	4 900	5 400	3 100
	1994	3 000	2 500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	4 100	2 300	5 500	7 100	4 000	na	4 500	na	na
	1996	4 300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	3 800	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Break and enter or attempted break and enter	1983	6 700	5 600	5 800	5 700	6 400	*3 600	*5 300	*8 500	6 100
	1993	5 700	5 400	7 500	11 000	8 100	5 600	8 900	10 600	6 800
	1994	6 700	5 300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	8 500	5 000	10 300	13 600	7 700	na	7 900	na	na
	1996	8 100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1997	8 500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Motor vehicle theft	1993	2 000	1 700	1 300	2 200	1 700	1 000	*800	*700	1 700
	1994	2 100	1 900	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	2 100	1 500	1 400	3 000	1 100	na	*1 000	na	na
	1996	2 000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	2 000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

\* Estimate is subject to a relative standard error of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. <sup>a</sup> Figures derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not necessarily conducted in all jurisdictions in all years. <sup>b</sup> Figures were for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for figures for WA in 1995, which were for the 12 months to October. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Crime and Safety Australia*, cat. no. 4509.0; *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, cat. no. 4509.1; *Crime and Safety Victoria*, cat. no. 4509.2; *Crime and Safety Queensland*, cat. no. 4509.3; *Crime and Safety South Australia*, cat. no. 4509.4; *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, cat. no. 4509.5).

## Outcome of investigations

Table 6A.33 **Murder, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>- 30 day status</b>									
Investigation not finalised	36	34	12	40	17	0	25	0	27
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	6	9	11	0	0	57	25	13	8
- Offender proceeded against	58	57	77	60	83	43	50	88	65
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>90 day status</b>									
Investigation not finalised	28	26	11	37	17	0	0	0	22
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	8	11	11	0	0	57	25	13	9
- Offender proceeded against	64	63	79	63	83	43	75	88	69
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

Table 6A.34 **Attempted murder, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>30 day status</b>									
Investigation not finalised	35	17	17	26	21	0	0	25	24
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	0	2	2	4	0	0	0	50	2
- Offender proceeded against	65	81	81	70	79	100	100	25	75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>90 day status</b>									
Investigation not finalised	21	14	11	9	15	0	0	25	15
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	2	2	4	6	0	0	50	3
- Offender proceeded against	78	83	88	87	79	100	100	25	82
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.35 Assault, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	47	45	48	47	36	58	47	33	46
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	16	7	9	17	25	3	13	7	14
- Offender proceeded against	38	48	43	36	40	40	40	47	40
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	87	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	44	37	41	39	26	46	44	23	40
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	16	8	12	21	28	5	14	10	16
- Offender proceeded against	40	55	47	40	45	49	42	55	44
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	88	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia*, 1997, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.36 Sexual Assault, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	72	59	51	45	53	69	46	47	59
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	9	15	19	15	17	6	11	13	14
- Offender proceeded against	19	27	29	40	30	24	43	33	27
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	100
90 day status									
- Investigation not finalised	65	49	43	38	37	58	44	29	50
- Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	10	17	23	18	24	9	11	17	17
- Offender proceeded against	25	34	33	44	39	33	45	47	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia*, 1997, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.37 Kidnapping/abduction, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	71	65	61	74	68	50	25	100	67
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	9	22	19	24	14	25	13	0	14
- Offender proceeded against	21	13	20	3	19	25	63	0	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	70	58	56	61	68	50	25	0	63
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	9	23	25	32	14	25	13	100	16
- Offender proceeded against	21	20	20	8	19	25	63	0	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.38 Armed robbery, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	86	71	69	73	69	80	71	48	79
Investigation finalised:									
— No offender proceeded against	2	4	2	2	2	0	0	14	2
— Offender proceeded against	13	25	29	25	30	20	30	24	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	83	64	64	69	67	73	67	48	75
Investigation finalised:									
— No offender proceeded against	2	5	2	2	2	0	0	14	2
— Offender proceeded against	16	31	34	28	31	27	33	24	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	86	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.39 Unarmed robbery, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	89	71	77	81	78	81	69	62	84
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	3	5	4	5	7	5	2	6	4
- Offender proceeded against	8	23	19	14	15	14	29	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	87	68	74	77	74	76	67	58	82
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	3	6	5	7	8	5	3	6	4
- Offender proceeded against	10	26	21	15	18	19	30	14	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	78	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.40 Blackmail/extortion, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	82	63	68	63	50	0	67	33	66
Investigation finalised:									
— No offender proceeded against	4	9	6	10	9	0	33	33	8
— Offender proceeded against	14	28	26	27	41	100	0	33	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	71	58	66	52	41	0	67	0	59
Investigation finalised:									
— No offender proceeded against	13	12	6	16	14	0	33	33	12
— Offender proceeded against	16	31	29	32	46	100	0	67	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

## Law enforcement and crime prevention — crimes against property

### Reported crimes

Table 6A.41 Number of reported victims per 100 000 population, 1993–97

Data item	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Unlawful entry with intent (UEWI)	1993	1 842	1 804	2 426	3 148	2 842	2 534	1 907	2 178	2 165
	1994	1 984	1 600	2 297	3 287	2 438	2 803	1 661	2 637	2 127
	1995	2 178	1 575	2 061	3 521	2 080	2 400	1 602	3 039	2 132
	1996	2 447	1 551	2 122	3 178	2 033	2 701	1 441	2 895	2 196
	1997	2 632	1 609	2 083	3 145	1 883	2 996	1 414	2 557	2 255
UEWI involving the taking of property	1995	1 796	1 248	1 574	2 535	1 703	1 914	1 183	2 094	1 678
	1996	2 020	1 205	1 585	2 248	1 638	2 118	1 047	2 023	1 714
	1997	2 190	1 246	1 570	2 232	1 536	2 336	1 018	1 831	1 775
UEWI other	1995	383	328	487	986	377	486	420	945	454
	1996	427	347	539	930	395	583	414	872	482
	1997	442	363	513	900	347	660	369	726	480
Motor vehicle theft	1993	651	616	505	967	704	282	561	444	638
	1994	752	612	517	977	636	361	534	448	670
	1995	762	650	561	1 031	677	476	512	588	703
	1996	786	630	518	804	572	608	510	604	671
	1997	872	661	500	845	545	518	504	535	704
Other theft	1995	2 280	2 481	2 584	4 332	3 452	2 334	3 394	3 826	2 713
	1996	2 541	2 615	2 754	4 175	3 313	2 424	3 368	4 109	2 845
	1997	2 633	2 596	2 721	4 204	3 185	2 725	3 003	3 782	2 856
Total	1997	6 137	4 866	5 304	8 194	5 613	6 238	4 921	6 874	5 815

na not available.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia*, 1996, cat. no. 4510.0).

### Stolen vehicle recovery

Table 6A.42 Proportion of stolen vehicles recovered in the year which were stolen, 1995 to 1997 (per cent)

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld <sup>a</sup>	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
1995	80	73	87	na	89	na	78	na	na
1996	76	65	69	na	87	na	88	na	na
1997	na	na	na	na	87	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Small sample sizes restrict the accuracy of information for Queensland.

Sources: Office of Crime Statistics 1997; NRMA 1996

## Crime victimisation

Table 6A.43 **Estimated total victims of crime per 100 000 population, unreported and reported offences, 1993–97** <sup>a, b, c, d</sup>

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Robbery	1983	800	400	400	700	*400	**	*700	**	600
	1993	1 300	1 000	1 200	1 300	1 300	800	1 700	1 700	1 200
	1994	1 200	1 100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	1 700	800	1 900	1 100	na	na	1 300	na	na
	1996	1 800	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	300	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Assault	1983	3 000	3 800	2 900	4 300	4 000	*1 400	*4 800	*6 500	3 400
	1993	2 600	2 200	2 900	2 200	2 500	2 800	3 500	3 600	2 500
	1994	2 400	2 600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	2 700	2 400	3 200	2 600	2 900	na	3 800	na	na
	1996	2 800	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	3 200	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Sexual Assault	1983	600	*400	*400	*700	*300	**	*900	**	500
	1993	800	500	500	*300	800	*500	*900	*200	600
	1994	700	500	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1995	500	*100	*600	*700	300	na	1 300	na	na
	1996	400	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
	1997	600	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

\* Estimate is subject to a relative standard error of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. \*\* Estimate is subject to a relative standard error of over 50 per cent. <sup>a</sup> Data are based on crimes reported to police. <sup>b</sup> Figures derived from surveys of the Australian population. Surveys were not necessarily conducted in all jurisdictions in all years. <sup>c</sup> Data was also collected on the incidence of sexual assault, however the high standard error for those figures made them unreliable and accordingly they are not reported here. <sup>d</sup> Figures were for the 12 months to April of the specified year, except for figures for WA in 1995, which were for the 12 months to October. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Crime and Safety Australia*, cat. no. 4509.0; *Crime and Safety New South Wales*, cat. no. 4509.1; *Crime and Safety Victoria*, cat. no. 4509.2; *Crime and Safety Queensland*, cat. no. 4509.3; *Crime and Safety South Australia*, cat. no. 4509.4; *Crime and Safety Western Australia*, cat. no. 4509.5).

## Outcomes of investigations

**Table 6A.44 Unlawful entry with intent - property, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	95	93	91	93	93	96	94	81	93
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
- Offender proceeded against	4	7	8	6	6	4	5	10	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	94	90	89	91	91	93	93	78	92
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
- Offender proceeded against	5	10	10	7	8	7	6	13	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.45 Unlawful entry with intent - other, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	95	86	89	94	95	95	95	82	92
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
- Offender proceeded against	4	13	10	5	5	4	5	11	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	94	83	88	93	93	94	94	78	90
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	3	1
- Offender proceeded against	4	15	11	6	6	6	5	13	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.46 Motor vehicle theft, outcomes of investigations, 1 January to 31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	96	91	83	88	90	98	90	68	91
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	2	5	4	2	0	3	7	2
- Offender proceeded against	4	7	13	8	8	3	7	17	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	92	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	95	89	80	87	88	97	88	65	90
Investigation finalised:									
- No offender proceeded against	1	2	5	5	2	0	3	8	2
- Offender proceeded against	4	9	15	9	9	3	9	20	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

**Table 6A.47 Other theft, outcomes of investigations, 1 January–31 December 1997 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
30 day status									
Investigation not finalised	90	83	83	86	86	91	85	83	86
Investigation finalised:									
— No offender proceeded against	2	1	2	4	2	1	2	2	2
— Offender proceeded against	9	16	15	10	12	9	13	10	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	100
90 day status									
Investigation not finalised	89	81	81	84	84	88	84	81	85
Investigation finalised:									
— No offender proceeded against	2	1	3	5	3	1	2	2	2
— Offender proceeded against	9	18	17	11	13	11	14	11	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	94	100

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> The NT had some cases which could not be classified, so does not sum to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (*Recorded Crime Australia, 1997*, cat. no. 4510.0).

## Law enforcement and crime prevention — road safety

Table 6A.48 **Persons aged 18 years and over: Driven a motor vehicle in the past 12 months, 1997-98 (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>
Yes	83	85	88	90	86	85	91	92	86
No	17	16	12	10	14	15	10	8	15

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

Table 6A.49 **Persons aged 18 years and over: Seat belt worn, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Always	94	95	93	95	90	91	93	86	94
Most of the time	4	3	4	4	6	6	5	8	4
Half the time	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
Sometimes	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Never	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Don't travel by car	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

**As a proportion of those who travel by car, those who wear a seat belt:**

<b>'Most of the time'/'Always'</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>'Half the time' or less</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>'Don't know'</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.50 Persons aged 18 years and over: Driven when possibly over 0.05 blood alcohol limit, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Do not drive	17	16	12	10	14	15	10	8	15
Always	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Most of the time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Half the time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sometimes	7	8	8	12	11	10	8	18	8
Never	76	77	79	77	75	74	82	73	77
Refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Of those who drive, those who have driven when possibly over 0.05 blood alcohol limit:</b>									
<b>'Sometimes' or more</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>'Never' or 'Refusal'</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>90</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.51 Persons aged 18 years and over: Driven over speed limit by 10 km/h or more, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Do not drive	17	16	12	10	14	15	10	8	15
Always	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	1
Most of the time	5	4	8	8	3	4	9	13	5
Half the time	7	6	7	8	4	5	10	9	7
Sometimes	44	46	48	51	49	46	47	49	46
Never	26	26	24	22	29	30	22	20	26
Refusal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Of those who drive, Driven over speed limit by 10 km or more:</b>									
<b>'Half the time' or more</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>'Sometimes'</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>'Never' 'Refusal' or 'Don't know'</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Population Survey Monitor*, cat. no. 4103.0, unpublished).

**Table 6A.52 Road fatalities and hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

	<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>
1993-94	222	224	257	258	189	196	99	585	229
1994-95	203	227	266	266	173	182	105	500	225
1995-96	204	233	245	252	190	171	120	567	224
1996-97	187	208	223	233	174	149	131	512	202
1997-98 <sup>a</sup>	207	196	216	262	150	128	140	526	206

<sup>a</sup> Estimates of hospitalisations are based on data for the two quarters to December 1997.

Sources: ABS (Motor Vehicle Census Australia, cat. no. 9309.0); FORS (1998).

## Efficiency indicators

**Table 6A.53 New South Wales, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>	<i>1995-96</i>	<i>1996-97</i>	<i>1997-98</i>
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	167	180	190	193	201
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	99	98	85
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.72	0.72	0.85
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	22 746	19 568	17 123
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	3 694	3 403	3 281
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	143 637	166 865	173 456	185 877	173 034
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	318	339	354	352	358

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include 'other theft' for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.54 Victoria, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	158	194	213	220	212
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	105	111	109
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.74	0.75	0.76
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.83	0.83
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	47 076	47 613	58 192
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	4 572	4 607	4 358
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	110 416	134 071	145 041	164 658	159 893
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	247	304	338	330	313

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include 'other theft' for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.55 Queensland, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	141	147	160	174	185
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	na	na	na
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	na	na	na
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	na	0.86	0.85
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	24 110	25 604	26 462
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	3 148	3 319	3 483
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	95 092	93 797	109 213	126 657	136 710
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	244	249	267	286	295

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include 'other theft' for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.56 Western Australia, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	179	185	208	223	236
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	88	94	101
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.69	0.70	0.70
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	0.88	0.79	0.84
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	21 971	25 778	24 125
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	2 390	2 789	2 987
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	106 128	104 845	124 361	140 496	127 753
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	274	279	313	334	335

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include 'other theft' for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.57 South Australia, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	180	187	200	210	195
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	107	115	101
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.68	0.68	0.69
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	0.94	0.85	0.85
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	21 136	19 467	17 684
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	3 229	3 587	3 468
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	150 446	167 547	161 944	181 625	193 041
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	284	290	307	323	290

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include 'other theft' for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.58 Tasmania, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	152	160	175	189	201
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	92	95	91
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.66	0.66	0.73
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	0.81	0.86	0.88
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	35 489	34 837	41 021
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	3 364	3 313	3 228
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	117 609	131 939	151 411	187 555	229 166
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	230	240	259	277	293

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include ‘other theft’ for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.59 Australian Capital Territory, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	186	185	171	181	186
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	109	101	98
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.73	0.85	0.80
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	na	0.91	0.66
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	32 278	26 766	24 807
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	3 143	3 419	3 770
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	119 951	297 772	239 300	231 515	207 498
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	317	312	287	294	291

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include ‘other theft’ for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

**Table 6A.60 Northern Territory, efficiency indicators, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Total expenditure/population <sup>a</sup>	\$	349	372	408	440	478
Total expenditure/operational FTE	\$	na	na	105	91	113
Operational FTE/ total FTE <sup>b</sup>	ratio	na	na	0.67	0.84	0.74
Available FTE/ total FTE	ratio	na	na	0.86	0.85	0.93
Total expenditure/crimes against the person <sup>b</sup>	\$	na	na	44 356	26 787	30 858
Total expenditure/crimes against property <sup>c</sup>	\$	na	na	5 596	5 770	6 954
Total expenditure/number of road fatalities and casualties	\$	298 675	148 493	141 645	159 120	171 702
Total expenditure/ registered vehicles	\$	710	742	803	879	903

<sup>a</sup> State and territory population data is projected. Australian population data for 1993–94 to 1996–97 are sum of state and territory figures. For 1997–98, Australian population data is projected. <sup>b</sup> Ratio calculated as proportion of operational staff to total staff, where total staff is sum of operational and support staff. The data have been revised and are only comparable with data reported in the 1998 Report. <sup>c</sup> Based on reported crime for the twelve months to April in the financial year indicated. Data on property crimes include 'other theft' for the first time, and is only comparable with the 1998 Report. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Australian Demographic Statistics*, cat no 3101.0; *Projections of the Population of Australia*, cat. no. 3222.0; *Recorded Crime Australia*, cat. no. 4510.0; *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*, cat. no. 9309.0).

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## 6A.3 Information on sample data

Some of the results reported are estimates obtained by conducting surveys of samples of the group or population in question. Results are therefore subject to *sampling error*. The data obtained from a sample may be different from the ‘true’ data which would have been obtained from the entire group or population — not just a sample — using the same methods. Consequently, when using survey results, it is necessary to be cautious.

The *standard error* is a measure of sampling error. It indicates the extent to which the estimate may differ by chance from the ‘true value’ because only a sample was taken. If the survey is performed repeatedly, the difference between the sample estimate and the population value will be less than one standard error about 68 per cent of the time. The difference will be less than two standard errors 95 per cent of the time. It will be less than three standard errors 99 per cent of the time. Another way of expressing this is to say that, in 68 (95, 99) of every hundred samples, the estimate obtained from a single survey will be within one (two, three) standard errors of the ‘true’ value.

The chance that an estimate falls within a certain range of the true value is known as the confidence of the estimate. For any particular survey, there is a trade-off between the confidence of the estimate (68, 95 or 99 per cent) and the acceptable range of error (in terms of standard errors) attached to the estimate. The appropriate level of confidence chosen depends on the purpose of obtaining the estimate.

The *relative standard error* is the standard error, expressed as a percentage, which should be attached to the estimate. It indicates the margin of error which should be attached to the estimate. The smaller the estimate, the higher is the relative standard error.

In table 6A.61, relative standard errors are presented for various estimates of the number of people. Some tables in this publication present the results as a percentage of the total population. To calculate a relative standard error for these cases, the percentage estimate must be converted back to an estimate of the number of people. Table 6A.62 shows the estimated population sizes for the questions in the survey. For example, 66 per cent of persons were ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’ with services provided by the police in NSW (table 6A.9). The estimated population size for this question was 4 532 000 (table 6A.62) which means that 2 991 120 persons were satisfied. Table 6A.61 shows that the associated relative standard error is 1.8 per cent. There is a 68 per cent probability that the proportion of the population using the service is within one relative standard error of the estimated proportion. That is, we can be 68 per cent confident that the true value lies between 66 per cent plus or minus 1.8 per cent of 66 per cent — 64.8 to 67.2 per cent. (Note that is not

equivalent to 66 per cent plus or minus 1.8 per cent). We can be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies within two relative standard errors — that is, between 63.6 and 68.4 per cent. The higher the level of confidence, the less precise the estimate is likely to be.

**Table 6A.61 Relative standard error of estimates for the *Population Survey Monitor* by jurisdiction<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Estimate</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
'000	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Two quarter survey questions<sup>b</sup></b>									
10	61.0	58.0	48.0	35.0	40.0	20.0	16.0	17.0	49.0
20	41.5	39.0	34.0	24.0	26.0	12.0	10.5	11.5	34.5
50	24.6	23.0	19.8	14.0	15.6	6.6	6.6	6.2	21.4
100	16.5	15.3	13.0	9.1	10.2	4.0	4.5	4.1	14.7
200	10.8	10.1	8.7	5.9	6.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	9.9
500	6.1	5.6	4.9	3.3	3.7	1.1	..	..	5.7
800	4.6	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.7	..	..	..	4.3
1 000	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	..	..	..	3.8
1 500	3.0	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	..	..	..	2.8
2 000	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	..	..	..	2.4
5 000	1.3	1.2	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	1.3
<b>Four quarter survey questions<sup>b</sup></b>									
2	96.2	91.7	76.1	55.9	62.6	31.3	24.6	26.9	78.3
5	61.0	58.0	48.0	35.4	39.6	19.8	15.6	17.0	49.6
10	43.0	41.0	34.0	25.0	28.0	14.0	11.0	12.0	35.0
20	29.5	27.5	24.0	17.0	18.5	8.5	7.5	8.0	24.5
50	17.4	16.2	14.0	9.9	11.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	15.2
100	11.7	10.8	9.2	6.4	7.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	10.4
200	7.7	7.2	6.1	4.2	4.7	1.7	2.2	1.8	7.0
500	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	0.8	..	..	4.0
800	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.9	..	..	..	3.0
1 000	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.7	..	..	..	2.7
1 500	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	..	..	..	2.0
2 000	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	..	..	..	1.7
5 000	1.0	0.9	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.9

<sup>a</sup> The ABS considers that only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less are sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates greater than 25 per cent are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes and should be treated with caution and viewed as merely indicative of the magnitude involved. <sup>b</sup> Police service *Population Survey Monitor* estimates are based on data collected in August 1997, November 1997, February 1998 and May 1998, with the exception of the 'Problem in the neighbourhood' questions on family violence, sexual assault, other physical assault and illegal drugs. (table 6A.29). These results are based on data collected in February 1998 and May 1998. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (1998).

**Table 6A.62 Estimated population sizes for police questions in the  
*Population Survey Monitor* ('000)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Two quarter survey questions <sup>a</sup>									
Table 6A.29	4 573.8	3 381.3	2 455.8	1 270.1	1 090.7	338.8	217.2	89.6	13 417.4
Four quarter survey questions <sup>a</sup>									
Tables 6A.9 to 6A.16, 6A.28 to 6A.30 and 6A.48	4 532.0	3 333.1	2 425.7	1 269.1	1 071.5	335.5	216.2	90.6	13 273.6
Tables 6A.17 to 6A.18	1 907.0	1 724.2	1 134.4	704.8	524.9	176.3	124.9	50.7	6 346.9
Table 6A.19	1 002.0	610.3	463.7	286.1	248.2	76.0	51.2	25.7	2 763.2
Tables 6A.20 and 6A.21	905.0	1 114.0	670.4	418.7	276.3	100.2	73.8	25.5	3 583.7

<sup>a</sup> Police service *Population Survey Monitor* estimates are based on data collected in August 1997, November 1997, February 1998 and May 1998, with the exception of the 'Problem in the neighbourhood' questions on family violence, sexual assault, other physical assault and illegal drugs. (table 6A.29). These results are based on data collected in February 1998 and May 1998.

Source: ABS (1998).

## 6A.4 Definitions

Data from the police community satisfaction survey was based on the questions from the survey; no additional information is provided in the definitions below.

Table 6A.63 Terms and indicators

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Attempted murder	Attempt to unlawfully kill another person by any means act or omission
Available FTE staff	Any FTE staff on duty performing a function. This number was measured using the average staffing level for the whole reporting period.
Average nonpolice staff salaries	Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries paid to civilian and other employees divided by the total number of such employees
Average police salaries	Equals salaries and payments in the nature of salaries paid to sworn police officers divided by the number of sworn officers.
Complaints	The number of statements of complaint by members of the public regarding police conduct when a person was in police custody or had voluntary or involuntary dealing with the police
Crimes against property	Total reported crimes against property that is unlawful entry with intent motor vehicle theft and other theft
Crimes against the person	Murder attempted murder manslaughter assault kidnapping abduction armed robbery unarmed robbery sexual assault and blackmail/extortion
Deaths in police custody and custody related incidents	At least one of the following deaths wherever occurring: death of a person who was in police custody; death caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries while in custody; death of a person who was fatally injured when police officers attempted to detain that person; and/or death of a person who fatally injured when escaping or attempting to escape from police custody
Depreciation	Depreciation where possible based on current asset valuation
Driving causing death	The unlawful killing of a person caused through culpable dangerous or negligent driving
Indigenous FTE staff	Number of staff who both by descent and identification were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
Investigation	The assigning of an investigative officer to look into the reported offence. This may simply involve reading a crime report and determining that an offence is unfounded; or an investigation may proceed by interviewing an offender; or assessing that an investigation is pending/suspended and will only be actively pursued if additional evidence can be brought to the attention of the investigating officer. With these examples some type of process has taken place by an investigating officer to determine what action should be taken to further proceed with the reported offence.
Kidnapping / abduction	The unlawful seizing or taking away of another person by force by deception against that persons will or against the will of any parent guardian or person with lawful custody

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(Continued on next page)

Table 6A.63 (Continued)

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Manslaughter	The unlawful killing of a person caused: without intent to kill usually as a result of careless reckless or negligent act; or intentionally but due to extreme provocation; or when a state of mind impaired the capacity to understand or control one's actions
Motor vehicle theft	The taking of a motor vehicle unlawfully or without permission
Murder	The wilful killing of a person either intentionally or with reckless indifference to life
Non-indigenous FTE staff	Number of staff who did not satisfy the indigenous staff criteria
Non-operational FTE staff	<p>Any person who did not satisfy the operational staff criteria including both operational support and functional support staff.</p> <p><i>Operational support staff</i> Any person (sworn or unsworn) directly supporting the <i>operational</i> provider (the internal customer). — for example technical staff legal staff unsworn staff supporting investigations communications records staff training staff intelligence staff station and shift supervisors where these persons were not directly providing services to external customers</p> <p><i>Functional support FTE staff</i> Any person (sworn or unsworn) not satisfying the <i>operational</i> or <i>operational support</i> staff criteria — for example finance policy research personnel services building and property services transport services and management above the level of station and shift supervisors</p>
Operation full time equivalent (FTE) staff	<p>Any person (sworn or unsworn) who delivered a police or police related service directly to an external customer (where an external customer referred to members of the public other government departments courts and the government).</p> <p>Operational staff members included patrols beat officers detectives traffic Special Operation Group community policing and station counter staff.</p> <p>A <i>sworn</i> police officer was recognised under each jurisdiction's Police Act.</p> <p><i>Civilian</i> staff were un-sworn staff and included specialists (civilian training and teaching medical and other specialists) and civilian administrative and management staff.</p> <p><i>Other</i> staff were all un-sworn noncivilian staff and included all auxiliary police personnel who were neither sworn officers nor strictly civilians because they were authorised to exercise statutory powers normally restricted to sworn officers. Police cadets police aides special constables for example were all in this category.</p>
Other recurrent expenditure	Maintenance and working expenses; expenditure incurred by other departments on behalf of police; contracted police services; other recurrent costs not elsewhere classified
Other theft	The taking of a person's property but without force the threat of force deceit or unlawful entry to a structure. Excluded <i>attempted</i> other theft.
Outcome of investigations	The stage reached by a police investigation after a period of 30 days and 90 days had elapsed since the recording of the incident

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(Continued on next page)

**Table 6A.63 (Continued)**

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Proportion of vehicles recovered	The proportion of vehicles stolen in that year which were recovered
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the GDP(E) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices
Registered vehicles	Total registered motor vehicle including motorcycles
Reported crime	Crimes reported to and recorded by police
Reporting rate	The proportion of crime victims who told police about the last crime incident of which they were the victim as measured through a crime victimisation survey
Revenue from own sources	all revenue raised and retained by police services including revenue from the sale of stores plant and vehicles; donations and industry contributions; user charges; and other revenue (excluding fine revenue)
Road deaths and fatalities and casualties	Total expenditure divided by serious and fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Federal Office of Road Safety
Road fatalities and hospitalisations	Serious and fatal road injury accidents as defined by the Federal Office of Road Safety
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries	Salaries wages and allowances; payments of long service and recreation leave; redundancy payments; overtime; workers compensation; fringe benefits tax; payroll tax; superannuation contributions by employers
Sexual assault	Incidents of a sexual nature involving physical contact including rape attempted rape indecent assault and assault with intent to commit sexual assault. Excludes sexual harassment not leading to assault
Total capital expenditure	All expenditure on the purchase of capital assets
Total crime reported and unreported	Crime measured by direct survey of the Australian population aged 15 years and over about whether they had experienced certain criminal events in the past 12 months
Total expenditure	Total capital expenditure plus total recurrent expenditure less revenue from own sources
Total FTE staff	Operational staff and non-operational staff including FTE staff on paid leave or absences from duty (including secondment and training) as measured using absolute numbers for the whole reporting period.
Total number of staff	Full time equivalent staff directly employed (rather than authorised) on an annual basis (that is excluding labour contracted out)
Total recurrent expenditure	Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries; other recurrent expenditure; depreciation
Unlawful entry with intent	Unlawful entry of a structure with intent to commit an offence excluding trespass or lawful entry with intent
Value of assets (buildings land and fittings)	The value of land buildings and fittings under direct control of police
Value of other assets	The value of motor vehicles computer equipment and general plant and equipment under the direct control of police



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## 7 Court administration

Court administration agencies throughout Australia provide a range of services integral to the effective performance of the judicial system. This chapter covers the performance of court administration for State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts, coroner's courts and probate registries, along with the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia and the Family Court of Western Australia. Section 7.1 outlines the coverage of services.

The focus of this Report is on the administration of the courts, not the outcomes of the legal process. Given the multiple jurisdictions, the chapter's presentation is selective. A framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 7.2, and data are discussed in section 7.4.

Indicators in the areas of geographic accessibility of courts have been refined in this report. Data have also been improved by better apportionment of costs across court levels. Section 7.3 contains further information about changes to reporting. Full reporting of data is included in attachment 7A.

### 7.1 Profile of court administration services

The primary functions of court administration agencies are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, court security and ancillary services such as registry, libraries and transcription services;
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management; and
- enforce court orders through the Sheriff's Department or a similar mechanism.

Some aspects of the allocation of responsibility between court administration and other elements of the system (including the judiciary) vary across the State, Territory and Commonwealth legal systems. The performance indicators presented here need to be interpreted in this context.

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## Structure of courts

There is a hierarchy of courts at both the State and Territory level and the Commonwealth level. All courts handle a number of matters that appear in the court system for the first time (an originating jurisdiction). Higher courts hear disputes of greater seriousness than those in the lower courts, and they also operate as courts of judicial review or appeal (figure 7.1).

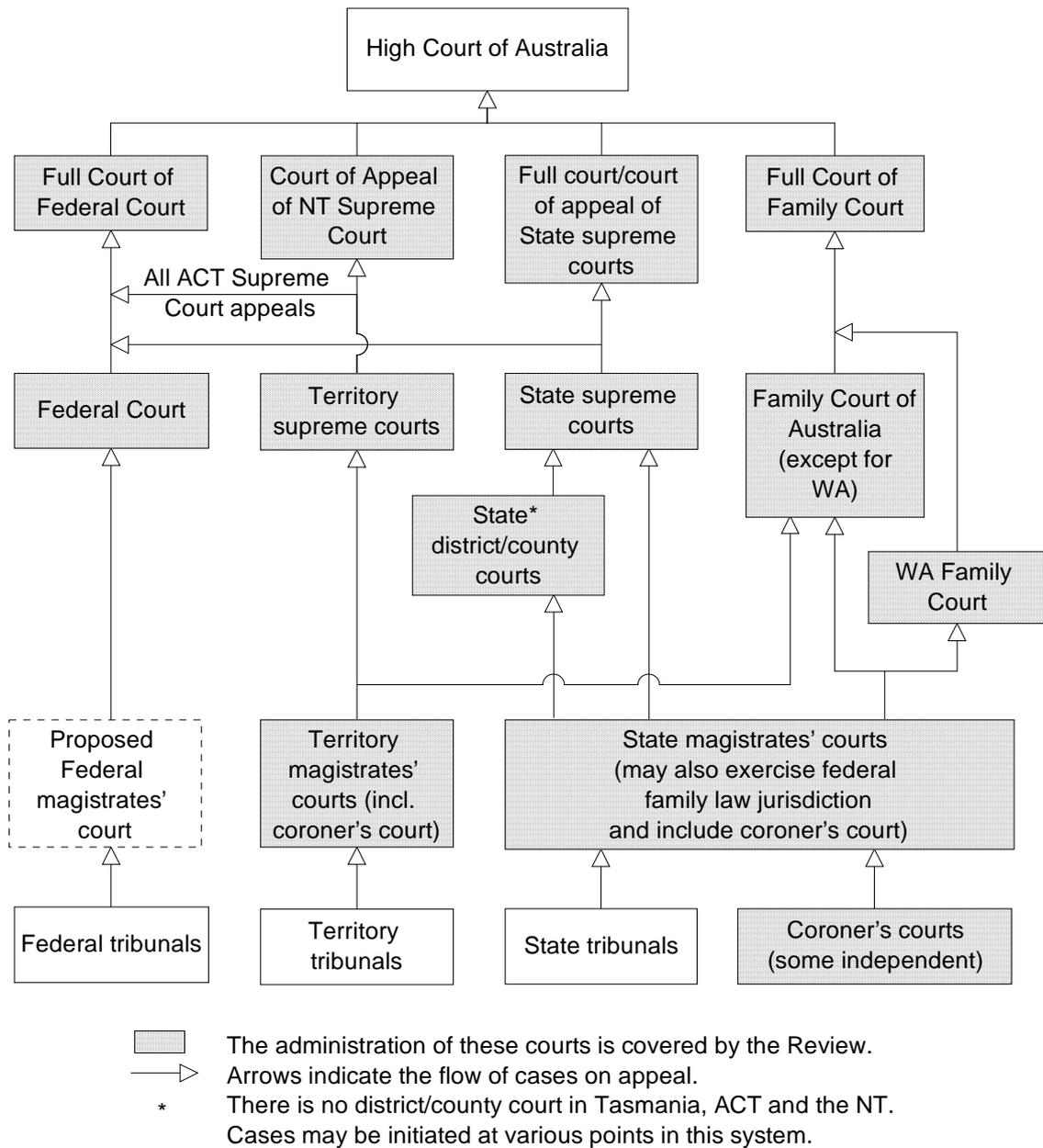
The structure of courts differs between States and Territories. Tasmania and the Territories do not have district/county courts, and only Western Australia has a Family Court (that is, the Family Court of Australia has jurisdiction in all other States and Territories). There are also differences in allocation of cases to different courts within a jurisdiction. These factors should be taken into account when comparing performance between States and Territories for specific court jurisdictions' indicators.

Most courts operate in both the civil and criminal jurisdictions. The essential difference between these jurisdictions is the source of the lodgment and the parties in dispute. Criminal matters are brought to the court by a government prosecuting agency, which is generally the Director of Public Prosecutions but can also be the Attorney General, the police, local councils and traffic camera branches. Civil matters are lodged by individuals or organisations (the plaintiff) against another party (the defendant) who responds to the file. Further, coroner's courts, (which generally operate under the auspices of State and Territory magistrates' courts), inquire into the cause of sudden and unexpected deaths and into suspicious fires; their findings can be the source of criminal prosecutions.

### *Administrative structures*

Most courts operate in both the criminal and civil jurisdictions and use the same court infrastructure for both case types. However, because separate information systems and case flow management practices have been established for each of the civil and criminal jurisdictions, the Steering Committee has sought to distinguish between them where possible.

Figure 7.2 Major relationships between courts in Australia



### Lodgments

Approximately 2.7 million matters were lodged with courts in 1997-98 (table 7A.1). The largest numbers of lodgments are processed by magistrates' courts in their criminal jurisdictions, with over 1.7 million cases initiated in these courts in

1997-98. District/county courts accounted for only 27 400 lodgments and the supreme courts processed a further 5100.

In the civil jurisdiction there were a total of 773 500 lodgments in 1997-98. The largest civil court in Australia is the NSW Magistrates' Court (receiving over 260 900 lodgments), followed by the Magistrates' Court in Victoria (receiving 185 600 lodgments).

Probate lodgments encompass applications for the appointment of an executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person. The two most common applications are where the executor nominated by a will applies to have the will proved and where the deceased died intestate (or without a will), and a person entitled to administer the estate applies for letters of administration. There were 50 800 probate applications in 1997-98. NSW had the largest number of probate applications (20 600 applications), followed by Victoria (14 700) (table 7.1).

**Table 7.2 Court lodgments, 1997-98 ('000)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	432.9	539.6	313.5	246.0	189.2	30.7	9.0	19.3	..	1780.0
District/county court	10.5	4.4	8.4	2.6	1.5	..	..	..	..	27.4
Supreme court	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	5.1
All courts	444.3	544.7	323.3	249.0	191.2	31.3	9.2	19.5	..	1812.5
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	260.9	185.6	110.1	61.7	51.2	11.2	11.5	6.5	..	698.7
District/county court	14.0	10.3	7.6	5.9	2.5	..	..	..	..	40.3
Supreme court	8.9	5.1	4.7	2.2	1.7	3.0	1.3	0.6	7.0	34.6
All courts	283.9	201.0	122.4	69.8	55.4	14.1	12.8	7.2	7.0	773.5
Family court	..	..	..	14.3	..	..	..	..	121.6	135.9
<i>Coronial</i>										
Magistrates' court	11.3	4.0	4.2	2.2	6.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	..	29.3
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme court	20.6	14.7	3.6	4.7	4.8	1.9	0.5	0.1	..	50.8

<sup>a</sup> In the ACT the motor vehicle registry rather than the Magistrates' Court enforced unpaid infringement notices. Infringements did not become court lodgments until the defendant elected to have the matter heard by a Magistrate. .. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.1.

The majority of matters initiated in the lower courts were criminal cases, while civil cases outnumbered criminal prosecutions in the superior courts. Victoria had the highest proportion of criminal matters in their magistrates' courts (99.1 per cent), followed by SA (98.9 per cent). Tasmania had the highest proportion of civil cases

in its Supreme Court (20.9 per cent), followed by the ACT (10.3 per cent) (table 7.3).

**Table 7.4 Proportion of court lodgments by court level, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

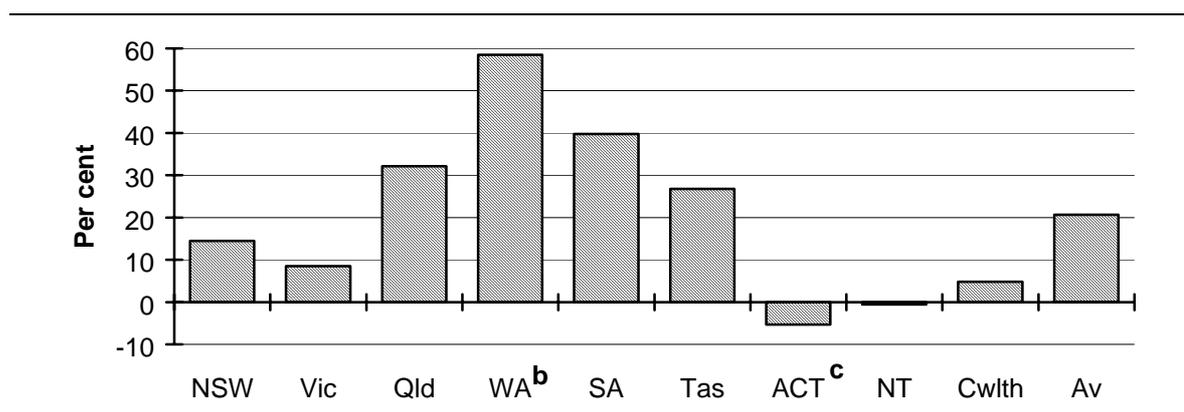
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>b</sup>	NT	Cwlth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	97.4	99.1	97.0	98.8	98.9	98.1	97.8	98.6	..	98.2
District/county court	2.4	0.8	2.6	1.1	0.8	..	..	..	..	1.5
Supreme court	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.2	1.4	..	0.3
All courts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	91.9	92.3	90.0	88.4	92.4	79.1	89.7	91.2	..	90.3
District/county court	4.9	5.1	6.2	8.5	4.5	..	..	..	..	5.2
Supreme court	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	20.9	10.3	8.8	..	4.5
All courts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Included minor lodgments. <sup>b</sup> In the ACT the motor vehicle registry rather than the Magistrates' Court enforced unpaid infringement notices. Infringements did not become court lodgments until the defendant elected to have the matter heard by a Magistrate. .. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.1.

There has been an increase of 21 per cent in the number of lodgments received by courts throughout Australia since 1994-95. The largest increase occurred in WA (58 per cent between 1994-95 and 1997-98, partly reflecting WA's inclusion of fines enforcement lodgments for the first time in 1997-98) while lodgments in the ACT decreased by 5 per cent (figure 7.3).

**Figure 7.4 Change in the total number of court lodgments, 1994-95 to 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Excluded probate. <sup>b</sup> Included fines enforcement lodgments for the first time in 1997-98. <sup>c</sup> The motor vehicle registry rather than the Magistrates' Court enforced unpaid infringement notices. Infringements did not become court lodgments until the defendant elected to have the matter heard by a Magistrate.

Data source: table 7A.1.

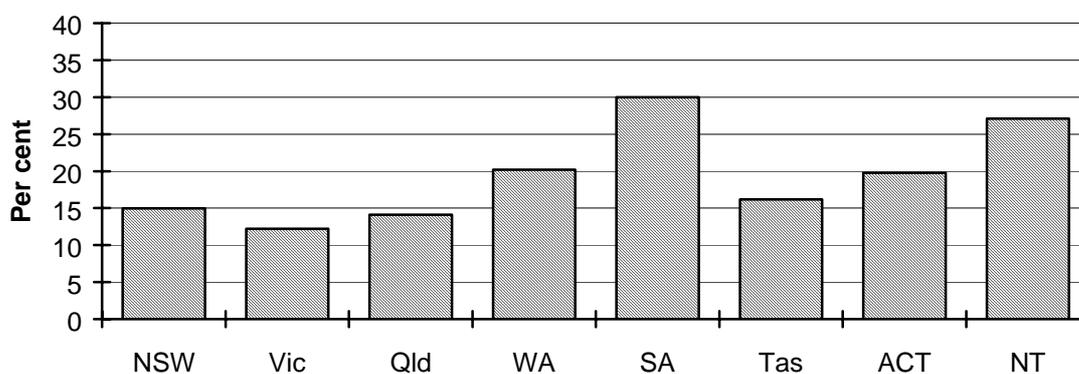
Coroner's courts investigate the cause and circumstances of reportable deaths. The definition of a reportable death differs across States and Territories but generally

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includes deaths for which the cause is violent, suspicious or unknown. The Coroner in some States and Territories has the power to commit for trial, while in others they are prohibited from making any finding of criminal or civil liability.

The total number of deaths reported to a Coroner across Australia was 20 766 in 1997-98. The highest number of reported deaths was in the NSW (6905), followed by Victoria (4004) (table 7A.1). Reporting rates varied as a result of different reporting requirements — for example, deaths in institutions such as nursing homes for persons suffering intellectual impairment of any kind must be reported in SA. The number of deaths reported to the Coroner as a proportion of total deaths in 1997-98 ranged from 30 per cent in SA to 12 per cent in Victoria (figure 7.5).

**Figure 7.6 Deaths reported to Coroner as a proportion of total deaths, 1997-98**



Data source: table 7A.1.

The total number of fires reported to a coroner across Australia was 8542 in 1997-98. The highest number of reported fires was in NSW (4394), followed by SA (2617) (table 7A.1). Reporting requirements also varied for fires: for example, all fires were reported to the Coroner in SA, and they may be reported and investigated in Victoria at the Coroner's discretion, but they were excluded from the Coroner's jurisdiction in the NT.

A significant proportion of court cases are largely routine or minor. These matters are generally less costly to finalise because they do not require full court hearings. These include:

- civil lodgments which are finalised by registrars — for example, probate applications, winding up applications, and joint applications for divorce;
- civil lodgments settled as undefended; and

- criminal lodgments processed by electronic courts (for example, traffic infringements).

Minor civil lodgments were particularly common in the magistrates' court. Across Australia 90 per cent of lodgments in the magistrates' court were minor in 1997-98. The proportion ranged from 99 per cent (Tasmania) to 71 per cent (the ACT). Across Australia in the criminal jurisdiction, 66 per cent of magistrates' court lodgments were minor. Victoria had the highest proportion (83 per cent) and NT had the lowest (50 per cent).

Nationally, 5 per cent of lodgments in the district/county courts were minor in 1997-98. This proportion ranged from 48 per cent in SA to 2 per cent in Queensland. Minor matters accounted for a significant proportion (25 per cent) of the national total of civil lodgments among supreme/federal courts. Across jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 70 per cent in Victoria to zero in WA. Six per cent of lodgments with the Federal Court were minor (table 7.5).

**Table 7.6 Proportion of lodgments for criminal and civil courts that were minor, 1997-98 (per cent) <sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Cwth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	56	83	54	63	68	60	0 <sup>b</sup>	50	..	66
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	88	95	81	96	92	99	71	98	..	90
District/county court	0 <sup>c</sup>	6	2	5	48	..	..	..	..	5
Supreme <sup>d</sup> /federal court	29	70	1	0	8	47	39	14	6	25
Family court	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	39	39

<sup>a</sup> Minor lodgments included minor traffic lodgments and other infringement notices enforced through electronic courts, undefended general civil lodgments and applications of an administrative nature such as winding up applications, Criminal Injury Compensation Applications, Australian Registered Judgements, intervention orders (excluding the prosecution of a breach of an order), residential tenancy disputes, joint applications for divorce and applications for debt recovery. <sup>b</sup> In the ACT the motor vehicle registry rather than the Magistrates' Court enforced unpaid infringement notices. Infringements did not become court lodgments until the defendant elected to have the matter heard by a Magistrate. <sup>c</sup> Minor lodgments were not provided for in the NSW case flow management system. <sup>d</sup> Excluded probate. .. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.3.

## Hearings

Hearings, particularly full court hearings and trials, are the primary cost driver for court administrations. Hearings encompass court trials in the criminal and civil jurisdictions, as well as inquests and inquiries in the coronial jurisdiction. Hearings

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do not include conferences, mediation and arbitration sessions, or hearings to process secondary applications associated with the primary case. Each lodgment is subject to only one hearing, although it may be adjourned at various times. The Report treats committals and appeals as separate lodgments. Nationally, approximately 543 000 court hearings (391 000 criminal and 152 000 civil) were listed in 1997-98. The majority of these occurred in the lower courts (table 7A.2).

Most jurisdictions attempt to encourage pre-trial settlement of civil disputes through mediation and arbitration to minimise the cost to the court and parties, and to ensure that only cases that require judicial determination proceed to a full hearing. Similarly, a guilty plea by the defendant generally reduces hearing length and cost in the criminal jurisdiction.

### *Finalisations*

A finalised defendant is a defendant who has had all charges formally completed so they are no longer a matter for the courts. The method of finalisation describes how a criminal charge leaves a particular court level (ABS 1998a).

In the supreme courts, more defendants were finalised by adjudication (87.8 per cent) than by non-adjudicated means (12.2 per cent). This was also the case in the district/county courts, where 86.3 per cent were finalised by adjudication and 13.7 per cent were finalised by non-adjudicated means. Nationally, a guilty plea was the most common method of finalising adjudications in the supreme courts (66.1 per cent) and the district/county courts (65.3 per cent). This ranged from 80.6 per cent in Queensland to 35.2 per cent in SA in their respective supreme courts. Nationally, 'withdrawn' was the most common means of non-adjudicated finalisations in the supreme courts (8.7 per cent) and the district/county courts (10.8 per cent). This ranged from 18.2 per cent in the SA District Court to 2.6 per cent in the NSW Supreme Court (table 7.7).

**Table 7.4 Defendants finalised, by method of finalisation, 1996-97 (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>District/county court</b>									
<b>Adjudicated</b>									
Acquitted	12.9	11.5	5.7	9.1	8.2	..	..	..	8.9
<b>Proven guilty</b>									
Guilty verdict	10.3	11.9	2.8	14.9	9.7	..	..	..	8.1
Guilty plea	61.3	67.1	69.2	64.3	57.4	..	..	..	65.3
Proven guilty n.f.d. <sup>a</sup>	—	—	10.1	—	—	..	..	..	4.1
Total	71.6	79.0	82.0	79.1	67.1	..	..	..	77.4
Total	84.6	90.5	87.7	88.3	75.3	..	..	..	86.3
<b>Non-adjudicated</b>									
Bench warrant issued	5.4	1.8	na	3.8	5.5	..	..	..	2.6
Withdrawn	9.3	7.6	12.3	7.2	18.2	..	..	..	10.8
Other finalisation <sup>b</sup>	0.7	0.1	—	0.7	1.0	..	..	..	0.4
Total	15.4	9.5	12.3 <sup>c</sup>	11.7	24.7	..	..	..	13.7
Total	100	100	100 <sup>c</sup>	100	100	..	..	..	100
<b>Supreme court</b>									
<b>Adjudicated</b>									
Acquitted	15.4	17.6	3.0	8.1	19.7	5.6	7.3	8.0	7.0
<b>Proven guilty</b>									
Guilty verdict	30.8	41.2	6.2	26.7	27.0	12.7	14.0	10.6	14.7
Guilty plea	51.3	36.8	80.6	56.4	35.2	67.0	60.0	64.2	66.1
Total	82.1	77.9	86.8	83.1	62.3	79.6	74.0	74.8	80.8
Total	97.4	95.6	89.8	91.2	82.0	85.2	81.3	82.7	87.8
<b>Non-adjudicated</b>									
Bench warrant issued	—	1.5	na	3.4	4.1	3.1	2.7	9.7	2.6
Withdrawn	2.6	2.9	10.1	5.1	13.1	10.5	10.0	6.6	8.7
Other finalisation <sup>b</sup>	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	6.0	0.9	0.9
Total	2.6	4.4	10.2 <sup>c</sup>	8.8	18.0	14.8	18.7	17.3	12.2
Total	100	100	100 <sup>c</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>a</sup> Where the distinction between guilty verdict and guilty plea is unavailable, data are classified to proven guilty not further defined (n.f.d). <sup>b</sup> Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another nonadjudicated method. <sup>c</sup> These totals exclude Queensland defendants finalised by a bench warrant being issued. .. Not applicable. na Not available. — zero or rounded to zero.

Source: (ABS 1998a).

### Expenditure

Total recurrent expenditure by State, Territory and Commonwealth court authorities (excluding the High Court) was \$752 million in 1997-98. Nationally, court administration expenditure in the criminal jurisdiction (\$355.6 million) was higher than in the civil jurisdiction (\$282.8 million) (table 7.5).

**Table 7.5 Court administration expenditure less in-house revenue  
1997-98 (\$ million)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>All criminal courts</i>	130.8	62.2	72.3	38.9	29.6	6.7	5.7	9.5	..	355.6
Family court	..	..	..	9.0	..	..	..	..	102.5	111.6
All civil courts <sup>b</sup>	89.3	44.0	32.8	25.6	24.3	3.3	6.5	5.1	51.9	282.8
Coroners' court <sup>c</sup>	4.4	3.0	3.6	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.7	1.1	..	16.0
Probate registries	1.0	0.5	0.1	na <sup>d</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1

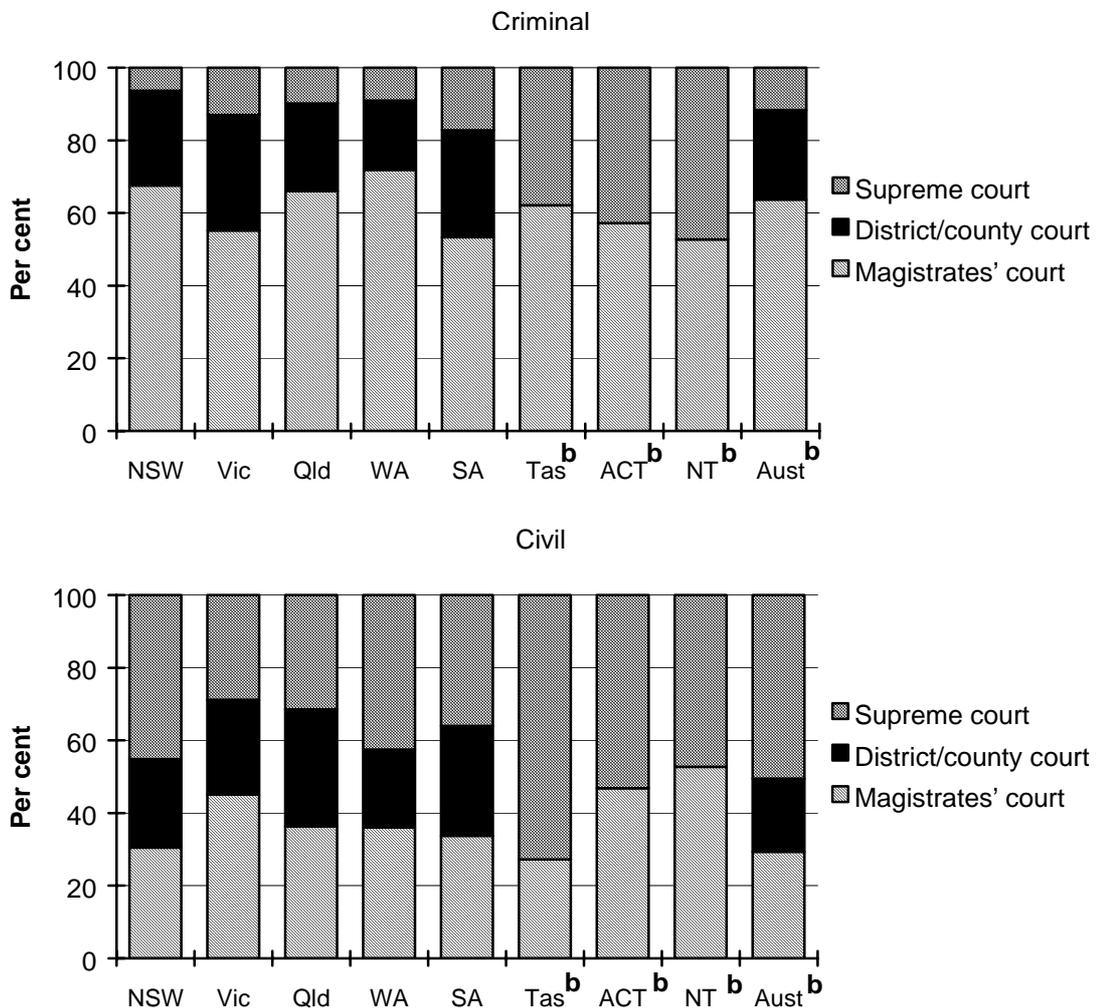
<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. <sup>b</sup> Included the Family Court of WA and the Family Court of Australia. <sup>c</sup> Excluded the cost of conducting autopsies. <sup>d</sup> Included in civil court expenditure. .. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: table 7A.4.

The magistrates' courts (in States and Territories having all three court levels) represented 64 per cent of total criminal expenditure nationally in 1997-98, followed by the district/county courts (25 per cent) then the supreme courts (12 per cent). Across jurisdictions WA had the highest magistrates' court share (72 per cent) while the NT had the lowest (53 per cent); Victoria had the highest district court share (32 per cent) while WA had the lowest (19 per cent); the NT had the highest supreme court share (47 per cent) and NSW had the lowest (6 per cent).

Expenditure in the civil jurisdictions was more equally distributed among the court levels in 1997-98. Nationally, the supreme court represented 51 per cent of expenditure, followed by the magistrates' courts (29 per cent) and the district/county courts (20 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the share of the supreme courts ranged from 73 per cent in Tasmania to 29 per cent in Victoria; the share of the magistrates' courts varied from 53 per cent in the NT to 27 per cent in Tasmania; and the share of the district/county courts ranged from 32 per cent in Queensland to 21 per cent in WA (figure 7.7).

Figure 7.8 Proportion of expenditure less in house revenue by court level, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>

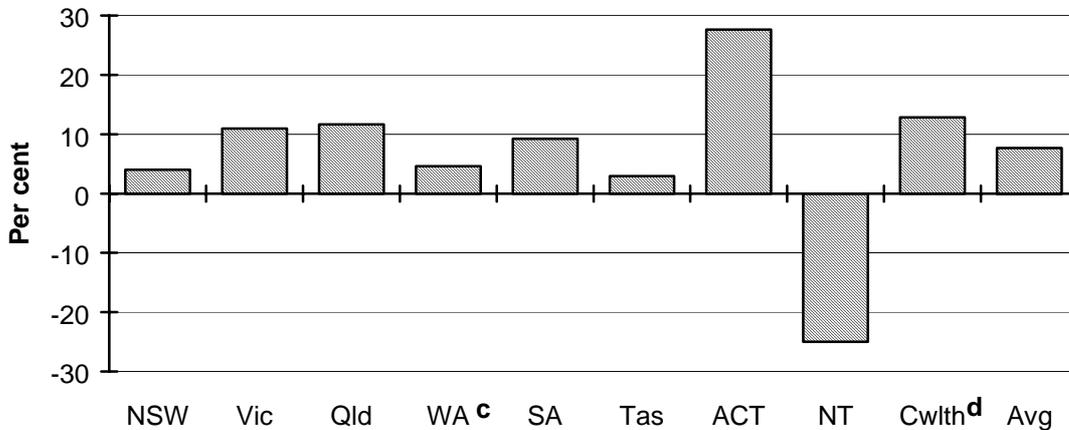


<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. <sup>b</sup> There is no district/county court in these States/Territories.

Data source: table 7A.4.

Expenditure on court administration increased by 8 per cent (in real terms) between 1994-95 and 1997-98. The trend in expenditure varied across the States and Territories. The NT exhibited a substantial (albeit artificial) real reduction in reported expenditure — down 25 per cent largely as a result of changes in the valuation method of court properties. The ACT increased its expenditure by 28 per cent, during this period a purpose built magistrates' court complex was established and a change in accounting practices to accrual accounting took place (figure 7.9).

Figure 7.10 **Change in real court administration expenditure less in house revenue, 1994-95 to 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. <sup>b</sup> Excluded coronial and probate expenditure. <sup>c</sup> Included the WA Family Court. <sup>d</sup> Included the Federal Family Court.

Data source: table 7A.4.

## 7.2 Framework of performance indicators

### Box 7.1 Objectives for court administration

Court objectives have been reported as the following:

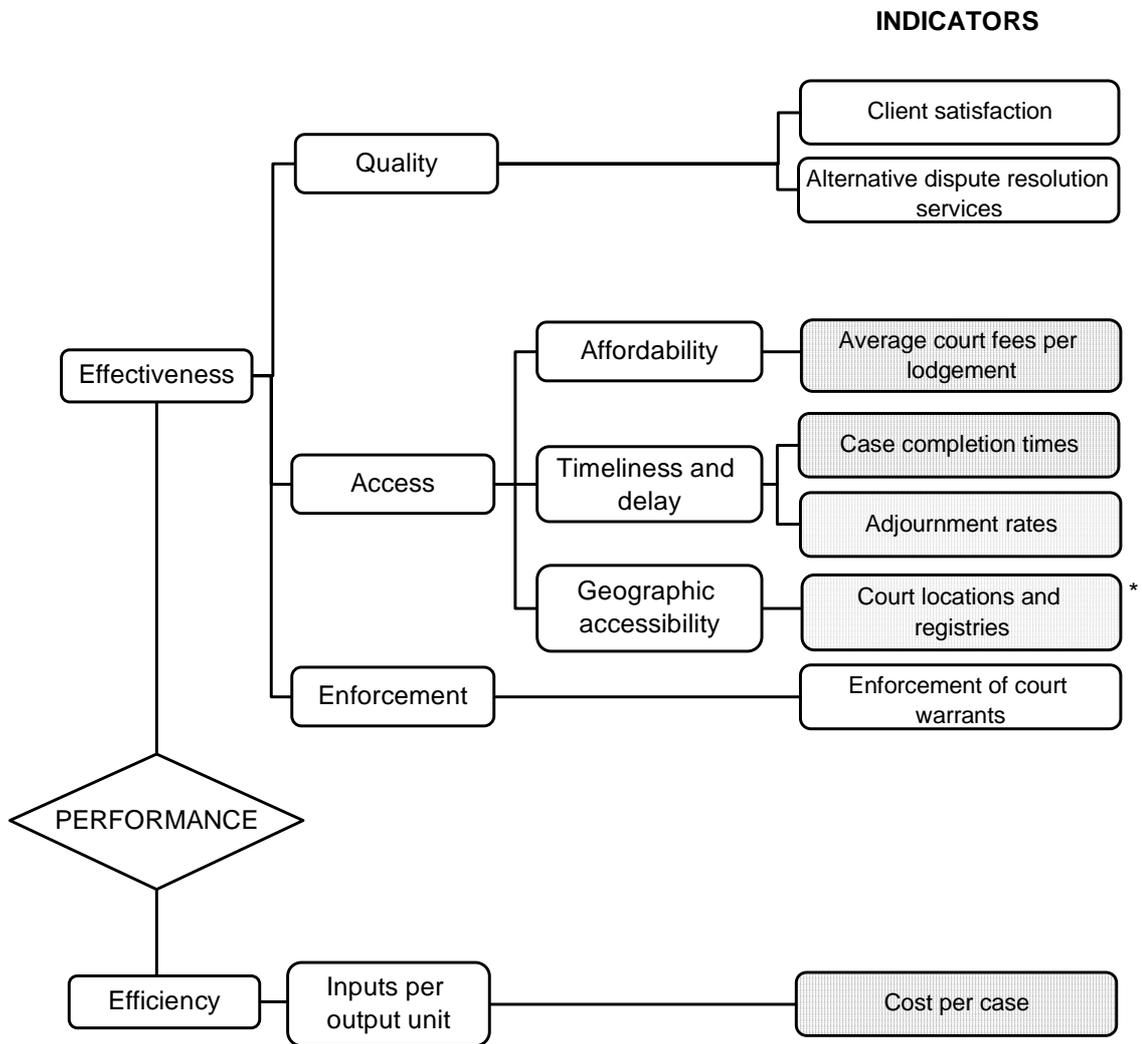
- to be open and accessible;
- to process matters in an expeditious and timely manner;
- to provide due process and equal protection before the law; and
- to be independent yet publicly accountable for performance.

Source: Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards (1989)

The framework of indicators for court administration has changed with the addition of new quality indicators for parts of the court system (figure 7.11). A description of all indicators is provided in attachment 7A.

The development of new indicators has also progressed in the area of timeliness. Outcomes for particular components of the court system (such as the dispute resolution services), are also being considered.

Figure 7.12 Performance indicators for court administration



**Key to indicators**

- Provided on a comparable basis for this Report
- Incomplete or not strictly comparable
- Yet to be developed or not collected for this Report
- \* New indicator

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## 7.3 Future directions

### Using new and refined indicators

Opportunities to develop new and refined indicators for court administration include the following:

- the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people before the courts and the outcomes of their trials (to be reported in the context of the 'Justice preface');
- the availability of court services (such as interpreters and the provision of court forms in languages other than English) to people from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds;
- the performance of the court's diversionary strategies for settling disputes through mediation and conciliation; and
- the performance of the sheriff and bailiff offices in enforcing court orders and warrants.

### Widening the collection scope

Tribunals represent an important specialist component of the delivery of dispute resolution services by the justice system. The data collection already covers small claims, credit and residential tenancies tribunals that operate as part of the magistrates' courts in some States and Territories. Specialist tribunals also operate in most States and Territories in the following areas, and therefore could be covered in Reports. They include:

- industrial relations;
- administrative appeals;
- equal opportunity and discrimination;
- environment, resource and development; and
- building reviews.

### Measuring client satisfaction

The feasibility of developing a client satisfaction survey for the users of court administration services is being investigated. Results of the survey are planned to appear in the 2000 Report.

## 7.4 Key performance indicator results

### Effectiveness indicators

#### *Affordability*

Court filing fees largely relate to civil cases. They are only part of the costs faced by litigants — legal fees being more significant — but they can be considerable. In 1997-98 court fees per lodgment in the superior courts were generally higher than in the magistrates' courts and the district/county courts. The Commonwealth had the highest level of fees per lodgment in the Federal Court (\$1151). NSW had the highest fees among the district/county courts (\$760) and the magistrates' courts (\$109). Probate fees were highest in the ACT (\$490) (table 7.6).

Table 7.6 Court fees per lodgment, 1997-98 (\$)

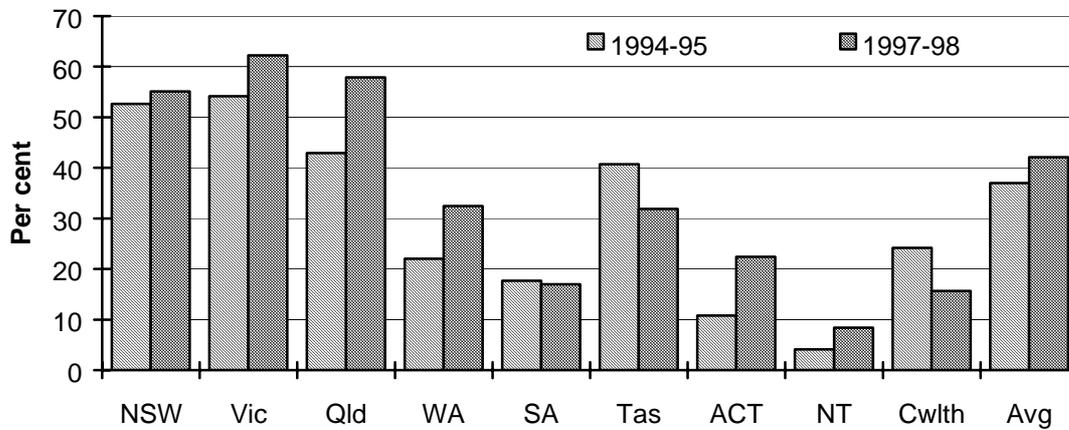
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Cwlt h</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	109	77	121	57	54	48	49	101	..	92
District/county court	760	504	255	569	205	..	..	..	..	539
Supreme/federal court	1 009	1 116	612	660	389	114	456	55	1 151	832
Family court	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	120	120
All courts	169	124	148	119	71	61	93	97	176	144
<i>Probate</i>										
Supreme court	462	205	0	157	445	107	490	0	..	311

.. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.7.

The level of cost recovery through court fees for the civil jurisdiction remained fairly stable on average, with civil court fees representing 42 per cent of total expenditure in 1997-98 compared to 37 per cent in 1994-95. The proportion increased across all States and Territories except SA, Tasmania and the Commonwealth (figure 7.13).

Figure 7.14 Civil court fees as a proportion of total civil expenditure<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Included family courts.

Data source: table 7A.6

### Timeliness

Timeliness is the duration between the lodgment of a matter with the court and its finalisation. Generally, lower courts complete a greater proportion of their workload in a shorter period of time, given the less complex nature of the matters heard.

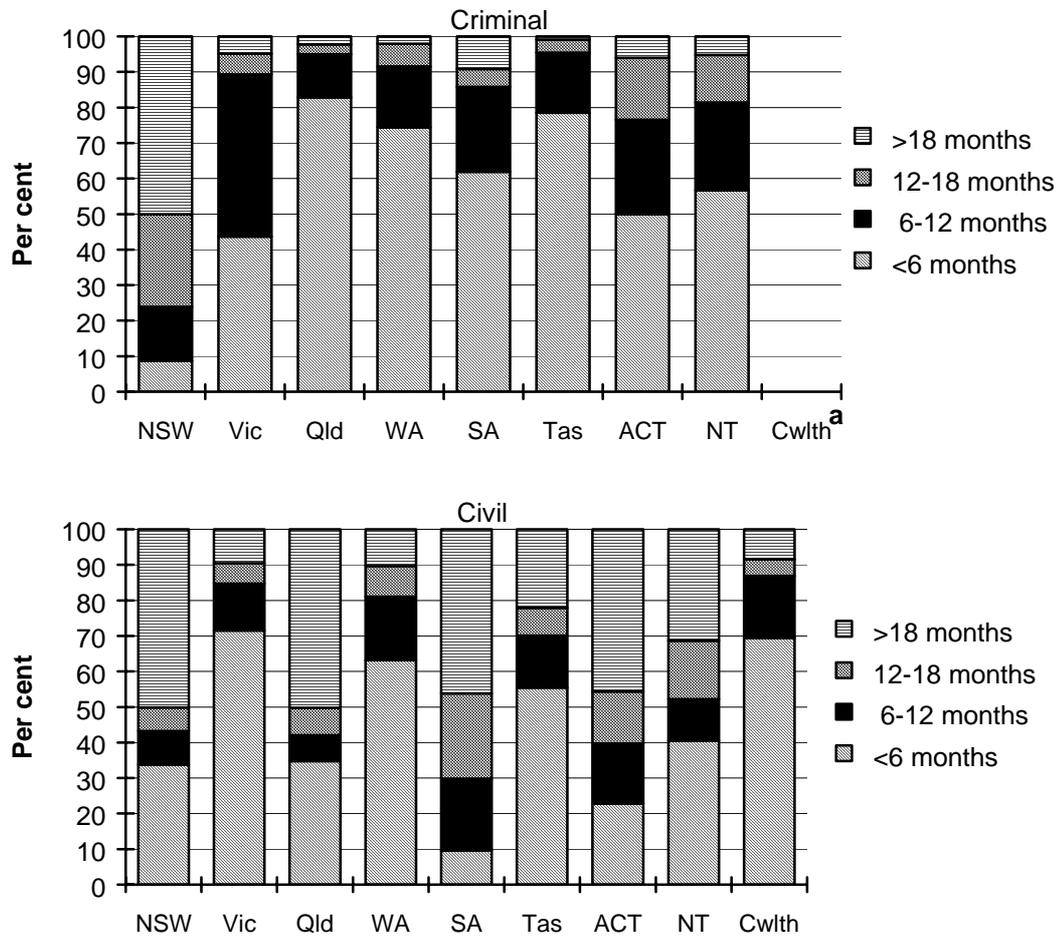
The criminal jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts in all States and Territories finalised at least 96 per cent of cases within six months in 1997-98. This ranged from 98 per cent of cases finalised within six months in Victoria to 70 per cent in the ACT. The civil jurisdiction of the magistrates' courts in all States and Territories finalised at least 88 per cent of cases within six months in 1997-98. This ranged from 98 per cent of cases finalised within six months in Victoria to 80 per cent in the ACT. Case finalisation times were longer in the civil jurisdiction, reflecting the different case flow management practices and the priority given to criminal matters.

District/county courts in all States and Territories finalised 68 per cent of criminal cases within six months. This ranged from 83 per cent of cases finalised within six months in Queensland to 40 per cent in NSW. District/county courts in all States and Territories finalised 18 per cent of civil cases within six months. This ranged from 38 per cent of cases finalised within six months in SA to 8 per cent in NSW.

Across Australia, on average, at least 85 per cent of coronial cases were finalised within six months in 1997-98. SA had the largest proportion of coronial matters finalised within six months (97 per cent) and the NT had the lowest (34 per cent).

On average, supreme courts in all States and Territories finalised 69 per cent of criminal cases within six months. This ranged from 83 per cent of cases finalised within six months in Queensland to 9 per cent in NSW. Supreme courts in all States and Territories and the Commonwealth finalised 50 per cent of civil cases within six months, on average. This proportion ranged from 71 per cent in Victoria to 10 per cent in SA (table 7.7, figure 7.15).

Figure 7.16 **Proportion of non-appeal matters finalised, supreme/federal court, 1997-98**



<sup>a</sup> Did not operate in this jurisdiction.

Data source: table 7A.8.

**Table 7.7 Non-appeal matters finalised, 1997-98 (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>Cwlt h</i>	<i>Avg</i>
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court										
<6 months	97	98	97	92	94	88	70	87	..	96
6-12 months	2	1	1	6	4	11	20	8	..	3
12-18 months	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	2	..	1
>18 months	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	..	1
District/county court										
<6 months	40	70	83	67	67	..	..	..	..	68
6-12 months	33	20	11	17	23	..	..	..	..	19
12-18 months	13	7	4	13	5	..	..	..	..	8
>18 months	14	3	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	5
Supreme court										
<6 months	9	44	83	74	62	79	50	57	..	69
6-12 months	15	46	12	17	24	17	27	25	..	19
12-18 months	26	6	3	6	5	4	17	13	..	7
>18 months	50	5	2	2	9	1	6	5	..	5
<i>Coronial</i>										
Magistrates' court										
<6 months	95	81	65	76	97	67	87	34	..	85
6-12 months	3	12	19	20	3	19	8	25	..	9
12-18 months	1	3	10	3	0	5	2	22	..	3
>18 months	1	4	6	2	0	8	3	19	..	3
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court										
<6 months	87	98	83	na	83	na	80	82	..	88
6-12 months	9	1	10	na	10	na	11	8	..	7
12-18 months	2	0	3	na	4	na	4	3	..	2
>18 months	2	0	4	na	3	na	5	7	..	2
District/county court										
<6 months	8	19	25	30	38	..	..	..	..	18
6-12 months	31	22	15	19	24	..	..	..	..	24
12-18 months	17	37	15	12	14	..	..	..	..	20
>18 months	45	23	46	40	24	..	..	..	..	37
Supreme/federal court										
<6 months	34	71	35	63	10	55	23	41	69	50
6-12 months	9	13	7	18	20	15	17	12	17	13
12-18 months	7	6	8	9	24	8	15	16	5	7
>18 months	50	10	50	10	46	22	46	31	8	30

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.8.

Appeals from lower courts are predominantly heard by the district courts and supreme courts of the States and Territories. The full bench of the Federal Court also hears appeals from a single Federal Court Justice. Criminal appeals are generally shorter than civil ones. On average, 60 per cent of criminal appeals and 44 per cent of civil appeals were finalised within six months. The Queensland Supreme Court finalised 90 per cent of criminal appeals in less than six months while the NSW Supreme Court finalised 33 per cent. The NT Supreme Court finalised 82 per cent of civil appeals in less than six months while the Tasmanian Supreme Court finalised 22 per cent (table 7.8).

**Table 7.8 Appeal matters finalised, supreme/federal courts, 1997-98 (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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Ava</i>
<i>Criminal</i>										
<6 months	33	57	90	53	84	69	66	36	..	60
6-12 months	45	29	7	40	14	18	34	52	..	28
12-18 months	14	6	2	7	2	7	0	12	..	7
>18 months	9	8	1	0	0	5	0	0	..	5
<i>Civil</i>										
<6 months	39	60	36	46	38	22	61	82	37	44
6-12 months	24	21	41	34	42	40	37	16	11	23
12-18 months	13	14	16	10	5	27	2	2	7	10
>18 months	25	5	7	11	15	11	0	0	44	23

.. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.11.

Committals are the first stage of hearing indictable (serious) offences in the criminal court system. A Magistrate in a committal hearing assesses the sufficiency of evidence presented against the defendant and decides whether to commit the matter for trial in a superior court. Defendants are often held in custody pending a committal hearing and trial if ordered. The timely conduct of the committal hearing, on the court's receipt of the charge sheet, is therefore important for timely adjudication of the charges against the defendant.

On average, 59 per cent of committal hearings are finalised within three months of the receipt of charges by the court and a further 26 per cent are finalised in the subsequent three months. Performance varied considerably across the States and Territories: for example, while NSW finalised 65 per cent of committals within three months, Victoria finalised 29 per cent. The NT had the largest proportion of cases finalised in more than 12 months (11 per cent), although matters finalised

under three months in the NT improved from 31 per cent in 1996-97 to 34 per cent in 1997-98 (table 7.9).

Table 7.9 **Committal (criminal) matters finalised, magistrates' courts, 1997-98 (per cent)**

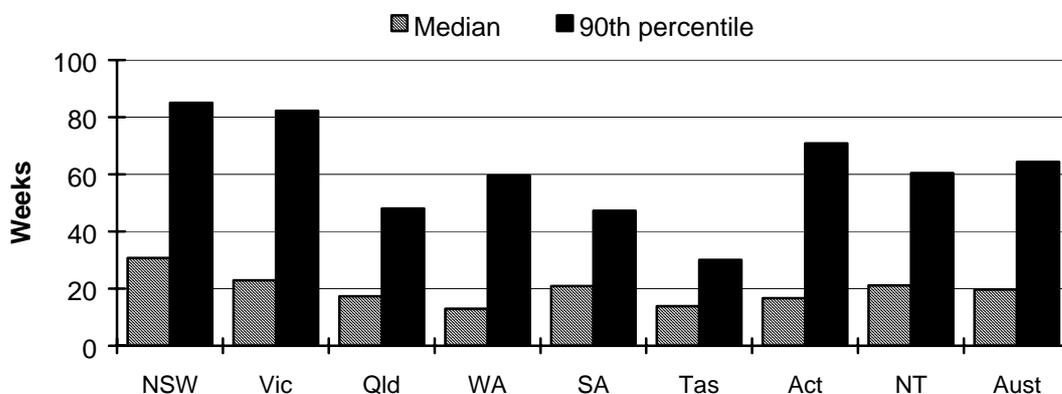
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Avg
<3 months	65	29	63	62	59	na	42	34	..	59
3-6 months	21	34	29	19	35	na	25	31	..	26
6-12 months	9	29	6	18	5	na	27	25	..	11
>12 months	5	8	1	1	1	na	7	11	..	3

na Not available .. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.12

The median period between initiation and finalisation (point at which half the cases had been finalised) was 19.7 weeks in Australia in 1996-97 for district/county and supreme courts. This ranged from 30.7 weeks in NSW to 13.0 weeks in WA. Ninety per cent of cases were finalised within 64.4 weeks in Australia in 1996-97. This proportion ranged from 85.0 weeks in NSW to 30.1 weeks in Tasmania (figure 7.9).

Figure 7.9 **Defendants finalised, duration from initiation to finalisation, district/county and supreme courts 1996-97**



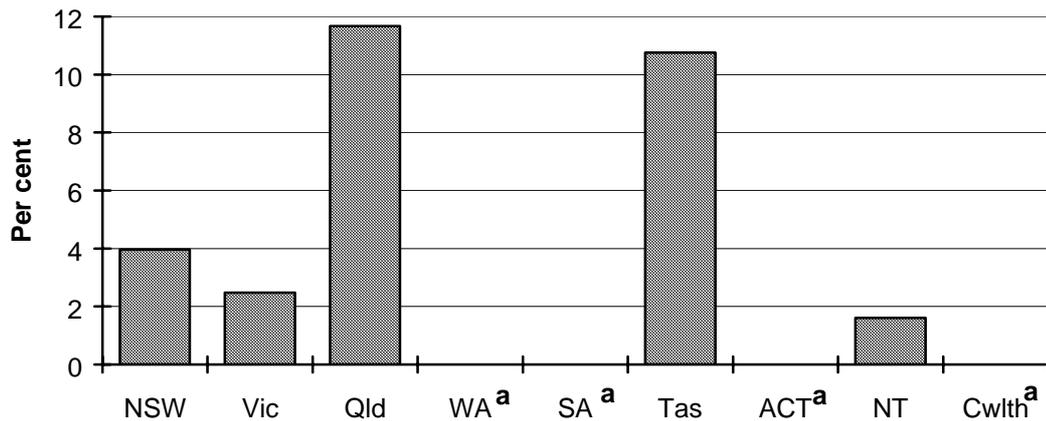
Data source: table 7A.13.

### *Adjournments on the first day of hearing*

The varying timeliness of courts partly reflects the number of adjournments. Adjournments at the request of the parties are generally considered to be outside the control of the court, and they may occur when the parties are not ready or a witness is not available. Adjournments may also occur at the request of the court in instances such as overlisting (where court administrators expect a proportion of their case load on any particular day to not proceed and therefore list some standby matters so as to maximise the use of court proceedings).

Court requested adjournments, as a proportion of total civil hearings initiated, in the supreme/federal courts varied from approximately 12 per cent in Queensland to approximately 2 per cent in the NT (figure 7.10).

Figure 7.10 **Court requested adjournments on the first day of hearing as a proportion of total civil hearings, supreme/federal court, 1997-98**



<sup>a</sup> Not available.

Data source: table 7A.14.

### *Geographic accessibility*

Providing rural communities with access to judicial services can be a significant cost for court administration agencies. The services provided to improve the accessibility of courts to rural and remote communities include:

- judicial circuits where Magistrates and Judges tour rural court houses to hear cases;
- the location of magistrates' courts in police stations, whereby police officers and Justices of the Peace staff the courts (when Magistrates are not available);
- occasional caravan courts by superior courts in remote areas; and
- video conferencing facilities to link capital city court houses to witnesses in remote locations.

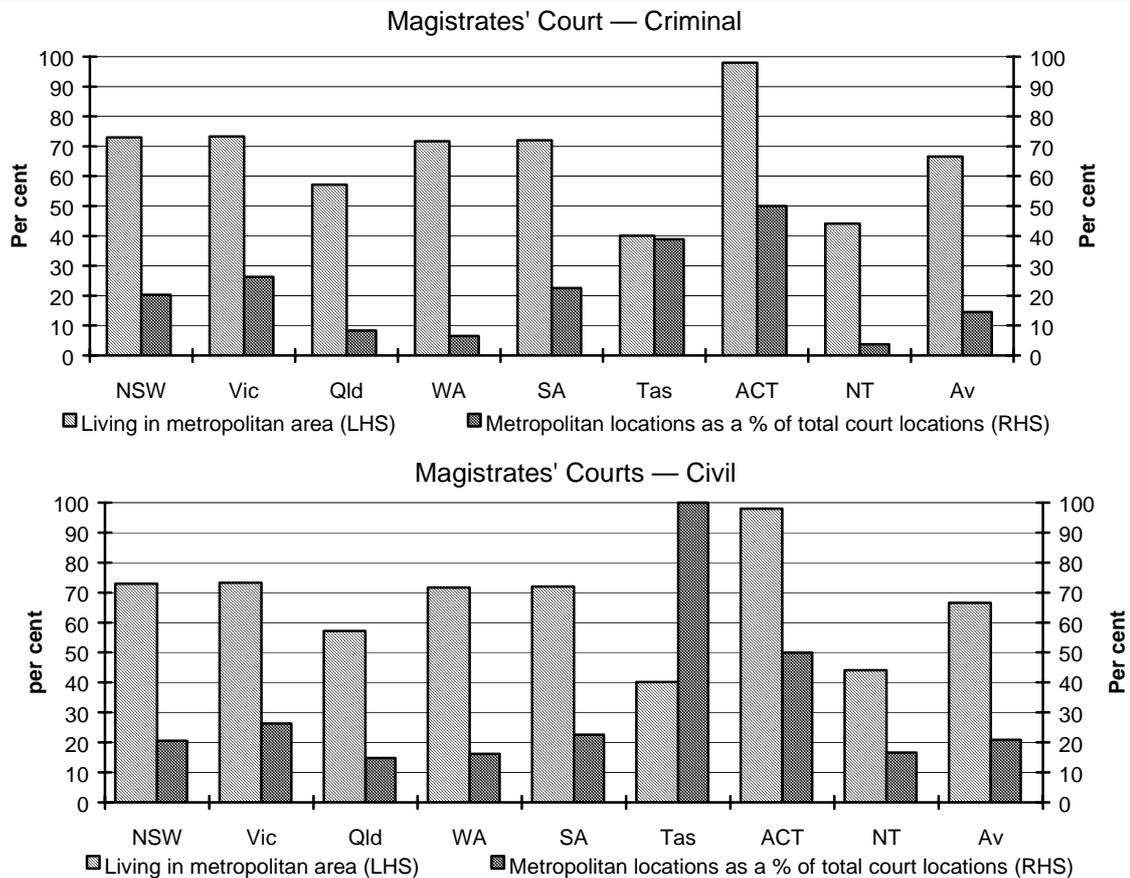
One indicator of the accessibility of court services is the relationship between the proportion of magistrates' court locations in either metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas and the proportion of the population residing in either metropolitan or nonmetropolitan areas of the State or Territory. Except for the ACT and Tasmanian criminal jurisdictions, all States and Territories had a larger proportion of their court locations in metropolitan areas in 1997-98.

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Generally, States and Territories with relatively high proportions of their population in metropolitan areas also had a higher proportion of court locations in metropolitan areas in 1997-98. In the criminal jurisdiction, NSW and Victoria had 73 per cent of their populations in a metropolitan area and 20 per cent and 26 per cent of court locations in a metropolitan area respectively. The NT has one of the smallest proportions of population in a metropolitan area (44 per cent) and also the lowest share of court locations in a metropolitan area (4 per cent). The ACT had the highest percentage of the population in a metropolitan area (98 per cent) and 50 per cent of locations outside a metropolitan area (because one of its two locations was at Jervis Bay).

The pattern is similar in the civil jurisdiction, with a slightly higher proportion of locations in metropolitan areas. NSW and Victoria had 73 per cent of their populations in a metropolitan area and 21 per cent and 26 per cent of court locations in a metropolitan area respectively. Queensland had the third lowest proportion of population in a metropolitan area (57 per cent) and the lowest share of court locations in a metropolitan area (15 per cent). The exceptions were Tasmania — which had 40 per cent of its population in a metropolitan area yet heard civil cases in its magistrates' courts in only metropolitan areas — and the ACT — which had 98 per cent of its population in a metropolitan area and the second highest proportion of locations in a nonmetropolitan area (50 per cent) (figure 7.11).

Figure 7.11 Court locations and populations in metropolitan areas, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>



**a** Court locations included permanent, temporary and registries without hearings. **b** Metropolitan areas included State and Territory capital city statistical divisions and other metropolitan areas (which were urban centres of 100 000 or more). Nonmetropolitan areas included remote areas (which were defined in terms of low population density and long distances to large population centres) and rural areas (which included the remainder of nonmetropolitan statistical local areas).

Data source: table 7A.15.

## Efficiency indicators

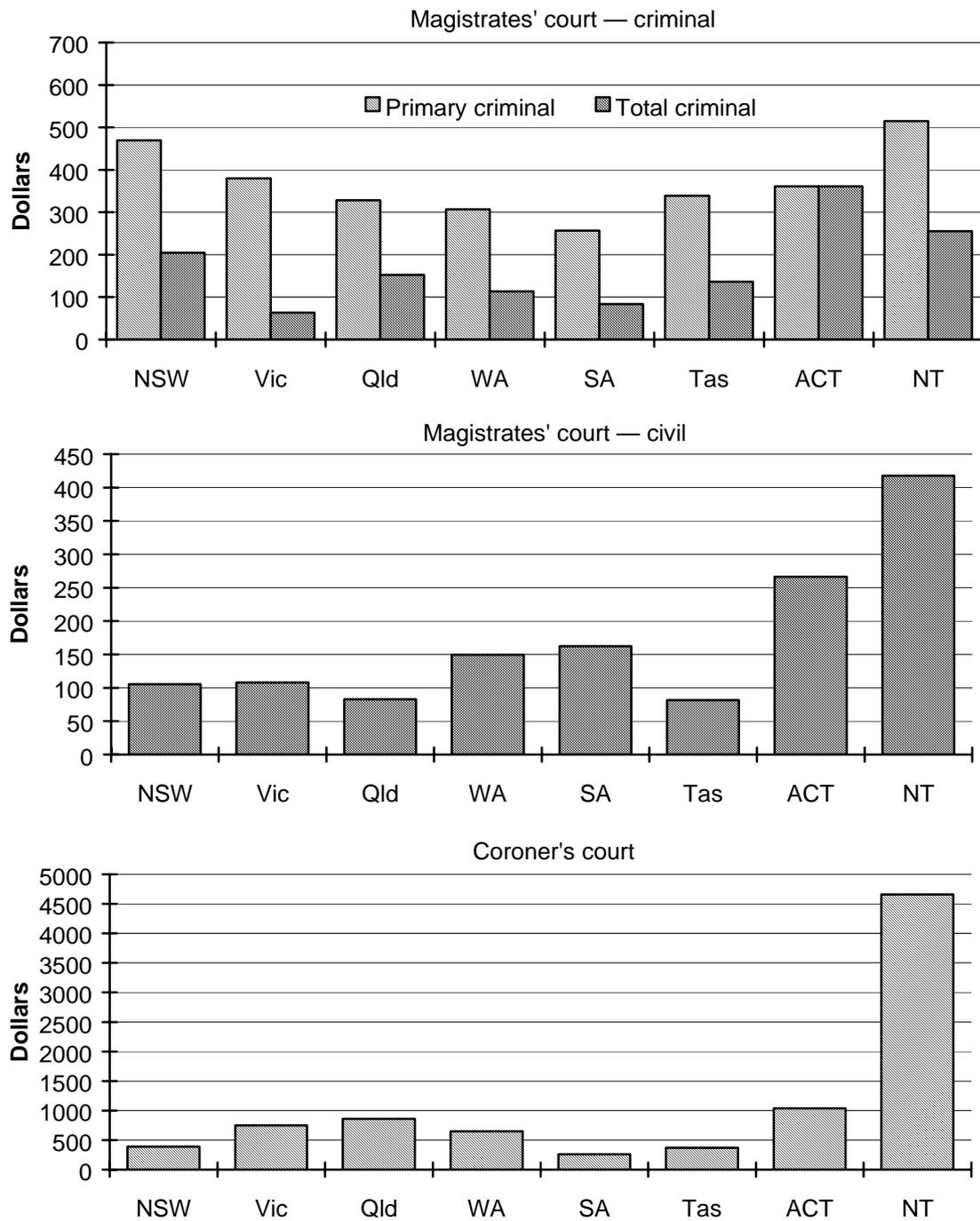
Some differences in indicator results for jurisdictions may reflect different counting and reporting rules for generating financial data. Differences may also reflect the treatment of various expenditure items (for example, superannuation).

Expenditure per lodgment (including accommodation costs) for each court jurisdiction varied considerably both among States and Territories and over time.

Expenditure per lodgment for magistrates' courts (criminal) was highest in the ACT with (\$361) and lowest in Victoria (\$64) in 1997-98. Unit costs in the civil jurisdiction were highest in the NT (\$418) and lowest in Tasmania (\$82). Expenditure per primary criminal lodgment (that is, excluding minor traffic matters)

was highest in the NT (\$515) and lowest in SA (\$257). The coroner's court cost per reported death and fire was highest in NT (\$4660) and lowest in SA (\$260) (figure 7.12).

**Figure 7.12 Expenditure less in house revenue per lodgment, lower courts, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**

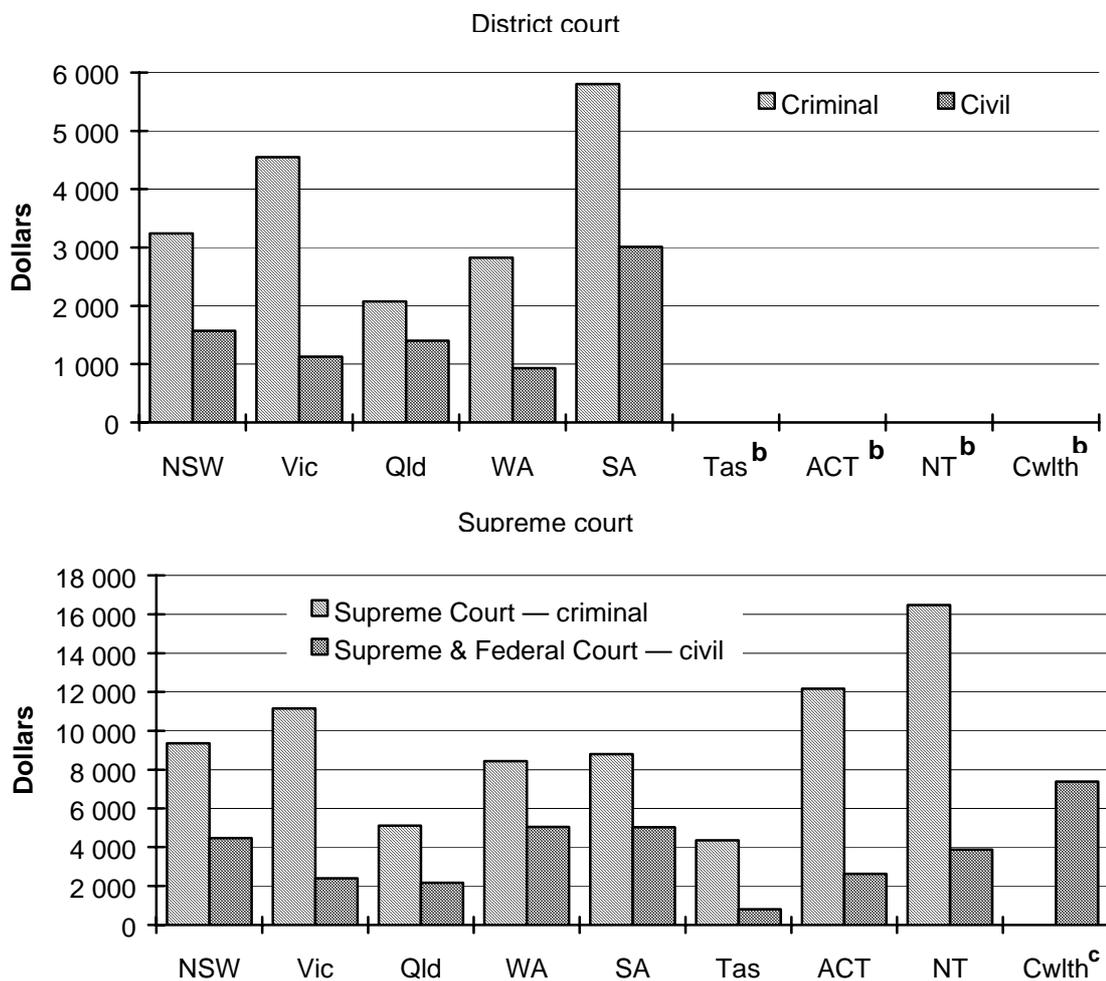


<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers.

Data sources: table 7A.16 and table 7A.17.

District/county court unit costs were highest in SA for both the criminal (\$5805) and civil (\$3010) jurisdictions. Queensland had the lowest unit costs for criminal cases (\$2077) and WA had the lowest costs for civil cases (\$931). The NT had the highest criminal supreme court costs per lodgment (\$16 467) while Tasmania had the lowest (\$4353). The Commonwealth had the highest civil costs per lodgment in the Federal Court (\$7393) while Tasmania had the lowest costs in its Supreme Court (\$806) (figure 7.13).

Figure 7.13 Expenditure less in house revenue per lodgment, superior courts, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. <sup>b</sup> District/county court did not exist or operate in Tasmania, ACT, NT or the Commonwealth. <sup>c</sup> Supreme court criminal did not operate in the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Data source: table 7A.16.

Expenditure per lodgment amongst family courts was \$632 for the Family Court of WA and \$843 for the Family Court of Australia. Expenditure per lodgment for the family courts compared favourably to that of the other superior courts (table 7A.16).

Nationally, expenditure per lodgment in the criminal jurisdiction decreased by 21 per cent in (real terms) between 1994-95 and 1997-98, and unit costs in the civil jurisdiction increased by 10 per cent. There were significant changes to the unit costs of individual courts: for example, expenditure per criminal case fell in the Tasmanian Supreme Courts, the WA District Court and the Tasmanian Magistrates' Court, while expenditure per civil case increased in the NSW District Court and the Federal Court. A change in jurisdiction has resulted in a change in cost structure for the Federal Court following the transfer of a large number of low cost, short matters in bankruptcy to the Insolvency Trustee Service of Australia. However, the Federal Court has also been given new jurisdiction for other areas of complex law, which will lead to greater equalisation of that cost structure (table 7.10).

**Table 7.10 Change in expenditure less in-house revenue per lodgment 1994-95 to 1997-98 (in 1997-98 dollars, per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>	<i>Avg</i>
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	-20	-17	-10	-21	-26	-39	26	6	..	-18
District/county court	-18	-9	-15	-33	31	..	..	..	..	-15
Supreme court	-12	-31	5	16	-11	-36	22	-24	..	-11
All courts	-22	-11	-15	-35	-29	-42	39	-15	..	-21
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	0	61	-4	-35	-6	-25	35	-30	..	2
District/county court	184	22	-15	-23	-27	..	..	..	..	37
Supreme/federal	35	11	-32	-3	82	72	-7	-72	250	59
All courts	20	33	-16	-20	-1	32	31	-38	250	10
Family court	..	..	..	-22	..	..	..	..	-8	-10
<i>Criminal and civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	-15	3	-8	-28	-21	-28	33	-11	..	-12
District/county court	24	7	-15	-27	-4	..	..	..	..	3
Supreme court	27	12	-22	-1	54	26	4	-55	254	48

<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. .. Not applicable.

Source: table 7A.16.

## 7.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. The information covers aspects such as age profile; geographic distribution of the population; income levels; education levels; tenure of dwellings; and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity).

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## **New South Wales Government comments**

“ NSW continues to promote a professional court administration, with a strong commitment to client service delivery. There have been a number of initiatives undertaken to improve court efficiency and the delivery of services to the community:

- continuation of the acting judges delay reduction program in the civil jurisdiction of both the Supreme Court and the District Court.
- the transfer of civil cases involving motor accident claims and other matters where the amount claimed does not exceed \$750 000 from the Supreme Court to the District Court. This transfer of functions is designed to release resources in the Supreme Court to process more complex and time-consuming cases. However, it is expected that the transfer of cases with a shorter median processing time will affect the timeliness data for the Supreme Court.
- the transfer of fine enforcement functions from the Local Courts to the State Debt Recovery Office will release resources to deal with increased demand on court services.

A number of general observations can be made in respect of this report:

- the net increase in expenditure for both the Supreme Court and District Court is to a large part due to the acting judges programs and associated costs.
- the timeliness in the Supreme Court and District Court, as expected, show little improvement in the civil jurisdiction. This is due largely to the acting judges programs targeting old pending matters and complex matters.
- the geographic data emphasises the extent to which NSW is committed to the provision of court services to rural and remote areas. The nature of the demographic spread means that the provision of such services across the State carries a cost.

New initiatives to take effect next year include:

- Australia's first drug court, based on an American system which is reported to have achieved significant reductions in drug use, crime and recidivism.
  - new court facilities consistent with new population growth centres.
  - a continuing effort in the criminal courts to address delays, aided by additional resources from Government.
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## Victorian Government comments

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Victoria is continuously seeking to improve the performance of the Courts and the justice system. During 1997-98 an extensive program of administrative, service delivery and legislative reforms were implemented. Major achievements include:

- Legislation has been enacted to streamline procedures in the Residential Tenancies list of the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal and to allow the provision of default judgements.
- The video conferencing network has been extended to 30 courtrooms in the Melbourne County and Magistrates' Courts and nine regional centres. The Network provides improved access to the Courts and has significantly reduced costs for parties to criminal and civil proceedings and expert witnesses.
- The Victorian Government Reporting Service won a 1998 Australian Quality Award for Business Excellence.
- The Courts Capital Infrastructure Program has been extended with construction commenced on new court complexes at Ballarat, Sunshine and Wodonga. In addition a major refurbishment of the Supreme Court library was completed in 1998.
- The Magistrates' Court has implemented a number of new initiatives which provide assistance to Magistrates in the handling of matters before the Court. These include the Juvenile Justice Court Liaison Service and the Disability Co-ordinator. Additionally, the Forensic Mental Health Court Liaison Service was extended to the Broadmeadows Court.
- The Pre-Trial Diversion Scheme was piloted at the Broadmeadows Magistrates' Court and has been extended to the Mildura Magistrates' Court. The Scheme aims to divert minor offenders from the trial process.
- A review of the jury system was undertaken to ensure that juries are more representative of the community and to establish more efficient administrative procedures. Legislation will be introduced into Parliament in Autumn 1999 session.

Specific comments regarding the performance of the Courts as outlined in this Report are:

- The finalisation of criminal matters during 1997-98 has improved significantly in each Court jurisdiction. The finalisation of civil matters continues at a high standard.
- The Victorian Court system continues to deliver the most cost effective services in the combined criminal and civil jurisdictions.

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## Queensland Government comments

“ The survey reveals that court services throughout Queensland in 1997-98 maintained high standards of efficiency and effectiveness, with the timeliness of the higher criminal courts again achieving best practice.

An anomaly in the Report relating to adjournments is accounted for by Queensland's use of rolling lists which maximises courts availability but identifies as adjournments matters which did not proceed immediately to trial.

Significant improvements achieved during the year included:

- appointment of two additional judges;
- appointment of two acting District Court judges for varying periods;
- a capital works program involving nine courthouses;
- commencement of stage two of the upgrade and extension of the computerised information system;
- expansion of the number of Dispute Resolution Centres;
- commencement of pilot programs for courts using indigenous Justices of the Peace in remote communities;
- release of a report *Interpreters in the Courts*, following a comprehensive study of language services in the courts;
- productivity increase of 2.5 per cent by the State Reporting Bureau.

In 1998-99 Queensland courts adopt a model of accrual output budgeting known as *Managing for Outcomes*, an integrated approach to planning, budgeting and performance management which has been tailored to the States priorities and conditions. This has been augmented by continued efforts to improve services to clients and stakeholders.

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## Western Australian Government comments

“ 1997-98 has seen court administration develop and refine effectiveness and efficiency indicators within the Governments resource management framework, termed output based management (OBM). OBM is based on the purchaser provider principle.

The development of effectiveness and efficiency indicators for both of the major outputs of case processing, and, enforcement of orders, has provided valuable information into the relative effectiveness and efficiency of the various jurisdictions within Western Australia.

One major initiative arising from the output based management approach is the development of a customer satisfaction survey. Results emanating from the survey will in the future have a significant bearing on resource allocation and service delivery. It is intended that shortfalls in service delivery and areas for improvement be gleaned from the survey results and considered by both an “independent” customer service council, and the jurisdiction itself. Issues with merit will then be incorporated into the jurisdiction’s strategic and business planning processes.

Notwithstanding the customer satisfaction survey, the division had previously commenced a raft of new initiatives including:

- An agreed capital works building program to build or upgrade court facilities at Fremantle, Busselton, South Hedland and Rockingham.
- Commissioning four state of the art, electronic criminal trial courts for use by the District Court.
- The development of a generic court computing system capable of implementation across all jurisdictions. Due to early interest in the system from outside of Western Australia, commercialisation of the system is being explored.
- Implementation of video conferencing technology into the Kalgoorlie regional court, and approval to proceed with implementation into three further regional courts. The video conferencing initiative is supported by new legislation relating to remand appearances by video becoming compulsory where facilities exist.
- Establishment of specialist courts including domestic violence court, drugs court, traffic court and extended hours courts.

The determination of future strategies to address areas of improvement will naturally include initiatives developed in other states and overseas. In that respect the benchmarking exercise will continue to provide an insight into comparative jurisdictions.

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## South Australian Government comments

“ When viewing the total expenditure on court administration in South Australia at the aggregate level, the efficiency data show that the cost in 1997-98 was similar to the previous year. However, at the jurisdictional level it can be seen that the cost per lodgement changed.

Changes in the number of lodgments remains a significant factor affecting the variances in the cost per lodgement, especially in the lower jurisdictions. In the Magistrates Court, there has been some increase in lodgments. In the civil jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court, the increase in lodgments can be attributed primarily to a major Authority implementing a new debt recovery structure to recover through the Courts amounts outstanding that, in the past, would have been written off.

In the criminal jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court, the increase in lodgments can be largely attributed to the following four factors:

1. The introduction of the Expiation of Offences legislation has facilitated the “prosecution” of minor matters, and the process of following up on unpaid expiation notices is much simpler. Local Government agencies in particular are registering a far greater number of unpaid expiation notices with the court for enforcement;
2. During the first three months of the 1997-98, year old prosecutions were still being cleared through the court system at the same time as the new expiation enforcement process was being used. It is estimated that this “doubling up” probably involved some 10 000 matters;
3. Prosecutions were initiated for failing to vote at the State election. This one off event resulted in about 5000 matters being lodged with the court; and
4. The introduction of improved speed detection devices has resulted in more speeding offences being detected. This has a roll-on effect in terms of lodgments.

Variations in cost in the civil jurisdiction have arisen due to major redevelopment of the courts IT system in this area.

A major priority for the Authority during 1998-99 will be implementing the recommendations of the Court Process Review Project in the civil jurisdiction. Expenditure on IT will also increase as the Courts Administration Authority’s systems are made year 2000 compliant.

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## “ Tasmanian Government comments

Tasmanian jurisdiction comprises the Supreme Court and Magistrates Court. There is no intermediate court in Tasmania.

The small population and diverse nature of the population in Tasmania does not enable economies of scale. The Supreme Court has registries in three centres and the Magistrates Court maintains registries and has resident Magistrates in four centres.

The survey continues to provide benchmarking standards for use in performance monitoring within the courts. The courts are committed to the review process, but would like development of that process to include qualitative data, particularly in terms of differentiation between types of cases. Currently the Supreme Court of Tasmania in its civil jurisdiction deals with a range of cases that would be dealt with in all three jurisdictions in other courts. This makes a true comparison difficult.

In 1998 the Magistrates Court Civil Division increased the jurisdiction of the Magistrates Court from \$5 000 to \$20 000. The new Rules, based upon the South Australian Rules, introduce case management from an early stage and compulsory conciliation. It is expected that 50 per cent of the lodgments in the Supreme Court will transfer to the Magistrates Court. This will significantly increase the unit cost of Supreme Court cases without affecting the real work load of the Supreme Court.

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### **Australian Capital Territory Government comments**

“ The report recognises that the structural differences between a two-tiered court system and a three-tiered court system must be taken into account when comparing performance between States and Territories for specific court jurisdictions’ indicators. The ACT has a two-tiered court system. In many cases the most appropriate comparison for both the Magistrates’ Court and the Supreme Court is with the intermediate courts in other jurisdictions or with the average across the jurisdiction figures. A clear example of this is the delay in the finalisation of civil cases in the ACT Supreme Court. A large proportion of the Supreme Court’s civil caseload is in the area of personal injuries. These cases, by their very nature, take longer than many other types of cases to finally determine. In some other jurisdictions intermediate courts deal with such cases.

Whilst the unit cost per case in both civil and criminal jurisdictions in the ACT Magistrates’ Court is relatively high when compared to other magistrates’ courts it compares extremely favourably when costs per case incurred in intermediate courts are taken into account and averaged across both ACT jurisdictions. Additionally, the Court’s unit costs do not appear so high if minor traffic matters are removed. Factors adding to the increased unit cost per case include the addition of workers compensation cases, substantial costs, including rental charges, associated with a new purpose constructed court complex and the exclusion of certain classes of cases dealt with by the Court.

The Report notes that there has been an increase of 28 per cent in expenditure on court administration from 1994-95 to 1997-98. During this period a purpose built Magistrates’ Court complex was established and a change in accounting practices to accrual accounting took place as well as the incorporation of a superannuation factor in expenditure. Apart from these factors, in real terms, there has been no increase in the operating expenditure of the courts.

The Territory courts continue to embrace case management practices and technology to improve efficiency in the administration of justice through the courts. ”

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## Northern Territory Government comments

“ In common with the ACT, the court system of the NT is two-tiered in nature, as opposed to all States (with the exception of Tasmania) which have three-tiered structures. This factor is relevant when interjurisdictional comparisons are made, such as the disproportionately high number of civil matters heard in the NT Supreme Court which would normally have been dealt with by an intermediate court. To correct this imbalance, the jurisdiction of the Local and Small Claims Courts has recently been increased to \$100 000 and \$10 000 respectively.

The small population and diverse nature of the populace of the NT, combined with the Territory's huge 1.3 million square kilometre area, is not conducive to economies of scale. Higher costs in the NT result from a need to provide reasonable access to justice in remote communities; there are five court registries serving the main population areas and courts sit in 28 separate locations. Costs are further exacerbated by the fact that trials involving persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent (24.4 per cent) are usually lengthier owing to such things as language difficulties and the remoteness of aboriginal communities.

The high unit costs in the NT's civil jurisdiction will be largely defrayed in the forthcoming reporting year, observing that court fees were increased in the last quarter of the reporting year by 100 per cent, thereby rendering them comparable with other states and the ACT.

An important initiative undertaken to improve the efficiency of the court system is the commencement of a study into the report of Professor Stephen Parker of the Faculty of Law, Griffith University, commissioned by the Australian Institute of Judicial Administration Inc: "Courts and the Public". The study will identify the extent the NT is meeting Professor Parker's recommendations, the applicability and desirability of those recommendations, and consideration as to whether or not they ought to be implemented.

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## 7A Court administration attachment

Definitions for the descriptors and indicators in this attachment are in section 7A.4. Unsourced information was obtained from Commonwealth, State or Territory Governments.

## 7A.1 Descriptors

Table 7A.1 Lodgments, (number)

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>a</sup>	NT	Cwlth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>											
Supreme court	1997-98	884	725	1 392	419	577	584	199	272	..	5 052
	1996-97	895	643	1 447	523	647	414	218	344	..	5 131
	1995-96	895	394	1 355	488	582	398	157	356	..	4 625
	1994-95	885	389	1 363	660	520	390	153	292	..	4 652
	1993-94	1 000	800	1 300	400	500	400	200	100	..	4 700
District/county court	1997-98	10 532	4 350	8 408	2 628	1 503	..	..	..	..	27 421
	1996-97	10 060	3 952	8 293	2 387	1 819	..	..	..	..	26 511
	1995-96	10 618	3 828	7 148	2 179	1 826	..	..	..	..	25 599
	1994-95	10 224	3 896	7 247	2 048	1 894	..	..	..	..	25 309
	1993-94	10 600	4 300	5 700	2 300	2 300	..	..	..	..	25 200
Magistrates' court (total)	1997-98	432 876	539 584	313 480	246 002	189 156	30 676	8 953	19 250	..	1 779 977
	1996-97	434 990	491 904	245 554	121 590	150 967	37 318	10 594	19 454	..	1 512 371
	1995-96	392 658	487 976	247 815	147 153	118 647	18 754	12 854	18 725	..	1 444 582
	1994-95	370 017	479 840	236 161	133 772	125 012	17 251	9 193	19 183	..	1 390 429
	1993-94	400 000	522 500	219 100	181 600	142 700	25 900	8 000	15 700	..	1 515 500
Magistrates' court (primary)	1997-98	188 344	90 308	145 616	91 206	61 325	12 312	8 953	9 703	..	607 767
	1996-97	181 828	94 835	164 533	64 488	64 162	13 790	10 594	10 137	..	604 367
	1995-96	166 510	101 015	170 208	91 851	64 547	18 754	12 854	11 616	..	637 355
	1994-95	155 970	89 834	175 677	80 641	67 563	17 251	9 193	12 573	..	608 702
	1993-94	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na

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Table 7A.1 (Continued)

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<i>Civil</i>											
Supreme/federal court (excl probate)	1997-98	8 911	5 131	4 724	2 162	1 722	2 955	1 319	627	7 015	34 566
	1996-97	10 443	4 505	4 243	2 864	1 643	3 772	1 354	417	17 266	46 507
	1995-96	9 980	4 982	4 235	2 125	2 900	3 470	1 067	305	23 815	52 879
	1994-95	10 231	5 154	3 395	1 948	2 655	3 458	1 011	318	20 165	48 335
	1993-94	14 100	6 500	6 500	1 700	2 700	3 800	1 200	300	..	36 800
District/county court (incl workers comp)	1997-98	14 047	10 313	7 559	5 908	2 483	..	..	..	..	40 310
	1996-97	10 866	9 178	6 748	5 805	2 808	..	..	..	..	35 405
	1995-96	14 218	11 841	6 622	4 365	1 586	..	..	..	..	38 632
	1994-95	16 402	10 496	5 732	4 766	1 599	..	..	..	..	38 995
	1993-94	13 400	12 700	6 200	9 400	2 600	..	..	..	..	44 300
Magistrates' court	1997-98	260 904	185 558	110 100	61 712	51 202	11 179	11 472	6 532	..	698 659
	1996-97	279 164	208 134	114 320	58 697	43 770	11 530	11 157	7 416	..	734 188
	1995-96	243 437	186 888	91 759	55 290	49 419	12 483	12 408	7 634	..	659 318
	1994-95	228 486	187 633	83 353	55 870	44 821	14 715	12 811	7 042	..	634 731
	1993-94	211 200	191 700	76 400	50 500	46 200	19 900	12 600	15 400	..	623 900
Family courts	1997-98	..	..	..	14 321	..	..	..	..	121 599	135 920
	1996-97	..	..	..	14 291	..	..	..	..	120 004	134 295
	1995-96	..	..	..	12 557	..	..	..	..	112 697	125 254
	1994-95	..	..	..	11 183	..	..	..	..	102 519	113 702
	1993-94	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na

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Table 7A.1 (Continued)

	Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	Total
<i>Primary civil</i>											
Supreme court	1997-98	6 307	1 550	4 660	2 162	1 550	1 563	802	528	6 615	25 737
District/county court civil	1997-98	14 047	8 753	7 426	5 612	1 299	..	..	..	..	37 137
Magistrates' court civil	1997-98	31 705	8 777	21 404	2 706	4 318	142	3 125	135	..	72 312
Family courts	1997-98	..	..	..	8 977	..	..	..	..	74 003	82 980
<i>Coronial</i>											
Magistrates' court	1997-98	11 299	4 011	4 181	2 201	6 096	613	666	241	..	29 308
Deaths reported	1997-98	6 905	4 004	3 065	2 201	3 479	611	260	241	..	20 766
Fires reported	1997-98	4 394	7	1 116	0	2 617	2	406	0	..	8 542
Total deaths	1997	46 094	32 736	21 700	10 910	11 599	3 777	1 317	889	..	129 028
<i>Probate</i>											
Supreme court	1997-98	20 574	14 653	3 629	4 700	4 805	1 944	457	85	..	50 847

<sup>a</sup> In the ACT the motor vehicle registry rather than the Magistrates' Court enforced unpaid infringement notices. Infringements did not become court lodgments until the defendant elected to have the matter heard by a Magistrate. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (Australian Demographic Statistics 1998; Cat. No. 3101.0); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

Table 7A.2 Hearings 1997-98 (number)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	49 484	127 040	161 473	13 434	1 751	1901	3 020	7 214	..	365 317
District/county court	10 710	1 778	7 332	469	1 420	..	..	..	..	21 709
Supreme court	716	451	795	298	1 300	na	144	53	..	3 757
All courts	60 910	129 269	169 600	14 201	4 471	1901	3 164	7 267	..	390 783
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	3 146	100 411	15 648	2 139	3 159	na	1 009	2 037	..	127 549
District/county court	5 168	4 298	456	208	216	..	..	..	..	10 346
Supreme/federal court	2 575	1 453	240	245	188	883	796	1 182	1 588	9 150
Supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts	10 889	106 162	16 344	2 592	3 563	883	1 805	3 219	1 588	147 045
Family court	..	..	..	351	..	..	..	..	4 736	5 087
All courts	10 889	106 162	16 344	2 943	3 563	883	1 805	3 219	6 324	152 132
<i>Criminal and civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	52 630	227 451	177 121	15 573	4 910	1 901	4 029	9 251	..	492 866
District/county court	15 878	6 076	7 788	677	1 636	..	..	..	..	32 055
Supreme/federal court	3 291	1 904	1 035	543	1 488	883	940	1 235	1 588	12 907
All courts	71 799	235 431	185 944	17 144	8 034	2 784	4 969	10 486	6 324	542 915

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.3 Proportion of lodgments which were minor for criminal and civil courts, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a,b</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>c</sup>	NT	Cwth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	56	83	54	63	68	60	0	50	..	66
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	88	95	81	96	92	99	71	98	..	90
District/county court	0 <sup>d</sup>	6	2	5	48	..	..	..	..	5
Supreme/federal court	29	70	1	0	8	47	39	14	6	25
All courts	82	90	45	85	87	88	68	91	6	78
Family court	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	39	39

<sup>a</sup> Minor lodgments include minor traffic lodgments and other infringement notices enforced through electronic courts and like processes in criminal, undefended general civil lodgments and applications of an administrative nature such as winding up applications, Criminal Injury Compensation Applications, Australian Registered Judgements, intervention orders (excluding the prosecution of a breach of an order), residential tenancy disputes, joint applications for divorce and applications for debt recovery. <sup>b</sup> Excluded probate <sup>c</sup> In the ACT the motor vehicle registry rather than the Magistrates' Court enforced unpaid infringement notices. Infringements did not become court lodgments until the defendant elected to have the matter heard by a Magistrate. <sup>d</sup> Minor lodgments were not provided for in the NSW case flow management system. .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.4 Expenditure less in-house revenue (in 1997-98 dollars)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court — criminal	1997-98	88 422	34 305	47 756	27 964	15 762	4 176	3 234	4 993	..	226 611
	1996-97	69 233	34 889	42 409	27 052	15 781	5 751	2 764	3 538	..	201 418
	1995-96	89 658	36 875	41 517	19 204	14 584	3 817	2 554	4 711	..	212 919
	1994-95	94 743	36 621	40 082	19 312	14 087	3 847	2 626	4 603	..	215 920
Magistrates' court — civil	1997-98	27 523	20 034	11 908	9 229	8 321	914	3 057	2 729	..	83 715
	1996-97	42 988	19 410	11 517	6 498	7 524	1 305	2 568	1 933	..	93 742
	1995-96	22 737	12 792	10 208	12 264	8 215	1 600	2 441	4 278	..	74 535
	1994-95	24 053	12 557	9 365	12 785	7 708	1 595	2 529	4 191	..	74 783
Magistrates' court — coronial <sup>b</sup>	1997-98	4 401	3 014	3 585	1 430	1 582	226	692	1 123	..	16 054
Magistrates' court — total Criminal and civil	1997-98	115 945	54 340	59 664	37 193	24 082	5 090	6 290	7 722	..	310 327
	1996-97	112 221	54 299	53 926	33 550	23 304	7 056	5 332	5 471	..	295 160
	1995-96	112 394	49 667	51 725	31 468	22 799	5 417	4 996	8 988	..	287 455
	1994-95	118 796	49 179	49 447	32 097	21 795	5 441	5 154	8 794	..	290 703
District/county court — criminal	1997-98	34 116	19 779	17 461	7 417	8 725	..	..	..	..	87 499
	1996-97	32 118	20 237	18 550	8 813	9 265	..	..	..	..	88 983
	1995-96	39 281	19 367	16 038	8 445	8 961	..	..	..	..	92 091
	1994-95	40 475	19 363	17 781	8 571	8 423	..	..	..	..	94 613

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Table 7A.4 (Continued)

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county court — civil	1997-98	22 044	11 609	10 585	5 501	7 474	..	..	..	..	57 213
	1996-97	19 306	11 279	6 285	7 146	7 188	..	..	..	..	51 204
	1995-96	9 903	9 710	7 968	5 729	6 482	..	..	..	..	39 792
	1994-95	9 071	9 675	9 425	5 738	6 609	..	..	..	..	40 518
District/county court — total	1997-98	56 161	31 388	28 046	12 918	16 199	..	..	..	..	146 505
	1996-97	51 424	31 516	24 835	15 959	16 454	..	..	..	..	140 188
	1995-96	49 184	29 076	24 006	14 174	15 444	..	..	..	..	131 884
	1994-95	49 546	29 038	27 206	14 309	15 032	..	..	..	..	135 132
Supreme court — criminal	1997-98	8 282	8 081	7 121	3 537	5 083	2 542	2 421	4 479	..	41 546
	1996-97	8 829	6 898	6 314	4 244	5 735	2 409	1 752	4 269	..	40 451
	1995-96	6 796	7 220	5 966	5 087	5 676	2 687	1 811	6 493	..	41 736
	1994-95	9 423	6 270	6 621	4 810	5 175	2 664	1 523	6 325	..	42 812
Supreme & federal court — civil (excl. probate)	1997-98	39 743	12 328	10 259	10 900	8 512	2 381	3 465	2 375	51 862	141 825
	1996-97	36 563	15 027	9 637	12 663	8 090	2 841	3 088	2 259	47 173	137 339
	1995-96	32 434	12 904	9 543	11 055	7 570	1 597	3 099	3 888	43 853	125 943
	1994-95	33 914	11 184	10 834	10 127	7 330	1 622	2 863	4 317	42 596	124 787
Supreme & federal court — total (excl probate)	1997-98	48 024	20 410	17 380	14 437	13 595	4 923	5 886	6 854	51 862	183 371
	1996-97	45 392	21 925	15 951	16 907	13 824	5 250	4 840	6 528	47 173	177 790
	1995-96	39 230	20 124	15 509	16 142	13 245	4 284	4 910	10 381	43 853	167 679
	1994-95	43 337	17 454	17 455	14 938	12 505	4 286	4 386	10 643	42 596	167 599

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Table 7A.4 (Continued)

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Family court — civil	1997-98	..	..	..	9 051	..	..	..	..	102 504	111 555
	1996-97	..	..	..	10 042	..	..	..	..	101 458	111 500
	1995-96	..	..	..	9 641	..	..	..	..	103 751	113 392
	1994-95	..	..	..	9 029	..	..	..	..	94 242	103 270
All courts — criminal	1997-98	130 820	62 166	72 338	38 918	29 570	6 718	5 655	9 472	..	355 656
	1996-97	110 180	62 024	67 273	40 109	30 781	8 161	4 516	7 808	..	330 852
	1995-96	135 734	63 462	63 521	32 736	29 221	6 504	4 366	11 204	..	346 747
	1994-95	144 641	62 255	64 484	32 693	27 684	6 511	4 149	10 928	..	353 345
Supreme, district/county and magistrates' court — civil (excl. probate)	1997-98	89 310	43 972	32 752	25 630	24 307	3 295	6 522	5 104	51 862	282 753
	1996-97	98 857	45 716	27 439	26 308	22 802	4 146	5 655	4 191	47 173	282 285
	1995-96	65 074	35 406	27 719	29 048	22 267	3 197	5 540	8 166	43 853	240 271
	1994-95	67 038	33 416	29 624	28 651	21 647	3 216	5 392	8 508	42 596	240 088
All courts — criminal & civil <sup>c</sup> (excl coroner, probate)	1997-98	220 130	106 138	105 090	73 599	53 876	10 013	12 176	14 576	154 366	749 964
	1996-97	209 037	107 740	94 712	76 459	53 582	12 306	10 172	11 999	148 630	724 637
	1995-96	200 808	98 867	91 240	71 425	51 488	9 701	9 906	19 370	147 605	700 410
	1994-95	211 679	95 671	94 108	70 373	49 331	9 727	9 541	19 437	136 837	696 704
Probate registries	1997-98	1 034	459	75	na <sup>d</sup>	381	60	0	71	0	2 080

<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. <sup>b</sup> Excluded the cost of conducting autopsies. <sup>c</sup> Included the Family Court of WA and the Family Court of Australia. <sup>d</sup> Included in civil court expenditure. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Table 7A.5 Accommodation expenditure, 1997-98 (\$'000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	10 477	5 633	6 423	6 798	1 928	670	951	623	..	33 503
District/county court	1 452	1 859	1 223	291	1 530	..	..	..	..	6 355
Supreme court	1 121	759	811	697	1 167	296	177	625	..	5 653
All courts	13 051	8 251	8 457	7 786	4 624	966	1 128	1 248	..	45 511
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	936	2 767	1 571	1 417	1 159	117	978	322	..	9 267
District/county court	818	1 168	925	513	1 140	..	..	..	..	4 564
Supreme/federal court	5 405	1 335	1 373	1 516	639	296	353	372	7 806	19 094
Supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts	7 158	5 270	3 869	3 446	2 938	413	1 331	694	7 806	32 926
Family court	..	..	..	1 917	..	..	..	..	23 486	25 403
All courts	7 158	5 270	3 869	5 363	2 938	413	1 331	694	31 292	58 329
<i>Coronial</i>										
Magistrates' court	249	259	469	191	141	31	189	99	..	1 629

.. Not applicable.

## 7A.2 Effectiveness

Table 7A.6 Civil court fees as a proportion of total expenditure (per cent)

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court	1997-98	103	82	119	38	35	73	28	11	..	80
	1996-97	84	62	104	56	39	40	24	14	..	72
	1995-96	71	94	97	27	33	39	24	6	..	61
	1994-95	64	83	98	27	33	45	23	6	..	57
District/county court	1997-98	50	43	18	61	7	..	..	..	..	38
	1996-97	48	37	29	31	7	..	..	..	..	35
	1995-96	69	46	33	32	7	..	..	..	..	41
	1994-95	35	37	22	36	7	..	..	..	..	28
Supreme/federal court	1997-98	25	48	28	13	8	16	18	5	16	21
	1996-97	31	35	21	7	10	22	22	5	22	23
	1995-96	52	34	19	7	9	32	0	2	23	28
	1994-95	49	36	13	8	11	36	0	3	24	28
Family court	1997-98	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	14	15
	1996-97	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1995-96	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	9	10
	1994-95	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	10	10
All courts	1997-98	55	62	58	32	17	32	22	8	16	42
	1996-97	58	47	58	26	18	28	23	9	22	42
	1995-96	61	59	52	21	17	35	11	4	23	40
	1994-95	53	54	43	22	18	41	11	4	24	37

.. Not applicable.

Table 7A.7 Court fees per lodgement, 1997-98 (\$)

	<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>Cwth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	109	77	121	57	54	48	49	101	..	92
District/county court	760	504	255	569	205	..	..	..	..	539
Supreme/federal court	1 009	1 116	612	660	389	114	456	55	1 151	832
Family court	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	120	120
All courts	169	124	148	119	71	61	93	97	176	144
Supreme court (probate)	462	205	0	157	445	107	490	0	..	311

.. Not applicable.

Table 7A.8 Non-appeal matters finalised, 1997-98

	<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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal</i>											
Magistrates' court	No.	270 213	540 130	304 810	96 297	193 911	40 619	14 274	13 416	..	1 473 670
<6 months	%	97	98	97	92	94	88	70	87	..	96
6-12 months	%	2	1	1	6	4	11	20	8	..	3
12-18 months	%	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	2	..	1
>18 months	%	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	3	..	1
District/county court	No.	3 703	1 797	6 725	2 564	1 150	..	..	..	..	15 939
<6 months	%	40	70	83	67	67	..	..	..	..	68
6-12 months	%	33	20	11	17	23	..	..	..	..	19
12-18 months	%	13	7	4	13	5	..	..	..	..	8
>18 months	%	14	3	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	5
Supreme/federal court	No.	92	103	811	238	239	350	132	210	..	2 175
<6 months	%	9	44	83	74	62	79	50	57	..	69
6-12 months	%	15	46	12	17	24	17	27	25	..	19
12-18 months	%	26	6	3	6	5	4	17	13	..	7
>18 months	%	50	5	2	2	9	1	6	5	..	5

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Table 7A.8 (Continued)

	<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>Cwth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Civil</i>											
Magistrates' court	No.	94 486	62 980	48 807	na	32 407	na	7 299	2 018	..	247 997
<6 months	%	87	98	83	na	83	na	80	82	..	88
6–12 months	%	9	1	10	na	10	na	11	8	..	7
12–18 months	%	2	0	3	na	4	na	4	3	..	2
>18 months	%	2	0	4	na	3	na	5	7	..	2
District/county court	No.	12 211	1 251	1 400	931	3 010	..	..	..	..	1 457
<6 months	%	8	19	25	30	38	..	..	..	..	18
6–12 months	%	31	22	15	19	24	..	..	..	..	24
12–18 months	%	17	37	15	12	14	..	..	..	..	20
>18 months	%	45	23	46	40	24	..	..	..	..	37
Supreme/federal court	No.	10 610	3 085	1 015	1 986	104	1 193	1 034	249	6 802	26 078
<6 months	%	34	71	35	63	10	55	23	41	69	50
6–12 months	%	9	13	7	18	20	15	17	12	17	13
12–18 months	%	7	6	8	9	24	8	15	16	5	7
>18 months	%	50	10	50	10	46	22	46	31	8	30
Family court		..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
<i>Coronial</i>											
Magistrates' court	No.	11 299	3 886	3 811	2 197	2 950	452	321	575	..	25 491
<6 months	%	95	81	65	76	97	67	87	34	..	85
6–12 months	%	3	12	19	20	3	19	8	25	..	9
12–18 months	%	1	3	10	3	0	5	2	22	..	3
>18 months	%	1	4	6	2	0	8	3	19	..	3

Table 7A.9 Non-appeal criminal matters finalised according to benchmark (per cent)

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court	1997-98	92	94	94	79	85	68	48	72	..	90
Benchmark: <3 months	1996-97	81	74	91	84	74	71	51	72	..	81
	1995-96	83	75	95	88	75	na	71	82	..	85
	1994-95	83	74	95	86	78	na	56	73	..	84
District/county court	1997-98	40	70	83	67	67	..	..	..	..	68
Benchmark: <6 months	1996-97	43	60	86	67	66	..	..	..	..	70
	1995-96	50	56	82	66	66	..	..	..	..	70
	1994-95	51	62	75	58	67	..	..	..	..	64
Supreme/federal court	1997-98	24	89	95	92	86	95	77	81	..	88
Benchmark: <12 months	1996-97	28	76	96	88	80	94	76	84	..	86
	1995-96	17	93	94	96	91	100	74	89	..	92
	1994-95	34	93	94	95	85	100	89	74	..	91
All courts	1997-98	97	98	97	91	94	88	70	86	..	96
Benchmark: <6 months	1996-97	93	93	94	93	92	87	69	86	..	92
	1995-96	94	93	98	96	89	100	87	88	..	94
	1994-95	93	92	97	94	90	98	77	84	..	94

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.10 **Defended non-appeal civil matters finalised according to benchmark (per cent)**

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court	1997-98	61	69	86	na	65	na	42	76	..	53
Benchmark: <6 months	1996-97	62	84	51	na	78	na	39	76	..	65
	1995-96	54	81	82	67	79	na	88	80	..	75
	1994-95	51	83	81	61	71	na	74	79	..	72
District/county court	1997-98	39	36	na	74	50	..	..	..	..	41
Benchmark: <12 months	1996-97	36	na	na	90	63	..	..	..	..	44
	1995-96	42	54	46	11	67	..	..	..	..	23
	1994-95	36	78	51	14	56	..	..	..	..	28
Supreme/federal court	1997-98	53	71	na	39	29	43	16	30	87	67
Benchmark: <12 months	1996-97	60	97	na	na	30	60	15	26	77	67
	1995-96	63	28	48	19	76	10	8	100	78	62
	1994-95	61	28	43	12	56	20	14	100	80	54
Family court	1997-98	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	na	na
Benchmark: <12 months	1996-97	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	60	60
	1995-96	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	52	52
	1994-95	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	56	56
All courts	1997-98	34	30	86	21 <sup>a</sup>	58	27	32	67	69	40
Benchmark: <6 months	1996-97	31	82	51	59	69	44	29	70	63	44
	1995-96	39	40	79	57	69	6	64	82	65	60
	1994-95	38	62	78	50	59	11	57	79	67	59

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Table 7A.10 (Continued)

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
All courts	1997-98	57	51	93	71 <sup>a</sup>	81	43	58	79	87	59
Benchmark: <12 months	1996-97	55	98	72	90	86	60	50	80	77	66
	1995-96	62	59	90	78	85	10	73	88	78	76
	1994-95	59	78	89	72	76	20	74	92	80	76

<sup>a</sup> Does not include magistrates' court. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.11 Appeal matters finalised, supreme/federal courts, 1997-98

	<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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Criminal</i>	No.	538	374	448	170	153	95	29	25	..	1 832
<6 months	%	33	57	90	53	84	69	66	36	..	60
6-12 months	%	45	29	7	40	14	18	34	52	..	28
12-18 months	%	14	6	2	7	2	7	0	12	..	7
>18 months	%	9	8	1	0	0	5	0	0	..	5
<i>Civil</i>	No.	926	316	248	283	66	55	41	174	801	2 910
<6 months	%	39	60	36	46	38	22	61	82	37	44
6-12 months	%	24	21	41	34	42	40	37	16	11	23
12-18 months	%	13	14	16	10	5	27	2	2	7	10
>18 months	%	25	5	7	11	15	11	0	0	44	23

.. Not applicable.

**Table 7A.12 Committal matters finalised, magistrates' courts criminal, 1997-98**

	<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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court	No.	4 198	1 520	6 415	1 991	909	na	166	311	..	15 510
<3 months	%	65	29	63	62	59	na	42	34	..	59
3-6 months	%	21	34	29	19	35	na	25	31	..	26
6-12 months	%	9	29	6	18	5	na	27	25	..	11
>12 months	%	5	8	1	1	1	na	7	11	..	3

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

**Table 7A.13 Defendants finalised, method of finalisation, district/county courts and supreme criminal, 1996-97 (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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mean	41	35	24	25	26	18	30	28	..	29
10th percentile	9	9	0	5	6	5	6	4	..	5
25th percentile	16	12	9	7	12	8	9	11	..	11
Median	31	23	17	13	21	14	17	21	..	20
75th percentile	57	45	30	40	34	23	54	39	..	37
90th percentile	85	82	48	60	47	30	71	61	..	64

.. Not applicable.

Source: (Australian Higher Criminal Courts 1996-97, Cat no. 4513.0).

Table 7A.14 **Adjournments on the first day of hearing of court as a proportion of total hearings, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<b>Requested by parties</b>										
<i>Criminal</i>										
District/county court	7.4	42.0	4.2	13.9	4.9	..	..	..	..	9.1
Supreme court	14.0	4.4	2.4	7.7	0.3	na	16.0	158.5	..	7.3
<i>Civil</i>										
District/county court	na	37.3	32.5	8.7	23.1	..	..	..	..	17.6
Supreme/federal court	7.5	7.5	30.0	17.6	na	6.1	na	32.0	0.0	9.3
Family court	..	..	..	na	..	..	..	..	..	0.0
<b>Requested by court</b>										
<i>Criminal</i>										
District/county court	2.6	0.0	0.0	na	0.4	..	..	..	..	1.3
Supreme court	1.3	1.8	0.0	na	0.0	na	14.6	20.8	..	1.3
<i>Civil</i>										
District/county court	na	4.3	9.2	0.5	25.5	..	..	..	..	2.7
Supreme/federal court	4.0	2.5	11.7	na	na	10.8	na	1.6	na	3.1
Family court	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	0.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.2

<sup>a</sup> Hearings can be adjourned more than once, so adjournment rates can be greater than 100 per cent. <sup>b</sup> Adjournments include those requested by parties and by the Court as they cannot be split. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Table 7A.15 Court locations and proportion of population living in a metropolitan area, 1997-98<sup>a,b</sup>

	<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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of population living in a metropolitan area	%	73	73	57	72	72	40	98	44	69	67
Court locations											
<i>Criminal</i>											
Magistrates' court	No.	153	57	144	138	31	18	2	27	..	570
Metropolitan	%	20	26	8	7	23	39	50	4	..	15
Nonmetropolitan	%	80	74	92	93	77	61	50	96	..	85
<i>Civil</i>											
Magistrates' court	No.	151	57	81	37	31	4	2	6	..	369
Metropolitan	%	21	26	15	16	23	100	50	17	..	21
Nonmetropolitan	%	79	74	85	84	77	0	50	83	..	79

<sup>a</sup> Court locations included permanent, temporary and registries without hearings. <sup>b</sup> Metropolitan areas included State and Territory capital city statistical divisions, and other metropolitan areas which were defined as other statistical subdivisions which included urban centres of 100 000 or more. Nonmetropolitan areas included remote areas which were defined in terms of low population density and long distances to large population centres, and rural areas included the remainder of nonmetropolitan statistical local areas. .. Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (Australian Demographic Statistics 1998, Cat. No. 3101.0); DPIE and DSHS (1994); State and Territory Governments unpublished.

## 7A.3 Efficiency

Table 7A.16 Expenditure less in-house revenue per lodgment (in 1997-98 dollars)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' court — criminal	1997-98	204	64	152	114	83	136	361	255	..	127
	1996-97	159	71	173	222	105	154	261	182	..	133
	1995-96	228	76	168	131	123	204	199	252	..	147
	1994-95	256	76	170	144	113	223	286	240	..	155
Magistrates' court — civil	1997-98	105	108	108	150	163	82	266	418	..	120
	1996-97	154	93	101	111	172	113	230	261	..	128
	1995-96	93	68	111	222	166	128	197	560	..	113
	1994-95	105	67	112	229	172	108	197	595	..	118
Magistrates' court — coronial	1997-98	389	752	857	650	260	369	1 040	4 660	..	548
Magistrates' court —total (excl coronial)	1997-98	169	76	143	122	101	123	312	300	..	127
	1996-97	157	78	150	186	120	144	245	204	..	131
	1995-96	177	74	152	155	136	173	198	341	..	137
	1994-95	198	74	155	169	128	170	234	335	..	144

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Table 7A.16 (Continued)

	<i>Year</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>Cwth</i>	<i>Total</i>
District/county court — criminal	1997-98	3 239	4 547	2 077	2 822	5 805	..	..	..	..	3 191
	1996-97	3 193	5 121	2 237	3 692	5 094	..	..	..	..	3 356
	1995-96	3 699	5 059	2 244	3 876	4 908	..	..	..	..	3 597
	1994-95	3 959	4 970	2 454	4 185	4 447	..	..	..	..	3 738
District/county court — civil	1997-98	1 569	1 126	1 400	931	3 010	..	..	..	..	1 419
	1996-97	1 777	1 229	931	1 231	2 560	..	..	..	..	1 446
	1995-96	697	820	1 203	1 312	4 087	..	..	..	..	1 030
	1994-95	553	922	1 644	1 204	4 133	..	..	..	..	1 039
District/county court — total	1997-98	2 313	2 167	1 778	1 532	4 114	..	..	..	..	2 163
	1996-97	2 457	2 400	1 651	1 948	3 556	..	..	..	..	2 264
	1995-96	1 980	1 856	1 743	2 166	4 526	..	..	..	..	2 053
	1994-95	1 861	2 018	2 096	2 100	4 304	..	..	..	..	2 101
Supreme court — criminal	1997-98	9 368	11 147	5 116	8 442	8 810	4 353	12 166	16 467	..	8 224
	1996-97	9 865	10 729	4 364	8 114	8 863	5 820	8 037	12 411	..	7 884
	1995-96	7 593	18 326	4 403	10 424	9 752	6 751	11 537	18 239	..	9 024
	1994-95	10 648	16 119	4 858	7 288	9 951	6 830	9 954	21 662	..	9 203
Supreme & federal court — civil (excl probate)	1997-98	4 460	2 403	2 172	5 041	5 031	806	2 627	3 868	7 393	4 108
	1996-97	1 158	761	1 274	1 680	1 303	489	1 717	4 394	2 732	1 401
	1995-96	3 250	2 590	2 253	5 202	2 610	460	2 905	12 749	1 841	2 382
	1994-95	3 315	2 170	3 191	5 199	2 761	469	2 832	13 577	2 112	2 582

(Continued on next page)

Table 7A.16 (Continued)

	<i>Year</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>Cwlth</i>	<i>Total</i>
Supreme & federal court — total (excl probate)	1997-98	4 964	3 528	2 877	5 663	6 066	1 408	3 926	7 832	7 485	4 691
	1996-97	3 959	4 163	2 790	4 948	5 879	1 231	3 069	8 488	2 732	3 409
	1995-96	3 607	3 743	2 774	6 178	3 804	1 108	4 012	15 706	1 841	2 916
	1994-95	3 899	3 149	3 669	5 728	3 938	1 114	3 768	17 447	2 112	3 163
Family court — civil	1997-98	..	..	..	632	..	..	..	..	843	821
	1996-97	..	..	..	703	..	..	..	..	845	830
	1995-96	..	..	..	768	..	..	..	..	921	905
	1994-95	..	..	..	807	..	..	..	..	919	908
All courts — criminal	1997-98	294	114	224	156	155	215	618	478	..	196
	1996-97	247	125	264	322	201	216	418	394	..	214
	1995-96	336	129	248	219	241	340	336	587	..	235
	1994-95	380	129	263	240	217	369	444	561	..	249
All courts — civil (excl Family court Probate)	1997-98	315	219	268	367	439	233	510	713	7 393	366
	1996-97	307	193	213	365	432	239	437	529	2 732	325
	1995-96	243	174	270	470	413	200	411	1 029	1 841	320
	1994-95	263	164	320	458	441	177	390	1 156	2 112	333

<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.17 Expenditure less in-house revenue per primary lodgment, 1997-98 (\$) <sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	469	380	328	307	257	339	361	515	..	373
District/county court	3 239	4 547	2 077	2 822	5 805	..	..	..	..	3 191
Supreme court	9 368	17 998	5 116	8 442	8 810	4 353	12 166	16 467	..	8 699
All courts	655	654	465	413	466	521	618	950	..	556
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	868	2 283	556	3 411	1 927	6 437	978	20 215	..	1 158
District/county court	1 569	1 326	1 425	980	5 754	..	..	..	..	1 541
Supreme/federal court	6 301	7 954	2 202	5 041	5 492	1 523	4 320	4 498	7 840	5 511
Family court	..	..	..	1 008	..	..	..	..	1 385	1 344
All courts	1 735	2 329	491	2 446	3 445	1 968	1 661	7 805	7 840	2 107
<i>Criminal and civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	527	548	298	396	367	409	521	785	..	456
District/county court	2 285	2 396	1 771	1 568	5 781	..	..	..	..	2 242
Supreme court	6 678	10 210	2 872	5 593	6 392	2 293	5 880	8 568	7 840	6 010

<sup>a</sup> In-house revenue included earned by in-house providers of library court reporting and civil bailiff services providing services to external purchasers. .. Not applicable.

Table 7A.18 Total expenditure per lodgment, 1997-98 (\$)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Cwlth	Total
<i>Criminal</i>										
Magistrates' court	204	64	152	114	83	136	361	255	..	127
District/county court	3 239	4 547	2 077	2 822	5 805	..	..	..	..	3 185
Supreme court	9 368	11 147	5 116	8 442	8 810	4 353	12 166	16 467	..	46 998
<i>Civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	105	108	108	150	163	82	266	418	..	120
District/county court	1 569	1 126	1 400	931	3 010	..	..	..	..	1 419
Supreme/federal court	4 460	2 403	2 172	5 041	5 031	806	2 627	3 868	7 393	4 108
Family court	..	..	..	632	..	..	..	..	843	821
<i>Criminal and civil</i>										
Magistrates' court	167	75	141	121	100	122	308	296	..	125
District/county court	2 285	2 141	1 756	1 513	4 064	..	..	..	..	2 135
Supreme court	4 903	3 485	2 842	5 593	5 992	1 391	3 877	7 736	7 393	4 634
<i>Coronial</i>										
Magistrates' court	389	752	857	650	260	369	1 040	4 660	..	548

.. Not applicable.

## 7A.4 Definitions

Table 7A.19 Descriptors

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Accommodation expenditure	Depreciation actual rent or imputed rent on court owned or occupied land and buildings as well as expenditure on electricity gas water telecommunications (telephone fax telex) cleaning gardening and maintenance Imputed rent where used was calculated using the current market lease value of the floor area of all properties occupied by the court. Imputed rent equalled the square metres multiplied by the market price per square metre of similar grade office space in a similar location.
Court locations	Each location occupied a single street address. Where a location or facility provides services for both criminal and civil cases or where superior courts sit in lower court facilities on circuit these locations are counted separately for each jurisdiction. Include locations that provided registry services on a permanent basis at which a court hearing was listed for determination before a judicial officer; locations where hearings are listed for determination before a judicial officer in a facility which does not provide full time or part time registry services; all permanent court locations providing full time or part time registry services at which there were no matters listed before a judicial officer.
Metropolitan area	State and Territory capital city statistical divisions and other metropolitan areas (which were urban centres of 100 000 or more).
Nonmetropolitan area	Remote areas (which were defined in terms of low population density and long distances to large population centres) and rural areas (which included the remainder of nonmetropolitan statistical local areas).
Court reporting expenditure	The salary expenditure on in-house court reporters nonsalary expenditure of in-house court reporting agencies and contract fees paid to court reporting agencies less any revenue recovered from transcript fees by the in-house court reporting agency
Court requested adjournments	Matters initiated but adjourned for more than one working day (such as those resulting from the unexpected unavailability of a judge court room or other case related court resource). Included matters adjourned as not reached; excluded matters adjourned as part heard
Excluded courts and tribunals	Matters dealt with by guardianship boards; environment resources and development courts; and administrative appeals tribunals
Hearings	Any matter listed for a hearing before a judicial officer for determination or adjudication with the aim of finalising the matter before the court. Excluded hearings that constitute pre-trial conferences arraignment and mention hearings status conferences mediation and counselling sessions
Information technology expenditure	Nonsalary and salary expenditure on information technology. Excluded capital expenditure on information technology infrastructure; included licensing costs computer leasing costs consumables such as data lines paper disks training and access fees (for example catalogue search and Internet access) and maintenance charges for software and hardware
Inquests and inquiries held	Court hearings to determine the cause and circumstances of deaths reported to the coroner. Included all coronial inquests and inquiries in full court hearings

(Continued on next page)

Table 7A.19 (Continued)

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Judicial and judicial support salaries	All salary expenditure and payments in the nature of salary paid to employees of court administration. Included base salary the employer-contributed component of superannuation workers compensation (full cost inclusive of any levies bills and legal fees) higher duty allowances overtime actual and accruing terminal and long service leave fringe benefits tax and untaxed fringe benefits and payroll tax (Judicial officers included judges magistrates' masters judicial registrars and other judicial officers where they primarily fulfilled a judicial function. Judicial support staff includes judicial secretaries tipstaff and associates
Library expenditure	Nonsalary and salary expenditure on court operated libraries. Nonsalary expenditure included book purchases journal subscriptions fees for interlibrary loans copyright charges news clippings service fees and photocopying. Expenditure also included current information technology costs and courts administration contributions towards the running costs of non-government operated libraries. Any costs recovered through borrowing and photocopy fees by court operated libraries were subtracted from expenditure.
Lodgments	<i>Primary criminal</i> Those criminal lodgments which are not minor
Matters	<i>Criminal</i> Matters handled by originating courts (for example, committals) youth courts, courts of appeal and courts that hear minor traffic matters <i>Civil</i> Small claims and residential tenancies as well as matters dealt with by the appeal court jurisdiction <i>Minor criminal</i> Minor traffic lodgments and other infringement notices enforced through electronic courts and like processes <i>Minor civil</i> Undefended general civil lodgments and applications of an administrative nature such as winding up applications, criminal injury compensation applications, Australian registered judgements, residential tenancy disputes, joint applications for divorce and applications for debt recovery <i>Primary civil</i> Defended matters appeals from tribunals justices' appeals Full Court appeals magistrates' appeals assessment of damages requiring interlocutory applications defended or not injunctions and declarations. <i>Probate applications</i> Applications for grants of probate where there is a will grants of letters of administration and reseals <i>Coronial lodgments</i> Deaths and fires reported to the coroner in each jurisdiction including all reported deaths and fires regardless of whether the coroner held an inquest or inquiry. Coronial jurisdictions could extend to manners of death of a person who was killed; was found drowned; died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown; died under suspicious or unusual circumstances; died during or following the administration of an operation of a medical surgical dental diagnostic or like nature; died: in a prison remand centre or lock up; died under circumstances that (in the opinion of the Attorney General) require that the cause of death be more clearly ascertained.

Table 7A.19 (Continued)

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
	<i>Excluded lodgments</i> Extraordinary Drivers Licences applications any application on a pending dispute applications for bail directions or judgment secondary processes (for example applications for default judgments) interlocutory matters investigation/examination summonses firearms appeals escort agents' licensing appeals pastoral lands appeals local government tribunals police promotions appeals applications appealing the decisions of workers compensation review officers.
Other expenditure	Expenditure on consultants expert witnesses mediators interpreters, motor vehicles court registries first line support staff and overheads where incurred by the court administration agency
Party requested adjournments	Matters adjourned on first day of hearing for more than one day on application by either the prosecution/plaintiff or the defendant for reasons such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unavailability of witness;</li> <li>• failure of accused to appear;</li> <li>• granting of an application for more time; or</li> <li>• pleading on the day.</li> </ul>
Probate registry expenditure	Salary expenditure of (the probate registrar and probate clerks) and nonsalary expenditure directly attributable to probate registries
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices using the GDP(E) price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices
Sheriff and bailiff expenditure	Expenditure on court orderlies court security jury management and witness payment administration. For the civil jurisdiction included expenditure (by or on behalf of the court) on bailiffs to enforce court orders. In the coronial jurisdiction included expenditure on police officers permanently attached to the coroner for the purpose of assisting in coronial investigations. Excluded witness payments fines enforcement (criminal jurisdiction) and prisoner security
Umbrella department expenditure	Expenditure incurred by the umbrella department (the Ministry or Department of Justice or Attorney General's). Included expenditure on accounting human resources functions training media liaison research policy property management and administration.

**Table 7A.20 Indicators**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Adjournment rate	The ratio between the number of court requested adjournments to the court hearings or trials initiated. Hearings could be adjourned more than once so adjournment rates can be greater than 100 per cent.
Adjudicated finalisation	Where a charge is considered complete and ceases to be active in any court even though that charge has not been adjudicated. For example, a bench warrant was issued or withdrawn by prosecution.
Average expenditure per case — excluding revenue for in house services	Average expenditure per criminal or civil case (see below) excluding revenue for jurisdictions providing library court reporting and civil bailiff services.
Average expenditure per civil case	The total costs of the administration services provided to civil matters divided by the total number of civil files handled. Total costs included salaries sheriff expenses juror costs accommodation costs library services information technology departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
Average expenditure per primary criminal case	The total costs of the administration services divided by the total number of primary criminal matters handled. Total costs included are salaries sheriff expenses juror costs net court reporting costs accommodation costs net cost of library services information technology departmental overheads and court operating expenses.
Cost recovery	The level of court fees divided by the level of court expenditure.
Estimated average total court fees	Total court income from fees charged in the civil jurisdiction divided by the number of civil lodgments handled by the court. Included filing sitting hearing and deposition fees; excluded transcript fees.
Geographic accessibility	The number of metropolitan locations divided by the total number of court locations expressed as a percentage.
Method of finalisation	The process which leads to the completion of a criminal charge within a higher court so that it ceases to be an item of work in that court.
Method of initiation	Describes how a criminal charge was introduced to a court level.
Nonadjudicated finalisation	Based on a judgement or decision by the court as to whether or not the defendant is guilty of the charge laid against them. For example, the defendant pleaded guilty or was found guilty by the court or was acquitted.
Timeliness	<p>The percentage of <i>total criminal cases</i> completed that were completed within 6; 6–12; 12–18; and greater than 18 months of lodgment. Cases were sorted according to the time taken to finalise after lodgment.</p> <p>The percentage of <i>total civil cases</i> completed that were completed within 6; 6–12; 12–18; and greater than 18 months of lodgment. Cases were sorted according to the time taken to finalise after lodgment.</p> <p>The percentage of <i>defended civil cases</i> completed that were completed within 6; 6–12; 12–18; and greater than 18 months of lodgment. Cases were sorted according to the time taken to finalise the defended cases after initial lodgment.</p> <p>The percentage of <i>civil trial cases</i> finalised through the initiation of a trial that were completed within 6; 6–2; 12–18; and greater than 18 months of lodgement. Cases were sorted according to the time taken to finalise the cases after initial lodgment.</p>

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## 8 Corrective services

In this Report, corrective services comprise prison custody (including periodic detention) and a range of community correctional orders and programs for adult offenders. Both public and privately operated facilities and services are included.

This report divides corrective services into two categories: prisons and community corrections. This provides a simplified overall reporting system. Within the category of community corrections, more detailed reporting by type of order is presented where possible. (Previous reports divided corrective services into three categories; prisons, community custody and community supervision.) A framework of performance indicators is outlined in section 8.3, and data are discussed in section 8.5. There have been no other major changes to the framework or scope of the data collections, but there have been significant improvements in data quality. Changes to reporting are detailed in sections 8.2 and 8.4.

### 8.1 Profile of corrective services

As discussed in the justice preface, corrective services interact with, and are affected by, the wider justice arena. Corrective service functions in some jurisdictions are diversified to include responsibilities that are dealt with by different justice sector agencies in other jurisdictions — for example, prisoner escorts, management of prisoners held in court cells, management of prisoners in police cells and prosecution of order breaches. These functions do not fall within the scope of the chapter and are excluded from the data collection.

Corrective services include both prison custody and a range of community based correctional orders. The scope of this chapter does not extend to:

- juvenile offenders (who are generally the responsibility of community services agencies);
- persons held in institutions to receive psychiatric care (who are generally the responsibility of health services);
- prisoners held in police facilities or custody (who are covered in the police services chapter); and
- persons held in facilities such as immigration and military detention centres.

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Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory Governments, which deliver services directly or purchase them through contractual arrangements or operate a combination of both arrangements.

Each jurisdiction maintained prison facilities during the reporting period. The ACT only maintained a remand prison; prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons under agreement between the two jurisdictions. Four jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland and SA) operated private prisons in 1997-98. NSW and the ACT provided for periodic detention of prisoners (discontinuous periods of imprisonment — for example, prisoners sentenced to weekend detention in prison but allowed to return home during the week).

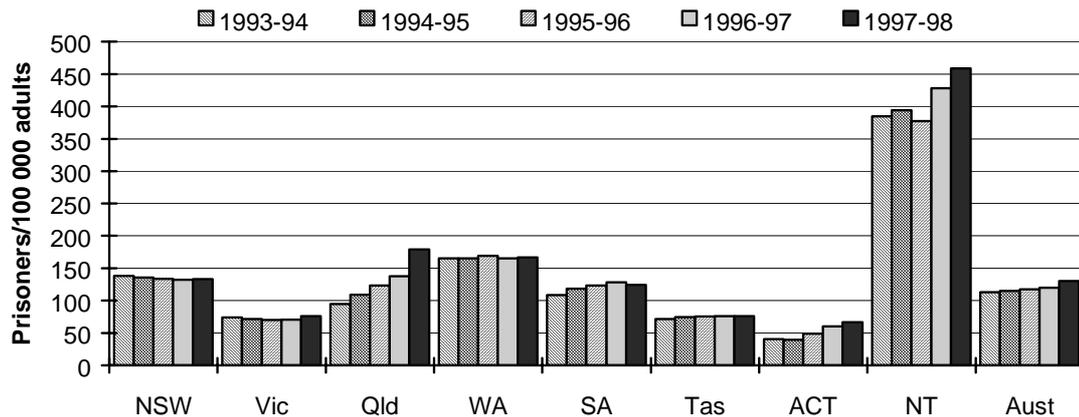
In 1997-98 there were 12 periodic detention facilities and 108 prisons (including 15 privately operated prisons) across Australia. The number of prisons and the number of privately operated prisons were higher than in previous years because Queensland's Community Custody Centres and Outstations (which are privately operated) were previously included within the community custody category.

On average, 18 344 people per day were held in Australian prisons during 1997-98 (excluding periodic detainees) — up 17 per cent over the five-year period from 1993-94. Additionally, 1573 people on average were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT. Almost 28 per cent of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) were held in open prisons (facilities containing prisoners classified as low security) in 1997-98 and 72 per cent were held in secure facilities. The proportion of prisoners held in secure custody ranged from 87.8 per cent in Victoria to 43.8 per cent for ACT prisoners (including ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities). A total of 2833 prisoners (or 15.4 per cent of the total prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities in 1997-98, compared with 7.9 per cent in 1996-97.

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners was comprised of 17 180 males and 1011 females (94.6 per cent and 5.4 per cent of the prison population respectively) in 1997-98. The proportion of females varied across jurisdictions from 3 per cent in Tasmania to 8.5 per cent in the ACT (including ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities). Females made up 9 per cent of periodic detainees in NSW and 5 per cent of periodic detainees in the ACT in 1997-98. The proportion of prisoners of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent ranged from 5.2 per cent of Victorian prisoners to 72.3 per cent of NT prisoners. The number of indigenous prisoners in NSW and the ACT for 1997-98 are currently not available due to conversion from the Offender Records System to the Offender Management System. 1997-98 data will be available in 1998-99

The rate of imprisonment (that is, the number of prisoners, excluding periodic detainees, per 100 000 of the general population aged over 17 years) ranged from 66.5 in the ACT to 458.6 in the NT in 1997-98. The national imprisonment rate was 130.3, having steadily increased over the previous five years from 113.0 in 1993-94 (figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Imprisonment rates<sup>a, b</sup>

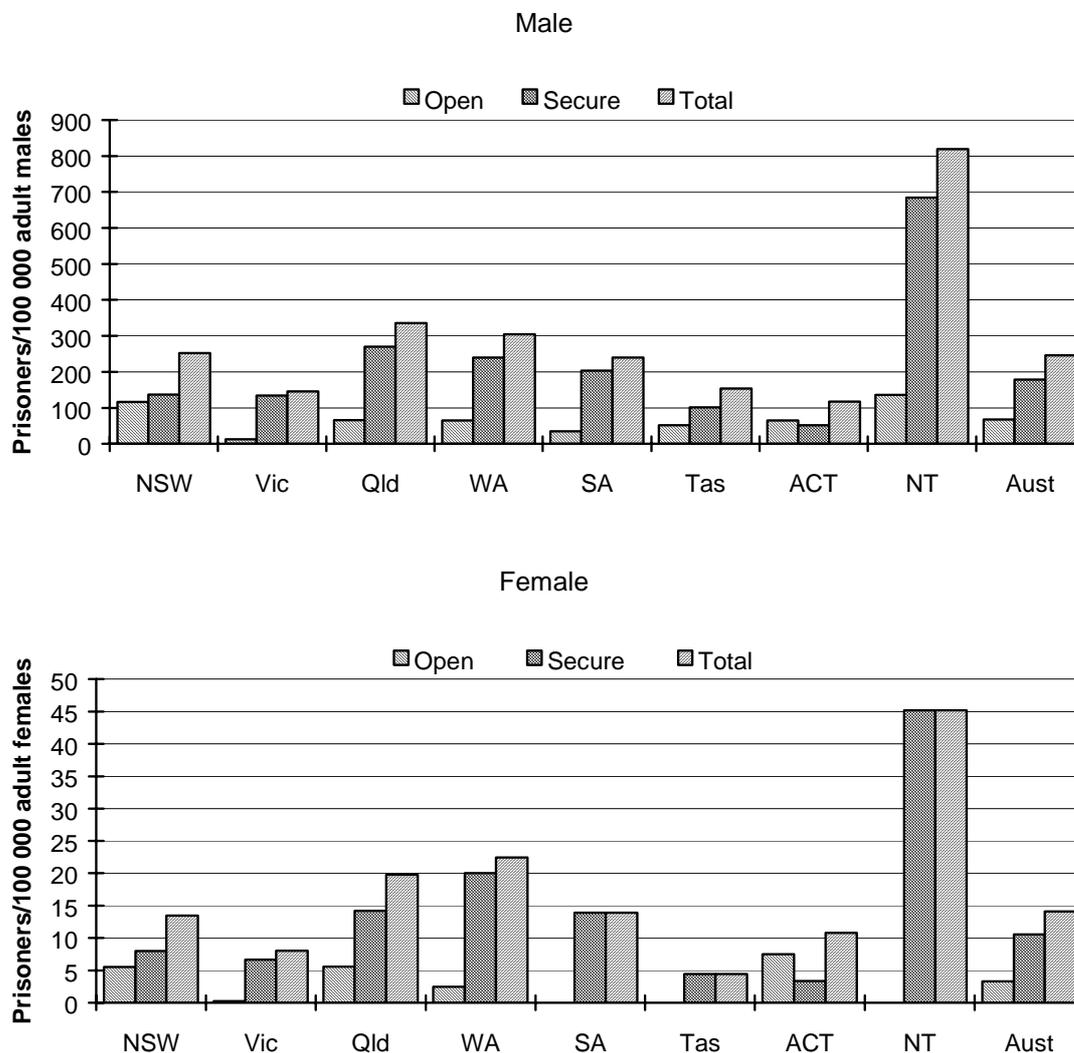


<sup>a</sup> ACT data included prisoners held on remand in ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.  
<sup>b</sup> Imprisonment rates for all prisoners were based on the daily average prisoner population supplied by States and Territories.

Data source: table 8A.5.

The total rate of imprisonment for males ranged from 116.7 in the ACT (including ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons) to 819.7 in the NT, in 1997-98. The rate of imprisonment of males in secure prison custody ranged from 51.7 in the ACT to 684.5 in the NT, and the rate for open custody ranged from 12.6 in Victoria to 135.2 in the NT. The total rate of imprisonment for females ranged from 4.4 in Tasmania to 45.2 in the NT. The rate of imprisonment of females in secure custody ranged from 3.3 in the ACT to 45.2 in the NT, and the rate for open custody ranged from zero in SA, Tasmania and the NT to 7.5 in the ACT (figure 8.2).

Figure 8.3 Imprisonment rates, by gender, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>

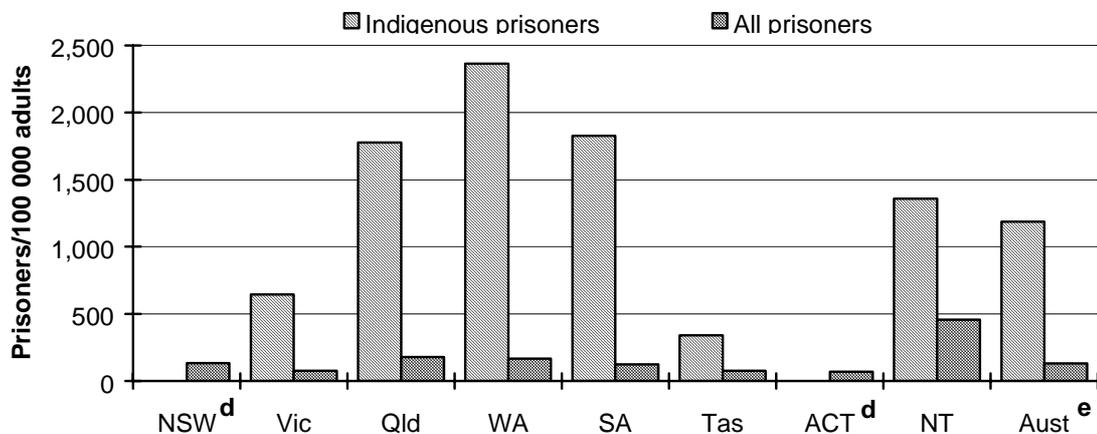


<sup>a</sup> ACT data included prisoners held on remand in ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.  
<sup>b</sup> Imprisonment rates were based on the daily average prisoner population supplied by States and Territories.

Data source: table 8A.5.

The imprisonment rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults was between three times (in the NT) and fifteen times (in SA) the rate for the total population (indigenous plus non-indigenous prisoners) in 1997-98 (figure 8.4). (The relatively high proportion of indigenous people in the NT meant that the ‘all prisoner’ imprisonment rate was strongly influenced by the number of indigenous prisoners. A ‘non-indigenous’ imprisonment rate would be significantly lower than the ‘all prisoner’ imprisonment rate.) NSW and ACT data for 1997-98 are currently not available due to conversion from the Offender Records System to the Offender Management System. 1997-98 data will be available in 1998-99.

Figure 8.5 **Imprisonment rates for indigenous people and total population, 1997-98<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Imprisonment rates are calculated per 100 000 adults (17+) for 'All prisoners' and per 100 000 indigenous adults (17+) for 'indigenous prisoners'. <sup>b</sup> Imprisonment rates for all prisoners were based on the daily average prisoner population supplied by States and Territories. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates were drawn from the ABS corrective services data collection and were rates as at June each year. <sup>d</sup> NSW and ACT data on indigenous imprisonment rates are currently not available due to conversion from the Offender Records System to the Offender Management System. 1997-98 data will be available in 1998-99. <sup>e</sup> NSW and the ACT were excluded from the calculation of the Australian indigenous imprisonment rate.

Data source: table 8A.5.

All jurisdictions operate community corrections programs. Community corrections comprise a variety of noncustodial programs (listed for each jurisdiction in table 8A.18). These programs vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or personal development program attendance), and the restrictions on the person's freedom of movement in the community (as with home detention).

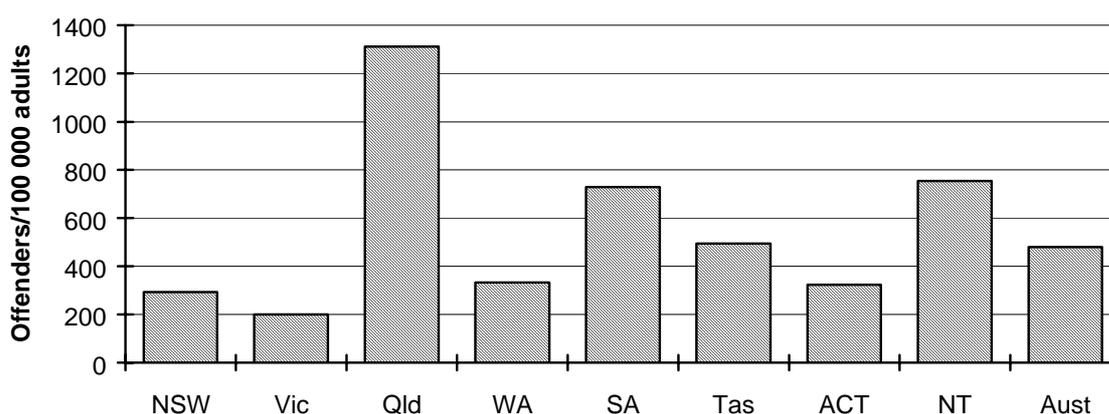
Community corrections include post-custodial programs under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective supervision (as with parole, release on licence, pre-release orders and some forms of home detention). They also include orders imposed by the court as a sentencing sanction, such as suspended sentences, court-imposed home detention, community service orders, probation, intensive supervision orders and recognisance. In most jurisdictions, fine default orders fall under community corrections. In some jurisdictions, bail supervision also fall under community corrections.

There is no single objective or set of characteristics common to all community corrections programs, other than that they generally provide either a noncustodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for re-integrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.

Supervision orders and community service bonds/orders are common categories of community corrections across all jurisdictions, as are fine option orders (except in the ACT and the NT). Home detention is available in all jurisdictions except Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT. Home detention is a court initiated program in NSW (aimed at diverting offenders from custody); only a post-custodial program in Queensland; and both a post-custodial program and a court initiated program for bail in WA and SA.

On average 54 893 offenders per day were serving community correction orders across Australia in 1997-98. The rate (that is, the number of offenders serving community corrections orders per 100 000 of the general population aged over 17 years) varied from 200.1 in Victoria to 1312.3 in Queensland (figure 8.6). Jurisdictions with higher imprisonment rates also tend to report higher community correction rates.

Figure 8.7 **Community corrections rate, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>**

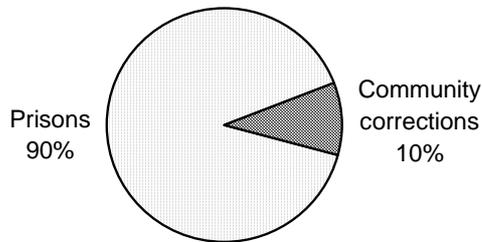


<sup>a</sup> Offender rates are calculated per 100 000 adults (17+). <sup>b</sup> Community corrections offender rates were based on offender population data supplied by States and Territories.

Data source: table 8A.5.

Total recurrent expenditure on corrective services nationally amounted to \$1064 million in 1997-98 — \$955 million (90 per cent) for prisons and \$110 million (10 per cent) for community corrections (figure 8.8).

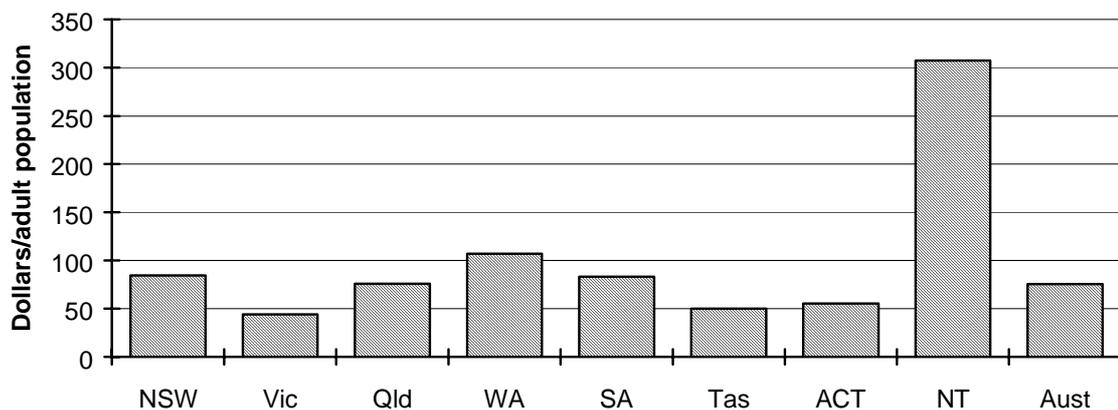
Figure 8.9 Recurrent expenditure by type of sanction, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Recurrent expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues). <sup>b</sup> All prisons expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services that could not be allocated separately to open or secure prisons.  
*Data source:* table 8A.6.

Total recurrent corrective services expenditure per head of adult population ranged from \$43.95 in Victoria to \$307.41 in the NT (figure 8.10).

Figure 8.11 Recurrent expenditure per head of adult population, 1997-98<sup>a,b,c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Recurrent expenditure on all corrections (prisons plus community corrections) per adult (17+). <sup>b</sup> Recurrent expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues). <sup>c</sup> All prisons expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services that could not be allocated separately to open or secure prisons.  
*Data source:* table 8A.6.

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Additional information on prisoners, drawn from the 1997 National Prisoner Census, is reported in box 8.1. The 1997 census also provided a ten year comparison of prisoner censuses (box 8.2).

It should be noted that the census presents information on prisoners in custody on 30 June 1997, and that this 'snapshot' information is not necessarily comparable to annual data drawn from jurisdictional databases reported elsewhere in this chapter.

### **Box 8.3 Prisoners in Australia, 1997**

#### *Prisoners*

There were 19 082 prisoners in Australia on the night of 30 June 1997 — an increase of 889 (4.9 per cent) on the previous census, at 30 June 1996. Increases in Queensland (8.8 per cent), NSW (3.5 per cent), Victoria (8.3 per cent), the NT (25.7 per cent) and SA (1.2 per cent) were partly offset by small decreases in Tasmania (7.7 per cent), WA (0.4 per cent) and the ACT (2.6 per cent).

#### *Gender*

The majority (94.3 per cent) of prisoners were male; thus the statistical characteristics of the total prisoner population were essentially those of the male prisoners, although female prisoners showed different patterns of offences, court of sentence and sentence length.

#### *Age*

The average age of prisoners was 31.9 years, with half of all prisoners aged less than 30 years. The distribution patterns were similar for males and females. Both males and females aged 20–24 years had the highest age-specific imprisonment rates.

#### *Legal status*

Of those in prison, 86.6 per cent were serving a sentence. The remaining 13.4 per cent were remanded in custody awaiting trial or sentence, or were being held under a deportation order.

#### *Previous imprisonment*

More than half the prisoners (57.9 per cent) were reported as having previously been imprisoned under sentence.

#### *Sentence length and period held on remand*

The average aggregate sentence was 4.5 years. The average time that prisoners were expected to serve in custody was 3.4 years. The average time spent in custody on remand was 4.2 months, but 90 per cent of remandees in custody had spent 10.1 months or less in custody as at 30 June 1997.

*Source:* NCSSU (1998).

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#### **Box 8.4 Prisoners in Australia, 1987 to 1997**

The following major changes occurred between the 1987 and 1997 prisoner censuses:

- The prisoner population increased by 57.5 per cent, from 12 113 in 1987 to 19 082 in 1997.
- All States and Territories recorded increases in prisoner numbers except Tasmania, which recorded a fall of 6.1 per cent. Increases in other States and Territories varied significantly from 74.8 per cent in NSW to 29.8 per cent in the NT.
- State and Territory proportions of the total number of prisoners changed marginally. NSW increased from 37.6 per cent of the total to 41.7 per cent, and Victoria decreased from 16.1 per cent of the total to 13.9 per cent.
- The proportion of prisoners aged less than 25 years decreased from 35.7 per cent to 28.4 per cent.
- The proportion of female prisoners increased marginally, from 4.7 per cent to 5.7 per cent.
- The number of prisoners known to have previously served a prison sentence decreased from 60.6 per cent to 57.9 per cent.
- The proportion of prisoners who were indigenous increased from 14.6 per cent to 18.8 per cent.

*Source:* NCSSU (1998).

## **8.2 Policy developments in corrective services**

### **Changes in purchaser–provider arrangements**

The delivery of elements of corrective services under corporatised, privatised or other contractual arrangements is a major policy issue for the sector. Only two jurisdictions operated private prisons in 1993-94; on average, 1212 prisoners were held in privately operated facilities each day. In 1997-98 over double that number of prisoners (2833) were held in such facilities across four jurisdictions; the number of privately operated prisons had increased from nine to fifteen over the five-year period.

Alongside privatisation, there has been a move to corporatisation. Corporatisation may allow the public sector component of corrective services to more openly compete with the private sector for delivery of the full range of correctional services. Both privatisation and corporatisation have affected the correctional environment, not only through the introduction of a new system of service delivery, but through the higher demands being placed on existing public sector providers.

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Jurisdictions are continuing to explore contracting out of specific service components in publicly operated facilities. Current examples include perimeter security and delivery of health services in prisons. Some jurisdictions also contract out the delivery of particular components of community corrections programs.

### **Addressing diverse objectives**

Corrective services are responsible for carrying out the sanctions and orders imposed by courts or other relevant legal authorities. Sentencing objectives may include deterrence, punishment, rehabilitation, reparation and containment. Corrective services have developed and operated programs to meet these court-imposed requirements within policy standards set by government and community expectations. There is a continual need to balance diverse objectives and expectations such as the need to maintain prisoner security as well as minimum standards of prisoner care. There is also a balance between respect for prisoner rights and community expectations of compensation and reparation for crimes committed.

These diverse objectives raise policy issues both in the management of prisoners and offenders, and in the wider criminal justice sector. The wider sector in various jurisdictions is exploring and implementing different sentencing options with implications for corrective services. Examples include mandatory sentencing, periodic detention (now operating in two jurisdictions), noncorrectional sentencing alternatives (for example, confiscation of property for fine default) and noncustodial options for offenders who would formerly have served a prison term (for example, home detention). Comparable indicators can assist in evaluating the relative effectiveness and unit costs of these diverse options.

Many jurisdictions are increasingly focusing on a case management approach to prisoner and offender management and rehabilitation. Need and risk assessment based programs (often applying an integrated multidisciplinary approach) are intended to address educational, vocational, personal, social and other needs relevant to encouraging rehabilitation and personal development and to reducing the likelihood of re-offence; for example, many jurisdictions are developing and operating comprehensive strategies for sex offender treatment, violence prevention, and drug and alcohol abuse.

Greater flexibility in court sentencing options across jurisdictions enhances this approach by providing sentencing options that more effectively target and address prisoner and offender needs. The approach also places greater demands on cooperation between areas of government (for example, integration of health,

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community and welfare service delivery to prisoners and offenders across the range of community correction orders).

### **Prisoner numbers and characteristics**

Corrective service populations are determined by factors outside the control of corrective services, including changes in court sentencing patterns, police activity and socioeconomic factors. Available prison accommodation in most States and Territories has been under pressure from over a decade of steady increases in imprisonment rates. Queensland and the NT in particular showed marked increases over the five-year period to 1997-98.

The number of female prisoners is increasing at a much higher rate than the number of male prisoners. In 1993-94, an average 747 women were held in Australian prisons each day. In 1997-98, the figure had risen by 35.3 per cent to reach 1011. In comparison, male prisoner numbers increased by 16.2 per cent over the same period. However, the overall proportion of female prisoners remained small at 5.5 per cent of the total prisoner population in 1997-98.

A combination of changing prison populations and increasing prisoner numbers has placed increasing pressure on corrective services facilities and programs. Demands by government for greater accountability and increased efficiency across the justice sector have also affected services. Additional resources or improved efficiency of the police and court services, for example, can result in more offenders coming to corrective services more quickly. Changes in police and courts policy and practice (such as charging and sentencing practices) can result in prisoners being sentenced for longer periods. Given the long lead time necessary to construct new prison accommodation, such trends can exacerbate the effects of long term increases in prisoner numbers.

## **8.3 Framework of performance indicators**

Given continuing State and Territory review of indicators and data quality, the 1997-98 dataset includes both improved indicators and more detailed breakdowns of ongoing indicators (such as the rate of successful completion of community corrections orders by category of order). This Report adopted revised counting rules and definitions, significantly enhancing the national consistency of many indicators. Past years' data have been updated where possible in accordance with the revised counting rules and definitions. Therefore, this Report presents historical data on some indicators that may be different to data published in previous Reports for a number of jurisdictions; in other cases, it has not been possible to recalculate

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historical data so any conclusions about changes within individual jurisdictions need to be considered in this context.

Performance is reported against five key result areas based on the five common objectives for corrective services (box 8.5).

**Box 8.6 Objectives for corrective services**

Corrective services' *effectiveness* indicators relate to the objectives of:

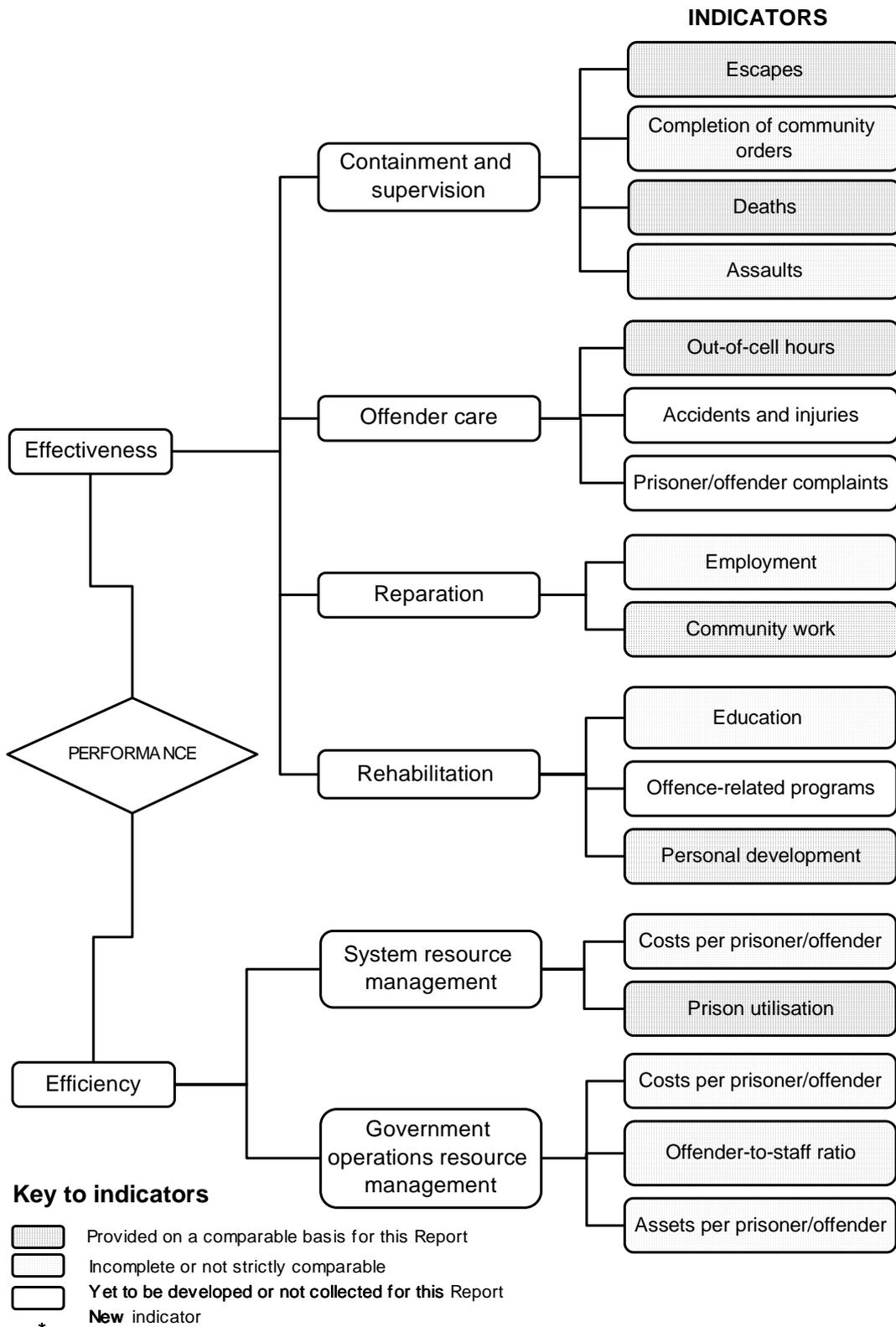
- containment and supervision — to protect the community by the sound management of prisoners and offenders commensurate with the risks they pose to the community;
- offender care — to ensure the environment in which prisoners are managed enables them to achieve an acceptable quality of life consistent with community norms and that this is facilitated for community corrections offenders through referral to social support agencies;
- reparation — to ensure that work undertaken by offenders benefits the community either directly or indirectly (by reduction in costs to the taxpayer); and
- rehabilitation — to provide programs and opportunities that address the causes of offending and maximise the chances of successful re-integration into the community.

Corrective services' *efficiency* indicators relate to the objective of:

- resource management — to manage resources so as to cost efficiently and effectively deliver correctional services.

Figure 8.7 provides a rating of comparability between States and Territories on each of the indicators. It should be noted that jurisdictions' continuing effort through the National Corrections Advisory Group to improve data quality has identified comparability issues that only ongoing analyses of data items and in-depth reviews of counting rules would uncover. Less intensive analysis would be likely to conclude that indicators are directly comparable. The ratings should be considered in this context.

Figure 8.12 Performance indicators for corrective services



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Data collection has been improved in a number of ways in 1997-98. The overall categories of performance indicators have been rationalised to provide a more simplified presentation of prisons and community corrections information. Individual indicators are reported at a greater level of disaggregation according to subtypes. Current indicators have been reviewed and refined. The introduction of a new data collection manual formalising agreed definitions and counting rules has resolved outstanding comparability issues between jurisdictions on some indicators, and identified areas for future work on other indicators. National comparisons of community work indicators for community corrections offenders are reported for the first time this year. A consistent framework has been adopted for reporting on periodic detainees and for addressing concerns about separate reporting of private and public prison indicators.

Some effectiveness indicators are reported here on a systemwide basis — that is, they are reported for combined service delivery methods, whether public, privatised, corporatised or contracted out. Other indicators have been reported for publicly operated prisons only, given commercial-in-confidence concerns with separately reporting privately operated services.

Relevant effectiveness indicators such as assaults and escapes are reported separately for periodic detainees. Relevant efficiency indicators such as unit cost and assets per prisoner include periodic detainees with prisoners, calculated on a 2/7 basis (given that prisoners in periodic detention spend two days a week in prison). According to which better reflects effectiveness and cost, ACT indicators have been presented either separately for remand prisoners and/or periodic detainees held in ACT centres, or as the total ACT prisoner population whether held in NSW or ACT facilities.

## **8.4 Future directions**

Jurisdictions will continue to refine definitions and counting rules to optimise comparability between States and Territories. A current detailed survey of correctional costs will provide an objective basis for further assessing comparability issues in financial reporting. Further, coordination mechanisms have been established between justice sector agencies to enhance data collection and interpretation of indicators across the wider criminal justice system. New indicators are also being developed and explored.

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## Improving the treatment of superannuation

Next year's data collection will treat superannuation costs more consistently in line with the Steering Committee's recommendations in *Superannuation in the Costing of Government Services* (SCRCSSP 1998). This should improve the comparability and accuracy of unit cost information in future Reports.

## 8.5 Key performance indicator results

### Effectiveness

#### *Containment and supervision*

Prison indicators of containment and supervision are particularly vulnerable to the effects of small numbers, especially when expressed as a rate of total prisoner populations in jurisdictions with relatively small average daily prisoner populations. Given small absolute numbers in many cases, care should be used in comparing effectiveness indicators across jurisdictions and over time within jurisdictions; for example, a single death in the smallest jurisdiction can double the rate of deaths in custody, but six deaths in the largest jurisdiction would change the rate by only one percentage point.

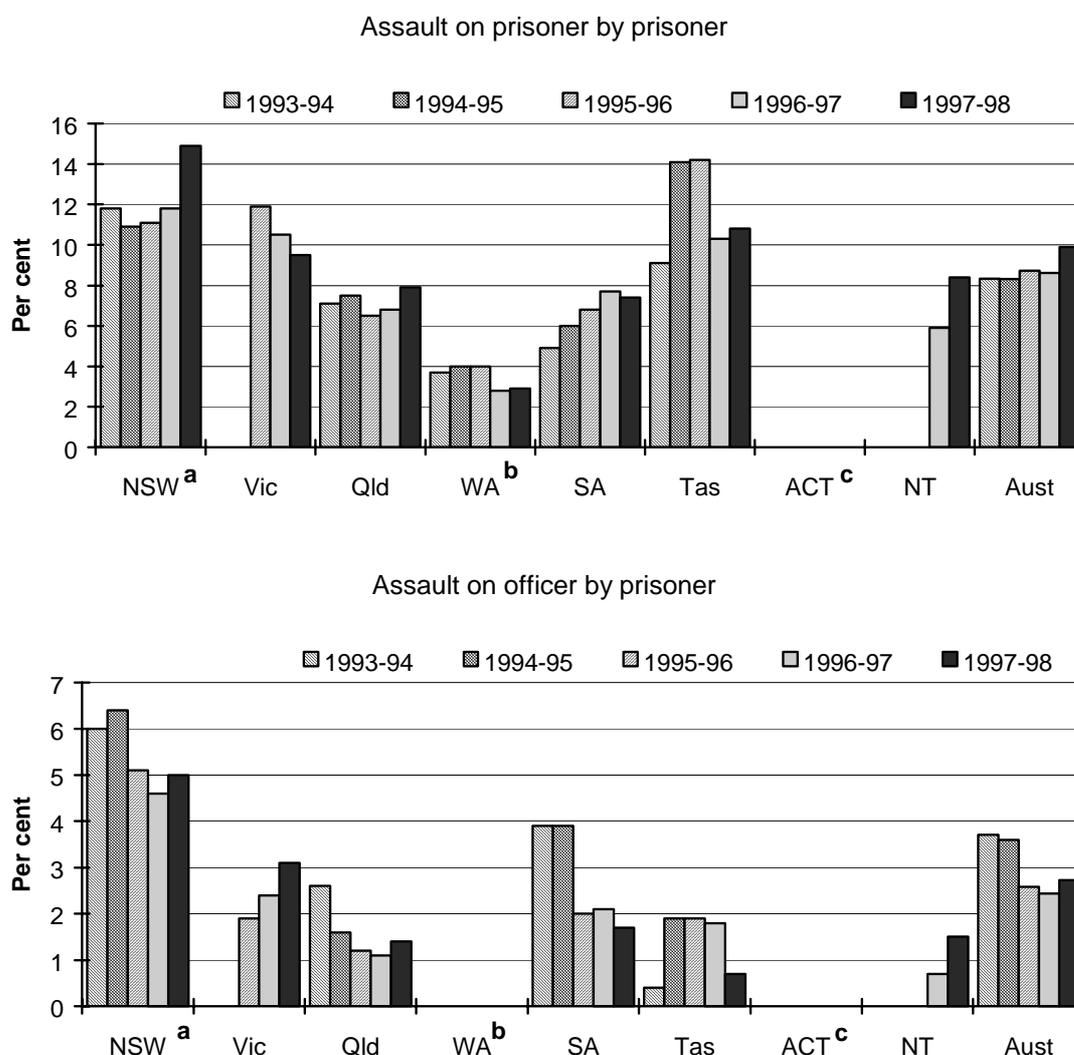
#### *Assaults*

This is the second year that assaults data have been included in the Report. These data should be interpreted with caution — definitions are still being refined and results should be regarded as indicative rather than strictly comparable. It should also be noted that recorded assaults are not weighted for severity and may range from relatively minor incidents (a single punch, for example) to sexual assaults or injuries resulting in death.

The reported rate of assaults by prisoners on other prisoners (number of assaults per 100 prisoners) in 1997-98 ranged from 7.4 in SA to 14.9 in NSW. The reported rate of assaults by prisoners on officers ranged from 0.7 in Tasmania to 5.0 in NSW (figure 8.13). NSW stated that it employed a broader definition of assault to that adopted for the national indicators. WA reported a rate of 2.9 for total assaults against all persons. The ACT did not report on either indicator in 1997-98. There are no consistent trends for either indicator over the five-year period to 1997-98 but the rate tended to be higher in 1997-98 than in the immediately preceding year for most States and Territories (figure 8.14).

In NSW, the rate of assaults on periodic detention prisoners by other periodic detention prisoners was 2.2 and the rate of assaults on officers by periodic detention prisoners was 0.4. The ACT did not report on this indicator.

Figure 8.15 **Prison assaults**



<sup>a</sup> NSW stated that it employed a broader definition of assault to that adopted for the national indicators.

<sup>b</sup> WA reported total assaults against all persons. These are included in the prisoner on prisoner assaults chart. <sup>c</sup> The ACT did not report on this indicator.

Data source: table 8A.7.

## Deaths

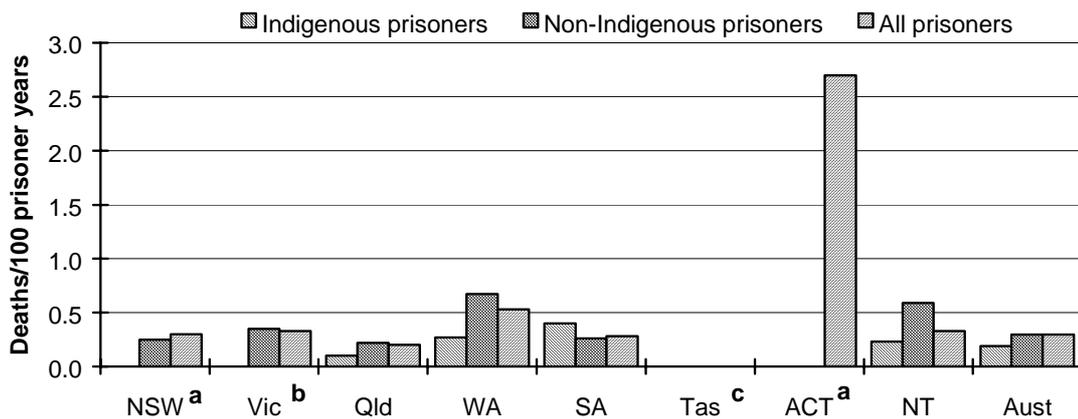
The lowest overall rate of prisoner deaths (per 100 prisoner years) in 1997-98 was reported at 0.24 in Queensland and the highest rate at 2.70 was reported in the ACT (as a result of one death) (figure 8.16). Death from apparent natural causes ranged

from zero in the ACT to a rate of 0.37 (one death) in Tasmania. Death by apparent unnatural causes ranged from zero in Tasmania to 2.70 (one death) in the ACT. The number and rate of deaths had increased from previous years in WA and Victoria. WA exhibited a rise in deaths from apparent natural and unnatural causes, while the increase in Victoria primarily occurred in deaths from apparent unnatural causes.

The lowest indigenous death rate (that is, the number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners per 100 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners) from apparent natural causes was reported at zero in Victoria, Queensland, SA and Tasmania. The highest natural death rate for indigenous prisoners was 0.27 (two deaths) in WA. The equivalent rate for non-indigenous prisoners ranged from zero in the NT to 0.41 (one death) in Tasmania. Victoria and Tasmania reported the lowest indigenous death rates from apparent unnatural causes (zero) and SA reported the highest rate (0.40, with one death). The equivalent rates for non-indigenous prisoners ranged from zero in Tasmania to 0.67 in WA (figure 8.17). NSW and the ACT were unable to report on the *rate* of indigenous and non-indigenous deaths in 1997-98 but provided the *number* of deaths in each group.

There were no marked differences according to cause of death or indigenous/non-indigenous prisoner status within jurisdictions, and no consistent pattern appeared across jurisdictions when accounting for the small numbers in individual categories.

Figure 8.18 Prisoner death rates, by unnatural causes, 1997-98



<sup>a</sup> Data on the rate of indigenous deaths were not available for NSW and the ACT. <sup>b</sup> There were no unnatural indigenous deaths in Victoria in 1997-98. <sup>c</sup> There were no unnatural prisoner deaths in Tasmania in 1997-98.

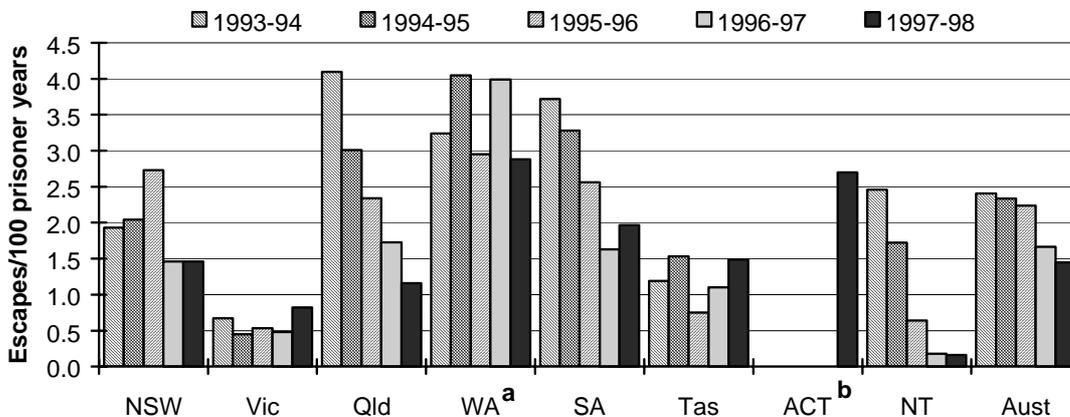
Data source: table 8A.8.

## Escapes/abscondments

The NT reported the lowest rate of total prisoners escaping or absconding (0.16 prisoners escaping or absconding per 100 prisoner years) in 1997-98, and WA reported the highest rate (2.88 per 100 prisoner years) (figure 8.19). The escape rate from secure custody ranged from 0.0 in Tasmania to 2.7 (one escape) in the ACT (figure 8.20); the rate for open custody ranged from 0.0 in the NT to 7.5 in WA. A third category was introduced in 1997-98 to account for prisoners who abscond or fail to return from unescorted absences such as work release and day leave, or who escape from a court complex where corrective services are responsible for court cell security. This rate ranged from zero in Victoria and the NT to 0.99 in SA in 1997-98. Rates for periodic detainees were 0.59 for NSW and 2.38 (one escape/abscondment) for the ACT.

The total (open, secure and other) prisoner escape rate in 1997-98 declined from, or remained relatively constant with, that of previous years in most jurisdictions. Victoria's rate rose in 1997-98, primarily because escapes from open custody increased.

Figure 8.21 Total prisoner escape rate

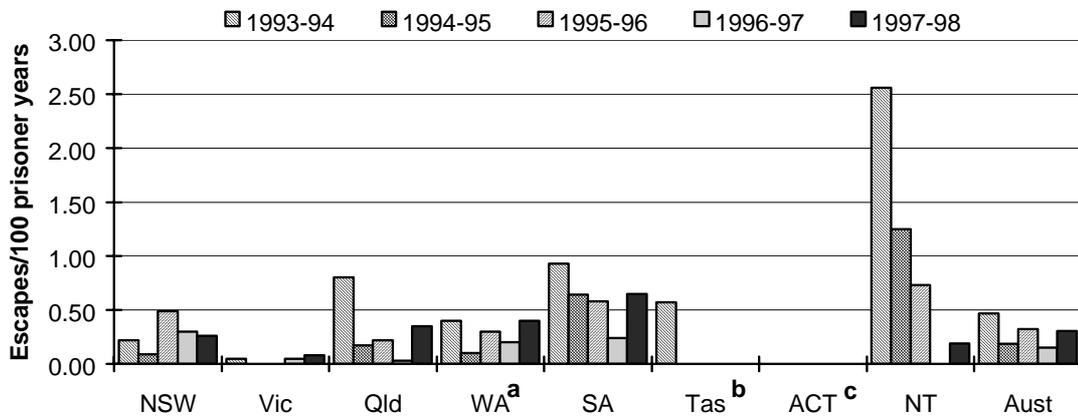


<sup>a</sup> WA data for escapes have been adjusted from previous years to more accurately conform with definitions.

<sup>b</sup> The ACT reported zero escapes between 1993-94 and 1996-97. In 1997-98 one prisoner escaped while on escort outside the Remand Centre.

Data source: table 8A.11.

Figure 8.22 **Escape rate of secure prisoners, 1997-98**



<sup>a</sup> WA data for escapes have been adjusted from previous years to more accurately conform with definitions.

<sup>b</sup> Tasmania reported zero escapes from secure custody from 1994-95 to 1997-98. <sup>c</sup> The ACT reported zero escapes from secure custody between 1993-94 and 1997-98.

Data source: table 8A.11.

### *Completion of community orders*

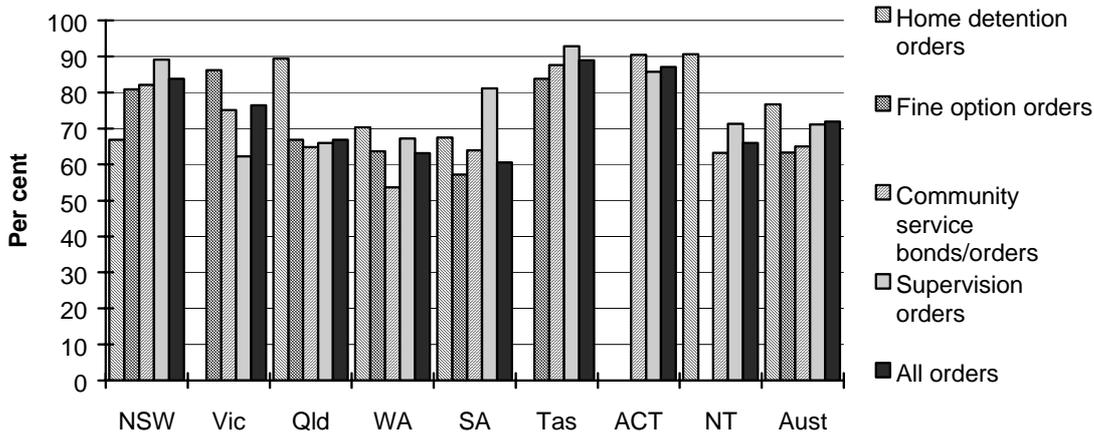
The key indicator of containment and supervision for community corrections is the successful completion of orders. This involves ensuring that offenders comply with order conditions and taking action where there is a breach of an order. A 100 per cent order completion figure could mean either exceptionally high compliance or a failure to detect or act on breaches of compliance.

Completion rates for total orders ranged from 60.6 per cent in SA to 89.0 per cent in Tasmania in 1997-98 (figure 8.23). The variability in community corrections programs and sentencing options across jurisdictions was noted earlier. The relative proportions of offenders on different orders and the requirements of these different types of orders affect the overall rate and comparability between jurisdictions. This indicator has also been reported according to broad categories of community correction order in 1997-98. However, even within these subtypes, there are still jurisdictional differences and comparisons should be made with caution.

Successful completion of home detention orders in 1997-98 (for those five jurisdictions in which this program operated) ranged from 66.8 per cent in NSW to 90.7 per cent in the NT. Completion rates for fine option orders ranged from 57.2 per cent in SA to 86.2 per cent in Victoria; those for community service bonds and orders ranged from 53.6 per cent in WA to 90.4 per cent in the ACT; and those for supervision orders ranged from 62.2 per cent in Victoria to 92.9 per cent in

Tasmania. Previous years' data could not be recalculated on a comparable basis to allow meaningful trend comparisons.

Figure 8.24 **Successful completion rate for community corrections, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT did not operate home detention programs. Data on fine option orders were not available for the ACT and the NT.

Data source: table 8A.12.

### Offender care

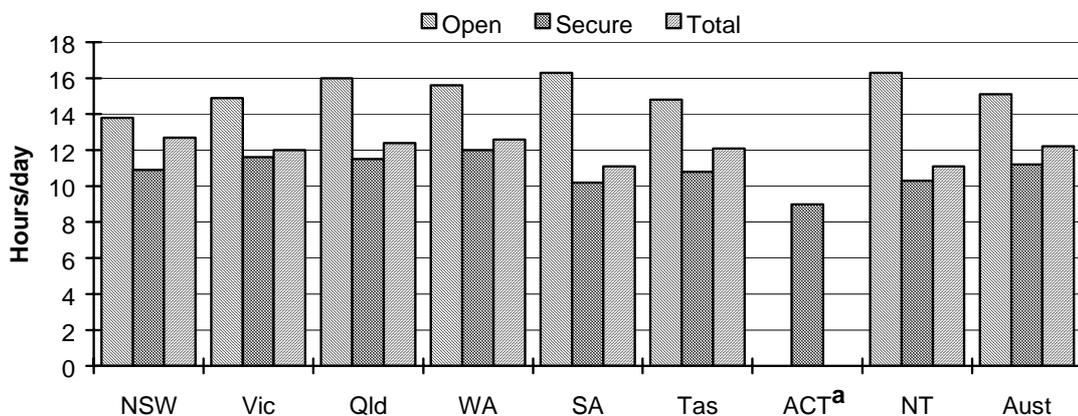
#### Out-of-cell hours

This indicator assumes that time in which prisoners are not restricted to their cells provides a more acceptable quality of life and therefore indicates offender care.

SA and the NT reported the lowest average daily out-of-cell hours for all prisons combined in 1997-98 (11.1 hours per day) and NSW reported the highest (12.7 hours). Out-of-cell hours for secure custody ranged from 9.0 in the ACT (remand prisoners only) to 12.0 in WA. The hours for open custody ranged from 13.8 in NSW to 16.3 in SA and the NT (figure 8.25). The average daily out-of-cell hours for total prisons increased from 1996-97 levels in all jurisdictions except NSW and the ACT (remand prisoners only).

Prison utilisation rates can be considered an indirect indicator of offender care, assuming that crowded living environments reduce quality of life. Prison use rates are discussed below under 'system resource management'.

Figure 8.26 Average out-of-cell hours, by type of prisoner, 1997-98



<sup>a</sup> The ACT had no open custody facilities. The secure rate is for the remand centre. A total rate was not calculated.

Data source: table 8A.13.

## Reparation

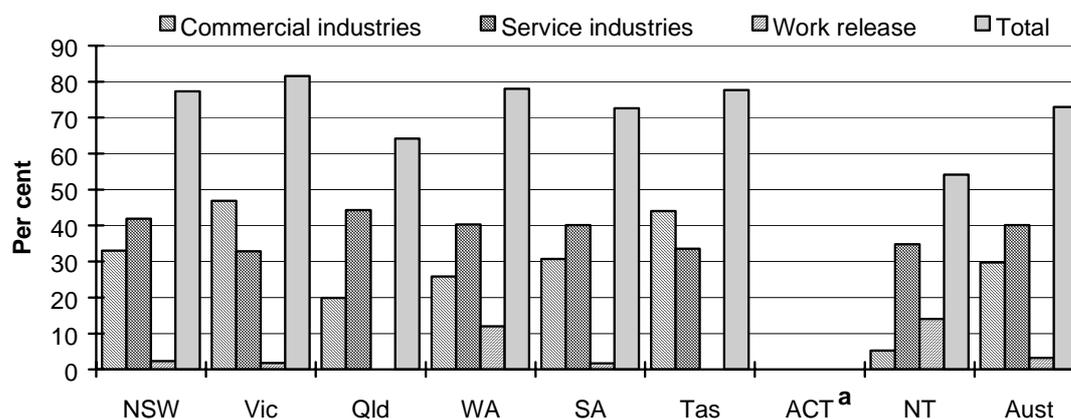
### Prisoner employment

Prisoner work provides reparation by generating income from prison industries (industries run on a commercial basis and aimed at an external clientele) and by offsetting expenditure through work in prison services (work undertaken to service the prison or in the form of unpaid community work by prisoners). All jurisdictions showed a significant number of prisoners employed in prison industries or services or, in a smaller number of cases, working in the community as part of a pre-release scheme whereby they are employed under industrial award conditions. The ACT was not included in this analysis because that jurisdiction holds only remand prisoners.

Victoria reported the highest percentage of prisoners eligible to work who were employed in 1997-98 (81.6 per cent) and the NT reported the smallest percentage (54.1 per cent) (figure 8.27). All jurisdictions except Victoria and Tasmania had proportionally more prisoners employed in prison services than in commercial industries; further, only a very small percentage were employed on work release (except in WA and the NT). Factors outside the control of corrective services (such as local economic conditions) affect capacity to attract commercially viable prison industries, particularly to prisons remote from population centres.

No trend analysis was provided on this indicator. Improvements to definitions and counting rules enhanced data quality in 1996-97, but comparable historical data are not available for all jurisdictions.

Figure 8.28 Proportion of prisoners employed, 1997-98



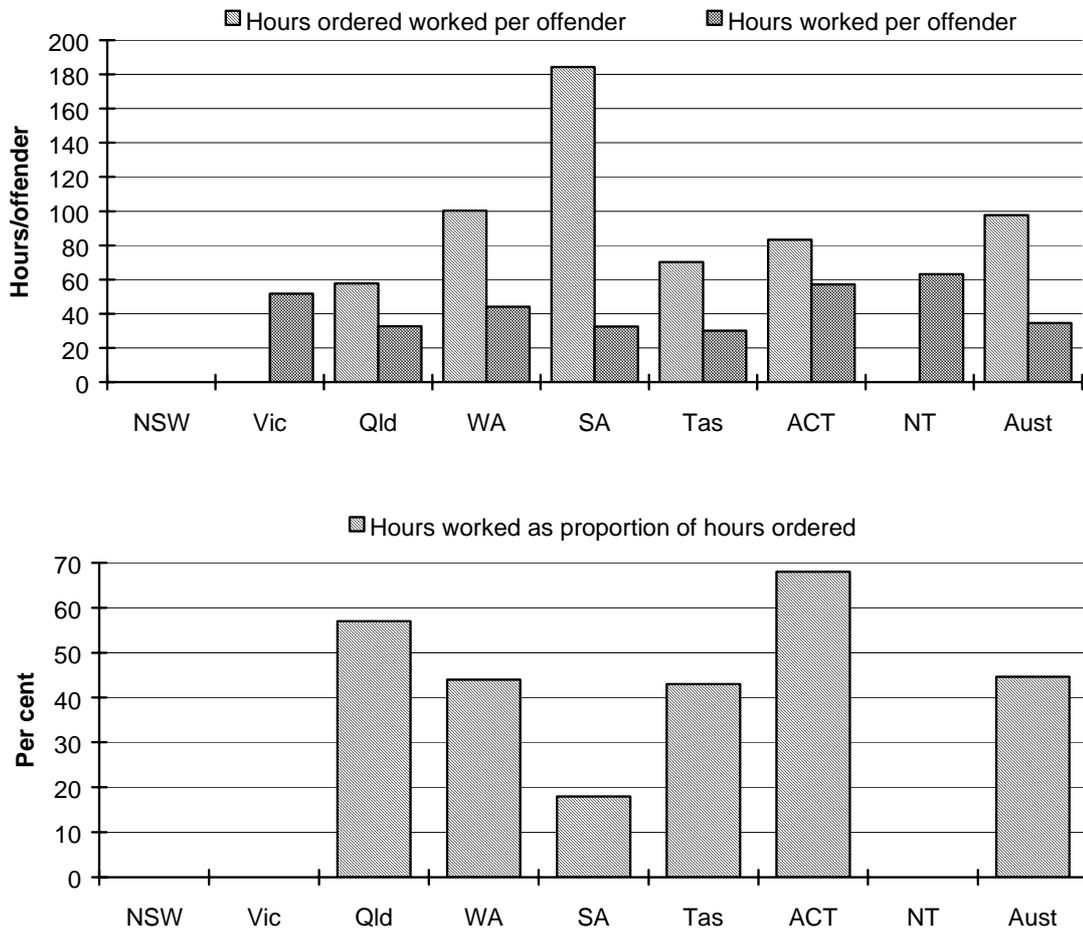
<sup>a</sup> The ACT held only remand prisoners.

Data source: table 8A.14.

### *Community work by community corrections offenders*

New indicators of community work were introduced in 1997-98 for community orders that have a work component, but information is available for only five jurisdictions. SA reported the highest average number of hours ordered to be worked per offender (184.3 hours) and Queensland reported the lowest (57.8 hours). However, the NT reported the highest average number of hours actually worked per offender (63.1 hours) and Tasmania reported the lowest (30.0 hours). The proportion of hours ordered to be worked that were actually worked ranged from 68 per cent in the ACT to 18 per cent in SA (figure 8.29). Hours actually worked and the proportion of hours ordered to be worked that were actually worked reflect corrective services' responses to court orders. Hours to be worked depend on jurisdictional legislation, court sentencing practices and, in particular, government policy on dealing with fine defaults.

Figure 8.30 Community corrections work rates, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> NSW, Victoria and NT did not report on all indicators.

Data source: table 8A.14.

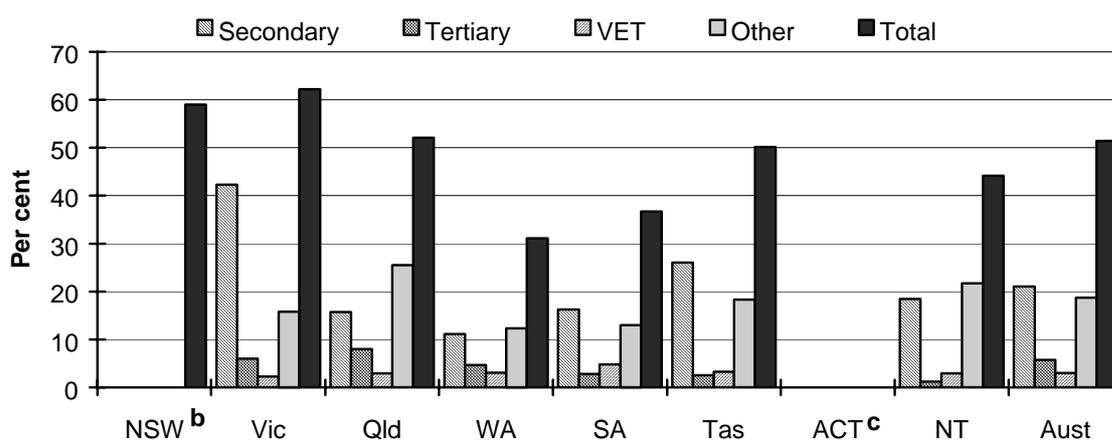
## Rehabilitation

### Education

Enhancing employment opportunities through vocational education and training is important for successfully re-integrating prisoners into the community and reducing of the risk of re-offence. The percentage of eligible prisoners undertaking education or training courses ranged from 31.1 per cent in WA to 62.2 per cent in Victoria in 1997-98. Victoria also had the largest percentage of prisoners in secondary education (42.3 per cent), while WA had the lowest (11.1 per cent). The proportion of prisoners engaged in tertiary education ranged from 8 per cent in Queensland to 1.2 per cent in the NT. Prisoners undertaking vocational education ranged from 2.3 per cent in Victoria to 4.8 per cent in SA. Queensland reported the highest

proportion (25.5 per cent) of prisoners undertaking other types of training (such as remedial or preparatory courses for basic skills of numeracy and literacy, or personal development courses), and WA reported the lowest (12.3 per cent) (figure 8.31). Breakdown by education type was not available for NSW, and education indicators were not applicable to the ACT.

Figure 8.32 **Proportion of prisoners enrolled in education and training, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Prisoners eligible to participate in education are defined differently in different jurisdictions. See tables 8A.21, 8A.29, 8A.35, 8A.41, 8A.47, 8A.53, 8A.59 and 8A.67 for details. <sup>b</sup> Breakdown by education type was not available for NSW. <sup>c</sup> The ACT held only remand prisoners. **VET** Vocational Education and Training.

Data source: table 8A.15.

### *Personal development*

The relevant indicator for community corrections is the number of offenders undertaking personal development courses provided by or on referral from corrective services. This indicator was introduced for the first time in the 1998 Report, and only Victoria and the NT were able to report on this indicator for 1997-98.

## **Efficiency**

### *System resource management*

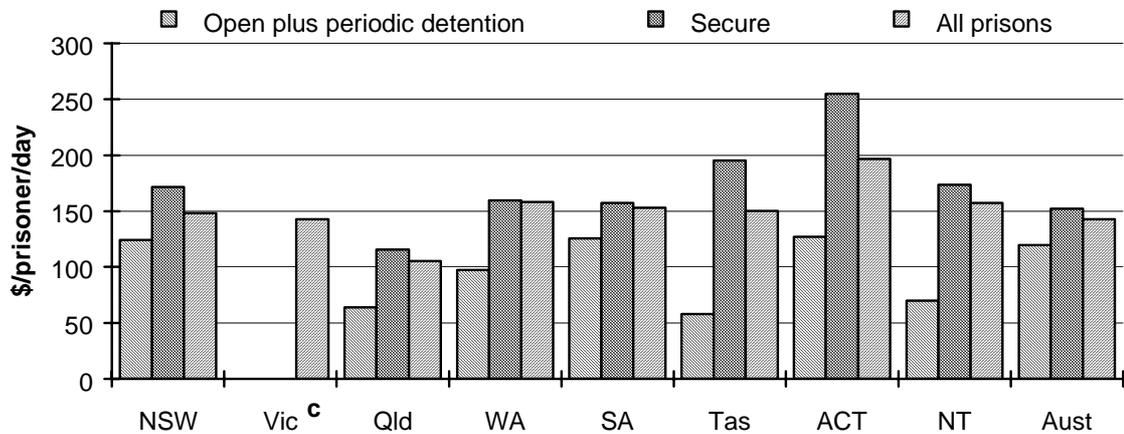
Financial indicators for 1997-98 remain vulnerable to comparability problems between jurisdictions, despite improvements in the collection of data on resource management. The treatment of annual recurrent costs still differs somewhat between

States and Territories, hindering interjurisdictional comparisons and analysis of trends over time. Even when based on comparable information, efficiency indicators are affected by factors other than differences in performance efficiency — for example, the composition of the prisoner population (such as security classification, the number of female or special need prisoners, or the number of periodic detainees), the size and dispersion of the area serviced, and the scale of operations.

*Recurrent costs per prisoner (all prisons)*

Average recurrent cost per prisoner per day (for open and secure prisons combined) ranged from \$105 per prisoner per day in Queensland to \$197 in the ACT in 1997-98. Calculating costs for open and secure custody separately, Queensland maintained the lowest unit costs for secure prisons at \$116 while the ACT reported the highest unit cost at \$255. Unit costs for prisoners in open custody (including periodic detainees on a 2/7 pro rata basis) ranged from \$58 in Tasmania to \$127 in the ACT (figure 8.33). Victoria did not report on open and secure prisoners separately for this indicator. The cost of capital for government owned prisons is discussed later.

Figure 8.34 **Cost of prisons, 1997-98<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Recurrent expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues). <sup>b</sup> All prisons expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services that could not be allocated separately to open or secure prisons. <sup>c</sup> Victoria did not report separately on open and secure prisoners for this indicator.

Data source: table 8A.6.

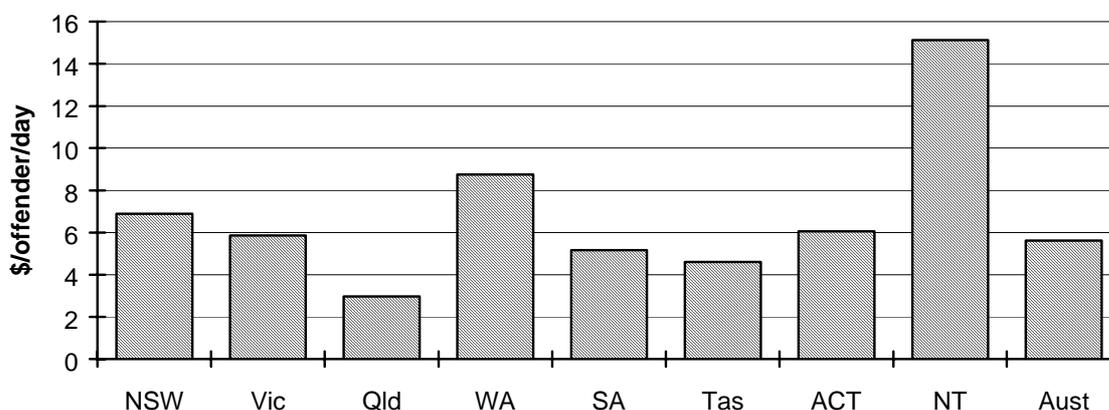
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### *Costs per offender (community corrections)*

Costs per offender per day in community corrections varied from \$2.97 in Queensland to \$15.13 in the NT in 1997-98 (figure 8.35). This indicator, as with prisoner costs, is particularly vulnerable to the effects of different offender populations (and associated supervision requirements), dispersion and size factors among jurisdictions.

No trend analysis was provided on this indicator. Improvements to definitions and counting rules enhanced data quality in 1997-98, but comparable historical data were not available for all jurisdictions.

**Figure 8.36 Cost of community corrections, 1997-98<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Recurrent expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues).

Data source: table 8A.6.

### *Prison utilisation*

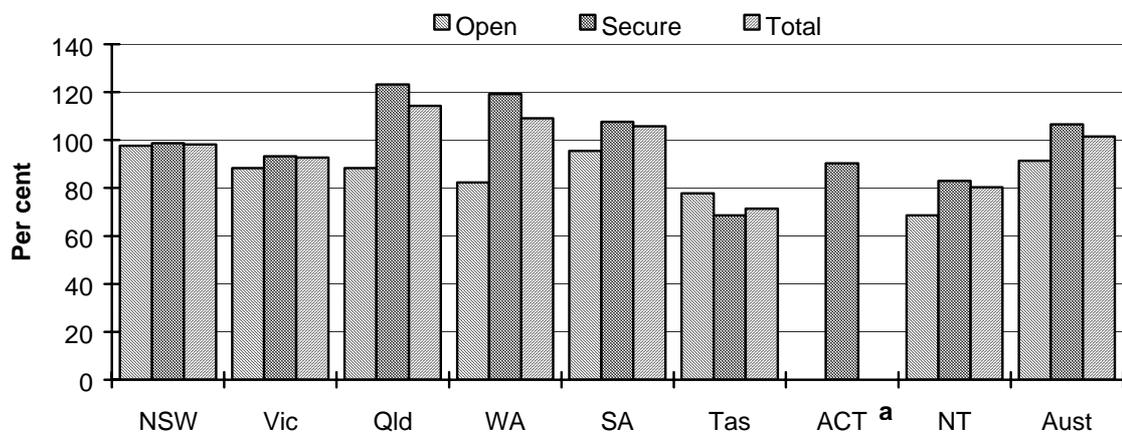
The prison utilisation rate is considered to be an indicator of the efficiency with which assets are employed. However, given the impact of prison crowding on prisoner living conditions, it could also be considered an indirect indicator of quality of life and thus of offender care. The optimum rate of prison utilisation is not 100 per cent, because facilities need to accommodate transfer of prisoners, provide special purpose accommodation such as hospital and protection units, provide separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and deal with

short term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. The internationally accepted rate is 85–95 per cent.<sup>1</sup>

Prison utilisation for all prisons (open plus secure) ranged from 71.3 per cent in Tasmania to 114.2 per cent in Queensland in 1997-98 (figure 8.37). Rates in Queensland, WA and SA exceeded 100 per cent of current design capacity. (Rates may exceed 100 per cent where more prisoners are housed in a facility than allowed for in its design.) Tasmania maintained the lowest secure prison utilisation rate (68.5 per cent) and Queensland had the highest (123.2 per cent). Open prison utilisation rates ranged from 68.6 per cent in the NT to 97.6 per cent in NSW. The periodic detention rate was 147.4 per cent in NSW and 91.5 per cent in the ACT.

Total prison utilisation rates increased from those of the previous year in NSW, Queensland and WA, fell slightly in Victoria and Tasmania, and declined more substantially in the NT and SA (although to a level that still exceeded design capacity in the latter jurisdiction). The construction of new prisons in a number of jurisdictions increased prison capacity relative to daily numbers.

Figure 8.38 Prison capacity use rates, 1997-98



<sup>a</sup> The ACT does not operate open prisons.

Data source: table 8A.16.

<sup>1</sup> The Australian Institute of Criminology, the Council of Europe and the American Corrections Association have recommended a utilisation rate of 85–95 per cent in the industrialised world.

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## *Government operations resource management*

### *Prisoner-to-staff ratios*

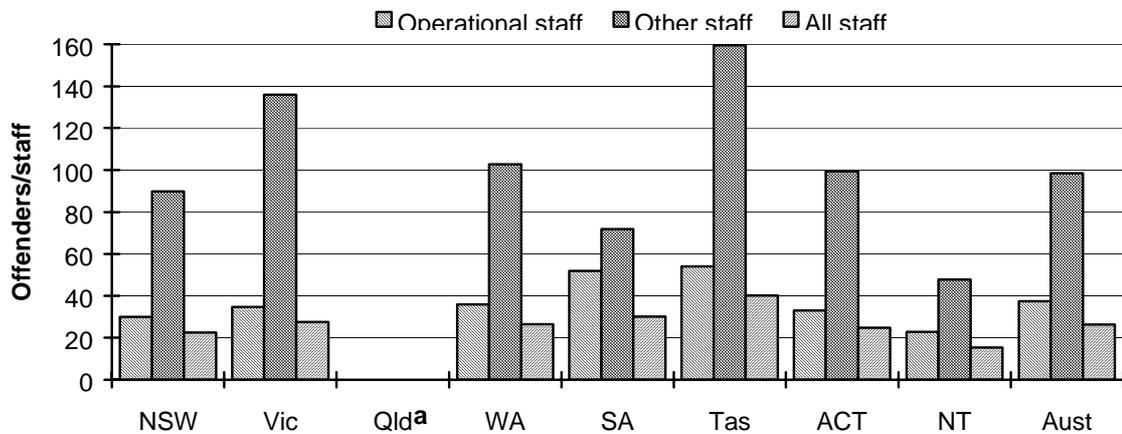
Previous Reports have reported prisoner-to-staff ratios as an indicator of the efficiency of government operated prisons. The Steering Committee decided not to report this indicator in 1997-98 because it was found to be a flawed measure of efficiency. Additional services provided by prison staff in some jurisdictions, such as court security and prisoner escort, meant that this indicator was not comparable across jurisdictions. The results for this indicator were also affected by factors which affect supervision resource requirements (for example, prison design — modern prisons incorporating video surveillance and electronic security require fewer staff).

The framework of indicators identifies the unit cost per prisoner day for government operated prisons as a preferred indicator of efficiency. Of the four jurisdictions that have private prisons, only Queensland provided data on the unit cost of government operations (\$129 per prisoner per day). This could be compared with the systemwide costs of WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, although the cost per prisoner may be sensitive to the mix of prisoners in public and private prisons. NSW, Victoria and SA were unable to provide these data.

### *Offender-to-staff ratios*

Offender-to-staff ratios for community corrections ranged from 40.3 offenders per staff member in Tasmania to 15.4 in the NT in 1997-98 (figure 8.39). Tasmania and the NT maintain these relative positions when ratios are separately calculated against operational staff and other staff. Queensland did not report on this indicator in 1997-98. SA and the NT showed consistent decreases in the number of offenders to total staff over the five-year period to 1997-98.

Figure 8.40 Community corrections offender-to-staff ratio, 1997-98



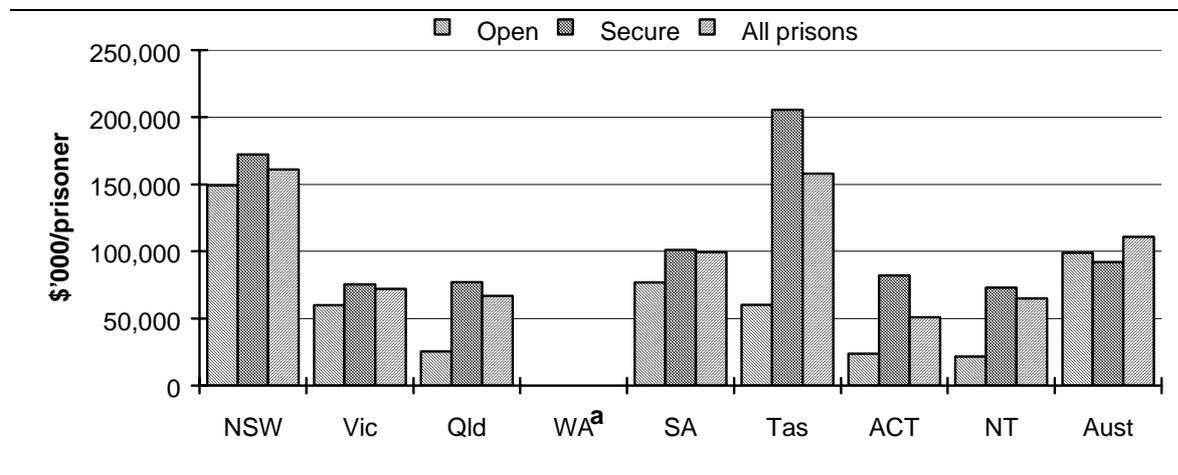
<sup>a</sup> Queensland did not report on this indicator.

Data source: table 8A.17.

#### *Assets (publicly owned prisons)*

Value of assets per prisoner is an indicator of the capital inputs to corrective services. It is limited to publicly owned and operated prisons and to government owned assets in privately operated prisons, calculated against the relevant prisoner population. The ACT reported the lowest asset value per prisoner and periodic detainee (calculated on a 2/7 proportional basis) held in publicly operated prisons in 1997-98 (\$50 850) and NSW reported the highest value (\$160 940) (figure 8.41). WA did not report on this indicator in 1997-98. These figures need to be interpreted with care, because the indicator is particularly sensitive to the method of asset valuation and the accounting policies applied.

Figure 8.42 Value of government owned assets per prisoner in government owned prisons, 1997-98



<sup>a</sup> WA did not report on this indicator.

Data source: table 8A.18.

### *User cost of capital*

This year's Report includes data on the user cost of capital as part of the costs for each government service reported (where possible). The user cost of capital for government services is the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to deliver services (for example, the land and buildings used to house prisoners). The user cost of capital makes explicit the opportunity cost (the return forgone by using the funds to deliver services rather than investing them elsewhere or using them to retire debt) of this capital.

When comparing costs of government services, it is important to take full account of the cost of capital because:

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

Failing to account for a user cost of capital can lead to significant underestimating of costs for those services for which government capital is a major input.

The user cost of capital has been calculated by applying a jurisdiction cost of capital rate to the value of government assets. Therefore, it is sensitive to the method and accuracy of asset valuation in each jurisdiction. Although asset valuation information is currently imperfect, the Steering Committee considers that the use of imperfect data is preferable to not costing government capital at all.

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The Steering Committee agreed to apply a user cost of capital notified by State and Territory Treasuries to each jurisdiction's assets. Where no rate was advised for a jurisdiction, the average of the rates provided would be applied to the assets of that jurisdiction. Victoria had been the only jurisdiction to advise a rate to date, so this rate (8 per cent) has been applied to the value of each jurisdiction's average total assets.

A number of complex issues will require further consideration to refine reporting in future Reports:

- whether the user cost of capital rate should differ across services;
- whether the rate should differ across jurisdictions;
- the most appropriate rate/s; and
- the most appropriate asset base on which to apply the user cost of capital.

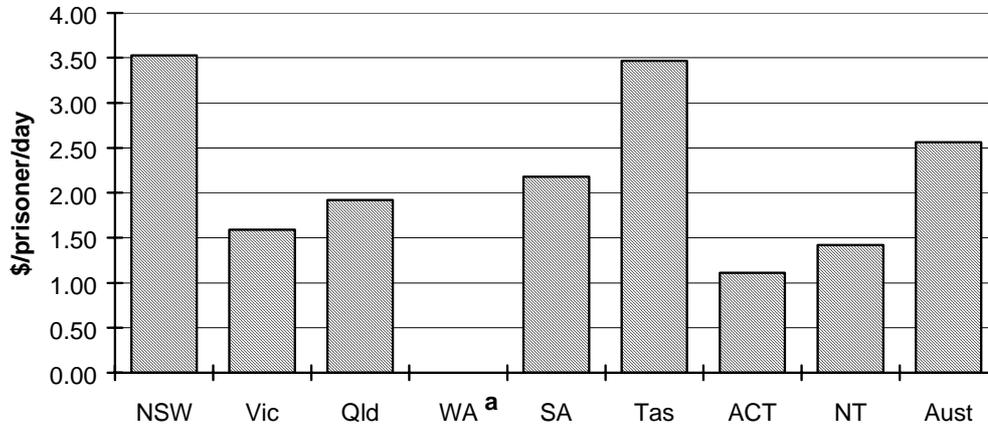
The user cost of capital per day per prisoner in government owned prisons ranged from \$1.11 in the ACT to \$3.53 in NSW. (WA did not report a value of assets for 1997-98 and therefore a user cost of capital could not be calculated) (figure **8.43**).

Conceptually, the user cost of capital per prisoner day could be added to the recurrent cost per prisoner day for government operations. However, further work is necessary to ensure that current data do not include double counting — for example, where an agency makes interest payments on assets that are debt financed. The user cost of capital per prisoner in government owned prisons could also be added to the total system recurrent cost per prisoner day to derive the full cost (weighted according to the proportion of prisoners in government owned prisons).

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Figure 8.44 **User cost of capital per prisoner in government owned prisons, 1997-98**

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<sup>a</sup> WA did not report a value of assets for 1997-98.

Data source: table 8A.18.

## 8.6 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter. Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. The information covers aspects such as age profile; geographic distribution of the population; income levels; education levels; tenure of dwellings; and cultural heritage (such as aboriginality and ethnicity).

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### **New South Wales Government comments**

NSW confirms its continuing commitment to the development and collection of national performance indicators for correctional services.

In 1997-98 the Department's plans for the modernisation of correctional facilities and improvements in the provision of correctional services throughout NSW came to fruition. For example:

- in July 1997 the 900 bed purpose-built Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre at Silverwater was opened, followed by the closure of some historic facilities (for example, Cooma and Maitland);
- therapeutic centres providing residential programs for special categories of prisoners (for example, sex offenders, HIV and Hepatitis C positive prisoners, violent and at-risk offenders) became operational; and
- the assumption of responsibility from the Police Service, begun in previous years, for transporting prisoners to court and their security while in court, continued throughout this period.

In addition, NSW has implemented a process of technology renewal with the introduction of the Offender Management System (replacing the Offender Records System) and the scheduled introduction of the Probation Information Management System. Indigenous population data missing from the 1997-98 data collection (due to data inconsistencies arising from the conversion) will be remedied in the 1998-99 data collection.

NSW has sought a review of the counting rule for collecting assault data to ensure greater consistency across jurisdictions. The high assault rates in NSW are due mainly to the more broadly based definition of assaults employed in NSW.

Against this background of significant change, performance in 1997-98 compared favourably with the previous year's outcomes for this State, for example:

- the total prisoner escape rate remained unchanged from the previous year at 1.5 and there was a slight decline in the escape rate from secure custody. The escape (abscond) rate for periodic detainees was also stable at 0.6;
- more than three quarters (77 per cent) of those prisoners eligible to work were employed, one third of them in industries. The employment rate for periodic detainees engaged in community work was 45.1; and
- the completion rate for offenders with community orders was pleasingly high with more than eight in ten offenders (84 per cent) registering a successful completion. Those with Supervision Orders showed the highest success rate at 89 per cent.

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## Victorian Government comments

“ The commissioning of a third private prison in Victoria in late 1997 was a significant milestone in the reform program in Victorian corrections. Adult corrections in Victoria has been transformed over the last five years through the development of a competitive, multi-provider environment, extensive modernisation of facilities and the establishment of a regulatory agency which sets policy direction and service delivery standards, as well as performing important sentence management and monitoring functions.

Comparison of the national results for the resource management measures demonstrates that Victoria continues to operate a cost-effective correctional system. Refinement of the definitions of the key efficiency indicators of average cost per prisoner and offender since the last report has resulted in enhanced comparability across jurisdictions on these measures. In 1996-97, the data indicated Victoria had the second highest cost, both per prisoner and per offender in community supervision. Following the review of the cost calculations, the data now shows that Victoria's costs are among the lowest on both measures. Based on these indicators, Victoria has one of the most efficient corrections systems and this is further supported by the lowest cost of corrective services per head of adult population.

The prison utilisation rate remained at around 90 per cent, even though the average prison population in Victoria increased substantially by almost 10 per cent from the previous year. This was achievable through increased system capacity which was the net result of the redevelopment of the prison facilities.

Outcomes in Victoria for most effectiveness measures in prisons and community supervision also compare favourably with the other jurisdictions. In particular, the prisoner education and employment figures improved significantly after the reconfigured prison system stabilised following the extensive changes which took place last year.

Beyond the measures of performance in service delivery currently included in this collection, Victoria operates a wide range of programs in prisons and community supervision aimed at enhancing the rehabilitative prospects of offenders. Special emphasis is placed on programs which address offence related behaviour, especially for offenders convicted of sex, violence or drug offences. Under a strategy aimed at addressing the needs of offenders with drug and alcohol problems, substantial resources under the Turning The Tide program have been allocated to improving the quality of, and access to, drug treatment programs. Other current initiatives include enhancement of suicide prevention strategies and studies aimed at improving educational outcomes for prisoners and offenders.

Victoria is pleased to support the continuing development of comparable and reliable national performance data, together with the benchmarking studies.

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### Queensland Government comments

The Queensland Corrective Services Commission (QCSC) purchases correctional services in Queensland and needs comparative performance data and national 'best practice' information. The cooperation of Australian correctional jurisdictions in the continuous improvement of performance measurement definitions and data accuracy helps meet these needs. This cooperation led to the decision to discontinue the category of community custody (previously only used in Queensland). This has contributed to an increase in the number of open custody prisoners. All data have been recalculated to take this change into account.

The daily average prisoner population increased from 3921 in 1996-97 to 4586 in 1997-98. The increase over the past four years is double that of any other State. Queensland has the second highest imprisonment rate in Australia at 188.9 per 100 000 adult population, with only the NT imprisoning its offenders at a higher level. The imprisonment rate in 1996-97 was 150.6. Queensland also experienced rapid growth in the female prisoner population although the proportion of female prisoners compared to males at 5.65 per cent is similar to most other States and only slightly higher than the national average of 5.59 per cent.

This high rate of growth has created a situation where there was a 114 per cent occupancy rate for the system in 1997-98, up from 113 per cent in 1996-97, and significant numbers of prisoners are 'doubled up'. This doubling up has contributed to a further reduction in prisoner costs with Queensland recording the lowest total cost per prisoner per day of \$115.52. The overcrowding has had a significant impact on involvement of prisoners in meaningful activity. Queensland shows prisoner employment in commercial industries (19.85 per cent) at a level below most other States. This is also well below national best practice (46.94 per cent). This area has been targeted by Queensland as one area where improvement should be achieved. The need for improvement further applies in the area of vocational education and training (Queensland 15.6 per cent compared to best practice 42.34 per cent) although Queensland does perform better in the areas of secondary education and other training.

In spite of two extraordinary incidents where nine prisoners escaped while staff were under fire from external supports, the rate of escapes from secure custody centres (0.35) is only slightly higher than the national average rate for secure centres (0.31). The total escape rate for secure and open custody (0.82) was below the national average (1.45). Queensland showed the lowest rate of deaths in custody (0.2 per 100 prisoner years), but the small numbers of these events mean a small change in numbers could result in significant changes to the rates.

Queensland shows the highest use of fine option orders and community service orders and is exceeded only by NSW in direct supervision numbers. The number of offenders performing community work affect the offender cost per day figure for community supervision and Queensland supports developing this indicator to separate community work data from more expensive supervision options. Queensland cost per offender per day in community supervision was \$2.97.

### Western Australian Government comments

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WA is committed to the development and collection of national performance data for correctional services which has provided jurisdictions with a solid foundation for examining best practice in corrections. WA continues to have reservations about the current comparability of this performance data and use of 'selected' performance indicators.

Geographically, WA is Australia's largest State with prisons and community corrections centres in many remote locations throughout the State. The offender population is characterised by a significant over representation of Aboriginal people within the Corrective Services system. In 1997-98, Aboriginal people comprised 33 per cent of the daily average number of persons held in prisons and 32 per cent of persons on community based supervision.

In 1997-98, WA's main focus remains the improvement of correctional services throughout the State. Planning is nearing completion for the implementation of reform initiatives, which include :

- the establishment of a central remand, receipt and assessment centre;
- a new 750 bed medium security prison, to be built by the year 2000, for which private operators will be considered and assessed against performance under the public sector model; and
- exploring contestability for the provision of offender management services under a purchaser, provider and regulator model.

The cost of community supervision in WA has increased over the past few years, but this needs to be seen in the context of WA's dispersion and high level of Aboriginal offenders, which significantly increase the costs of operation. There has also been a significant reduction in the number of persons being supervised for fine default. Because the level of resources committed to supervising fine default offenders is very low in comparison to other offenders, the unit cost per offender is distorted in comparison to other jurisdictions, which retain a high number of offenders being supervised for fine default.

WA has maintained incentives to reduce the rate of imprisonment. New community based options such as the Intensive Supervision Order and Suspended Imprisonment are aimed at bridging the gap between former community orders and imprisonment. In addition, WA continues to develop policy options that provide courts with an alternative to imprisonment and in turn provide offenders with an opportunity to learn new life and work skills.

WA's offender management strategies are being targeted at high risk offenders to provide program and nonprogram intervention so as to address the causes of offending behaviour. The criminogenic needs of offenders will be continually reinforced and met through the case management of offenders.

## South Australian Government comments

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SA recognises the value of nationally comparable performance data as a tool which contributes to greater understanding of key areas of corrections performance. It is committed to the ongoing task of developing and refining the collection of national performance indicators, particularly in view of their applicability in best practice projects such as the current benchmarking project being undertaken by the National Corrections Advisory Group.

The SA prison population is experiencing a period of stability, contrary to the growth in other jurisdictions; in fact its daily average prison population has decreased slightly. The reasons for this are currently under investigation, with the prisoner segment of sentenced males most affected. The daily average in 1996-97 was 1475 compared to 1421 in 1997-98, with the imprisonment rate decreasing to 121.2; its lowest level in four years. Conversely, the daily average community corrections population has increased by 14 per cent.

Total prison utilisation decreased from 114.80 per cent in 1996-97 to 107.65 per cent in 1997-98. This however, does not take into account available doubled up accommodation, which would place utilisation at a reasonable 89 per cent.

SA recorded the lowest rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults, at 7.39 and a decrease from the previous year. The rate of total deaths in custody has also decreased, from 0.49 in 1996-97 to 0.35 in 1997-98.

SA was one of two jurisdictions recording the highest out-of-cell hours for open prisons, but recorded the second lowest for secure prisons. The total rate overall has improved from 10.60 in 1996-97 to 11.10 in 1997-98.

The percentage of community corrections orders successfully completed increased marginally, with all order categories, excluding home detention, experienced slight increases from the previous year.

The rate of prisoner 'return to corrections' decreased markedly from 46.6 in 1996-97 to 40.9 in 1997-98, however, the rate of community correction offender 'return to corrections' increased from 31.3 to 35.1.

Some of the areas in which significant progress occurred during 1997-98 include:

- the implementation of Case Management across the organisation and, in particular, the formalisation of the throughcare concept with the development of an electronic case file. The electronic case file will go 'live' during 1998-99;
- the formalisation of six core offence-focussed programs for delivery to offenders;
- funding approval has been gained for the expanded methadone program; and
- a formal agreement has been reached with tribal authorities who will provide supervision for some indigenous offenders on Community Service.

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### **Tasmanian Government comments**

The availability of nationally comparable data has continued to provide a valuable yardstick in measuring performance. Reviewing the way Corrective Services manages its functions has contained the increase in the daily cost per prisoner to \$1.43.

An emphasis on all aspects of workplace health and safety issues and more timely management of injury cases has reversed the trend in the number of claims lodged. A small reduction in costs was achieved in 1997-98 and even better results are expected in 1998-99.

Although the daily average prison population dropped slightly for the year, Tasmania is beginning to see signs of the first significant increase in the prison population for many years. This is due mainly to a doubling in the number of persons on remand. The demands placed on small jurisdictions to cope with large variations in the numbers in custody have again been apparent. The variation experienced between the highest and lowest numbers in custody was over 28 per cent of the daily average. Hobart's new remand centre, due for occupation early in 1999, will provide 40 beds for detainees and an additional 20 beds, which will allow the watchhouse function to be taken over from Police.

Community Corrections continues to be a cost effective alternative to imprisonment. Tasmania's costs are among the lowest in the nation due largely to the offender to officer ratio that is among the highest in Australia. Despite the workload imposed on field staff, a high rate of successful completions has been achieved. Taken together, this demonstrates the commitment to ensuring that the orders of the courts are effectively carried out.

The substantial cost of implementing improved Justice information systems will be a continuing challenge. Until this is overcome, Tasmania will have difficulty in providing all of the performance data particularly in the area of measuring recidivism.

Tasmania is strongly committed to the national data collection process which has become an essential tool in measuring progress in effectiveness and efficiency in the Corrective Services output.

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## **Australian Capital Territory Government comments**

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The National Corrections Advisory Group (NCAG) has continued to refine data definitions and counting rules over the last year. Despite this, considerable inconsistency across jurisdictions remains in relation to their interpretation and application.

Community corrections is an area for which the availability of more detailed comparative data would be invaluable. It is hoped that the NCAG will develop counting rules and definitions that enable us to compare jurisdictions whilst taking into account the complexities of different community corrections options around Australia.

In this report, some of the ACT prisoner data take into account both sentenced prisoners held in NSW and remand prisoners, held in the Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC), whereas other data are limited to remand prisoners only. In the case of data including only remand prisoners, it is important to note that due to the small numbers involved, substantial changes in percentage rates do not necessarily reflect large changes in actual numbers.

The construction of a local correctional facility is planned for the ACT in order to accommodate increasing prisoner numbers and ongoing demands placed on the limited capacity of the BRC. It is envisaged that, with a new facility operating in the ACT, costs of accommodating ACT prisoners will decrease substantially. The facility is not expected to be operational until 2001.

Due to apparent inconsistencies in the application of counting rules across jurisdictions, the ACT has withdrawn all assault-related data, both for prisoners and periodic detainees. It is hoped that the relevant counting rules will be more strictly defined in future, to enable a more accurate cross-jurisdictional comparison.

We look forward to being able to contribute to the ongoing work of the NCAG in its effort to achieve consistent and accurate information dissemination throughout Australian jurisdictions.

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## Northern Territory Government comments

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The NT continues to support the Report on Government Services and is committed to utilising the data collected for internal performance analysis and National benchmarking in the correction's business environment.

Prisons and Community Corrections are administered by a single agency in the NT which incorporates two correctional institutions located in Darwin and Alice Springs and Community Corrections offices/staff located in approximately 30 locations throughout the Territory. The NT prisoner population represents only 3 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population. Over 70 per cent of the NT prisoner population are indigenous people. However, as indigenous people represent approximately 28 per cent of the NT population, the rate of imprisonment of indigenous people compared with non-indigenous people is the lowest for all jurisdictions.

The NT continues to demonstrate it is highly effective, in relation to the national levels for the effectiveness indicators, in providing Correctional Services to its population. For example, the escape rate of prisoners during 1997-98 was the lowest (that is, 0.16 escapes per 100 prisoner years) and only involved one escape incident. The NT also recorded the highest rate of successful completion of Home Detention Orders and the highest average number of hours worked for Community Service Orders.

During 1997-98, great emphasis was placed on prisoners providing reparation to the community, in that approximately 10 per cent of prisoners were involved in Community Work Programs, including graffiti removal and general clean-up of urban areas, preservation of historical sites and the maintenance of national park facilities.

The unique characteristics of the Territory (for example, scale, isolation, dispersion and large indigenous population) continue to cause the cost of supplying correctional and other services to Territorians to be higher than national benchmarks. However, the daily average cost per prisoner per day has reduced in the past year. This is partly attributed to the significant increase in prisoner numbers and the improved efficiencies in service delivery.

The costs for Community Correction Offenders continues to be significantly higher than for other jurisdictions, which is attributed to the decreased number of offenders with Community Corrections Orders (due to changes in legislation and sentencing practices and improved supervision) and the physical characteristics of the Territory mentioned above.

Efforts continue to improve performance in these areas.

The NT is however, pleased that again the national comparisons demonstrate that its overall service delivery is of a high level.

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## 8A Corrective services attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8A.3.

Unsourced information was obtained from State and Territory Governments.

## 8A1 All jurisdictions' data

Table 1 Average daily prisoner population, 1997-98

	<i>Units</i>	<i>NSW<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Total<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>No.</i>	6 358	2 692	4 586	2 255	1 421	269	153	610	18 344
Open	<i>No.</i>	2 913	328	916	467	197	88	87	96	5 092
Secure	<i>No.</i>	3 445	2 364	3 670	1 788	1224	181	67	514	13 253
Open	<i>%</i>	45.8	12.2	20.0	20.7	13.9	32.7	56.9	15.7	27.8
Secure	<i>%</i>	54.2	87.8	80.0	79.3	86.1	67.3	43.8	84.3	72.2
Male	<i>No.</i>	6 026	2 565	4 327	2 100	1 339	261	140	582	17 340
Female	<i>No.</i>	332	127	259	155	82	7	13	28	1 004
Male	<i>%</i>	94.8	94.5	94.4	93.1	94.2	97.0	91.5	95.4	94.4
Female	<i>%</i>	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.9	5.8	3.0	8.5	4.6	5.5
Indigenous	<i>No.</i>	na	140	1 007	753	247	27	na	441	2 615
Non-indigenous	<i>No.</i>	na	2 552	3 579	1 502	1 174	242	na	169	9 218
Indigenous	<i>%</i>	na	5.2	22.0	33.4	17.4	10.0	na	72.3	14.3
Non-indigenous	<i>%</i>	na	94.8	78.0	66.6	82.6	90.0	na	27.7	50.3

<sup>a</sup> Average daily prisoner population. <sup>b</sup> For NSW and the ACT, no data were available on the indigenous status of prisoners in 1997-98. Indigenous prisoners have been included in the non-indigenous category. <sup>c</sup> ACT data included prisoners held on remand in the ACT and ACT sentenced prisoners held in NSW prisons. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.2 Private prisons

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>1993-94</i>										
Prisoners	No.	573	..	639	..	..	..	..	..	1 212
% of total prisoners	%	8.9	..	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	7.9
<i>1997-98</i>										
Prisoners	No.	585	1 055	1 088	..	105	..	..	..	2 833
% of total prisoners	%	9.2	39.2	23.7	..	7.4	..	..	..	15.4

.. Not applicable.

Table 8A.3 Prisons and periodic detention centres and detainees (number), 1997-98

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Government prisons	25	10	27	14	8	4	1	4	93	
Private prisons	1	3	10	..	1	..	..	..	15	
<i>Total prisons</i>	26	13	37	14	9	4	1	4	108	
<b>Periodic detention</b>										
Number of centres	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	
Number of detainees	1 531	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	1 573	

.. Not applicable.

Table 8A.4 Average daily community corrections population, 1997-98

	NSW <sup>a</sup>	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
<b>Community corrections (daily average persons serving each type of order)</b>										
Home detention	na	na	84	57	113	..	na	24	278	
Fine option	na	na	7 092	329	4 542	174	na	na	12 137	
Community service	na	na	1 882	1 777	1 412	988	na	306	6 365	
Supervision	na	na	8 068	3 867	3 189	592	775	672	17 163	
<b>TOTAL persons<sup>b</sup></b>	14 199	7 069	17 126	4 593	8 375	1 754	775	1 002	54 893	

<sup>a</sup> NSW counted each offender once, regardless of the number of orders or order types they were serving. <sup>b</sup> The number of persons may not equal the number of orders because an individual may be serving more than one order.

Table 8A.5 Imprisonment and offender rates (prisoners and offenders per 100 000 adults)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>All prisoners (1997-98)<sup>c</sup></b>									
Open	60.9	9.3	35.8	34.6	17.3	24.8	37.8	72.2	36.2
Secure	72.1	66.9	143.4	132.3	107.2	51.0	29.1	386.5	94.1
<i>Male (1997-98)</i>	<i>252.1</i>	<i>145.4</i>	<i>335.4</i>	<i>304.3</i>	<i>239.1</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>819.7</i>	<i>243.7</i>
Open	116.2	12.6	65.3	65.2	35.2	51.8	65.0	135.2	67.4
Secure	135.9	134.0	270.1	239.1	203.9	101.8	51.7	684.5	178.6
<i>Female (1997-98)</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>13.9</i>
Open	5.5	0.3	5.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	3.3
Secure	8.0	6.7	14.2	20.0	13.9	4.4	3.3	45.2	10.5
<b>All prisoners (1993-94 to 1997-98)<sup>c</sup></b>									
1993-94	137.9	73.9	94.6	165.1	108.7	71.9	40.7	384.6	113.0
1994-95	135.9	71.8	109.2	164.8	118.6	74.2	39.6	393.9	114.8
1995-96	133.3	69.9	123.5	168.9	122.9	75.3	48.5	377.4	117.0
1996-97	132.2	70.6	137.6	165	128.5	75.6	60.6	427.7	120.0
1997-98	133.0	76.2	179.2	166.9	124.4	75.8	66.5	458.6	130.3
<b>Indigenous prisoners<sup>d</sup></b>									
1993-94	1 704.2	1 276.9	1 245.3	2 619.6	2 129.3	461.0	393.3	1 211.9	1 597.8
1994-95	1 796.2	1 249.8	1 429.6	2 790.9	2 413.2	195.0	590.0	1 294.7	1 717.7
1995-96	1 828.0	947.4	1 716.8	2 721.9	2 309.6	442.7	89.6	1 256.2	1 763.6
1996-97	1 992.2 <sup>e</sup>	1 231.6	1 910.0	2 832.4	2 409.2	493.8	985.7	1 436.7	na
1997-98	na	945.3	1 775.3	2 364.1	1 825.2	339.9	np	1 357.7	1 184.7
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
1993-94	27.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994-95	29.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1995-96	30.7	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	..	..
1996-97	32.7	..	..	..	..	..	14.1	..	..
1997-98	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..

(Continued on next page)

Table 8A.5 (Continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Community corrections<sup>f</sup></b>									
1993-94	284.5	218.8	na	431.5	665.3	356.3	na	1210.3	283.2
1994-95	273.7	205.5	1 346.0	399.3	662.7	504.8	na	1153.4	480.4
1995-96	276.2	199.9	1 292.0	339.1	663.2	440.1	234.8	1352.0	464.7
1996-97	305.4	201.1	1 238.1	345.0	645.7	497.3	267.5	885.0	482.4
1997-98	292.8	200.1	1 312.3	332.6	727.7	493.4	322.9	753.4	479.5
<b>TOTAL corrective services<sup>g</sup></b>									
1993-94	450.2	292.7	na	596.6	774.0	428.2	na	1594.9	396.2
1994-95	439.3	277.3	1 455	564.1	781.3	579.0	na	1547.3	595.2
1995-96	440.2	269.8	1 416	508.0	786.1	515.4	290.8	1729.4	581.7
1996-97	470.3	271.7	1 376	510.0	774.2	572.9	342.2	1312.7	602.4
1997-98	457.8	276.3	1 492	499.5	852.1	569.2	407.4	1212.0	609.8

<sup>a</sup> ACT data included ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons and prisoners held in remand in the ACT. <sup>b</sup> Non-indigenous prisoner numbers include indigenous prisoners for 1993–95 to 1995–96. <sup>c</sup> Imprisonment rates for all prisoners were based on the daily average prisoner population supplied by States and Territories. <sup>d</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates were drawn from the ABS corrective services data collection and were rates as at June each year. <sup>e</sup> NSW data are for May 1997. <sup>f</sup> Community corrections offender rates were based on offender population data supplied by States and Territories. <sup>g</sup> All corrections rates for NSW and the ACT included periodic detention. The Australian rates did not include periodic detention. .. Not applicable. **na** Not available. **np** Not published.

Table 8A.6 Recurrent expenditure (1997-98)<sup>a</sup>

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Prisons and Periodic detention</b>										
<i>Total</i>										
Open plus PD	\$'000	152 061	na	21 343	16 598	9 025	1 857	4 594	2 445	207 923
Secure	\$'000	215 890	na	154 856	104 258	77 618	12 883	6 196	32 592	604 293
All prisons <sup>b</sup>	\$'000	367 951	140 124	176 199	130 019	79 305	14 747	11 006	35 342	954 693
<i>\$ per prisoner per day</i>										
Open plus PD	\$	124.3	na	63.8	97.4	125.4	57.8	127.3	69.7	119.6
Secure	\$	171.6	na	115.5	159.7	157.2	195.2	254.9	173.6	152.0
All prisons <sup>b</sup>	\$	148.2	142.6	105.2	158.0	152.8	150.2	196.6	157.3	142.6
<b>Community corrections</b>										
Total	\$'000	35 726	15 105	18 581	14 673	15 788	2 954	1 715	5 544	110 086
\$ per offender per day	\$	6.89	5.85	2.97	8.75	5.16	4.61	6.06	15.13	5.61
<b>All corrections</b>										
Total	\$'000	403 677	155 229	194 780	144 692	95 093	17 701	12 721	40 886	1 064 779
\$ per adult population	\$	84.45	43.95	76.12	107.10	83.27	49.86	55.31	307.41	75.61

<sup>a</sup> Recurrent expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services and is net of recurrent receipts (own source revenues). <sup>b</sup> All prisons expenditure included expenditure by umbrella departments on behalf of corrective services that could not be allocated separately to open or secure prisons. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.7 Prisoner assault rates (per cent)

	<i>NSW<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Prisoner on prisoner</b>									
1993-94	11.8	na	7.1	3.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.9	9.1	na	na	8.3
1994-95	10.9	na	7.5	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	6	14.1	na	na	8.3
1995-96	11.1	11.9	6.5	4.0 <sup>b</sup>	6.8	14.2	na	na	8.7
1996-97	11.8	10.5	6.8	2.8 <sup>b</sup>	7.7	10.3	na	5.9	8.6
1997-98	14.9	9.5	7.9	2.9 <sup>b</sup>	7.4	10.8	na	8.4	9.9
<b>Prisoner on officer</b>									
1993-94	6.0	na	2.6	na <sup>b</sup>	3.9	0.4	na	na	3.7
1994-95	6.4	na	1.6	na <sup>b</sup>	3.9	1.9	na	na	3.6
1995-96	5.1	1.9	1.2	na <sup>b</sup>	2	1.9	na	na	2.6
1996-97	4.6	2.4	1.1	na <sup>b</sup>	2.1	1.8	na	0.7	2.4
1997-98	5.0	3.1	1.4	na <sup>b</sup>	1.7	0.7	na	1.5	2.7

<sup>a</sup> NSW assaults data have been amended from previous reports. Hospital patients have been excluded from the calculation. NSW stated that it employed a broader definition of assault to that adopted for the national indicators. <sup>b</sup> WA rates are for assaults on any person. <sup>c</sup> The ACT did not report on this indicator. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.8 **Death rates, 1997-98 (per cent)**

	NSW <sup>a</sup>	Vic <sup>b</sup>	Qld <sup>c</sup>	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>d</sup>	NT <sup>e</sup>	Aust
<i>All prisoners</i>									
Unnatural	0.30	0.33	0.20	0.53	0.28	0.00	2.70	0.33	0.29
Natural	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.18	0.07	0.37	0.00	0.16	0.11
Unknown	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	0.44	0.48	0.24	0.71	0.35	0.37	2.70	0.49	0.41
<i>Non-indigenous prisoners</i>									
Unnatural	0.25	0.35	0.22	0.67	0.26	0.00	na	0.59	0.29
Natural	0.13	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.41	na	0.00	0.12
Unknown	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00	0.01
Total	0.40	0.51	0.28	0.80	0.35	0.41	na	0.59	0.42
<i>Indigenous prisoners</i>									
Unnatural	na	0.00	0.10	0.27	0.40	0.00	na	0.23	0.19
Natural	na	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	na	0.23	0.12
Unknown	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00	0.00
Total	na	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.40	0.00	na	0.46	0.23

<sup>a</sup> For NSW, in 1997-98 indigenous prisoners were included in the non-indigenous category. <sup>b</sup> For Victoria, in years prior to 1996-97 non-indigenous totals included all prisoners. <sup>c</sup> For Queensland, indigenous prisoners are included in non-indigenous rates prior to 1995-96. <sup>d</sup> ACT rates were calculated against the prisoners held in the ACT remand centre. <sup>e</sup> Non-indigenous rates include indigenous prisoners for 1993-94 to 1995-96. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.9 Death rates, non-indigenous prisoners (per cent)

	NSW <sup>a</sup>	Vic <sup>b</sup>	Qld <sup>c</sup>	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>d</sup>	NT <sup>e</sup>	Aust
<i>Unnatural</i>									
1993-94	0.30	0.12	0.27	0.00	0.40	0.79	na	0.00	0.26
1994-95	0.20	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.18	0.00	na	0.00	0.23
1995-96	0.13	0.08	0.22	0.07	0.26	0.37	0.93	0.00	0.15
1996-97	0.22	0.04	0.22	0.47	0.08	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.20
1997-98	0.25	0.35	0.22	0.67	0.26	0.00	na	0.59	0.29
<i>Natural</i>									
1993-94	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.20	0.40	na	0.00	0.09
1994-95	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.00	na	0.00	0.08
1995-96	0.06	0.12	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.21	0.07
1996-97	0.22	0.17	0.06	0.00	0.41	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.17
1997-98	0.13	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.12
<i>Unknown</i>									
1993-94	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00	0.01
1994-95	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00	0.01
1995-96	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
1996-97	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
1997-98	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
<i>Total</i>									
1993-94	0.44	0.20	0.35	0.00	0.60	1.19	na	0.00	0.36
1994-95	0.33	0.28	0.32	0.42	0.36	0.00	na	0.00	0.31
1995-96	0.26	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.74	0.93	0.21	0.26
1996-97	0.48	0.21	0.28	0.47	0.49	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.39
1997-98	0.40	0.51	0.28	0.80	0.35	0.41	na	0.59	0.42

<sup>a</sup> For NSW, in 1997-98 indigenous prisoners were included in the non-indigenous category. <sup>b</sup> For Victoria, in years prior to 1996-97 non-indigenous totals included all prisoners. <sup>c</sup> For Queensland, indigenous prisoners are included in non-indigenous rates prior to 1995-96. <sup>d</sup> ACT rates were calculated against prisoners held in the ACT remand centre. <sup>e</sup> Non-indigenous rates include indigenous prisoners for 1993-94 to 1995-96. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.10 Death rates, indigenous prisoners (per cent)

	NSW <sup>a</sup>	Vic <sup>b</sup>	Qld <sup>c</sup>	WA	SA	Tas	ACT <sup>d</sup>	NT <sup>e</sup>	Aust
<i>Unnatural</i>									
1993-94	0.13	na	na	0.15	0.00	na	na	na	0.12
1994-95	0.26	na	na	0.00	0.83	na	na	na	0.23
1995-96	0.23	na	0.44	0.13	0.80	na	0.00	na	0.31
1996-97	0.33	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
1997-98	na	0.00	0.10	0.27	0.40	0.00	na	0.23	0.19
<i>Natural</i>									
1993-94	0.40	na	na	0.15	0.00	na	na	na	0.25
1994-95	0.26	na	na	0	0.42	na	na	na	0.18
1995-96	0.12	na	0	0.13	0.40	na	0.00	na	0.12
1996-97	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.13	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
1997-98	na	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	na	0.23	0.12
<i>Unknown</i>									
1993-94	0.00	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	na	0.00
1994-95	0.00	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	na	0.00
1995-96	0.12	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	na	0.00
1996-97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1997-98	na	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total</i>									
1993-94	0.53	na	na	0.30	0.00	na	na	na	0.37
1994-95	0.51	na	na	0.00	1.25	na	na	na	0.41
1995-96	0.46	na	0.44	0.26	1.20	na	0.00	na	0.47
1996-97	0.33	0.00	0.50	0.26	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
1997-98	na	0.00	0.10	0.54	0.40	0.00	na	0.46	0.23

<sup>a</sup> For NSW, in 1997-98 indigenous prisoners were included in the non-indigenous category. <sup>b</sup> For Victoria, in years prior to 1996-97 non-indigenous totals included all prisoners. <sup>c</sup> For Queensland, indigenous prisoners are included in non-indigenous rates prior to 1995-96. <sup>d</sup> ACT rates were calculated against prisoners held in the ACT remand centre. <sup>e</sup> Non-indigenous rates include indigenous prisoners for 1993-94 to 1995-96. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.11 **Escape/abscond rates (per 100 prisoner years)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Open</i>									
1993-94	3.63	3.21	2.45	7.70	7.79	2.54	..	2.11	4.00
1994-95	4.00	2.42	3.45	10.40	11.11	5.14	..	4.55	4.77
1995-96	4.80	2.80	4.06	7.60	5.61	2.52	..	0.00	4.68
1996-97	2.37	2.42	1.86	11.40	2.96	3.45	..	3.33	3.13
1997-98	2.68	6.10	2.62	7.50	3.05	4.55	..	0.00	3.22
<i>Secure</i>									
1993-94	0.22	0.05	0.80	0.40	0.93	0.57	0.00	2.56	0.47
1994-95	0.09	0.00	0.17	0.10	0.64	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.19
1995-96	0.49	0.00	0.22	0.30	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.32
1996-97	0.30	0.05	0.03	0.20	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
1997-98	0.26	0.08	0.35	0.40	0.65	0.00	2.70	0.19	0.31
<i>Other<sup>c</sup></i>									
1993-94	0.22	0.00	2.91	0.05	1.40	na	0.00	0.00	0.69
1994-95	0.18	0.00	2.10	0.05	0.75	na	0.00	0.00	0.54
1995-96	0.19	0.00	1.27	0.00	1.28	na	0.00	0.00	0.44
1996-97	0.19	0.00	1.30	0.04	1.02	na	0.00	0.00	0.45
1997-98	0.09	0.00	0.35	0.09	0.99	na	0.00	0.00	0.21
<i>Total</i>									
1993-94	1.93	0.67	4.10	3.24	3.72	1.19	0.00	2.46	2.41
1994-95	2.04	0.45	3.01	4.05	3.28	1.53	0.00	1.72	2.33
1995-96	2.73	0.53	2.34	2.95	2.56	0.75	0.00	0.64	2.23
1996-97	1.46	0.48	1.73	3.99	1.63	1.10	0.00	0.18	1.66
1997-98	1.46	0.82	1.16	2.88	1.97	1.49	2.70	0.16	1.45

<sup>a</sup> WA data for escapes have been adjusted from previous years to more accurately conform with definitions. <sup>b</sup> ACT rates were calculated against the prisoners held in the ACT remand centre. <sup>c</sup> Escapes from 'other' levels of security included prisoners who abscond or fail to return from unescorted absences such as work release and day leave, or who escape from a court complex where corrective services is responsible for court cell security. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Table 8A.12 **Successful completion of community corrections orders, 1997-98 (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>
Home detention orders	66.8	..	89.4	70.3	67.5	..	..	90.7	76.7
Fine option orders	80.9	86.2	66.8	63.7	57.2	83.8	na	na	63.4
Community service bonds/orders	82.1	75.1	64.8	53.6	63.9	87.6	90.4	63.3	64.9
Supervision orders	89.1	62.2	66.0	67.2	81.2	92.9	85.7	71.3	71.1
<i>All orders</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>66.0</i>	<i>74.9</i>

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Table 8A.13 **Prisoner out-of-cell hours, 1997-98 (hours per day)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Open	13.8	14.9	16.0	15.6	16.3	14.8	..	16.3	15.12
Secure	10.9	11.6	11.5	12.0	10.2	10.8	9.0	10.3	11.20
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>

<sup>a</sup> The ACT secure rate was for the remand centre. A total rate was not calculated for the ACT. .. Not applicable.

Table 8A.14 **Prisoner and offender employment rates, 1997-98 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Prisons</b>									
Commercial (fee for service) industries	33.0	46.9	19.9	25.8	30.7	44.1	na	5.3	29.7
Service (no fee for service) industries	41.9	32.9	44.3	40.3	40.2	33.5	na	34.8	40.1
Work release	2.3	1.8	0.0	12.0	1.7	0.0	na	14.0	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>72.6</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>73.0</i>
<b>Community corrections</b>									
Hours ordered per offender	na	na	57.8	100.2	184.3	70.2	83.4	na	97.6
Hours worked per offender	na	51.7	32.7	44.1	32.4	30.0	57.0	63.1	34.6
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	57	44	18	43	68	na	45

<sup>a</sup> Employment rates for previous years were adjusted to include work release. na Not available.

Table 8A.15 Prisoner and offender education rates, 1997-98 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Prisons<sup>a</sup></b>									
Secondary	na	42.3	15.7	11.1	16.2	26.1	na	18.4	21.0
Tertiary	na	6.0	8.0	4.7	2.8	2.5	na	1.2	5.7
VET	na	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.8	3.3	na	2.9	3.0
Other	na	15.8	25.5	12.3	13.0	18.3	na	21.7	18.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>62.2</i>	<i>52.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>51.5</i>
<b>Community corrections</b>									
Personal development courses	na	17.2	na	na	na	na	na	38.0	na

<sup>a</sup> Prisoners eligible to participate in education are defined differently in different jurisdictions. See single jurisdictions tables for details. **na** Not available.

Table 8A.16 Prison utilisation rates, 1997-98 (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Open	97.6	88.4	88.3	82.3	95.6	77.8	..	68.6	91.36
Secure	98.7	93.3	123.2	119.2	107.7	68.5	90.2	82.9	106.50
<i>Total</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>114.2</i>	<i>109.1</i>	<i>105.8</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>80.3</i>	<i>101.5</i>

<sup>a</sup> Based on prisoners held in the ACT remand centre. .. Not applicable.

Table 8A.17 Community corrections offender to staff ratios, 1997-98

	<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>
Operational staff	30	34.7	na	35.9	52	54	33.1	22.8	37.4
Other staff	89.9	135.9	na	102.7	71.9	159.5	99.4	47.7	98.5
<i>All staff</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>26.6</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>26.4</i>

**na** Not available.

Table 8A.18 **Government owned assets and user cost of capital, 1997-98**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Value of assets</i> <sup>a</sup>										
Open	\$'000	500 301	19 685	23 236	na	7 074	5 283	994	2 085	558 658
Secure	\$'000	593 356	98 478	283 260	na	123 683	37 171	3 011	37 498	1 176 457
<i>All prisons</i>	\$'000	1 093 657	118 163	306 496	na	130 757	42 454	4 006	39 583	1 735 116
<i>Assets per prisoner</i> <sup>b</sup>										
Open	\$	149 324	60 015	25 367	na	76 891	60 096	23 630	21 719	99 069
Secure	\$	172 237	75 231	77 183	na	101 048	205 694	82 110	72 953	91 990
<i>All prisons</i>	\$	160 940	72 183	66 833	na	99 359	158 045	50 850	64 890	110 828
<i>User cost of capital per prisoner per day</i> <sup>c</sup>	\$	3.53	1.58	1.92	na	2.18	3.46	1.11	1.42	2.56

<sup>a</sup> This indicator is sensitive to the method of asset valuation and accounting policies adopted in each jurisdiction. <sup>b</sup> Government owned prison assets per prisoner in those prisons. <sup>c</sup> The cost of funds tied up in the capital used to deliver prison services (the theoretical opportunity cost of holding prison assets rather than another form of investment. No actual payment is involved). **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.19 Categorisation of correctional sanctions**

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Community corrections</i>
NSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure prisons</li> <li>• open prisons</li> <li>• periodic detention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• front-end home detention program</li> <li>• supervision</li> <li>• reparation eg community service, work order, supervised attendance centre order</li> <li>• fine substitution eg fine default/community service order</li> <li>• other orders excluding imprisonment eg bail supervision</li> <li>• post-prison orders eg parole, license, after care probation, partially suspended prison sentences, pre-release order</li> </ul>
Victoria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure prisons</li> <li>• open prisons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intensive correction orders</li> <li>• combined custody and treatment orders</li> <li>• community based orders</li> <li>• parole</li> <li>• community work orders</li> <li>• fine default orders</li> </ul>
Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure prisons</li> <li>• open prisons</li> <li>• community custody centres</li> <li>• Work Outreach Camps (WORC) Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• probation</li> <li>• Qld Commonwealth Recognisance</li> <li>• community service</li> <li>• fine option</li> <li>• intensive correction</li> <li>• prison/probation</li> <li>• parole</li> <li>• post prison home detention</li> </ul>
WA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure prisons</li> <li>• open prisons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• community based order (may include supervision, community service programs)</li> <li>• intensive supervision order (may include supervision curfew or programs)</li> <li>• parole</li> <li>• home detention (prison, bail, work release, work &amp; development order)</li> <li>• community service order</li> </ul>
SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure prisons</li> <li>• open prisons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• post prison administrative home detention</li> <li>• bail home detention</li> <li>• probation</li> <li>• parole</li> <li>• community service order</li> <li>• fine option community service</li> <li>• supervised bail</li> </ul>
Tasmania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure prisons</li> <li>• open prisons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supervision</li> <li>• parole</li> <li>• community service (work orders)</li> <li>• fine substitution (by community service orders)</li> <li>• wholly or partially suspended prison sentence</li> </ul>

(Continued on next page)

Table 8A.19 (Continued)

<i>Jurisdictions</i>	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Community supervision</i>
ACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• secure</li> <li>• periodic detention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• court ordered community service order</li> <li>• recognisance with supervision conditions (probation)</li> <li>• bail supervision</li> <li>• parole</li> </ul>
NT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• imprisonment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• home detention</li> <li>• court ordered community service order</li> <li>• probation</li> <li>• bail supervision</li> <li>• parole</li> <li>• fine default community service order</li> </ul>

## 8A.2 Single jurisdiction data

### New South Wales

Table 8A.20 NSW, descriptors, prisons

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population</b>					
<i>Total - all prisons<sup>a</sup></i>	6 422	6 278	6 291	6 323	6 358
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	2 474	2 477	2 532	2 492	2 777
Male, indigenous, open prison	264	283	340	325	na
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	67	77	107	111	136
Female, indigenous, open prison	8	12	22	21	na
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	2 944	2 783	2 645	2 643	3 249
Male, indigenous, secure prison	437	436	461	515	na
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	186	161	140	170	196
Female, indigenous, secure prison	42	49	44	46	na
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	751	780	867	907	na
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	5 671	5 498	5 424	5 416	6 358
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	2 813	2 849	3 001	2 949	2 913
Secure prisoners	3 609	3 429	3 290	3 374	3 445
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, private prisons	56	44	45	48	na
Non-indigenous prisoners, private prisons	517	515	538	544	585
Total prisoners - private prisons	573	559	583	592	585
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
All prisoners/100 000 adult population	137.9	135.9	133.3	132.2	133.0
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 704.2	1 796.2	1 828.0	1 992.2 <sup>c</sup>	na
<i>Indigenous adult population<sup>b</sup></i>					
<i>Number of prisons</i>					
Number of government operated prisons	28	28	29	31	25
Number of privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Total number of prisons	29	29	30	32	26
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	na	2 949	3 172	3 312	2 986
Secure prisons	na	3 466	3 251	3 251	3 489
Total - all prisons	na	6 415	6 423	6 563	6 475
<i>Expenditure - \$'000 1998<sup>d</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	333 182	354 705	364 034	381 406	396 386
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	26 312	28 505	17 346	17 787	28 435
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	306 870	326 200	416 219	430 246	367 951
<i>Publicly owned prison assets - \$'000 1998<sup>d</sup></i>					
Open and periodic detention prisons	435 508	430 888	425 989	525 264	500 301
Secure prisons	644 705	615 603	592 755	563 643	593 356
Total - all prisons	1 080 212	1 046 490	1 018 744	1 088 907	1 093 657

<sup>a</sup> No data were available on indigenous prisoners in 1997-98. Indigenous prisoners have been included in the non-indigenous category. <sup>b</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>c</sup> NSW 1996-97 data were for May 1997. <sup>d</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.21 NSW, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	11.82	10.87	11.06	11.77	14.88
Prisoners on officers	6.04	6.36	5.08	4.64	4.96
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)<sup>b</sup></i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rate</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	0.13	0.26	0.23	0.33	na
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.30	0.20	0.13	0.22	0.25
Total -all prisoners	0.28	0.21	0.14	0.24	0.30
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	0.40	0.26	0.12	0.00	na
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.12	0.11	0.06	0.22	0.13
Total - all prisoners	0.16	0.13	0.06	0.19	0.13
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	na
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.04	0.02
Total - all prisoners	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.02
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.45</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.44</i>
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
Open level of security	3.63	4.00	4.80	2.37	2.68
Secure level of security	0.22	0.09	0.49	0.30	0.26
Total <sup>c</sup>	1.93	2.04	2.73	1.46	1.46
<i>Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)</i>					
Open level of security	11.9	11.3	13.5	15.1	13.8
Secure level of security	10.1	11.5	10.5	11	10.9
Total	11.0	11.4	12.0	13.0	12.7
<i>Employment rates (per cent)<sup>d, e</sup></i>					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	22.2	33.8	35.7	30.6	33.0
Service (no fee for service) industries	23.8	34.6	46.2	34.2	41.9
Work release	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3
Total - all industries	48.4	70.8	84.2	66.8	77.2
<i>Education rates (per cent of eligible prisoners)</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	na	na	na
Secondary education	na	na	na	na	na
Tertiary education	na	na	na	na	na
Other training	na	na	na	na	na
Total - all training	59.3	59.3	60.7	51.3	59.0

<sup>a</sup> Assaults data have been amended from previous reports. Hospital patients have been excluded from the calculation. <sup>b</sup> No data were available on the indigenous status of prisoners in 1997-98. Indigenous prisoners have been included in the non-indigenous category. <sup>c</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport). <sup>d</sup> Employment data for previous years were adjusted to include Work Release. <sup>e</sup> The following classes of prisoners were excluded from the calculation of employment rates in 1997-98: remandees who chose not to work; hospital patients unable to work; inmates whose protection status prohibits work; and fine defaulters. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.22 NSW, descriptors, periodic detention**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily periodic detention population<sup>a</sup></i>	1 279	1 372	1 449	1 562	1 531
Male, non-indigenous	1 159	1 222	1 286	1 366	1 401
Male, indigenous	44	54	60	76	na
Female, non-indigenous	71	90	93	111	130
Female, indigenous	5	6	10	9	na
<i>Totals, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous detainees	49	60	70	85	na
Non-indigenous detainees	1 230	1 312	1 379	1 477	1 531
<i>Periodic detention rate</i>					
Detainees per 100 000 adult population	26.7	28.7	30.3	32.7	32.0
Number of periodic detention centres	11	12	11	13	11
Useable periodic detention capacity	1 064	1 016	951	1 029	1 039

<sup>a</sup> No data were available on the indigenous status of prisoners in 1997-98. indigenous prisoners have been included in the non-indigenous category. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.23 NSW, effectiveness, periodic detention**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Escape rate (abscond rate) (per 100 detainee years)</i>	0.39	0.58	0.48	0.58	0.59
<i>Assault rates (per cent)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Detainees on detainees	1.41	1.60	2.35	2.05	2.22
Detainees on officers	0.39	0.51	0.55	0.45	0.39
<i>Death rates (per 100 detainee years)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment rates (per cent)</i>					
Service (no fee for service) industries	na	na	3.80	7.68	7.51
Community work	na	na	52.17	44.37	45.07
Total employed	na	na	55.97	52.05	52.58
<i>Periodic detention capacity utilisation</i>	120.21	135.04	152.37	151.80	147.35

<sup>a</sup> Assaults data have been amended from previous reports. Hospital patients have been excluded from the calculation. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.24 NSW, efficiency, prisons and periodic detention**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open plus pd prisoners	105.8	114.2	121.2	126.9	124.3
Secure prisoners	139.6	152.5	162.7	167.4	171.6
Total - all prisoners	123.8	133.9	141.6	147.1	148.2
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	na	96.6	94.6	89.0	97.6
Secure level of security	na	98.9	101.2	103.8	98.7
Total - all levels of security	na	97.9	97.9	96.3	98.2
<i>Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)</i>					
	120.2	135.0	152.4	151.8	147.4
<i>Public prison assets per prisoner in publicly owned prisons (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open plus pd prisoners	137 020	132 949	124 740	154 704	149 324
Secure prisoners	178 638	179 528	180 169	167 055	172 237
Total - all prisoners	159 149	156 895	151 938	160 860	160 940

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.25 NSW, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders</i>					
Home detention orders	na	na	na	na	na
Fine options orders	na	na	na	na	na
Community service bonds or orders	na	na	na	na	na
Supervision orders	na	na	na	na	na
Total - all orders <sup>a</sup>	13 088	12 643	13 037	14 596	14 199
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>a</sup></i>					
	13 088	12 643	13 037	14 596	14 199
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	284.5	273.7	276.2	305.4	292.8
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Expenditure (\$1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	34 198	31 847	32 506	30 051	36 055
Recurrent receipts	0	23	400	415	329
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	34 198	31 824	32 106	29 636	35 726
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
	na	na	2 941	1 862	2 761

<sup>a</sup> Each offender is counted only once irrespective of the number of orders or order types they may be serving. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.26 NSW, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)</i>					
Home detention orders	na	na	na	62.96	66.77
Fine option orders	na	na	na	na	80.88
Community service bonds/orders	na	na	na	na	82.10
Supervision orders	na	na	na	80.98	89.07
Total - all orders	na	na	na	80.96	83.84
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Ave hours ordered worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ave hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders undertaking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

**Table 8A.27 NSW, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a, b</sup>	7.15	6.89	6.74	5.56	6.89
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	28.27	26.90	31.11	31.52	29.96
Offender to other staff	311.62	301.02	83.57	105.77	89.87
Offender to all staff	25.92	24.69	22.67	24.29	22.47

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> The counting rule for this indicator was changed in 1997-98, combining Community Custody and Community Supervision.

## Victoria

Table 8A.28 Victoria, descriptors, prison

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population</b>					
<i>All prisons</i>	2 521	2 456	2 432	2 478	2 692
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	467	428	438	411	282
Male, indigenous, open prison <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	12	15
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	32	26	27	30	30
Female, indigenous, open prison <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	1	1
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	1 922	1 911	1 871	1 821	2 129
Male, indigenous, secure prison <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	102	119
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	100	91	96	96	111
Female, indigenous, secure prison <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	5	5
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	120	140
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 521	2 456	2 432	2 358	2 552
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisoners	499	454	465	454	328
Secure prisoners	2 022	2 002	1 967	2 024	2 364
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, private prisons	..	..	..	10	57
Non-indigenous prisoners, private prisons	..	..	..	176	998
Total prisoners, private prisons	..	..	..	186	1 055
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
All prisoners per 100 000 adult population	73.9	71.8	69.9	70.6	76.2
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>b</sup>	1 276.9	1 249.8	947.4	1 231.6	945.3
<i>Number of prisons<sup>c</sup></i>					
Number of government operated prisons	15	15	15	11	10
Number of privately operated prisons	..	..	..	2	3
Total number of prisons	15	15	15	18	13
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	526	526	526	514	371
Secure prisons	2 021	2 067	2 067	2 141	2 534
Total - all prisons	2 547	2 593	2 593	2 655	2 905
<i>Expenditure - (\$'000 1998)<sup>d</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	131 461	144 452	147 056	149 252	150 835
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	9 034	11 178	10 523	10 676	10 711
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	122 427	133 274	136 533	138 576	140 124
<i>Publicly owned prison assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>d</sup></i>					
Open and periodic detainee prisons	na	13 345	22 208	16 331	19 685
Secure prisons	na	124 228	145 647	145 371	98 478
Total - all prisons	na	137 573	167 855	161 703	118 163

<sup>a</sup> For years prior to 1996-97, non-indigenous totals include all prisoners, including indigenous prisoners.

<sup>b</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>c</sup> Prison numbers were revised from previous reports to the number of centres open at 30 June. During 1996-97, two private prisons were opened, four public prisons were closed and one public prison was renamed when its function was altered. In 1997-98, one private prison was opened and one public prison was closed. <sup>d</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.29 Victoria, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	na	na	11.9	10.5	9.5
Prisoners on officers	na	na	1.9	2.4	3.1
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.12	0.24	0.08	0.04	0.35
Total - all prisoners	0.12	0.24	0.08	0.04	0.33
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.04	0.04	0.12	0.17	0.16
Total - all prisoners	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.16	0.15
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners <sup>a</sup>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.48</i>
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
Open level of security	3.21	2.42	2.80	2.42	6.10
Secure level of security	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.08
Total <sup>b</sup>	0.67	0.45	0.53	0.48	0.82
<i>Average daily time out of cells</i>					
Open level of security	14.4	15.1	14.8	14.9	14.9
Secure level of security	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.6	11.6
Total	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.4	12.0
<i>Employment rates (per cent)</i>					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	39.8	41.7	39.2	27.7	46.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	35.0	32.8	32.9	41.3	32.9
Work release	1.8	na	2.3	0.9	1.8
Total - all industries	76.6	74.5	74.4	69.9	81.6
<i>Education rates (per cent)</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	na	39.0	42.3
Secondary education	na	na	na	2.3	6.0
Tertiary education	na	na	na	2.2	2.3
Other training	na	na	na	10.5	15.8
Total - all training	na	na	na	54.0	62.2

<sup>a</sup> For years prior to 1996-97, non-indigenous totals include all prisoners, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners. <sup>b</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport). **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.30 Victoria, efficiency, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total - all prisoners	133.5	148.67	153.81	153.21	142.61
<i>Prison utilisation rates</i>					
Open level of security	94.9	86.3	88.4	88.3	88.4
Secure level of security	100.1	96.9	95.2	94.5	93.3
Total - all levels of security	99.0	94.7	93.8	93.3	92.7
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	13 345	22 208	16 331	60 015
Secure prisoners	na	124 228	145 647	145 371	75 231
Total - all prisoners	na	137 573	167 855	161 703	72 183

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.31 Victoria, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders</i>					
Home detention orders	..	..	..	..	..
Fine options orders	na	na	na	na	na
Community service bonds or orders	na	na	na	na	na
Supervision orders	na	na	na	na	na
Total - all orders <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>a</sup></i>	7463	7030	6952	7063	7069
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	218.8	205.5	199.9	201.1	200.1
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	na	35 940	29 237	28 336	26 458
<i>Expenditure (\$1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	17739.2	18913	17815.7	19792.5	15105
Recurrent receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	17739.2	18913	17815.7	19792.5	15105
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Total orders and total persons on orders may not be the same, as individuals may be serving more than one type of order. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.   
 .. Not applicable.

**Table 8A.32 Victoria, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (%)</i>					
Home detention orders	..	..	..	..	..
Fine option orders	94.44	88.40	89.81	84.69	86.23
Community service bonds/orders	84.12	75.95	72.13	71.88	75.13
Supervision orders	69.12	67.22	64.33	62.81	62.21
Total - all orders	80.93	79.14	78.31	76.05	76.49
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Ave hours ordered worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ave hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	51.7
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development	na	na	na	13.8	17.2

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

**Table 8A.33 Victoria, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	6.51	7.37	7.02	7.68	5.85
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	37.5	34.6	36.4	34.5	34.7
Offender to other staff	80.2	76.4	85.8	86.1	135.9
Offender to all staff	25.6	23.8	25.6	24.6	27.6

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

## Queensland

Table 8A.34 Queensland, descriptors, prisons

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population<sup>a</sup></b>					
<i>Total - all prisons</i>	2 611	3 091	3 462	3 921	4 586
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	589	671	661	706	715
Male, indigenous, open prison <sup>b</sup>	na	na	68	98	128
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	24	25	31	49	60
Female, indigenous, open prison <sup>b</sup>	na	na	3	6	13
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	1 910	2 294	2 004	2 236	2 666
Male, indigenous, secure prison <sup>b</sup>	na	na	581	669	818
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	88	101	82	124	138
Female, indigenous, secure prison <sup>b</sup>	na	na	32	33	48
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons <sup>b</sup>	na	na	684	806	1 007
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 611	3 091	2 778	3 115	3 579
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisons	613	696	763	859	916
Secure prisons	1 998	2 395	2 699	3 062	3 670
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, private prisons <sup>b</sup>	na	na	133	133	139
Non-indigenous prisoners, private prisons	639	825	936	926	949
Total prisoners - private prisons	639	825	1 069	1 059	1 088
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
Prisoners per 100 000 adult population	94.6	109.2	123.5	137.6	179.2
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>c</sup>	1 245.3	1 429.6	1 716.8	1 910.0	1 775.3
<i>Number of prisons</i>					
Number of government operated prisons	26	26	26	28	27
Number of privately operated prisons	8	8	8	8	10
Total number of prisons	34	34	34	36	37
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	358	523	896	932	1 037
Secure prisons	2 087	2 206	2 295	2 529	2 978
Total - all prisons	na	2 729	3 191	3 461	4 015
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>d</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	na	na	na	na	176 199
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	na	na	na	na	0
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	118 256	135 189	153 296	168 219	176 199
<i>Publicly owned prison assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>d</sup></i>					
Open prisons	16 631	27 363	27 444	30 452	23 236
Secure prisons	194 738	204 420	233 058	261 710	283 260
All prisons	211 369	231 783	260 502	292 162	306 496

<sup>a</sup> Open includes prisoners in WORC, Community Custody Corrections and Outstations. <sup>b</sup> Prior to 1995-96, non-indigenous rates include all prisoners (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners). <sup>c</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>d</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.35 Queensland, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	7.12	7.51	6.50	6.83	7.89
Prisoners on officers	2.60	1.59	1.24	1.10	1.40
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.44	0.25	0.10
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.27	0.29	0.22	0.22	0.22
Total - all prisoners	0.31	0.36	0.26	0.23	0.20
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.25	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06
Total - all prisoners	0.15	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.04
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.46</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.29</i>	<i>0.33</i>	<i>0.24</i>
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
Open level of security	2.45	3.45	4.06	1.86	2.62
Secure level of security	0.80	0.17	0.22	0.03	0.35
Total <sup>a</sup>	4.10	3.01	2.34	1.73	1.16
<i>Time out of cells (hours per day)</i>					
Open level of security	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.6	16.0
Secure level of security	14.1	13.7	13.6	11.6	11.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>12.4</i>
<i>Employment rates (per cent)</i>					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	na	na	26.9	23.7	19.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	na	na	26.9	23.7	44.3
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total - all industries	na	na	66.3	64.9	64.2
<i>Education rates (per cent)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Vocational training	na	na	10.8	13.3	15.7
Secondary education	na	na	8.6	8.0	8.0
Tertiary education	na	na	3.7	3.0	2.9
Other training	na	na	30.5	28.8	25.5
Total - all training	na	na	53.6	53.2	52.1

<sup>a</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport).

<sup>b</sup> Prisoners permanently involved in a community custody program (except the Industrial Community Work Program) are not included in the calculation of education rates. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

**Table 8A.36 Queensland, efficiency, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners <sup>b</sup>	40.1	36.6	40.2	36.7	63.8
Secure prisoners	149.7	143.9	144.1	140.1	115.5
Total - all prisoners	124.0	119.7	121.2	117.5	105.2
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	na	133.1	85.2	92.2	88.3
Secure level of security	na	108.6	117.6	121.1	123.2
Total - all levels of security	na	113.3	108.5	113.3	114.2
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$'000 1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	27 130	39 315	35 968	35 451	25 367
Secure prisoners	97 467	85 353	86 350	85 470	77 183
Total - all prisoners	80 953	74 987	75 246	74 512	66 833

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> Prior to 1997-98 data include community custody only. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.37 Queensland, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders<sup>a</sup></i>					
Home detention orders	na	129	134	144	84
Fine options orders	na	5 831	6 011	6 287	7 092
Community service bonds or orders	na	2 204	2 058	1 933	1 882
Supervision orders	na	8 324	8 024	7 670	8 068
Total - all orders <sup>b</sup>	na	16 488	16 227	16 034	17 126
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>b</sup></i>					
	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	na	1 346.0	1 292.0	1 238.1	1 312.3
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	70 261	73 969	77 291	76 223	87 117
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	na	43 761	46 367	48 075	49 306
<i>Expenditure - (\$'000 1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure <sup>d</sup>	19 512	20 428	20 669	21 168	18 581
Recurrent receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	19 512	20 428	20 668	21 168	18 581
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
	749	577	4 182	3 343	203

<sup>a</sup> Data from 1994-95 to 1996-97 as at 30 June (not daily average). <sup>b</sup> Total orders and total persons on orders may not be the same, as individuals may be serving more than one type of order. <sup>c</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>d</sup> The transfer of Community Custody program to the category of Open security prison affected recurrent expenditure in 1997-98. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.38 Queensland, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)</i>					
Home detention orders	na	na	na	86.41	89.43
Fine option orders	na	na	na	na	66.82
Community service bonds/orders	na	na	na	na	64.75
Supervision orders	na	na	na	66.53	65.96
Total - all orders	na	na	na	66.02	66.78
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Aver hours ordered worked per offender	54.3	58.4	56.4	54.2	57.8
Ave hours worked per offender	na	34.6	33.8	34.2	32.7
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	0.59	0.60	0.63	0.57
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

**Table 8A.39 Queensland, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	na	3.39	3.49	3.61	2.97
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	na	182.33	172.15	166.65	na
Offender to other staff	na	302.53	220.96	228.42	na
Offender to all staff	na	113.77	96.76	96.35	na

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. na Not available.

## Western Australia

Table 8A.40 WA, descriptors, prisons

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population</b>					
<i>Total -all prisons</i>	2 099	2 125	2 237	2 231	2 255
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	352	347	365	325	326
Male, indigenous, open prison	113	107	131	134	124
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	1	3	3	2	3
Female, indigenous, open prison	10	7	8	12	14
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	1 018	1 014	1 059	1 081	1 091
Male, indigenous, secure prison	507	559	571	562	559
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	69	54	63	76	82
Female, indigenous, secure prison	29	34	36	40	56
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	660	706	746	748	753
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 440	1 419	1 491	1 484	1 502
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisons	476	464	507	473	467
Secure prisons	1 623	1 661	1 730	1 758	1 788
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
Prisoners per 100 000 adult population	165.1	164.8	168.9	165.0	166.9
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>a</sup>	2 619.6	2 790.9	2 721.9	2 832.4	2 364.1
<i>Number of prisons</i>					
Number of government operated prisons	15	14	14	14	14
Number of privately operated prisons	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of prisons	15	14	14	14	14
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	609	620	644	642	567
Secure prisons	1 376	1 409	1 488	1 522	1 500
Total - all prisons	1 985	2 029	2 132	2 164	2 067
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	111 391	103 087	102 590	115 191	134 216
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	3 615	3 541	3 512	4 502	4 197
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	107 777	99 545.6	99 078.3	110 689	130 019
<i>Publicly owned prison assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Open prisons	na	38 057	13 096	na	na
Secure prisons	na	170 578	197 542	na	na
All prisons	na	208 635	210 637	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.41 WA, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates on any person (per cent)<sup>a</sup></i>	3.67	3.95	4.02	2.78	2.88
Assault rate - prisoners on prisoners	na	na	na	na	1.42
Assault rate - prisoners on officers	na	na	na	na	1.46
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Apparent unnatural death rates					
Indigenous prisoners	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.27
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.35	0.07	0.47	0.67
Total - all prisoners	0.05	0.24	0.09	0.36	0.53
Apparent natural death rates					
Indigenous prisoners	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.27
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.07	0.13	0.00	0.13
Total - all prisoners	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.18
Apparent unknown death rates					
Indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.71</i>
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)<sup>c</sup></i>					
Open level of security	7.7	10.4	7.6	11.4	7.5
Secure level of security	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total <sup>d</sup>	3.24	4.05	2.95	3.99	2.88
<i>Average daily time out of cells (hours)</i>					
Open level of security	11.9	11.3	13.5	15.1	15.6
Secure level of security	10.1	11.5	10.5	11.0	12.0
Total	11.0	11.4	12.0	13.0	12.6
<i>Employment rates (per cent)</i>					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	na	na	na	na	25.8
Service (no fee for service) industries	na	na	na	na	40.3
Work release	na	na	na	na	12.0
Total - all industries	na	na	80.4	70.0	78.0
<i>Education rates (per cent)</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	na	15.0	11.1
Secondary education	na	na	na	6.0	4.7
Tertiary education	na	na	na	6.0	3.0
Other training	na	na	na	22.0	12.3
Total - all training	na	na	na	49.0	31.1

<sup>a</sup> Assaults on any person include assaults on prisoners and officers. <sup>b</sup> Figures for deaths in previous years have been amended to more accurately conform with definitions. <sup>c</sup> Figures for escapes in previous years have been amended to more accurately conform with definitions. <sup>d</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example during prisoner transport). **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.42 WA, efficiency, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1988)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	na	na	na	97.4
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	159.7
Total - all prisoners <sup>b</sup>	140.6	128.3	121.3	135.8	158.0
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	78.2	74.8	78.8	73.7	82.3
Secure level of security	118.0	117.9	116.3	115.5	119.2
Total - all levels of security	105.8	104.7	104.9	103.1	109.1
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	82 106	25 8218	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	102 690	114 195	na	na
Total - all prisoners	na	98 199	94 159	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years were adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> Total cost includes indirect expenditures by umbrella departments that could not be allocated to open or secure. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.43 WA, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders<sup>a</sup></i>					
Home detention orders	47	46	43	53	57
Fine options orders	0	719	54	142	329
Community service bonds or orders	1 263	1 153	1 115	1 331	1 777
Supervision orders	4 324	4 460	4 345	4 390	3 867
Total - all orders <sup>b</sup>	5 634	6 378	5 557	5 916	6 030
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>b</sup></i>					
	5 458	5 134	4 438	4 664	4 593
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	431.5	399.25	339.05	345.0	332.6
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	32 493	40 605
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	16 494	17 883
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	na	na	na	na	14 699
Recurrent receipts	na	na	na	na	26
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	na	na	na	na	14 673
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> From 4 November 1996, Intensive Supervision Orders and Community Based Orders replaced Probation Orders and Community Service Orders. Orders with both Supervision and Community Work components are counted under both order types. <sup>b</sup> Total orders and total persons serving orders may not be the same, as individuals may be serving more than one type of order. <sup>c</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.44 WA, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Home detention orders	74.10	76.56	74.14	70.36	70.26
Fine option orders	71.59	67.92	57.11	65.49	63.67
Community service bonds/orders	64.56	62.40	62.46	63.49	53.59
Supervision orders	67.91	66.96	67.34	69.31	67.16
Total - all orders	70.21	67.06	65.73	67.42	63.20
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)<sup>b, c</sup></i>					
Ave hours ordered worked per offender	na	na	na	105.1	100.2
Ave hours worked per offender	na	na	na	53.3	44.1
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	na	0.51	0.44
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> In a small number of cases orders were revoked for reasons other than breach, or the termination type was unknown. These have been included under revoked or breached. <sup>b</sup> Early release orders with a work component have been excluded as the hours to be worked may vary between such orders and there is no complete record of hours worked under such orders. <sup>c</sup> No data were reported for 1993-94 to 1995-96 as the data base of hours worked is incomplete. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.45 WA, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	8.75
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	40.59	37.01	34.81	36.72	35.85
Offender to other staff	121.29	116.68	86.17	105.38	102.66
Offender to all staff	30.41	28.10	24.79	27.23	26.57

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

## South Australia

Table 8A.46 SA, descriptors, prisons

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population</b>					
<i>Total - all prisons</i>	1 211	1 342	1 404	1 475	1 421
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	225	224	182	190	181
Male, indigenous, open prison	19	19	14	13	16
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	0	0	0	0	0
Female, indigenous, open prison	0	0	0	0	0
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	722	824	915	964	932
Male, indigenous, secure prison	174	205	216	222	210
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	56	54	58	63	61
Female, indigenous, secure prison	15	16	19	23	21
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	208	240	249	258	247
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 003	1 102	1 155	1 217	1 174
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisons	244	243	196	203	197
Secure prisons	967	1 099	1 208	1 272	1 224
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, private prisons	0	0	5	7	6
Non-indigenous prisoners, private prisons	0	0	90	99	99
Total prisoners - private prisons	0	0	95	106	105
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
Prisoners per 100 000 adult population	108.7	118.6	122.9	128.5	124.4
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>a</sup>	2 129.3	2 413.2	2 309.6	2 409.2	1 825.2
<i>Number of prison</i>					
Number of government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Number of privately operated prisons	0	0	1	1	1
Total number of prisons	8	8	9	9	9
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	282	260	219	202	206
Secure prisons	979	979	1 094	1 108	1 137
Total - all prisons	1 261	1 239	1 313	1 310	1 343
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	75 084	72 826	74 044	81 313	86 643
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	2 121	3 288	3 751	4 647	7 338
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	72 963	69 538	70 294	76 666	79 305
<i>Publicly owned prison assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Open prisons	na	22 359	8 514	10 945	7 074
Secure prisons	na	174 406	154 042	125 943	123 683
Total - all prisons	na	196 765	162 557	136 888	130 757

<sup>a</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.47 SA, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	4.87	5.96	6.84	7.66	7.39
Prisoners on officers	3.88	3.87	1.99	2.10	1.69
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.83	0.80	0.00	0.40
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.40	0.18	0.26	0.08	0.26
Total - all prisoners	0.33	0.30	0.36	0.07	0.28
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.20	0.18	0.00	0.41	0.09
Total - all prisoners	0.17	0.22	0.07	0.41	0.07
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.50</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.43</i>	<i>0.47</i>	<i>0.35</i>
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open level of security	7.79	11.11	5.61	2.96	3.05
Secure level of security	0.93	0.64	0.58	0.24	0.65
Total <sup>b</sup>	3.72	3.28	2.56	1.63	1.97
<i>Average daily time out of cells</i>					
Open level of security	11.9	11.3	13.5	15.1	16.3
Secure level of security	10.1	11.5	10.5	11.0	10.2
Total	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.1	10.6
<i>Employment rates<sup>c, d</sup></i>					
Commercial industries	na	23.5	25.2	18.7	30.7
Service industries	na	31.6	31.5	37.6	40.2
Work release <sup>d</sup>	na	na	na	na	1.7
Total - all industries	na	55.1	56.7	56.3	72.6
<i>Education rates</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	7.9	8.7	16.2
Secondary education	na	na	11.1	2.0	2.8
Tertiary education	na	na	7.4	5.0	4.8
Other training	na	na	1.7	12.2	13.0
Total - all training	na	na	28.1	27.8	36.7

<sup>a</sup> Escapes in 1994-95 included one escape while at court. Escapes in 1997-98 included one secure escape and one open escape (on escort outside the prison). <sup>b</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport). <sup>c</sup> From 1993-94 to 1996-97 rates were calculated using the whole prison population as eligible for work. In 1997-98 rates were calculated using only eligible prisoners. For 1993-94 to 1996-97, prisoners on work release were counted under service industries. <sup>d</sup> All employment data were based on 30 June data, not daily averages. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.48 SA, efficiency, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	na	na	na	125.43
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	157.20
Total - all prisoners <sup>b</sup>	164.96	141.87	137.07	142.31	152.80
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	86.5	93.5	89.5	100.5	95.6
Secure level of security	98.8	112.3	110.4	114.8	107.7
Total - all levels of security	96.0	108.3	106.9	112.6	105.8
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	92 012	84 306	112 839	76 891
Secure prisoners	na	158 696	127 518	99 012	101 048
Total - all prisoners	na	146 621	124 184	99 992	99 359

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> Total recurrent expenditure is net of consolidated funds recurrent receipts, but consolidated funds/recurrent receipts have not been deducted from the open and secure disaggregation. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.49 SA, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders</i>					
Home detention orders	95	75	86	108	113
Fine options orders	3 802	3 814	3 758	3 481	4 542
Community service bonds or orders	1 572	1 602	1 651	1 568	1 412
Supervision orders	3 014	3 036	3 092	3 190	3 189
Total - all orders <sup>a</sup>	8 483	8 527	8 587	8 347	9 256
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>a</sup></i>	7 498	7 492	7 531	7 373	8 375
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	665.3	662.7	663.2	645.7	727.7
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	259 236	329 051	331 297	322 149	311 452
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	57 994	57 490	52 718	49 674	54 757
<i>Expenditure (\$1998)<sup>b, c</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	13 446	14 290	12 934	12 924	17 187
Recurrent receipts	0	127	615	652	1 399
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	13 446	14 162	12 319	12 272	15 788
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>	na	7 182	5 979	2 943	3 262

<sup>a</sup> Total orders and total persons serving orders may not be the same, as individuals may be serving more than one order. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>c</sup> Figures from 1993-94 to 1996-97 include expenditure on community custody and home detention. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.50 SA, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)</i>					
Home detention orders	81.30	76.01	73.76	75.33	67.52
Fine option orders	62.71	56.34	56.50	57.14	57.18
Community service bonds/orders	69.65	67.70	60.24	63.00	63.93
Supervision orders	79.04	82.99	81.03	80.09	81.20
Total - all orders	66.47	61.83	61.03	61.95	60.62
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Ave hours to be worked per offender	194.4	237.1	251.6	232.4	184.3
Ave hours worked per offender	43.5	41.4	40.0	35.8	32.4
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	0.22	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.18
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

**Table 8A.51 SA, efficiency, community corrections, 1993-94 to 1997-98**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	4.91	5.18	4.48	4.56	5.16
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	58.8	61.2	57.6	47.7	52.0
Offender to other staff	103.9	84.5	78.0	92.9	71.9
Offender to all staff	37.5	35.5	33.1	31.5	30.2

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

## Tasmania

Table 8A.52 Tasmania, descriptors, prisons

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily population</b>					
<i>Total -all prisons</i>	253	262	267	272	269
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	79	78	79	77	81
Male, indigenous, open prison	na	na	na	10	7
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	0	0	0	0	0
Female, indigenous, open prison	0	0	0	0	0
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	166	178	178	163	154
Male, indigenous, secure prison	na	na	na	15	19
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	8	6	10	7	6
Female, indigenous, secure prison	na	na	na	0	2
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	na	na	na	24	27
Non-indigenous prisoners all prisons	253	262	267	248	242
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisons	79	78	798	87	88
Secure prisons	174	184	188	185	181
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
Prisoners per 100 000 adult population	71.9	74.2	75.3	75.6	75.8
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>a</sup>	461.0	195.0	442.7	493.8	339.9
<i>Number of prisons<sup>a</sup></i>					
Number of government operated prisons	5	5	5	5	4
Number of privately operated prisons	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of prisons	5	5	5	5	4
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	106	106	106	113	113
Secure prisons	312	312	300	264	264
Total - all prisons	418	418	406	377	377
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	12 939	10 032	11 436	12 388	17 119
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	0	0	0	8	2 379
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	12 939	10 032	11 437	12 381	14 741
<i>Receipts, all prisons</i>					
<i>Assets, all prisons</i>					
Open and periodic detainee prisons	3 521	3 202	3 495	5 504	5 283
Secure prisons	21 712	15 322	15 057	39 046	37 171
Total - all prisons	25 233	18 523	18 552	44 550	42 454

<sup>a</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.53 Tasmania, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	9.10	14.12	14.21	10.30	10.80
Prisoners on officers	0.40	1.91	1.87	1.84	0.74
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	na	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.79	0.00	0.37	0.40	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.79	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	na	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.40	0.00	0.37	0.40	0.41
Total - all prisoners	0.40	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.37
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	na	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	1.19	0.00	0.75	0.74	0.37
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
Open level of security	2.54	5.14	2.52	3.45	4.55
Secure level of security	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total <sup>a</sup>	1.19	1.53	0.75	1.10	1.49
<i>Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)</i>					
Open level of security	11.9	11.3	13.5	15.1	14.8
Secure level of security	10.1	11.5	10.5	11	10.8
Total	11	11.4	12	13	12.1
<i>Employment rates (per cent)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	57.0	45.8	41.0	44.7	44.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	19.0	30.5	18.0	17.7	33.5
Work release	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total - all industries	76.0	76.3	59.0	62.4	77.7
<i>Education rates (per cent)</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	27.3	19.9	26.1
Secondary education	na	na	3.5	2.2	2.5
Tertiary education	na	na	1.1	1.1	3.3
Other training	na	na	35.4	14.0	18.3
Total - all training	na	na	67.3	37.2	50.2

<sup>a</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport).

<sup>b</sup> Prisoners must be serving more than two months to be eligible to participate in education. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.54 Tasmania, efficiency, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	na	127.32	90.23	79.58	57.84
Secure prisoners	na	140.44	161.76	181.05	195.19
Total - all prisoners	129.46	98.76	113.73	123.20	150.24
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	74.3	73.4	74.9	76.9	77.8
Secure level of security	55.8	59.1	62.7	70.1	68.5
Total - all levels of security	60.5	62.7	65.8	72.1	71.3
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	44 711	41 174	44 033	63 360	60 096
Secure prisoners	124 703	83 161	80 106	211 091	205 694
Total - all prisoners	99 793	70 700	69 395	163 882	158 045

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.55 Tasmania, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders</i>					
Home detention orders <sup>a</sup>	..	..	..	..	..
Fine options orders	na	na	na	na	174
Community service bonds or orders	na	na	na	na	988
Supervision orders	na	na	na	na	592
Total - all orders <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	na	1754
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>b</sup></i>	1254	1783	1560	1765	1754
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	356.3	504.8	440.1	497.3	493.4
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	22 272	22 003	21 216	23 316	42 171
<i>Work hours performed per 100 000 adults</i>	na	na	na	na	18 051
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	2 713	2 814	2 945	3 039	2 954
Recurrent receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	2 713	2 814	2 945	3 039	2 954
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>c, d</sup></i>	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Tasmania did not have any form of home detention. <sup>b</sup> Total orders and total persons serving orders may not be the same, as individuals may be serving more than one type of order. <sup>c</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>d</sup> All accommodation, motor vehicles and computer equipment are rented. Rents are included in recurrent costs. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

**Table 8A.56 Tasmania, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)</i>					
Home detention orders	na	na	na	na	na
Fine option orders	na	na	na	na	83.76
Community service bonds/orders	na	na	na	na	87.58
Supervision orders	na	na	na	na	92.87
Total - all orders	94.50	92.70	91.20	93.30	88.99
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Aver hours ordered worked per offender	66.8	65.9	71.6	68.9	70.2
Ave hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	30.0
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	na	na	42.7
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Orders with personal development components could only be counted for work orders. It is estimated that approximately 50 per cent of supervision and parole orders have a personal development component.  
**na** Not available.

**Table 8A.57 Tasmania, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	5.92	4.32	5.17	4.71	4.61
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	33.9	43.0	38.4	54.3	54.0
Offender to other staff	80.9	162.1	192.6	176.5	159.5
Offender to all staff	23.9	34.0	32.0	41.5	40.3

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

## Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.58 ACT, descriptors, prison

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population</b>					
<i>Total - all prisons<sup>a</sup></i>	19	19	112.73	148.25	153.36
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	na	na	47.92	63	na <sup>b</sup>
Male, indigenous, open prison	na	na	1.92	2.42	na <sup>b</sup>
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	na	na	2.92	7.58	na <sup>b</sup>
Female, indigenous, open prison	na	na	0.83	0.92	na <sup>b</sup>
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	19	18	54.14	66.33	29.19
Male, indigenous, secure prison	na	na	2.16	4.92	3.04
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	na	1	2.84	3.08	4.45
Female, indigenous, secure prison	na	na	0	0	0
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	na	na	4.91	8.26	na <sup>b</sup>
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	na	na	107.82	139.99	na <sup>b</sup>
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisons	0	0	53.59	73.92	86.8
Secure prisons	19	19	59.14	74.33	66.56
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
All prisoners per 100 000 adult population	40.7	39.6	48.5	60.6	65.5
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>c</sup>	393.3	590.0	89.6	985.7	na <sup>b</sup>
<i>Number of prisons</i>					
Number of government operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Number of privately operated prisons	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of prisons <sup>d</sup>	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Secure prisons <sup>d</sup>	34	34	34	41	41
Total - all prisons	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Expenditure (\$1998)<sup>e</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	na	na	9 134	9 898	11 006
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	0	0	0	0	0
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	na	na	9 134	9 898	11 006
<i>Publicly owned prison assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>e, f</sup></i>					
Open and periodic detainee prisons	na	na	na	1 002	994
Secure prisons	na	na	3 538	3 161	3 011
All prisons	na	na	3 538	4 163	4 006

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<sup>a</sup> Prisoner numbers for 1993-94 represents the overall average. Data were not available on sub-categories. From 1993-94 to 1994-95 only Remand Centre data were available. From 1995-96 both Remand and prison population were counted. <sup>b</sup> ACT data for sentenced prisoners held in NSW were provided based on prisoner classification, not institutional classification. From 1993-94 to 1994-95, only remand prisoner data were available; from 1995-96 to 1996-97, both remand and sentenced prisoner data were counted; and in 1997-98 indigenous data referred only to remand prisoners (held in the ACT or under temporary administrative transfer in NSW). <sup>c</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>d</sup> This refers to the design capacity of the Belconnen Remand Centre. Recent changes to legislation permit the temporary administrative transfer of remans prisoners to NSW. <sup>e</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>f</sup> Building and equipment replacement costs used for ACT institutions. All IT and office machines transferred to a central entity with effect from 1996-97. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.59 ACT, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Prisoners on officers	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.00	na
Non-indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.93	0.00	na
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.00	2.70
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	na	na	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.89</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.70</i>
<i>Escape rates (per 100 prisoner years)</i>					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.70</i>
<i>Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)</i>					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security	10.1	11.5	10.5	11	9.0
Total	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Employment rates</i>					
Commercial industries	na	na	na	na	na
Service industries	na	na	na	na	na
Work release	na	na	na	na	na
All industries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Education rates</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	na	na	na
Secondary education	na	na	na	na	na
Tertiary education	na	na	na	na	na
Other training	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Total - all training</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>na</i>

<sup>a</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other' levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport. Escapes for the ACT refers to remand prisoners only. In 1997-98, one escape occurred whilst the prisoner was on an escort outside of the Remand Centre. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

**Table 8A.60 ACT, descriptors, periodic detention**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily periodic detention population</i>	..	..	17.4	32.7	42.1
Male, non-indigenous	..	..	14.5	28.8	36.5
Male, indigenous	..	..	2.4	2.8	3.3
Female, non-indigenous	..	..	0.5	1	2.3
Female, indigenous	..	..	0	0.09	0
<i>Totals, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous detainees	..	..	2.4	2.89	3.3
Non-indigenous detainees	..	..	15	29.8	38.8
<i>Periodic detention rate</i>	..	..			
Detainees per 100 000 adult population	..	..	7.5	14.1	18.0
Number of periodic detention centres	..	..	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	..	..	35	46	46

.. Not applicable.

**Table 8A.61 ACT, effectiveness, periodic detention**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Escape rate (abscond rate) (per 100 detainee years)</i>	na	na	0.00	0.00	2.38
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Detainees on detainees	na	na	na	na	na
Detainees on officers	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Death rates (per 100 detainee years)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Employment rates (per cent)</i>					
Service (no fee for service) industries	na	na	26.44	26.31	31.35
Community work	na	na	95.40	71.58	59.14
Total employed	na	na	121.84	97.89	90.50
<i>Periodic detention capacity utilisation</i>	na	na	49.71	71.07	91.52

na Not available.

**Table 8A.62 ACT, efficiency, prison and periodic detention**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Cost per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	162.99	126.28	127.27
Secure prisoners	na	na	255.37	215.32	254.87
Total -all prisoners <sup>b</sup>	na	na	221.98	182.92	196.61
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	..
Secure level of security <sup>c</sup>	55.9	55.9	88.4	92.3	90.2
Total - all levels of security	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Periodic detention utilisation rate</i>	na	na	49.7	71.1	91.5
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	30 648	23 630
Secure prisoners	na	na	117 714	83 573	82 110
Total - all prisoners	na	na	117 714	59 049	50 850

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> Total recurrent expenditure includes indirect expenditure by umbrella department that could not be allocated to open and secure. <sup>c</sup> Utilisation rate for remand prisoners at the Belconnen Remand Centre. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

**Table 8A.63 ACT, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders</i>					
Home detention orders	na	na	na	na	na
Fine options orders	na	na	na	na	na
Community service bonds or orders	na	na	na	na	na
Supervision orders	na	na	540	642	775
Total - all orders <sup>a</sup>	na	na	540	642	775
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>a</sup></i>	na	na	540	642	775
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	na	na	234.8	267.5	322.9
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	17 376	17 665
<i>Work hours performed per 100 000 adults</i>	na	13 597	18 640	14 723	12 065
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	1 634	1 538	1 612	1 605	1 715
Recurrent receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	1 634	1 538	1 612	1 605	1 715
<i>Value of community corrections assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>b, c</sup></i>	na	2 017	2 209	1 824	1 563

<sup>a</sup> Total orders and total persons serving orders may not be equal, as individuals may be serving more than one order. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>c</sup> The majority of plant and equipment was sold in 1997-98 due to a change in mode of operation. na Not available.

**Table 8A.64 ACT, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)</i>					
Home detention orders	na	na	na	na	na
Fine option orders	na	na	na	na	na
Community service bonds/orders	na	na	na	88.25	90.43
Supervision orders <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	88.12	85.67
Total - all orders	na	na	na	88.16	87.13
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Ave hours ordered worked per offender	na	na	na	81.0	83.4
Ave hours worked per offender	na	na	na	68.6	57.0
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	na	84.7	68.3
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Supervision orders include offenders on community work. These numbers have dropped due to a drift to periodic detention. **na** Not applicable.

**Table 8A.65 ACT, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	na	na	8.17	6.84	6.06
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	na	na	21.8	29.2	33.1
Offender to other staff <sup>b</sup>	na	na	93.1	107.0	99.4
Offender to total staff	na	na	17.7	22.9	24.8

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> Includes 27 per cent of policy and support staff. **na** Not available.

## Northern Territory

Table 8A.66 NT, descriptors, prisons

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<b>Average daily prison population</b>					
<i>Total -all prisons<sup>a</sup></i>	447	465	467	541	610
Male, non-indigenous, open prison	95	66	56	5	13
Male, indigenous, open prison	na	na	na	25	83
Female, non-indigenous, open prison	0	0	0	0	0
Female, indigenous, open prison	0	0	0	0	0
Male, non-indigenous, secure prison	340	388	404	151	147
Male, indigenous, secure prison	na	na	na	347	339
Female, non-indigenous, secure prison	12	11	7	4	9
Female, indigenous, secure prison	na	na	na	9	19
<i>Total, indigenous/non-indigenous</i>					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	na	na	na	381	441
Non-indigenous prisoners, all prisons	447	465	467	160	169
<i>Total, open/secure</i>					
Open prisons	95	66	56	30	96
Secure prisons	352	399	411	511	514
<i>Privately operated prisons</i>					
	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Imprisonment rate, indigenous and all prisoners</i>					
Prisoners per 100 000 adult population	384.6	393.9	377.4	427.7	458.6
Indigenous prisoners per 100 000 indigenous adult population <sup>b</sup>	1 211.9	1 294.7	1 256.2	1 436.7	1 357.7
<i>Number of prisons</i>					
Number of government operated prisons	3	3	3	3	4
<i>Useable prison capacity</i>					
Open	100	100	100	84	140
Secure	305	325	325	506	620
Total - all prisons	405	425	425	590	760
<i>Expenditure (\$'000 1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure, all prisons	26 714	26 843	28 634	35 090	35 752
Recurrent receipts, all prisons	na	na	na	na	410
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts, all prisons	na	na	na	na	35 342
<i>Publicly owned prison assets (\$'000 1998)<sup>c</sup></i>					
Open prisons	3 750	3 747	3 718	1 445	2 085
Secure prisons	14 978	14 809	14 490	35 190	37 498
Total - prisons	18 728	18 556	18 208	36 636	39 583

<sup>a</sup> Non-indigenous prisoner numbers include indigenous prisoners for 1993-94 to 1995-96. <sup>b</sup> Indigenous imprisonment rates drawn from ABS 1998, *Corrective Services, Australia*, Cat. no. 4512.0, and based on prisoner numbers as at 1 June. All prisoner imprisonment rate is drawn from State and Territory data and based on daily average prisoner numbers. <sup>c</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Sources: ABS (*Corrective Services Australia*, cat. no. 4512.0); State and Territory unpublished.

**Table 8A.67 NT, effectiveness, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Assault rates (per cent)</i>					
Prisoners on prisoners	na	na	na	5.91	8.36
Prisoners on officers	na	na	na	0.74	1.48
<i>Death rates (per 100 prisoner years)<sup>a</sup></i>					
<i>Apparent unnatural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	na	0.00	0.23
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
<i>Apparent natural death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	na	0.00	0.23
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.00	0.16
<i>Apparent unknown death rates</i>					
Indigenous prisoners	na	na	na	0.00	0.00
Non-indigenous prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total - all prisoners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Total prisoner death rate</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.22</i>	<i>0.21</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.49</i>
<i>Escape rates</i>					
Open level of security	2.11	4.55	0.00	3.33	0.00
Secure level of security	2.56	1.25	0.73	0.00	0.19
<i>Total<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>1.72</i>	<i>0.64</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.16</i>
<i>Average daily time out of cells (hours)</i>					
Open level of security	11.9	11.3	13.5	15.1	16.3
Secure level of security	10.1	11.5	10.5	11	10.3
Total	11	11.4	12	13	0.0
<i>Employment rates (per cent)</i>					
Commercial industries	14.5	11.6	19.1	6.8	5.3
Service industries	47.7	50.8	45.0	36.8	34.8
Work release	10.3	6.7	7.1	17.0	14.0
Total - all industries	72.5	69.0	71.1	60.6	54.1
<i>Education rates (per cent)</i>					
Vocational training	na	na	3.0	1.1	18.4
Secondary education	na	na	1.9	1.5	1.2
Tertiary education	na	na	0.9	1.1	2.9
Other training	na	na	43.9	58.0	21.7
Total - all training	na	na	49.7	61.7	44.2

<sup>a</sup> Non-indigenous rates include indigenous prisoners for 1993-94 to 1995-96. <sup>b</sup> Total escapes included escapes from 'other levels of security (for example, during prisoner transport). **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.68 NT, efficiency, prisons**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Recurrent expenditure per prisoner per day (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	125.5	163.5	na	58.7	69.7
Secure prisoners	175.3	173.0	na	184.2	173.6
Total - all prisoners <sup>b</sup>	161.3	165.6	174.0	178.1	157.3
<i>Prison utilisation rates (per cent)</i>					
Open level of security	95.0	66.0	56.0	35.7	68.6
Secure level of security	115.4	122.8	126.5	101.0	82.9
Total - all levels of security	110.4	109.4	109.9	91.7	80.3
<i>Public prison assets per public prisoner (\$1998)<sup>a</sup></i>					
Open prisoners	3 750	3 747	3 718	1 445	21 719
Secure prisoners	14 978	14 809	14 490	35 190	72 953
Total - all prisoners	18 728	18 556	18 208	36 636	64 890

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. <sup>b</sup> Total includes some expenditures which could not be allocated to open or secure.

**Table 8A.69 NT, descriptors, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Average daily number of community corrections orders</i>					
Home detention orders	21	25	42	47	24
Fine options orders	na	na	na	na	na
Community service bonds or orders	na	na	na	na	306
Supervision orders	1 383	1 336	1 621	1 192	672
Total - all orders <sup>a</sup>	1 404	1 361	1 663	1 239	1 002
<i>Average daily persons serving orders<sup>a</sup></i>	1 404	1 361	1 663	1 239	1 002
<i>Community corrections rates</i>					
Offenders per 100 000 adults	1 210.3	1 153.4	1 352.0	885.0	753.4
Work hours ordered per 100 000 adults	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed per 100 000 adults	16 691	na	144 967	77 543	65 914
<i>Expenditure (\$1998)<sup>b</sup></i>					
Recurrent expenditure	4 389	4 828	5 387	5 379	5 544
Recurrent receipts	na	na	na	na	na
Total recurrent expenditure less recurrent receipts	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Value of community corrections assets - \$1998<sup>b</sup></i>	na	na	na	na	na

<sup>a</sup> Total orders and total persons serving orders may not be equal, as individuals may be serving more than one order. <sup>b</sup> Data for previous years have been adjusted by the GDP deflator. **na** Not available.

**Table 8A.70 NT, effectiveness, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
<i>Successful completion of orders (per cent)</i>					
Home detention orders	86.96	89.09	85.92	73.47	90.67
Fine option orders	na	na	na	na	na
Community service bonds/orders	na	na	75.49	57.99	63.34
Supervision orders	na	97.46	79.01	82.06	71.27
Total -all orders	86.96	97.26	76.40	62.96	65.99
<i>Reparation - employment (hours)</i>					
Ave hours ordered worked per offender	na	na	na	63.9	63.1
Ave hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Hours worked as proportion of hours ordered	na	na	na	na	na
<i>Rehabilitation and personal development</i>					
Proportion of eligible offenders taking personal development	na	na	na	27.0	38.0

na Not available.

**Table 8A.71 NT, efficiency, community corrections**

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Cost per offender per day (\$1998) <sup>a</sup>	8.56	9.72	8.88	11.89	15.13
<i>Offender to staff ratios</i>					
Offender to operational staff	29.9	29.0	38.7	28.2	22.8
Offender to other staff	66.9	64.8	64.0	53.9	47.7
Offender to all staff	20.6	20.0	24.1	18.5	15.4

<sup>a</sup> Previous years data have been adjusted by the GDP deflator.

## 8A.3 Definitions

Table 8A.72 Terminology

<i>Term</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Home Detention	A corrective services program requiring offenders to be subject to supervision by an authorised corrective services officer, while resident in their own home.
Inactive order and/or 'in suspense' order	Inactive orders include those awaiting breach or court hearing, interstate transfers or sentence to prison where prison sentence is less than their current active order.
Indigenous	A person was regarded as indigenous if they identified themselves as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person and if they were accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community. Counting was by self-disclosure for the purposes of this data collection.
Offender	An adult person with a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision unless otherwise specified).
Open custody	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners did not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier irrespective of whether a physical barrier existed.
Periodic detainee	A person in respect of whom an order for periodic detention was in force.
Periodic detention	Periodic Detention was an order of confinement, imposed by a court of law, requiring that a person be held in a legally proclaimed prison or periodic detention facility for two consecutive days within a one week period.
Prison	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre which held adult offenders, excluding police prisons or juvenile detention facilities.
Prisoner	A person with a court-issued authority held in full-time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective service agency.
Private prison	A government or privately owned prison (see definition of prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
Secure custody	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners required them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
Work Order	A work order was defined as a community service order or bond which imposed work upon an offender. (Note: in some jurisdictions fine options and expiations also require an undertaking by the offender to pay off the fine through community work).

Source: National Corrections Advisory Group (*Data Collection Manual*, unpublished).

**Table 8A.73 Descriptors**

<i>Descriptor</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Community corrections rate	The annual average number of offenders per 100,000 adult population aged 17 or over.
Daily average prisoner/offender population	The average number of prisoners, periodic detainees and/or offenders during the counting period.
Imprisonment rate	The annual average number of prisoners per 100,000 adult population aged 17 or over.
Number of prisons/periodic detention centres	A facility gazetted as a prison, remand centre or periodic detention centre for adult offenders, operated or administered by State/Territory correctional agencies.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred in provision of government services or programs including salaries.

Source: National Corrections Advisory Group 1998, *Data Collection Manual*, unpublished.

**Table 8A.74 Indicators**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Assault	An assault was defined as an act of physical violence committed by a prisoner which is liable to cause an injury, such acts may range in severity from a minor injury (for example, single punch) to a sexual assault and an injury resulting in death.
Assets per prisoner/offender	The value of government-owned and operated assets as a function of the daily average number of prisoners or daily average number of offenders.
Completion rate of community orders	The proportion of community orders successfully completed (by order type) within the counting period.
Cost per prisoner/offender	The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender.
Death in custody	The death wherever occurring (including hospital) of a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) who is in prison custody;</li> <li>(ii) whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care whilst in such custody;</li> <li>(iii) who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person;</li> <li>(iv) who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody.</li> </ul>
Education rate	The number of prisoners actively participating in education as a proportion of those who are eligible for educational opportunities.
Employment (prisoners)	The proportion of prisoners actively employed.
Employment (periodic detainees)	The proportion of periodic detainees actively employed.
Employment (community corrections)	The number of community work hours worked per offender during the counting period.
Escape/abscond	A person who escaped from Corrective Services custody (including under contract).

(Continued on next page)

Table 8A.74 (Continued)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Offender to staff ratio	The level of staff supervision based on the number of staff employed and the average number of offenders.
Out of cell hours	The time during which prisoners were not confined to cells, averaged over all days of the year.
Personal development	The percentage of offenders taking personal development courses provided by, or on referral from, Corrective Services.
Prison utilisation rate	The extent to which prison design capacity was meeting demand for prison accommodation.
Recidivism: returns to corrections	<i>Prisoners:</i> the proportion of sentenced prisoners not subject to further supervision/ contact with Corrective Services upon release who return to Corrective Services with a new correctional sanction within two years of completing a prison sentence. <i>Community Corrections:</i> the proportion of offenders not subject to further supervision/contact with Corrective Services upon completion of an order who return to Corrective Services with a new correctional sanction, within two years of the last community order completion date.
Recidivism: return to prison	The proportion of sentenced prisoners not subject to further supervision/ contact with Corrective Services upon release who returned to prison with a new correctional sanction within two years of completing a prison sentence.
Recidivism: return to community corrections	The proportion of offenders completing a community order, not subject to further supervision/contact with Corrective Services upon completion, who returned to community corrections with a new correctional sanction, within two years of the last community order completion date.

Source: National Corrections Advisory Group (*Data Collection Manual*, unpublished).

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# A Descriptive statistics appendix

## A.1 Introduction

The aim of this appendix is to provide contextual information to aid the interpretation of performance indicators used in the Report. The inclusion of the appendix is partly a response to requests by Report users. A number of respondents to a 1998 survey noted that more should be said on the differences that exist between jurisdictions and how that affects the interpretation placed on data (SCRCSSP 1998). Most of the chapters of the Report use the population data from table A1 when calculating descriptors (such as expenditure per capita) or indicators (such as participation rates for vocational education and training). Financial data, which are expressed in real dollars in the chapters, are deflated by the GDP (E) deflator data from table A.16. The data source for most tables is the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

The appendix has two parts:

- descriptions of the broad characteristics of each jurisdiction; and
- a set of source tables to assist comparison of performance across jurisdictions.

The descriptions of jurisdictions (based on data in the source tables) include the characteristics of age profile, cultural heritage (such as indigenous status and ethnicity), population distribution, household structures and level of income support.

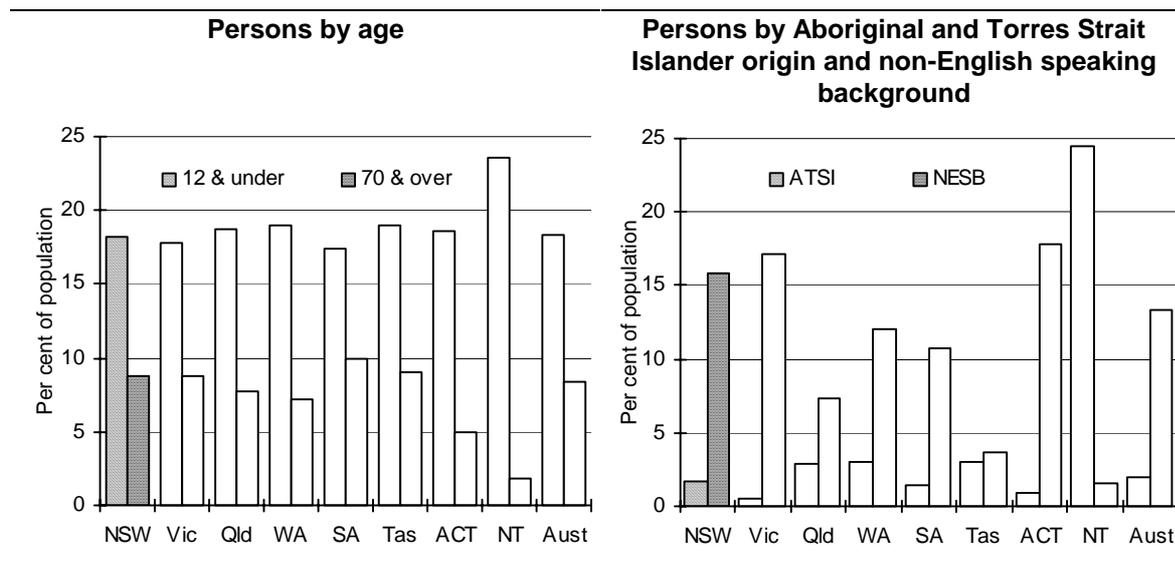
For some characteristics, the discussion is based on the same indicator across jurisdictions (for example, the proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the population). For other characteristics, the discussion draws on noteworthy differences (for example, significant differences from the national average).

## A.2 Profile of New South Wales



The proportion of the NSW population aged 70 years and over (8.8 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories, while the proportion aged under 12 years (18.2 per cent) was the third lowest. The average annual increase in the number of persons aged 70 years and over (3.1 per cent) in the four years to 1996-97 was the equal third lowest for all States and Territories.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (1.7 per cent) was below the average representation in the Australian population (2.0 per cent). Australian born persons accounted for 73.3 per cent of the NSW population, which was lower than the national average. The proportion of the population born in non-English speaking countries (15.8 per cent) was the third highest across all States and Territories.

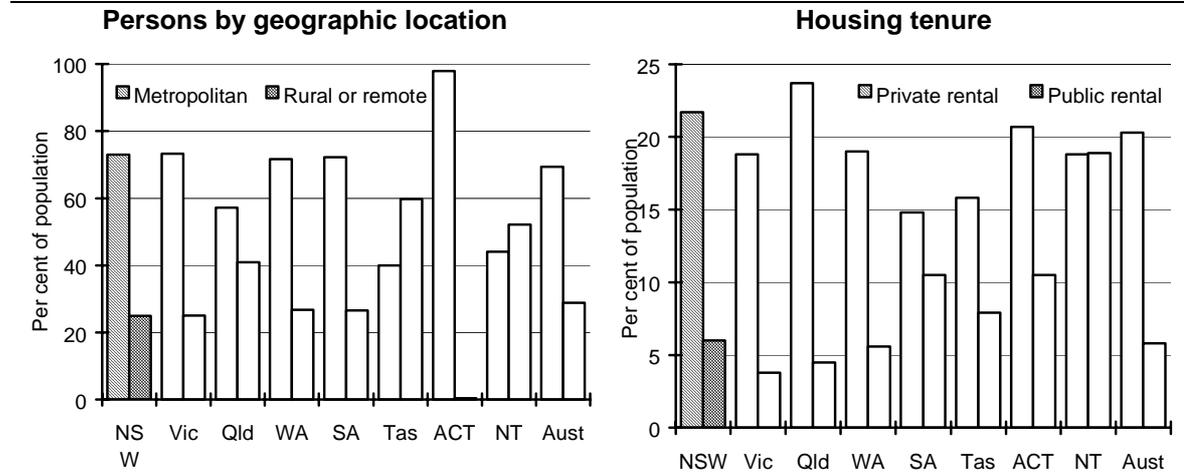


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the NSW population who lived in the capital city (60.5 per cent) was slightly below the national average (62.2 per cent). The proportion of the population who lived in other metropolitan areas (12.5 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

Of all couples with dependents, the proportion who were both employed (54.4 per cent) was the second lowest of all States and Territories. The proportion of

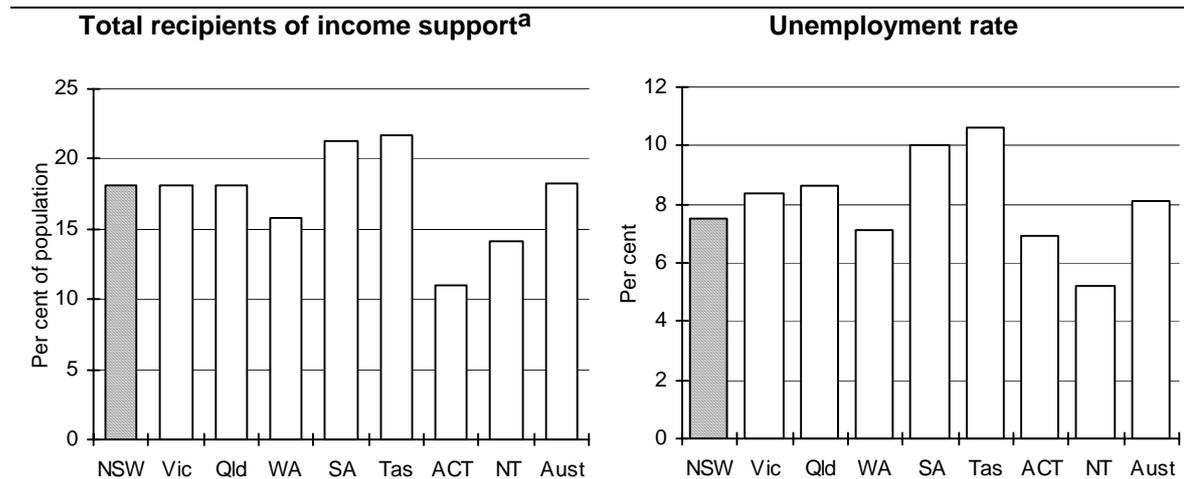
persons in NSW who owned a home (67.7 per cent) was the fourth lowest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of the population that earned \$1–119 per week was the second lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the population whose income derived from unemployment allowances (4.2 per cent) was lower than the national average (4.5 per cent).

The average quarterly trend unemployment rate in NSW at June 1998 (7.5 per cent) was the fourth lowest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

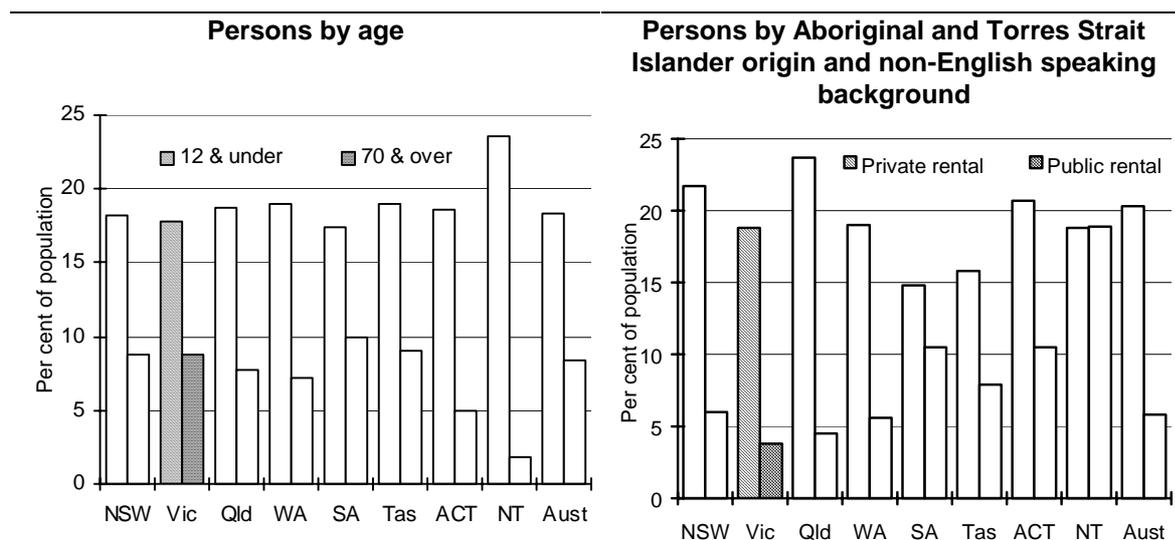
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.3 Profile of Victoria



The proportion of the Victorian population aged 70 years and over (8.7 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories. Victoria had the second lowest proportion of population aged 12 years and under (17.8 per cent) for all States and Territories. The number of persons in the age category 0–4 years declined in the four years to 1996-97.

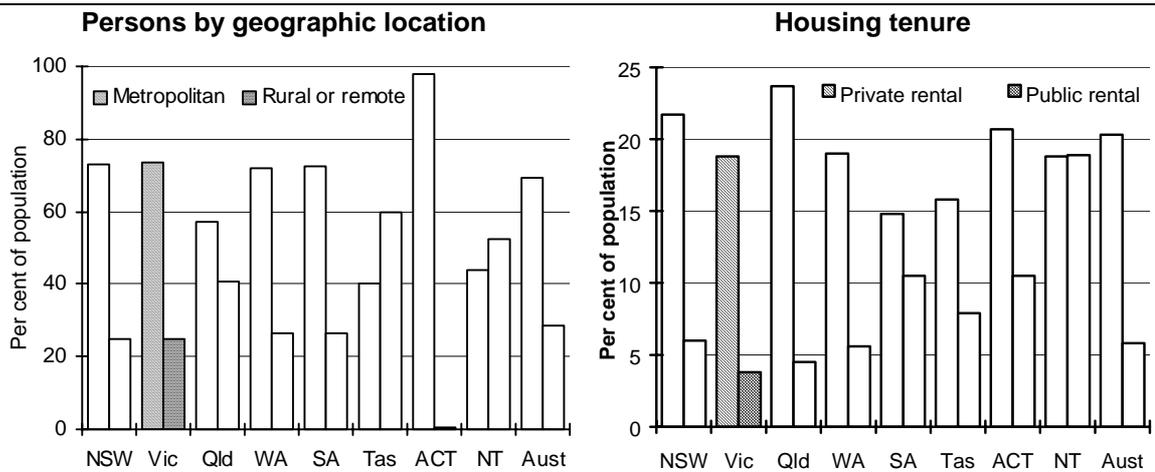
Victoria had the lowest proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (0.5 per cent) for all States and Territories, the second lowest proportion of Australian born persons (72.8 per cent) and the second highest proportion of persons from non-English speaking countries (17.1 per cent).



Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the Victorian population who lived in the capital city (69.9 per cent) was higher than the national average (62.2 per cent). The proportion of the population who lived in other metropolitan areas (3.4 per cent) was below the national average (7.2 per cent).

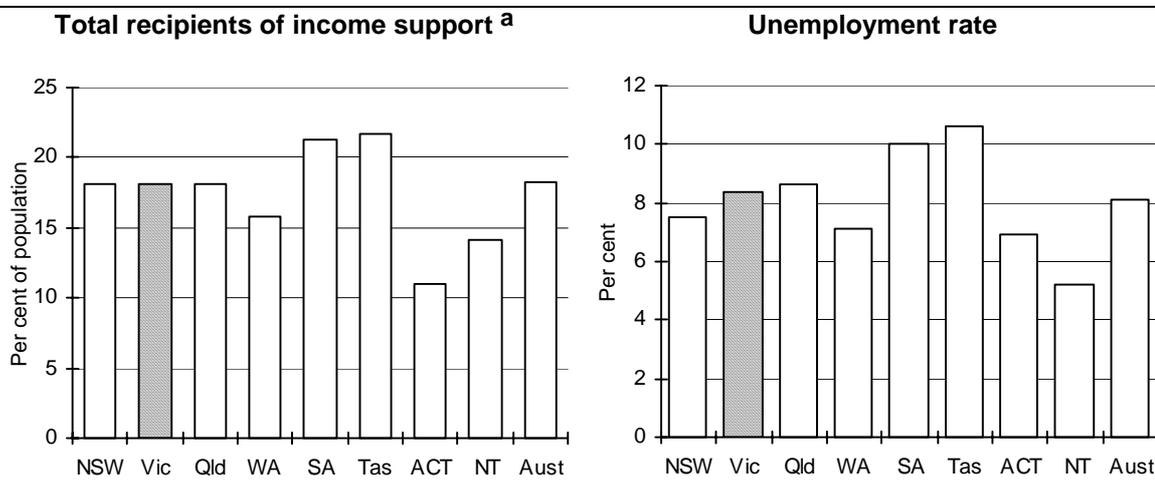
Of all families in Victoria, the proportion of couples with dependents (42.5 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of sole parents with dependents (9.3 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the Victorian population who owned a home (73.6 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$1–119 per week (9.4 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories, as was the proportion of the population who derived income from aged pensions (9.4 per cent). The proportion of the population who derived income from sole parent pensions (1.7 per cent) was the second lowest of all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in Victoria at June 1998 (8.4 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

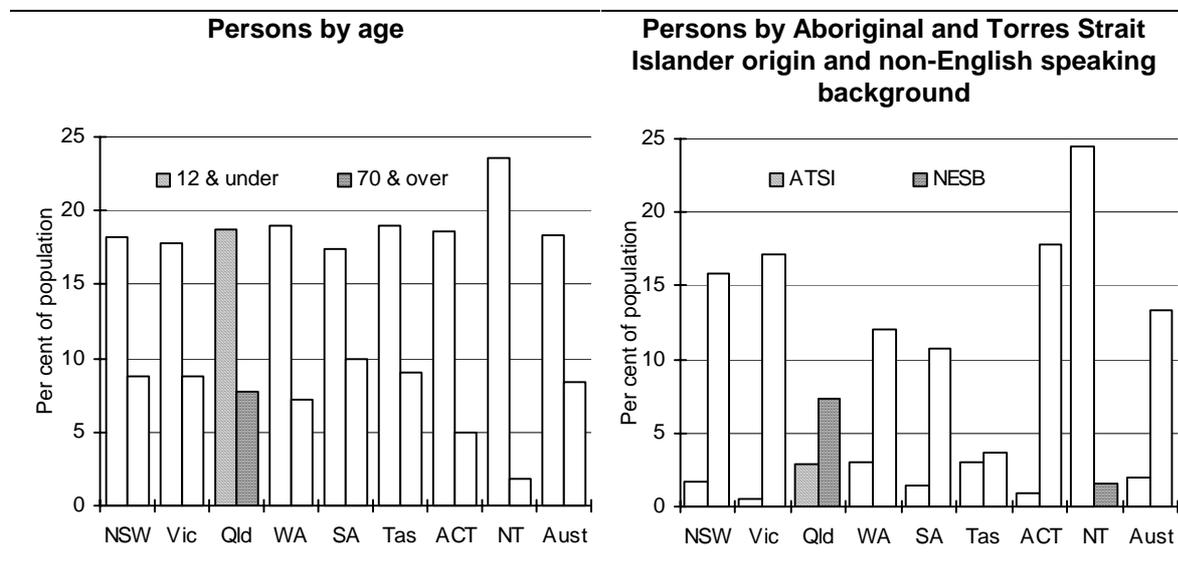
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.4 Profile of Queensland



The population of Queensland was relatively younger than the national average. The proportion of the Queensland population aged 70 years and over (7.8 per cent) was the fourth lowest for all States and Territories. Average annual growth was positive for all age categories in the four years to 1996-97. The average annual growth rate of the 0-4 years age group (1.2 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. However, the growth rate of the population aged 70 years and over (3.7 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories over the same period.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the Queensland population (2.9 per cent) was the fourth highest of all States and Territories. Australian born persons represented 79.6 per cent of the Queensland population, which was the second highest proportion for all States and Territories. The proportion of persons born in non-English speaking countries (7.3 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion from other main English speaking countries (9.5 per cent) was the fourth highest.

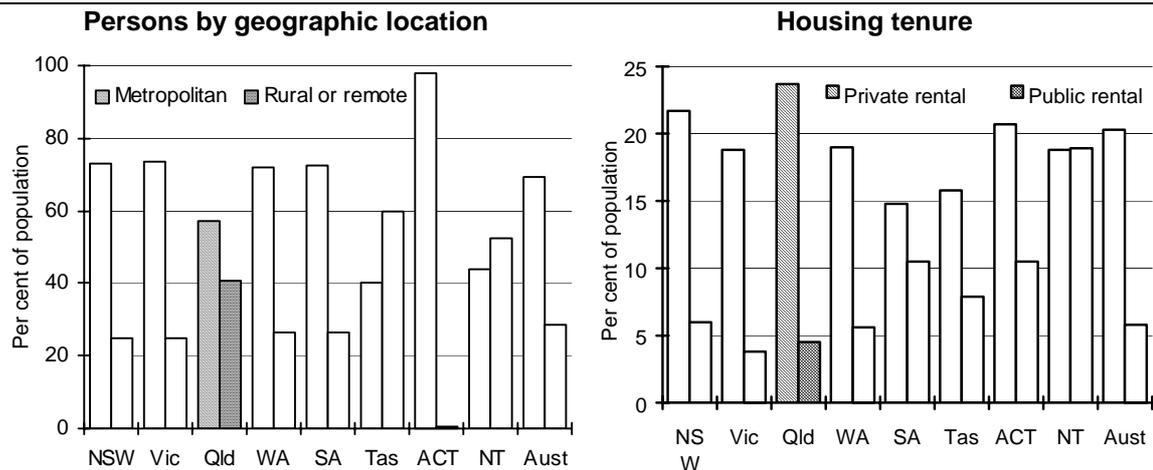


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the Queensland population who lived in the capital city (45.2 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the population who lived in other metropolitan areas (12.0 per cent) was above the national average (7.2 per cent). The proportion of the population who lived in rural areas (34.3 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories, while the

proportion of the population who lived in remote areas (6.7 per cent) was the third highest.

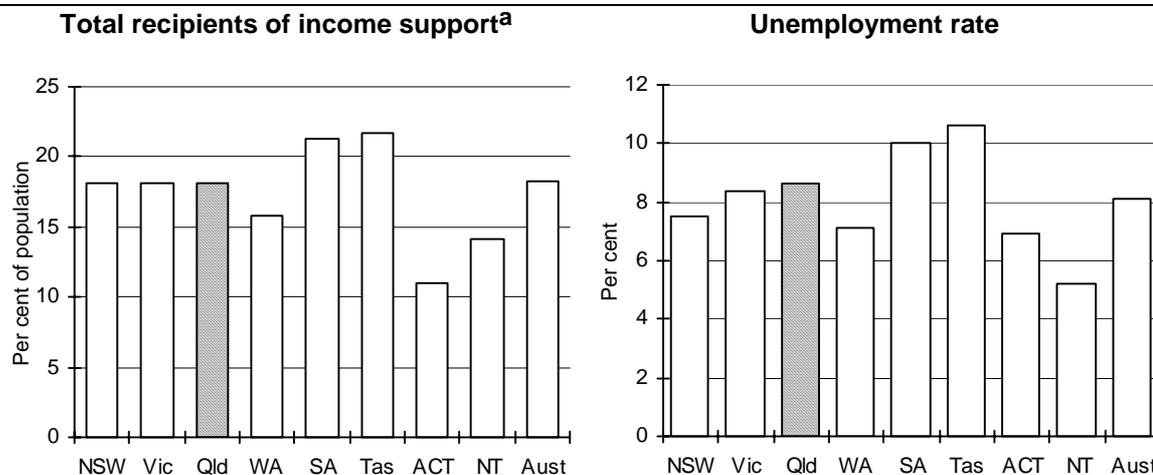
A younger population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all families, the proportion of sole parent families with dependents (10.8 per cent) was similar to the national average (10.4 per cent). The proportion of persons who lived in private rental accommodation (23.7 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$120–299 per week (33.3 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (8.2 per cent) was the fourth lowest.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in Queensland at June 1998 (8.6 per cent) was higher than the national rate (8.1 per cent).



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

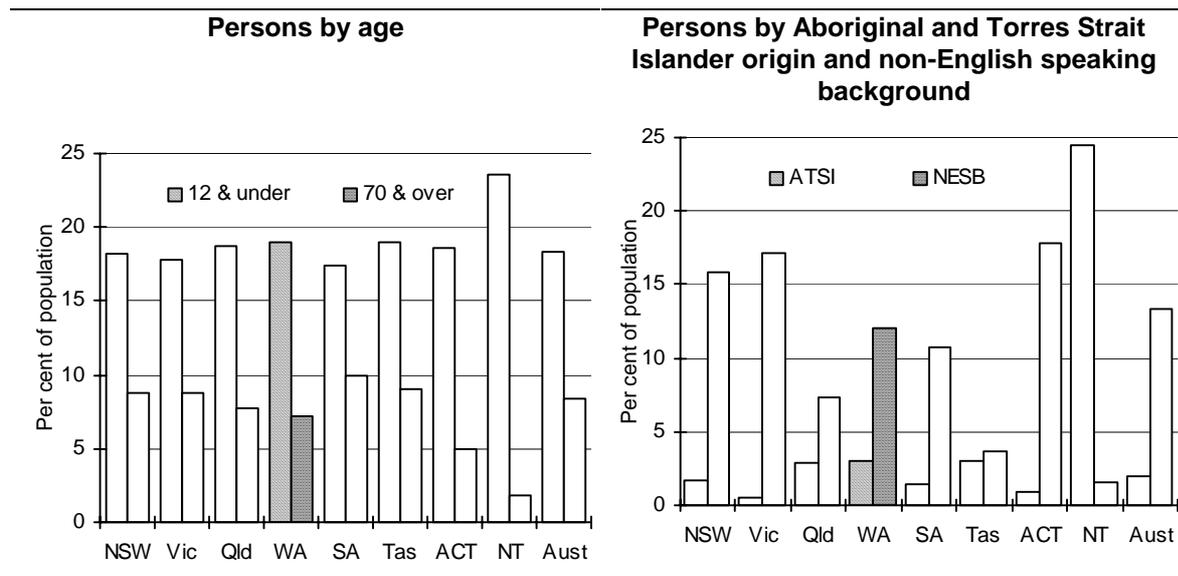
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.5 Profile of Western Australia



The WA population was relatively younger than the national average. The proportion aged 12 years and under (19.0 per cent) was above the national average (18.3 per cent), whereas the proportion aged 70 years and over (7.1 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the population (3.0 per cent) was the equal second highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of Australian born persons (68.8 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories, but the proportion born in other main English speaking countries (15.9 per cent) was the highest. The proportion born in non-English speaking countries was in the middle range.

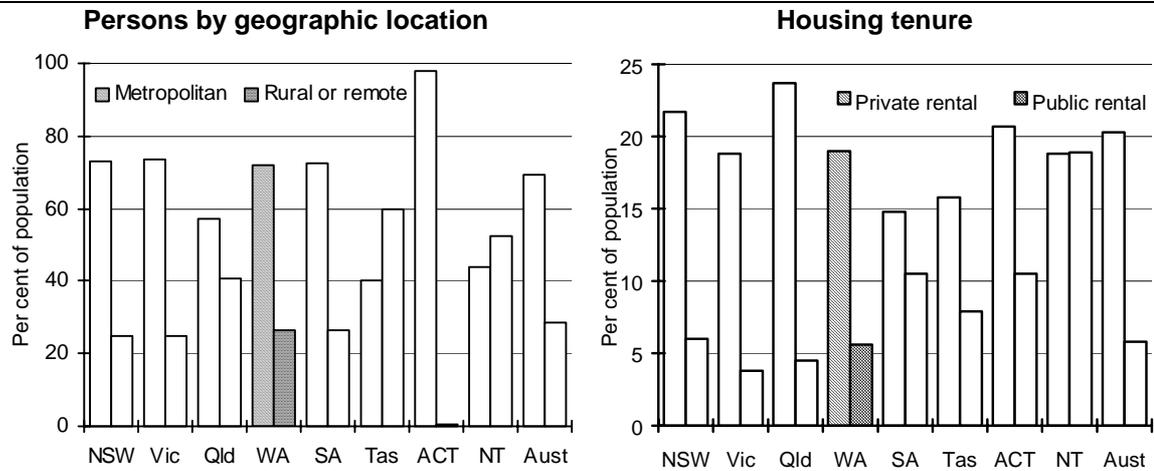


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the WA population who lived in the capital city (71.7 per cent) was the third highest of all States and Territories. The proportion of the population who lived in remote areas (10.5 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories.

The relatively younger population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all couples with dependants, the proportion who were both employed (54.8 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the

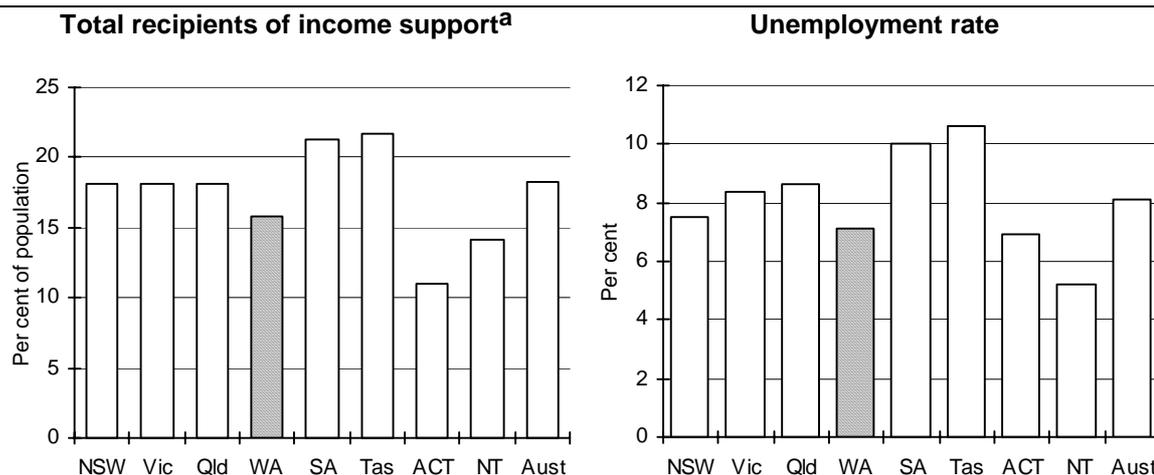
population who owned a home (69.3 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$120–299 per week (30.2 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the population who derived income from aged pensions (7.6 per cent) was also the third lowest, while the proportion of the population who derived income from unemployment allowances (3.8 per cent) was the second lowest.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in WA at June 1998 (7.1 per cent) was the third lowest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

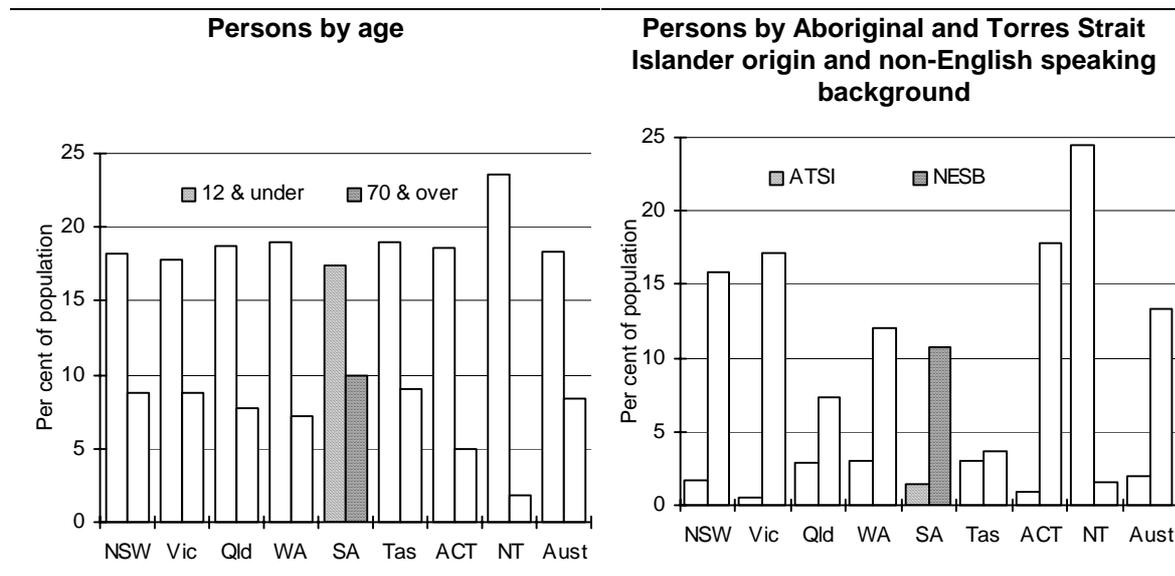
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.6 Profile of South Australia



The SA population was older than the national average. The share of the population aged 0–12 years in SA (17.3 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories, whereas the proportion aged 70 years and over (10.0 per cent) exceeded that of all other States and Territories. The average annual growth rate of the SA population (0.3 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories in the four years to 1996-97.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the SA population (1.4 per cent) was below the national average (2.0 per cent). Australian born persons accounted for 75.7 per cent of the population of SA, which was above the national share of 74.5 per cent. However, the proportion of the population born in a non-English speaking country (10.7 per cent) was below the national proportion for this category (13.3 per cent).

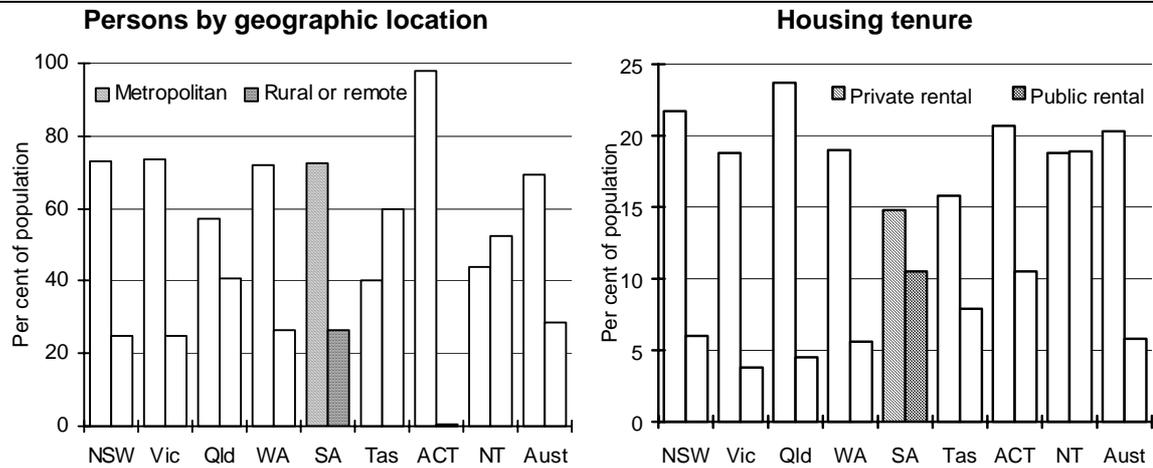


Data sources: tables A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the SA population who lived in the capital city (72.3 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. The proportion who lived in rural areas (24.6 per cent) was the fourth highest for all States and Territories.

The effect of an older population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all families, the proportion of couples with no dependants (37.3 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories. Couples with dependents accounted

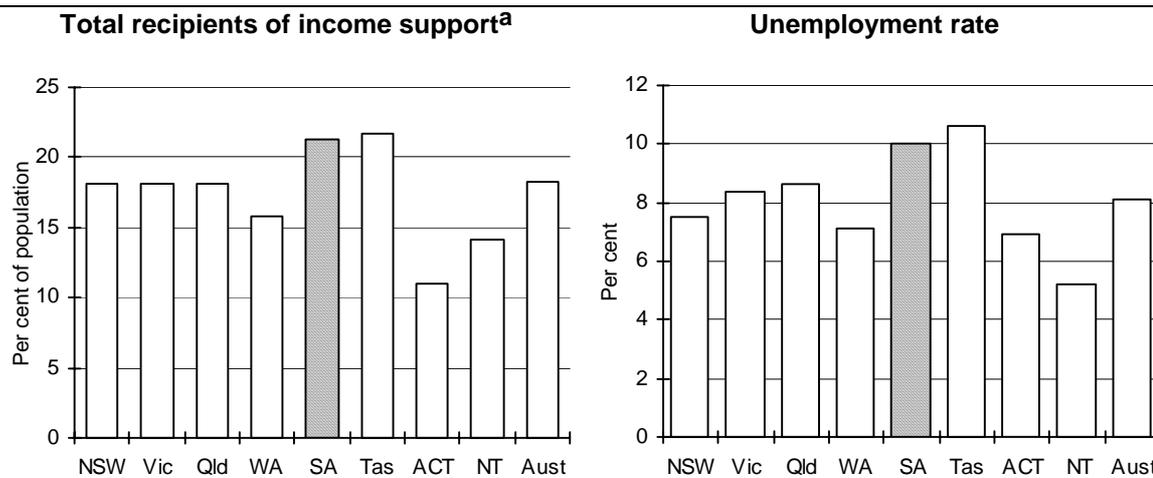
for 37.6 per cent of all SA families, which was the lowest representation of this category across all States and Territories. The proportion of persons who owned a home (69.9 per cent) was the third highest of all States and Territories, as was the proportion of persons who lived in public rental accommodation (10.5 per cent).



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons who earned \$120–299 per week (36.7 per cent) was the second highest of all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (10.9 per cent) was the highest of all States and Territories and the proportion who derived income from disability pensions (3.3 per cent) was the second highest.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in SA at June 1998 (10.0 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

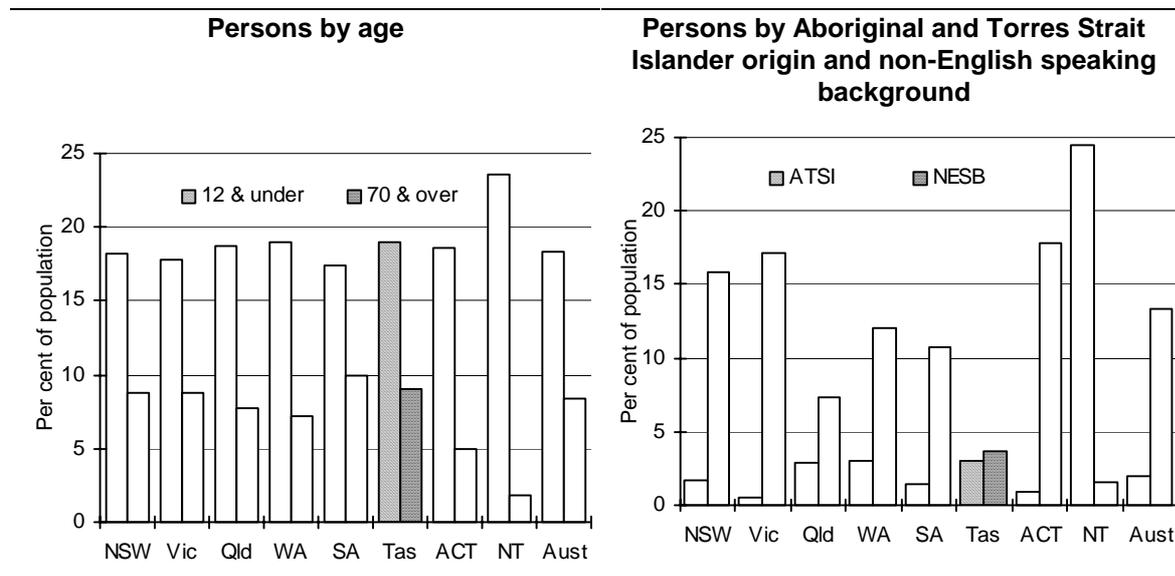
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.7 Profile of Tasmania



The proportion of the Tasmanian population aged 70 years and over (9.0 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. The rate of decline in the Tasmanian population aged 0–4 years (–1.3 per cent) was the largest for all States and Territories in the four years to 1996–97. The average annual growth rate of the Tasmanian population (0.1 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories in that period.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the Tasmanian population (3.0 per cent) was the equal second highest for all States and Territories. Australian born persons in Tasmania represented 86.3 per cent of the population, which was the highest proportion of all States and Territories, while the proportion born in non-English speaking countries (3.7 per cent) was the second lowest.

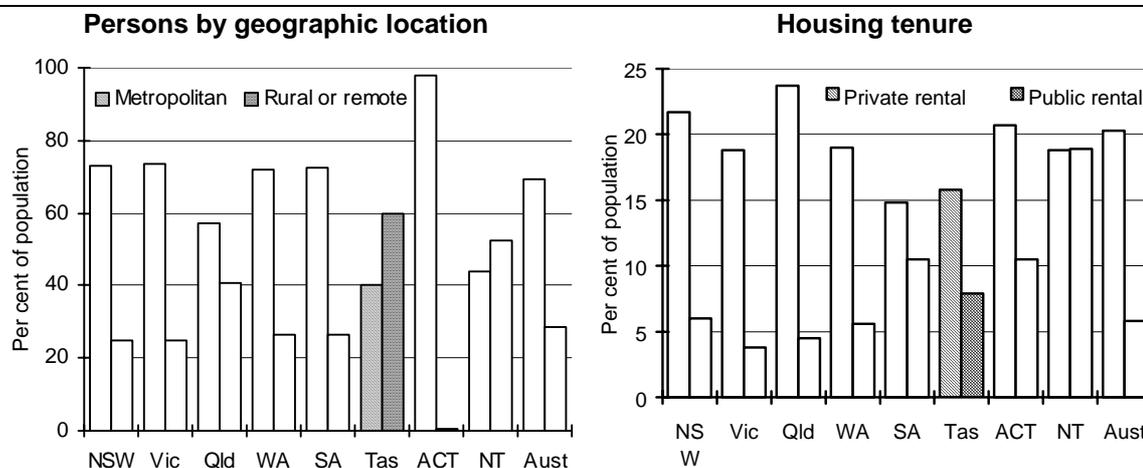


Data sources: A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the Tasmanian population who lived in the capital city (40.1 per cent) was the lowest of all States and Territories, while the proportion of the population who lived in rural areas (59.1 per cent) was highest for all States and Territories.

The effect of an ageing population was reflected in household structure and housing stock. Of all families, the proportion of couples with no dependents (36.5 per cent)

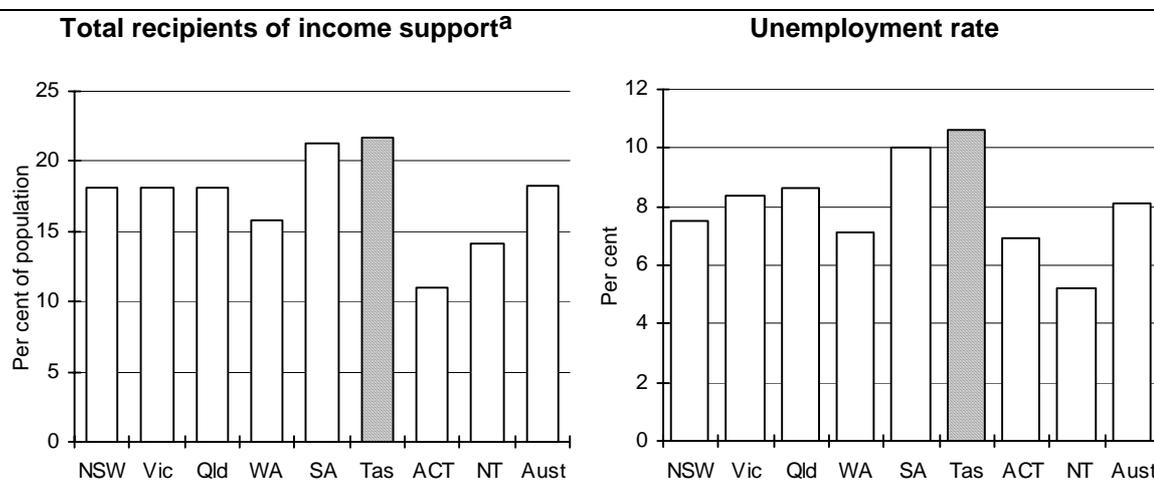
was the second highest of all States and Territories. The proportion of persons who owned a home (71.8 per cent ) was also the second highest of all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons in Tasmania who earned \$120–299 per week (37.4 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (9.5 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories, as was the proportion who derived income from unemployment allowances (6.0 per cent) and the proportion who derived income from sole parent pensions (2.3 per cent). The proportion of the population who derived income from disability pensions (3.9 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in Tasmania at June 1998 (10.6 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

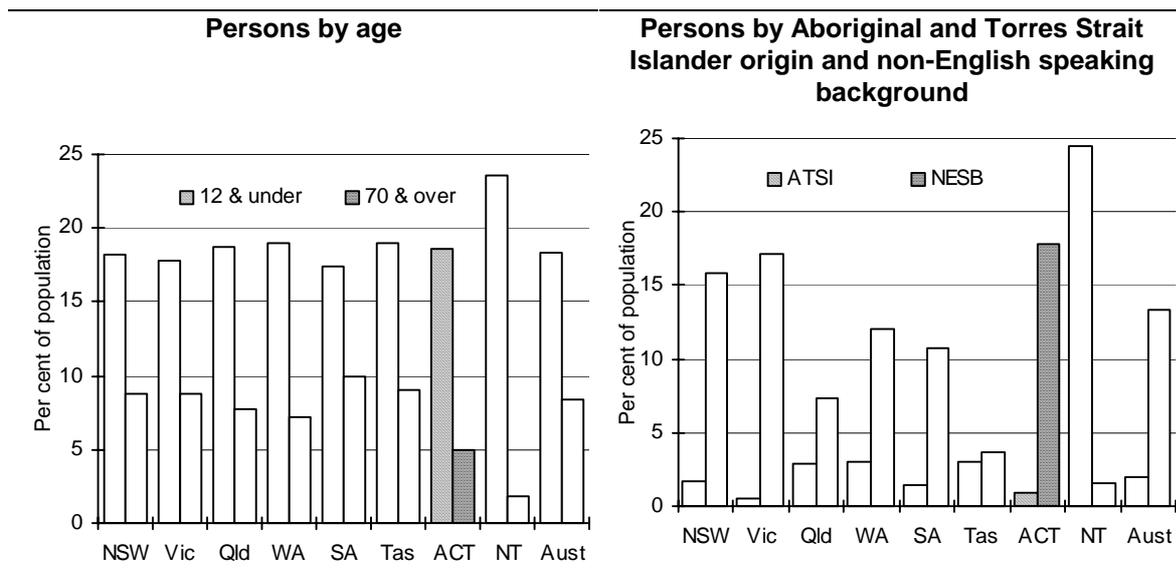
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.8 Profile of the Australian Capital Territory



The proportion of the ACT population aged 70 years and over (5.0 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories. The average annual increase in this age group (5.4 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories in the four years to 1996-97, while the rate of decline in the population aged 0-4 years (-1.0 per cent) was the second largest.

The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin (1.0 per cent) in the ACT was the second lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion born in non-English speaking countries (17.8 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

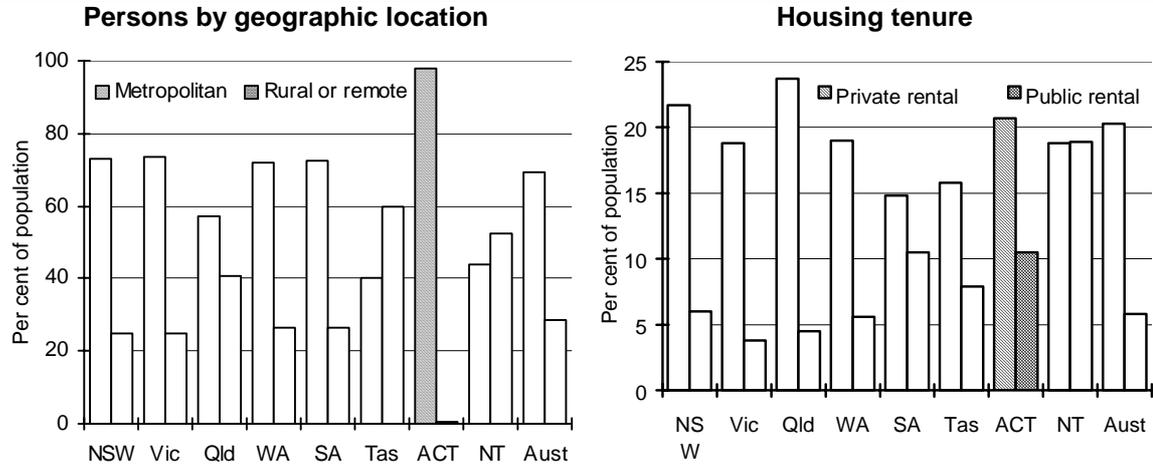


Data sources: A.1; A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the ACT population who lived in the capital city (98.0 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

Of all families in the ACT, the proportion of couple families with dependents (44.8 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. Of all couples with dependents, the proportion with both of the couple employed (63.4 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. Of all one parent families with dependents, the proportion with the parent employed, (61.2 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of households who owned a home

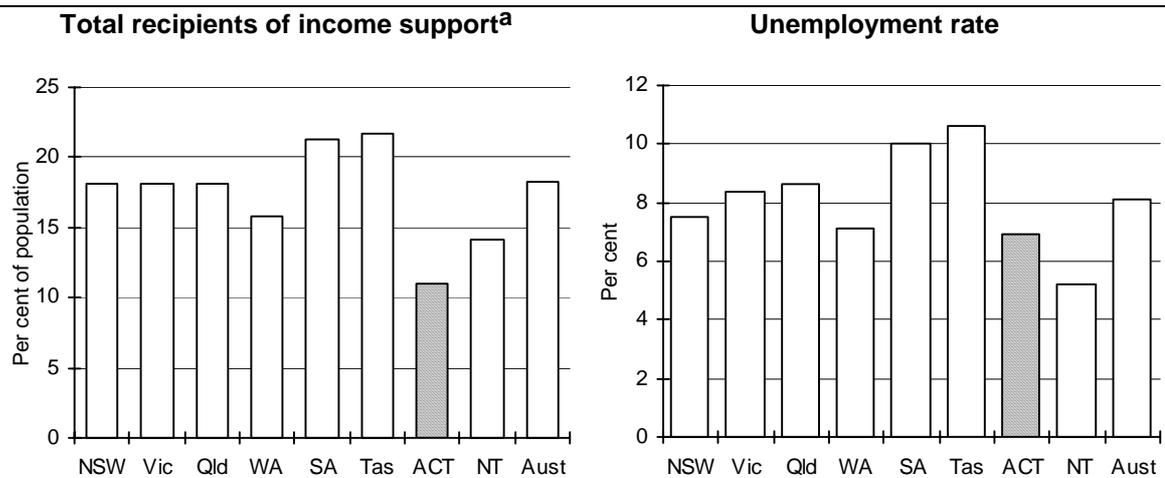
(65.7 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion who lived in private rental accommodation (20.7 per cent) was the third highest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of persons in the ACT population who earned \$120–299 per week (21.7 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from aged pensions (4.3 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories, and the proportions who derived income from unemployment allowances (3.5 per cent), disability pensions (1.5 per cent) and sole parent pensions (1.6 per cent) were the lowest for all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in the ACT at June 1998 (6.9 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

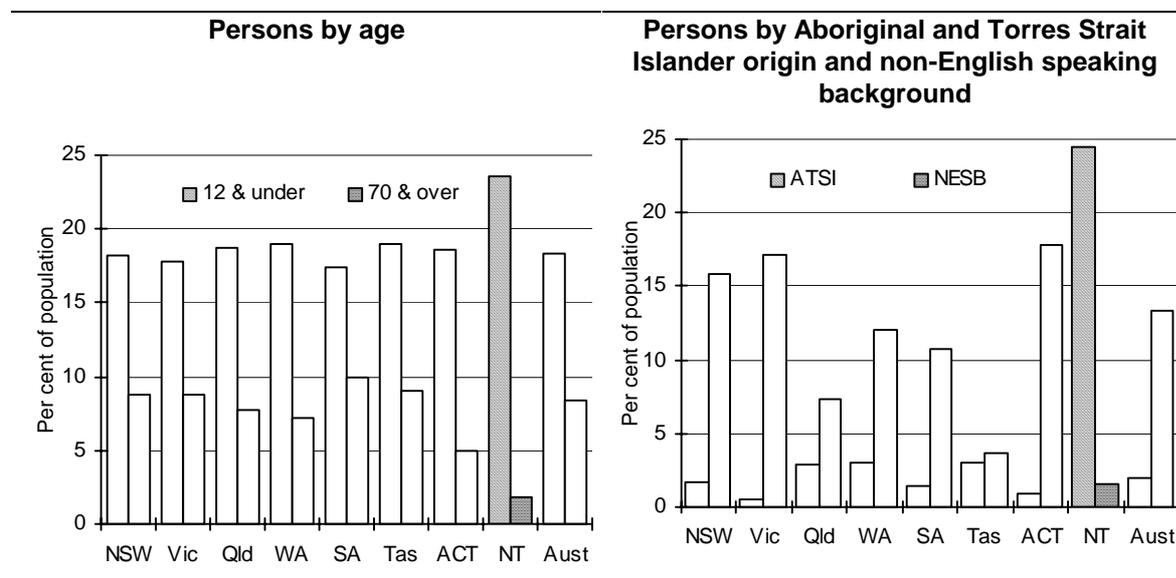
Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

## A.9 Profile of the Northern Territory



All categories of the NT population increased during the period 1992-93 to 1996-97. The proportion of the NT population aged 0-17 years (31.2 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories, while the proportion aged 70 years and over (1.9 per cent) was the lowest. Nationally, this group averaged 8.4 per cent of the population. Average annual growth in the numbers of persons aged 65-69 years (4.6 per cent) across the four years to 1996-97 was higher for the NT than for any other State and Territory. This was also the case for the growth in the 70 years and over (7.2 per cent) and 80 years and over age groups (10.7 per cent). In the same period, the NT average annual growth rate in persons aged 0-4 years (1.3 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

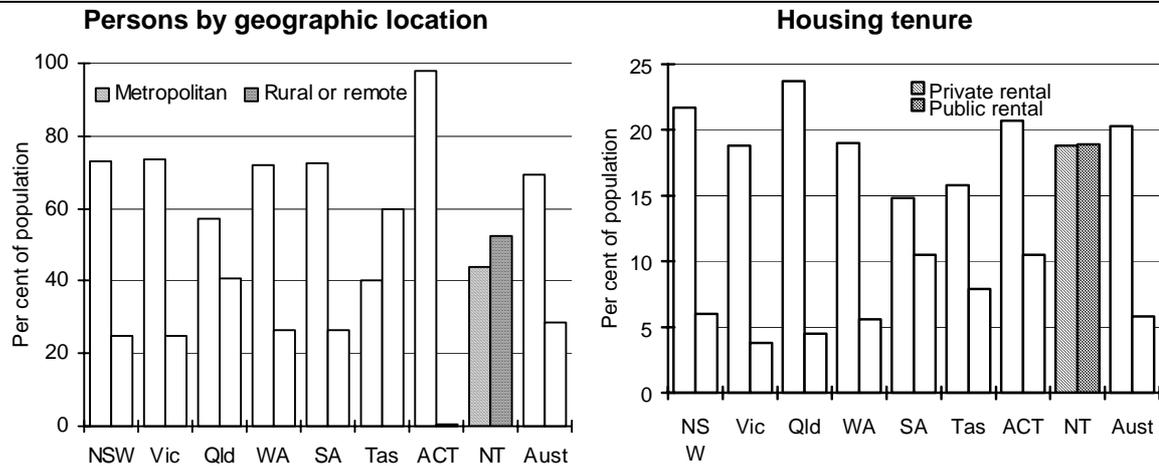
The proportion of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander origin in the population (24.4 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories, and higher than the national average (2.0 per cent). The proportion of persons from other main English speaking countries (13.6 per cent) was the second highest of all States and Territories, while the proportion of the population from non-English speaking countries (1.6 per cent) was the lowest.



Data sources: A.1, A.2; A.3.

The proportion of the NT population who lived in the capital city (44.1 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories, while the proportion of the population who lived in remote areas (45.9 per cent) was the highest.

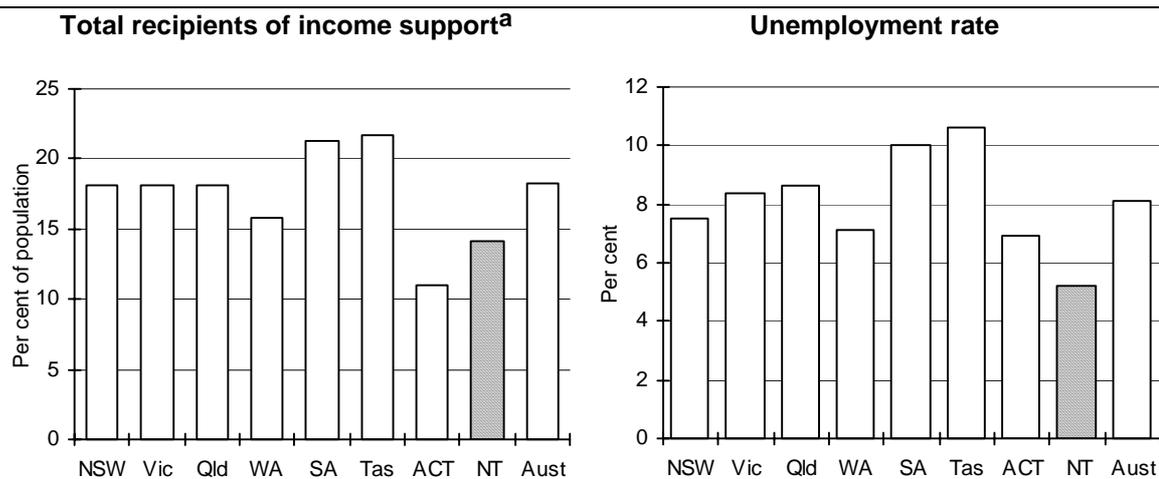
The proportion of parents employed in one parent families with dependents (56.0 per cent) was the second highest for all States and Territories. The proportion of the NT population who owned a home (45.1 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories.



Data sources: tables A.4; A.6.

The proportion of the NT population who earned \$120–299 per week (27.2 per cent) was the second lowest for all States and Territories. The proportion who derived income from unemployment allowances (6.6 per cent) was the highest for all States and Territories.

The average quarterly trend rate of unemployment in the NT at June 1998 (5.2 per cent) was the lowest for all States and Territories.



<sup>a</sup> Aged pensioners, unemployment allowees, disability support pensioners and sole parent pensioners.

Data sources: tables A.8; A.12.

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## A.10 List of tables

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## A.11 Tables

Table A.1 **Persons, by age, June 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust <sup>b</sup>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
0-4	438	314	243	127	97	33	22	18	1 292
5-12	702	508	396	214	160	56	36	26	2 099
0-16	1 490	1 074	842	448	338	119	76	56	4 443
0-17	1 575	1 137	891	473	357	126	81	58	4 699
15-64	4 162	3 079	2 278	1 215	973	308	220	131	12 367
65-69	244	176	118	60	61	18	8	3	687
70 and over	553	403	264	128	148	43	15	4	1 558
80 and over	177	132	84	43	48	14	4	1	504
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>6 274</b>	<b>4 605</b>	<b>3 401</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>18 532</b>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
0-4	7.0	6.8	7.1	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.1	9.6	7.0
5-12	11.2	11.0	11.6	11.9	10.8	11.9	11.6	13.9	11.3
0-16	23.7	23.3	24.8	24.9	22.8	25.1	24.5	29.7	24.0
0-17	25.1	24.7	26.2	26.3	24.1	26.5	26.1	31.2	25.4
15-64	66.3	66.9	67.0	67.6	65.7	65.0	71.0	70.0	66.7
65-69	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.5	1.4	3.7
70 and over	8.8	8.7	7.8	7.1	10.0	9.0	5.0	1.9	8.4
80 and over	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.4	0.5	2.7
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Continued on next page)

Table A.1 (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<sup>b</sup></i>
<i>Average annual growth rate 1992-93 to 1996-97 (per cent)</i>									
0-4	0.0	-0.6	1.2	0.1	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0	1.3	0.0
5-12	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	1.3	0.6
0-16	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	1.4	0.6
0-17	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.8	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	1.4	0.6
15-64	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.5	1.2
65-69	-0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	-1.2	-0.5	0.6	4.6	0.1
70 and over	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.4	5.4	7.2	3.2
80 and over	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.7	10.7	4.4
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	1.1	0.7	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	2.3	1.2

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Includes other Territories. <sup>c</sup> The population totals for States and Territories and Australia (which are based on ABS estimates for June 1997) differ from the respective totals in tables A.2, A.3 and A.4 (which are based on August 1996 census data). The estimated data were adjusted for interState visitors on census night. The descriptors and indicators in the chapters of the Report use population data from this table.

Source: ABS (*Estimated Residential Population, by Age, 1992-93 to 1996-97*, cat. no. 3201.0).

Table A.2 **Persons, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, August 1996<sup>a,b</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust<sup>c</sup></i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Non-indigenous	5 717	4 203	3 119	1 615	1 366	430	288	133	16 874
Total indigenous	101	21	96	51	20	14	3	46	353
Aboriginal	94	18	74	49	19	12	3	44	314
Torres Strait Islander	5	3	16	1	1	1	0	1	29
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	1	10
Not stated	177	129	104	47	36	15	6	10	525
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>5 996</b>	<b>4 354</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>17 753</b>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Non-indigenous	95.4	96.5	94.0	94.3	96.0	93.7	96.9	70.5	95.1
Total indigenous	1.7	0.5	2.9	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.0	24.4	2.0
Aboriginal	1.6	0.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.6	0.9	23.5	1.8
Torres Strait Islander	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Not stated	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.1	5.1	3.0
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Excludes overseas visitors. <sup>c</sup> Includes other Territories. <sup>d</sup> The population totals for States and Territories (which are based on August 1996 census data) differ from the respective totals in table A1 (which are based on ABS estimates for June 1997). These estimates were adjusted to account for interState visitors on census night.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.3 **Persons, by country of birth, August 1996<sup>a,b</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust<sup>c</sup></i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Australian born	4 394	3 169	2 641	1 178	1 078	396	222	149	13 228
Born in other main English speaking country <sup>d</sup>	440	296	314	272	151	29	14	26	1 542
Born in non-English speaking country	950	745	242	204	152	17	53	3	2 366
Not stated	212	146	122	58	42	17	8	11	617
<b>Total<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>5 996</b>	<b>4 355</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>17 753</b>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Australian born	73.3	72.8	79.6	68.8	75.7	86.3	74.7	78.8	74.5
Born in other main English speaking country <sup>d</sup>	7.3	6.8	9.5	15.9	10.6	6.2	4.7	13.6	8.7
Born in non-English speaking country	15.8	17.1	7.3	11.9	10.7	3.7	17.8	1.6	13.3
Not stated	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.7	5.8	3.5
<b>Total<sup>e</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Excludes overseas visitors. <sup>c</sup> Includes other Territories. <sup>d</sup> Other main English speaking countries include the United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, United States and South Africa. <sup>e</sup> The population totals for States and Territories (which are based on August 1996 census data) differ from the respective totals in table A1 (which are based on ABS estimates for June 1997). These estimates were adjusted to account for interState visitors on census night.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.4 **Persons, by geographic location, August 1991<sup>a,b,c,d</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Metropolitan areas									
Capital city	3 456	2 997	1 307	1 131	1018	183	275	70	10 437
Other metropolitan	716	146	346	0	0	0	0	0	1 208
Nonmetropolitan areas									
Rural	1 370	1 060	989	256	346	270	1	10	4 302
Remote	56	13	192	165	28	3	0	73	531
Off-shore and not identified	117	72	53	24	17	0	5	6	294
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>5 715</b>	<b>4 288</b>	<b>2 888</b>	<b>1 576</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>16 772</b>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Metropolitan areas									
Capital city	60.5	69.9	45.2	71.7	72.3	40.1	98.0	44.1	62.2
Other metropolitan	12.5	3.4	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
Nonmetropolitan areas									
Rural	24.0	24.7	34.3	16.3	24.6	59.1	0.4	6.2	25.7
Remote	1.0	0.3	6.7	10.5	2.0	0.7	0.0	45.9	3.2
Off-shore and not identified	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.6	3.8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Excludes overseas visitors. <sup>b</sup> Includes other Territories. <sup>c</sup> Capital city areas were defined by DPIE and DSHS (1994) as State and Territory capital city statistical divisions. Other metropolitan areas were defined as other statistical subdivisions which included urban centres of population of 100 000 or more. Remote areas were defined in terms of low population density and long distances to associated large population centres. Rural areas included the remainder of nonmetropolitan statistical local areas. <sup>d</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Sources: DPIE and DSHS (1994).

**Table A.5 Household structure, August 1996**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total families ('000)	1 644	1 212	908	485	412	128	76	34	4 899
Couple families ( <i>per cent</i> ):									
• with no dependents (of all families)	32.8	31.7	35.5	34.2	37.3	36.5	29.6	31.2	33.6
• with dependants (of all families)	40.8	42.5	39.5	41.5	37.6	38.9	44.8	46.5	40.8
• with dependents, both employed (of all couples with dependants)	54.4	57.4	57.1	54.8	60.9	50.7	63.4	64.9	56.3
One parent families ( <i>per cent</i> ):									
• with dependants (of all families)	10.5	9.3	10.8	10.9	10.8	11.0	12.7	8.8 <sup>a</sup>	10.4
• with dependents, parent employed (of all one parent families with dependants)	42.9	50.8	48.1	45.9	45.4	40.1	61.2	56.0	46.5

<sup>a</sup> Includes only female parents with dependents.

Source: ABS (*Australian Social Trends, 1998*, cat. no. 4102.0).

**Table A.6 Housing type, August 1996**

	<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>Share of households (per cent)</i>									
Home owners	67.7	73.6	65.9	69.3	69.9	71.8	65.7	45.1	69.0
Private rental	21.7	18.8	23.7	19.0	14.8	15.8	20.7	18.8	20.3
Public rental									
State Housing Authority	5.6	3.4	3.9	5.1	9.8	7.3	10.3	14.3	5.3
Community housing	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	4.6	0.5

Source: DSS (1997).

Table A.7 Persons aged 15 years or more, by weekly individual income, August 1996<sup>a</sup>

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Nil income	7.0	6.8	6.4	6.7	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.7	6.6
\$1–119	8.3	9.4	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.6	9.5	7.0	8.9
\$120–199	20.7	20.6	21.1	19.1	24.3	24.4	13.0	18.9	20.8
\$200–299	11.0	10.9	12.2	11.1	12.4	13.0	8.7	8.3	11.3
\$300–399	9.2	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.7	9.7	7.7	8.2	9.5
\$400–499	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.2	9.8	9.3	8.1	8.9	9.3
\$500–599	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.3	8.6	8.8	7.8
\$600–699	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.5	7.3	6.4	5.3
\$699–999	9.2	8.7	8.0	9.7	7.8	7.7	14.8	11.5	8.9
\$1000 and over	6.0	5.1	4.4	6.3	3.7	3.2	11.4	6.4	5.4
Not stated	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.2	9.9	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gini coefficient <sup>b</sup>	0.46	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.41	0.41	na	0.44

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Index for measuring equality of income distribution, based on 1995-96 data. The index, always between 0 and 1, is low for populations with relatively equal income distributions and high for populations with relatively unequal income distributions. **na** Not available.

Sources: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat.no. 2020.0; *Australian Social Trends, 1998*, cat. no. 4102.0)

Table A.8 **Income support June 1997<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aged on aged pension (per cent) <sup>b</sup>	62.2	64.1	62.5	61.9	67.3	63.4	48.5	64.7	64.4
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Age pensioners <sup>c</sup>	575	431	278	136	162	45	13	5	1 680
Unemployment allowees	262	201	173	68	75	28	11	12	830
Disability support pensioners	181	123	94	44	49	18	5	4	528
Sole parent pensioners	120	79	74	36	30	11	5	5	359
<b>Total recipients</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3 397</b>
Total population	6 274	4 605	3 401	1 798	1 480	474	310	187	18 532
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Age pensioners <sup>c</sup>	9.2	9.4	8.2	7.6	10.9	9.5	4.3	2.7	9.1 <sup>k</sup>
Unemployment allowees	4.2	4.4	5.1	3.8	5.0	6.0	3.5	6.6	4.5
Disability support pensioners	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.5	3.3	3.9	1.5	2.2	2.8
Sole parent pensioners	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.6	1.9
<b>Total recipients</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> Aged pensioners are defined as people receiving full or partial age pension excluding associated wife's or carer's pension.

<sup>c</sup> Components do not add to total because Australia includes pensions paid to people living overseas.

Source: ABS (*Australian Social Trends*, 1998, cat. no. 4102.0).

Table A.9 **Persons with a disability, 1993<sup>a</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>b</sup>	Aust
<i>Proportion of total population, by severity of handicap (per cent)</i>									
Disability with moderate to no handicap <sup>c</sup>	12.7	14.3	14.1	14.3	16.0	13.9	12.0	9.6	13.8
Severe handicap	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7
Profound handicap	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.4
<i>Proportion of total population aged over 5 years, by area of handicap (per cent) <sup>d</sup></i>									
Self care	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.8	6.9	5.6	3.3	6.0
Mobility	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.6	13.6	11.6	8.7	7.4	11.0
Communication	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	1.3	2.9
Schooling	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.3	1.0
Employment	8.4	9.0	9.6	9.0	11.0	10.5	7.1	6.0	9.0
<i>Persons younger than 5 years of age with a handicap as a proportion of total persons aged in that age group(per cent)</i>									
	3.9	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.4	5.7	4.0	3.5	4.3

<sup>a</sup> Estimates for jurisdictions with smaller populations should be interpreted with caution because sample sizes were small (specifically for severity of handicap in the ACT and the NT and for area of handicap in WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT). <sup>b</sup> Data for the NT excludes remote areas. <sup>c</sup> 'Moderate to no handicap' includes moderate handicap, mild handicap, disability with no handicap and undetermined handicap. <sup>d</sup> Persons may have more than one area of handicap.

Sources: ABS (*Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia*, cat. no. 4430.0; *Estimated Residential Population, by Age*, cat. no. 3201.0).

Table A.10 **Persons, by age of leaving school, August 1996<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
15 years and under	1 802	1 185	1 145	578	456	151	59	51	5 427
16–17 years	1 695	1 291	1 016	543	491	145	95	57	5 334
18 years and over	886	705	258	125	114	35	65	19	2 209
Not stated	326	247	173	82	67	24	11	14	945
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 710</b>	<b>3 429</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>13 915</b>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
15 years and under	38.3	34.6	44.2	43.5	40.4	42.6	25.6	36.1	39.0
16–17 years	36.0	37.6	39.2	40.9	43.5	40.8	41.5	40.1	38.3
18 years and over	18.8	20.6	10.0	9.4	10.1	9.8	28.1	13.8	15.9
Not stated	6.9	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.8	4.7	9.9	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

Table A.11 Persons aged 15 years or more, by highest level of post-school educational qualification, August 1996<sup>a</sup>,

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Persons ('000)</i>									
Higher degree or postgraduate diploma	136	105	85	74	24	63	69	61	250
Bachelor degree	377	289	171	101	73	21	36	10	1 077
Undergraduate diploma or associate diploma	308	210	140	82	63	19	17	8	847
Skilled vocational qualification or basic vocational qualification	664	426	354	194	155	45	25	19	1 882
Level of attainment inadequately described or not stated <sup>b</sup>	603	400	297	151	119	41	24	20	1 656
Not applicable	2 622	2 000	1 578	769	694	222	112	81	8 080
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 710</b>	<b>3 429</b>	<b>2 592</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>13 915</b>
<i>Share of jurisdiction population (per cent)</i>									
Higher degree or postgraduate diploma	2.9	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	7.0	2.6	2.7
Bachelor degree	8.0	8.4	6.6	7.6	6.5	5.9	15.5	7.1	7.7
Undergraduate diploma or associate diploma	6.5	6.1	5.4	6.2	5.6	5.2	7.2	5.6	6.1
Skilled vocational qualification or basic vocational qualification	14.1	12.4	13.6	14.6	13.7	12.6	10.7	13.6	13.5
Level of attainment inadequately described or not stated <sup>b</sup>	12.8	11.7	11.5	11.4	10.5	11.6	10.6	13.8	11.9
Not applicable	55.7	58.3	60.9	57.9	61.5	62.6	49.0	57.3	58.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding. <sup>b</sup> No post-school qualifications in the scope of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Classification of Qualifications.

Source: ABS (*Census of Population and Housing: Community Profiles, Australia*, cat. no. 2020.0).

**Table A.12 Unemployment rate — time series<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Per cent</i>									
June 1992	10.1	11.8	10.4	10.9	11.9	11.6	7.9	7.1	10.8
June 1993	10.8	12.1	10.4	9.4	10.9	12.5	7.2	8.3	10.9
June 1994	9.9	11.1	9.5	8.5	10.7	11.2	6.9	7.2	10.0
June 1995	7.8	8.8	8.9	7.3	9.9	10.0	7.2	7.2	8.4
June 1996	8.0	8.7	9.3	7.7	9.4	10.5	8.4	6.7	8.5
June 1997	8.1	9.2	9.5	7.3	9.7	10.9	7.3	5.9	8.7
June 1998	7.5	8.4	8.6	7.1	10.0	10.6	6.9	5.2	8.1

**a** Average quarterly trend.

Source: ABS (*Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0).

**Table A.13 Employed persons, 1991-92 and 1996-97**

	<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>Persons ('000)</i>									
1991-92	2 591	1 954	1 316	732	628	193	143	79	7 637
1996-97	2 806	2 093	1 545	849	661	197	155	84	8 389
<i>Growth, 1991-92 to 1996-97 (per cent)</i>	8.3	7.1	17.4	15.9	5.2	2.0	8.3	6.4	9.9

Source: ABS (*Labour Force, Australia*, cat. no. 6202.0).

Table A.14 Workforce participation rate — time series<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Males (per cent)</i>									
June 1992	73.6	74.4	74.7	76.5	73.2	71.9	79.7	80.8	74.4
June 1993	72.0	73.8	75.1	76.7	72.6	71.3	79.9	75.3	73.6
June 1994	72.4	74.0	74.6	76.8	71.5	71.2	72.7	72.7	73.6
June 1995	72.8	73.9	75.2	77.3	71.7	71.0	80.3	78.3	74.0
June 1996	72.6	73.8	75.1	76.4	71.2	72.1	80.1	75.9	73.7
June 1997	72.1	73.4	73.8	76.2	71.4	69.3	78.9	76.1	73.1
June 1998	71.6	73.6	74.0	76.1	69.9	69.8	78.6	78.6	72.9
<i>Females (per cent)</i>									
June 1992	51.2	52.0	52.6	53.5	50.6	48.1	62.7	65.5	52.0
June 1993	50.0	51.4	52.1	53.5	49.2	49.2	65.6	63.0	51.4
June 1994	51.5	52.2	53.0	54.5	51.5	49.1	64.9	58.8	52.4
June 1995	51.9	53.5	55.7	56.9	52.5	50.4	65.6	64.2	53.8
June 1996	52.4	53.4	54.3	55.9	52.9	50.4	66.2	64.8	53.6
June 1997	52.1	53.9	55.1	55.2	52.8	48.4	66.7	64.1	53.7
June 1998	52.1	54.2	55.9	56.8	50.2	50.0	66.1	62.5	53.9
<i>Persons (per cent)</i>									
June 1992	62.2	63.0	63.5	64.9	61.7	59.8	70.9	73.5	63.0
June 1993	60.8	62.4	63.4	65.0	61.5	60.1	72.6	69.3	62.3
June 1994	61.8	62.8	63.7	65.6	61.3	60.0	72.4	65.9	62.8
June 1995	62.2	63.5	65.3	67.1	62.0	60.5	72.8	72.8	63.7
June 1996	62.3	63.4	64.6	66.1	61.9	61.1	73.0	70.4	63.5
June 1997	61.9	63.5	64.3	65.7	62.0	58.7	72.7	70.2	63.2
June 1998	61.7	63.7	64.9	66.4	59.9	59.7	72.3	69.7	63.3

<sup>a</sup> Average quarterly trend. The participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

Source: ABS (*Civilian Labour Force Trend*, cat. no. 6202.0).

Table A.15 **Real Gross State Product — time series**

	<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>Level (\$m)<sup>a</sup></i>									
1992-93	157 706	113 663	68 621	43 146	32 732	10 250	9 453	4 304	438 404
1993-94	165 113	118 546	72 368	46 775	34 159	10 201	10 200	4 590	460 016
1994-95	171 397	124 473	76 922	50 091	34 309	10 334	10 525	4 995	482 231
1995-96	176 870	130 127	79 283	52 692	36 015	10 563	10 782	5 180	501 053
1996-97	181 799	133 567	83 366	54 418	36 306	10 587	10 845	5 418	516 306
<i>Growth on previous year (per cent)<sup>a</sup></i>									
1993-94	4.7	4.3	5.5	8.4	4.4	-0.5	7.9	6.6	4.9
1994-95	3.8	5.0	6.3	7.1	0.4	1.3	3.2	8.8	4.8
1995-96	3.2	4.5	3.1	5.2	5.0	2.2	2.4	3.7	3.9
1996-97	2.8	2.6	5.2	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	4.6	3.0
<i>Gross State Product per person (\$m)<sup>a</sup></i>									
1992-93	26 263	25 414	22 066	25 718	22 409	21 731	31 584	25 207	24 815
1993-94	27 245	26 417	22 706	27 466	23 298	21 569	33 833	26 473	25 764
1994-95	27 974	27 554	23 559	28 891	23 349	21 817	34 530	28 133	26 684
1995-96	28 506	28 536	23 747	29 849	24 429	22 264	34 979	28 487	27 364
1996-97	28 975	29 004	24 511	30 264	24 534	22 359	35 007	28 953	27 860

<sup>a</sup> In 1996-97 dollars.

Source: ABS (*Gross State Product*, cat. no. 5220.1).

Table A.16 **Gross Domestic Product (E) deflators — time series<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>GDP (E) deflator</i>
1984-85	60.6
1985-86	64.3
1986-87	69.0
1987-88	74.4
1988-89	80.9
1989-90	85.9
1990-91	88.9
1991-92	90.3
1992-93	91.3
1993-94	92.4
1994-95	94.2
1995-96	97.1
1996-97	98.8
1997-98	100.0

<sup>a</sup> 1997-98 = 100.

Source: ABS (*National Accounts. National Income Expenditure and Productivity*, cat. no. 5206.0).



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