
C Justice sector summary

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Attachment tables

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

C.1 Introduction

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

Policy context

The justice system is usually divided into criminal and civil justice. Under the federal system of government in Australia, the states and territories assume responsibility for the administration of criminal justice within each individual State and Territory and, as a result, there is no single criminal justice system operating

across Australia. The eight states and territories have separate and independent systems of police, courts, prisons, community corrections systems and juvenile justice centres. There are also some criminal justice services that operate at national level, for example, the Australian Federal Police has jurisdiction for certain offences regardless of whether these are committed in a particular State or Territory. National law enforcement functions are also provided by other Commonwealth agencies, such as the Australian Crime Commission (ACC). There are also federal courts and tribunals with national jurisdiction for both civil and criminal matters, however, the majority of court and law enforcement matters are dealt with by services administered at State and Territory government level.

Civil justice services are provided at state and territory government levels, as well as at the federal level. There is a wide variety of services available for civil dispute resolution and the vast majority of civil matters are resolved outside of courts.

The operations of the civil and criminal justice systems require the provision of government services for crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. These are mainly delivered through the three service delivery agencies that are reported on by the RoGS — police services, court administration and corrective services. Other agencies also deliver some of these functions, although more restricted in scope. For example, government departments may investigate and prosecute particular offences directly, as in the case of social security fraud or tax evasion.

Police services

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

Courts

Courts provide independent adjudication of disputes and application of the law within an environment that protects human rights. This is a necessary role to ensure that the principles of justice operate in society. Court administration provides

services which support the judiciary and court users through the efficient and effective management of court resources and court caseloads.

Corrective services

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

Sector scope

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

Box C.1 Justice sector services covered in this Report

In this Report

- Police reporting covers the operations of police agencies of each State and Territory government but excludes the national policing function delivered by the Australian Federal Police and other national non-police law enforcement bodies such as the ACC.
- Court administration reports on service delivery in the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' courts (including children's courts, coroner's courts and probate registries). The Federal Court of Australia, Family Court of Australia, Family Court of WA and the Federal Court of Australia are included, but the High Court of Australia and tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts such as Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts operating at State and Territory level are generally excluded.
- Corrective services reports on adult custodial facilities and community corrections, including prison services provided through contractual arrangements with private contractors.

Justice services for children and young offenders are covered under juvenile justice, which is part of the Community services section of the Report. Other government services that contribute to criminal and civil justice outcomes but are not covered in this Report are:

- legal aid services
- public prosecutions
- alternative dispute resolution services, such as conciliation and mediation
- offices of fair trading or consumer affairs, which operate to minimise incidences of unlawful trade practices
- victim support services, which assist victims' recovery from crime (although the processing of applications for compensation is included in the civil case processing information)
- various social services and community organisations that help people released from prison to re-integrate into society, support families of people who are in prison, and assist people who have contact with the criminal justice system
- Australian Crime Commission and federal functions of the Australian Federal Police
- the operations of tribunals and registries (except for probate and court registries, and particular matters processed by the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal), and judicial outcomes
- operations of the High Court of Australia and specialist jurisdiction courts (except for family courts, children's courts and coroners' courts)
- law enforcement functions delivered by national agencies such as the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC) or Department of Immigration (in relation to illegal immigrants).

Profile of the Justice sector

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

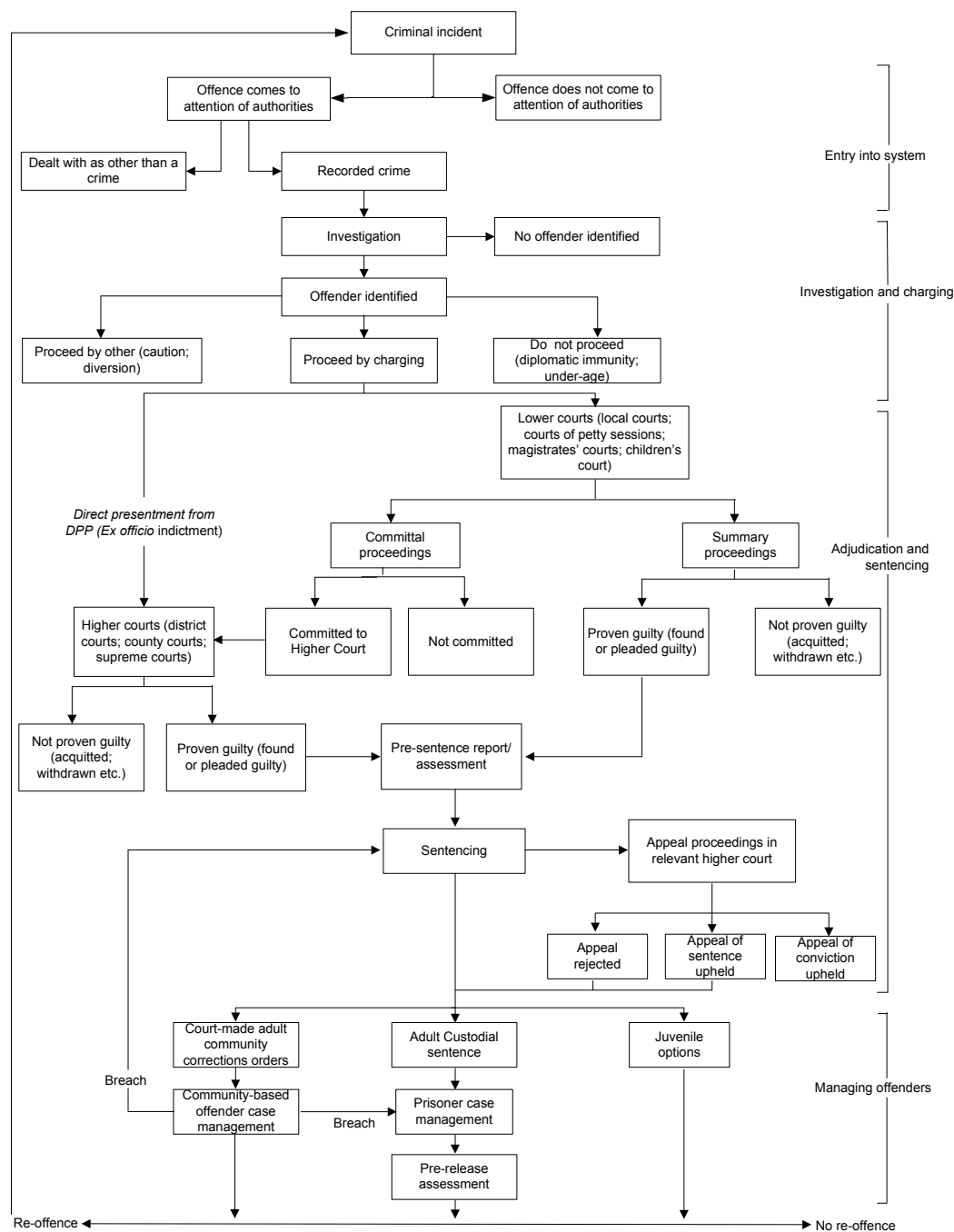
- size and scope of the individual service types
- roles and responsibilities of each level of government
- funding and expenditure.

Overview of the criminal justice system

The criminal justice system involves the interaction of many entities and their processes and practices are aimed at providing protection for the rights and freedoms of all people. For most people who come into contact with it, the criminal justice system is a sequentially structured process.

Figure C.1 shows the typical flow of events in the criminal justice system. The roles of police, courts and corrective services, and the sequencing of their involvement, are clearly shown. This depiction is broadly indicative and, for brevity and clarity, does not seek to capture all the complexities of the criminal justice system or variations across jurisdictions.

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



^a Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' criminal justice systems. ^b The flow diagram is indicative and does not seek to include all the complexities of the criminal justice system. ^c Juvenile justice is covered in the Protection and support services chapter (chapter 15).

Source: ABS (2007).

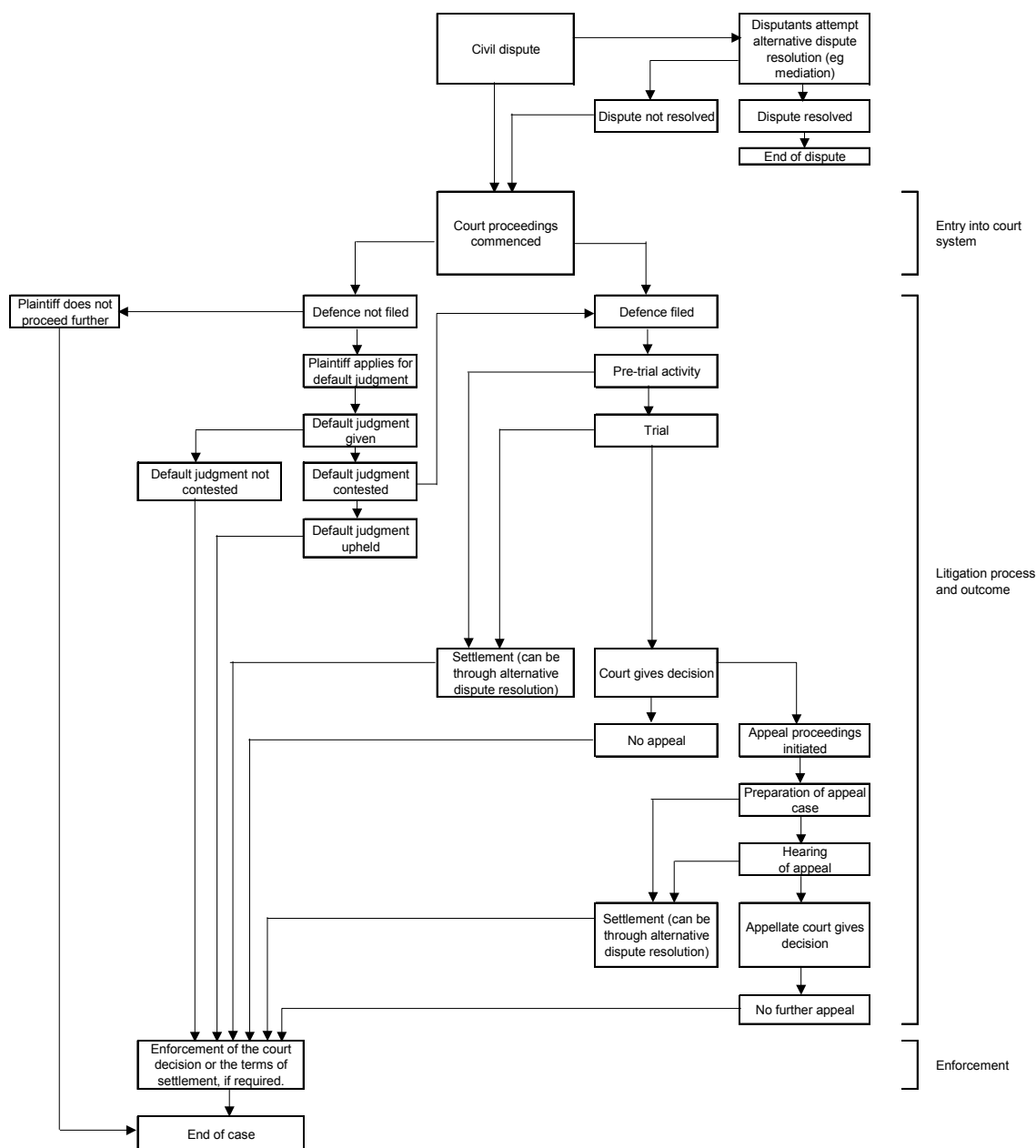
Overview of the civil justice system

In the civil justice system, courts deal with civil law matters. The civil justice system involves the interaction of a number of practices, procedures and case management processes aimed at achieving fair, accessible and effective dispute resolution.

Courts are not the primary means by which people resolve their disputes. The vast majority of disputes are settled outside of the formal court system. Methods of resolution can include legal advice and help, internal complaint mechanisms, external dispute resolution and ombudsmen, family dispute resolution services, and alternative dispute resolution processes such as mediation, negotiation and arbitration (Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009).

Figure C.2 is an indicative model of the flows through the civil justice system; it has been simplified because specific steps are complex, vary between jurisdictions, and cannot all be captured in a single figure. While the emphasis in figure C.2 is on the flow of disputes which proceed to court, the role of alternative dispute resolution processes is considerable in civil justice.

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



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

Government funding

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

Real recurrent expenditure on justice services in this Report

Recurrent expenditure relates to the annual service costs for the parts of the justice system covered in this Report, and excludes payroll tax. Real recurrent expenditure is derived by applying a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) to the recurrent expenditure data. Details on the GDP IPD can be found in the statistical appendix and table AA.39. Total real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) for those parts of the justice system covered in this Report was \$13.1 billion in 2010-11 (table C.1).

Table C.1 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) on justice services by Australian, State and Territory governments (2010-11 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Average annual growth rate
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Police services	7 748	7 948	8 182	8 756	8 869	3.4
Court admin. — criminal	638	662	691	715	714	2.9
Court admin. — civil ^e	653	652	626	657	636	-0.7
Corrective services	2 577	2 706	2 867	2 983	2 929	3.3
Total justice system	11 616	11 968	12 365	13 111	13 148	3.1
	%	%	%	%	%	
Police services	66.7	66.4	66.2	66.8	67.5	..
Court admin. — criminal	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	..
Court admin. — civil ^e	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.8	..
Corrective services	22.2	22.6	23.2	22.8	22.3	..
Total justice system	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Expenditure data for all services include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. ^c Excludes expenditure on justice services out of the scope of this Report (for example, expenditure on specialist courts). ^d Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2010-11 = 100). ^e Civil real net recurrent expenditure for court administration excludes real net recurrent expenditure on probate matters. .. Not applicable.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.12-13, 8A.12 and AA.2.

A number of factors contribute to the significant differences in expenditure across jurisdictions. These include factors beyond the control of jurisdictions (such as geographic dispersion, economies of scale and socio-economic factors), as well as differences in justice policies and/or the scope of services that justice agencies deliver. For example, event management and emergency response services are provided by police only in some jurisdictions.

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

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

Nationally, real expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on the areas of justice reported on in 2010-11 was \$585 (table C.2).

Table C.2 Real recurrent expenditure (less revenue from own sources) per person on justice services, 2010-11^{a, b, c, d, e}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Police services	\$	393	347	385	472	380	399	418	1 065	395
Court admin. — criminal	\$	27	32	30	44	35	30	35	82	32
Court admin. — civil ^{f,g}	\$	15	19	10	33	13	11	34	50	28
Corrective services	\$	134	94	116	217	115	128	118	446	130
Total justice system	\$	569	492	541	765	542	568	604	1 642	585
Police services	%	69.1	70.5	71.2	61.6	70.0	70.3	69.2	64.8	67.5
Court admin. — criminal	%	4.7	6.5	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.4
Court admin. — civil ^{f,g}	%	2.7	3.8	1.9	4.3	2.4	1.9	5.6	3.0	4.8
Corrective services	%	23.5	19.2	21.5	28.3	21.1	22.5	19.5	27.1	22.3
Total justice system	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Expenditure data for all services include depreciation, but exclude payroll tax and user cost of capital. This treatment has been adopted to aid comparability in the above table and may differ from the treatment used in tables within individual chapters. ^c Population is estimated by taking the midpoint population estimate of the 2010-11 financial year. ^d Excludes expenditure on justice services out of the scope of this Report (for example, expenditure on specialist courts). ^e Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2010-11 = 100). ^f The Australian total includes net court administration expenditure for the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia, which are not attributed to State or Territory jurisdictions. ^g WA civil net court administration expenditure includes the Family Court of WA, so is not directly comparable with other jurisdictions.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 6A.10, 7A.12–13, 8A.13 and table AA.2.

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

Criminal jurisdiction

Links have been drawn between criminal activity and social and economic factors such as poverty, levels of substance abuse, unemployment, and levels of social and community cohesion (Weatherburn 2001). Levels of demand on justice services is also driven by changes in legislative and policy environments introduced in response to social concerns such as levels of crime and fear of crime.

It was estimated that in 2005 the costs associated with crime in Australia amounted to approximately \$21.3 billion (Rollings 2008). When combined with the costs of criminal justice, victim assistance, security and insurance the total estimated cost of crime to the community amounted to almost \$36 billion. Expenditure by governments on criminal justice accounted for just over one quarter of the estimated overall costs (Rollings 2008).

Civil jurisdiction

Demand for civil justice services are influenced by the types of legal issues people experience, which in turn are influenced by social and economic factors. Demand also varies with the way in which people respond to legal issues – do nothing, deal with the issue independently or seek advice or legal assistance (Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009). A survey of legal needs undertaken in New South Wales in 2003 (Law and Justice Foundation 2006) found that in disadvantaged areas, legal needs for civil issues were generally higher for people with chronic illness or disability. Age, Indigenous status and personal income also had varying influences on both the type of legal issue experienced and whether people chose to seek assistance.

In addition to expenditure by state and territory governments on civil justice, the Australian Government contributes substantially to the federal civil justice system. In 2007-08 over \$1 billion was spent on federal civil courts, tribunals, legal aid, Indigenous programs, community legal centres, commonwealth ombudsman, legal aid, community legal centres and insolvency and trustee services (Australian Government Attorney-General's Department 2009). Expenditure on the federal courts (the High Court, the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court and the Federal Magistrates Court) comprised just under one third of the total federal gross expenditure on civil justice.

Service-sector objectives

The overarching objectives of the justice sector are

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

The objectives of the criminal and civil justice system are provided in box C.2. By contrast with criminal justice, civil cases involve participants using the legal system to settle disputes, and the types of parties and possible dispute resolution approaches vary considerably. Specific objectives for each of the three justice services can be found in chapters 6 (police services), 7 (court administration) and 8 (corrective services).

Box C.2 Objectives of the criminal and civil justice system

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to:

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

The objectives of the civil justice system are to:

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

C.2 Sector performance indicator framework

This sector summary is based on a sector performance indicator framework (figure C.3). This framework is made up of the following elements:

- Sector objectives — two sector objectives, safe communities and a fair equitable and accessible system of justice, are based on the key objectives of the Justice sector
- Sector-wide indicators — three sector-wide indicators relate to the first sector objective and two indicators relate to the second sector objective

-
- Information from the three service-specific performance indicator frameworks in the three justice chapters. Discussed in more detail in chapters 6, 7 and 8, the service-specific frameworks provide comprehensive information on the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of specific government services.

This sector summary provides an overview of relevant performance information. Chapters 6, 7 and 8 and their associated attachment tables provide further information, including disaggregation of some indicators by Indigenous status.

Figure C.3 Criminal and civil justice sector performance indicator framework

Sector objectives

Safe communities

A fair, equitable and accessible system of justice

Sector-wide indicators

Community perceptions of safety

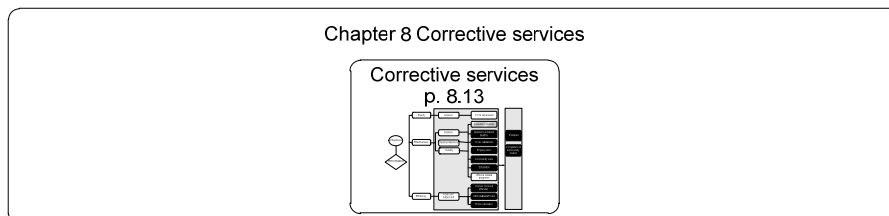
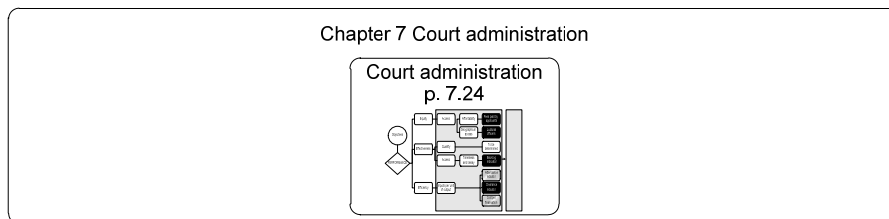
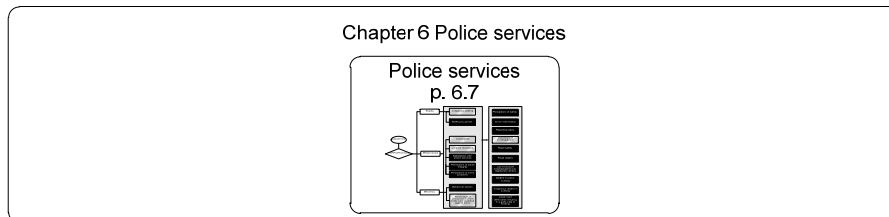
Justice staff

Crime victimisation

Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

Re-offending rates – (police and corrections data)

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Sector-wide indicators

Community perceptions of safety

Community perceptions of safety is an indicator of governments' objective to maintain public safety (box C.3).

Box C.3 Perceptions of safety

'Perceptions of safety' is defined by two separate measures:

- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home
- the proportion of people who felt 'safe' or 'very safe' in public places.

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

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Source: Chapter 6.

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

Nationally in 2010-11:

- 95 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the day (figure C.4)
- 87 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' at home alone during the night (figure C.4)
- 46 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when walking or jogging locally during the night (figure C.5)
- 25 per cent of people felt 'safe' or 'very safe' when travelling on public transport during the night in 2010-11 (figure C.5).

Figure C.4 Perceptions of safety at home alone^{a, b}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished), NSCSP; table CA.1.

Figure C.5 Perceptions of safety in public places during the night^{a, b, c}



^a Data are for people aged 15 years or over. ^b Survey results are subject to sampling error. Refer to the Statistical appendix section A.5 for information to assist in the interpretation of these results. ^c Tasmania, the NT and the ACT rely on buses as the primary means of public transportation.

Source: ANZPAA (unpublished) NSCSP; table CA.2.

Crime victimisation

‘Crime victimisation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce the incidence of crime against people and property (Box C.4).

Box C.4 Crimes against the person and against property

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

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

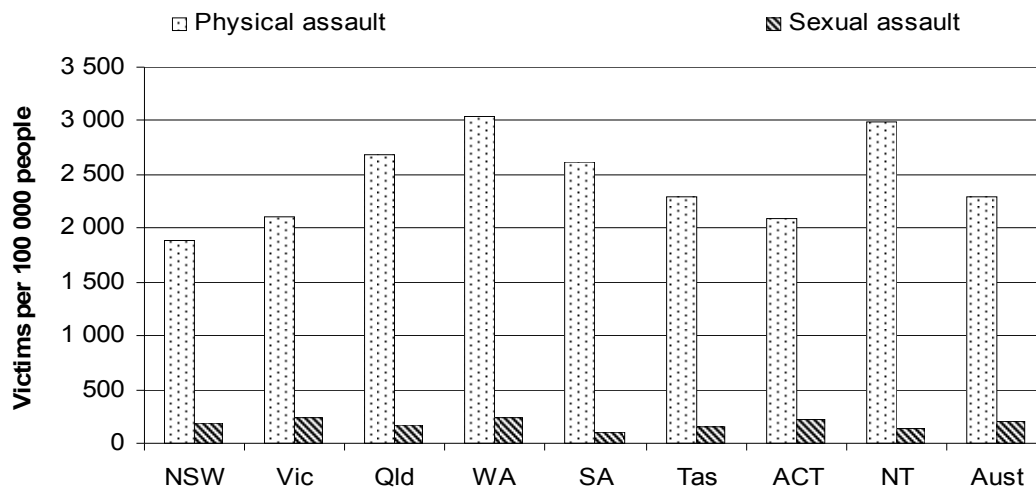
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Source: Chapter 6.

Based on ABS crime victimisation survey data, nationally in 2009-10, there were

- 2 300 victims of physical assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 196 victims of sexual assault per 100 000 people (figure C.6)
- 3 060 victims of break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 2 450 victims of attempted break-in per 100 000 households (figure C.7)
- 922 victims of motor vehicle theft per 100 000 households (figure C.7).

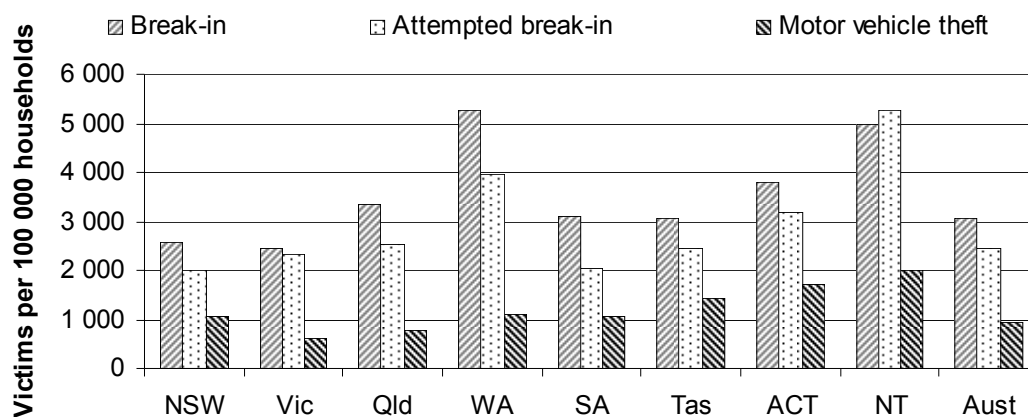
Figure C.6 **Estimated victims of physical and sexual assault, 2009-10^a,
b, c**



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. Physical assault reported is for people aged 15 years or over. Sexual assault reported is for people aged 18 years or over. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c Most sexual assault components of these data are subject to standard errors of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution. NT estimate for sexual assault has a standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: Based on survey data from ABS *Crime Victimization, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table CA.3.

Figure C.7 **Estimated victims of break-in and motor vehicle theft, 2009-10^{a, b, c}**



^a Data report only the prevalence of crime, not the incidence. A victim is defined as a person reporting at least one of the offences surveyed. Victims were counted once only for each type of offence, regardless of the number of incidents of that type. ^b NT data refer to mainly urban areas only. ^c Break-in is defined as an incident where the respondent's home had been broken into. Break-in offences relating to respondents' cars or gardens are excluded. Motor vehicle theft is defined as an incident where a motor vehicle was stolen from any member of the respondent's household. It includes privately owned vehicles, as well as business/company vehicles used exclusively by members of the household

Source: : Based on *Crime Victimization, Australia 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4530.0; table CA.4.

Re-offending rates

The extent to which people who have had contact with the criminal justice system are re-arrested, re-convicted or receive further sentences can be viewed as a partial indicator of governments' objective to improve public safety by reducing the incidence of crime (box C.5). The data reported here are sourced from corrective services and police agencies. There are no data currently available on return to courts.

Box C.5 Re-offending rates

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

- the proportion of offenders who were proceeded against more than once by police during 2009-10
- the proportion of adults released from prison during 2008-09 who returned to corrective services (either prison or community corrections) within two years
- the proportion of adults who were discharged from community corrections orders during 2008-09 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years.

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

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

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

The data presented are comparable across jurisdictions, but there are jurisdictional differences in how alleged offenders are dealt with and the range of court and non-court actions available to police.

Offenders proceeded against more than once by police

An offender can be proceeded against multiple times during a given period. Table C.3 provides data on the number of times offenders, aged 10 years and over, were proceeded against in 2009-10. The data represent each separate occasion that police initiated a legal action against an offender. In each State and Territory, the majority of offenders (around three quarters) were proceeded against only once during 2009-10.

Table C.3 Number of times offenders were proceeded against during 2009-10 (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA ^b	SA ^c	Tas	ACT ^d	NT
1	75.0	79.4	68.2	na	80.9	70.4	77.9	71.2
2	14.2	12.1	17.3	na	10.1	13.8	13.0	17.0
3	5.2	4.1	6.8	na	4.2	6.0	4.8	6.4
4	2.4	1.9	3.2	na	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.0
≥ 5	3.2	2.5	4.4	na	2.9	6.7	2.1	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total repeat offenders	25.0	20.6	31.8	na	19.1	29.6	22.1	28.8

^a Totals may not sum as a result of rounding. ^b Data are not currently available for WA. ^c Data for SA are overstated. ^d Data for ACT are understated. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (2011), *Recorded Crime – Offenders, selected states and territories, 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4519.0.

Adult offenders released from prison

The most recent data for adult offenders released from prison who returned to corrective services within two years relate to prisoners released during 2008-09 who returned to corrective services by 2010-11 (table C.4). Nationally, 40 per cent of released prisoners had returned to prison within two years, while 46 per cent had returned to corrective services.

Table C.4 Prisoners released during 2008-09 who returned to corrective services with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^b	NT	Aust
Prisoners returning to:									
— prison	43.1	36.9	35.2	44.2	29.8	36.2	na	47.1	39.7
— corrective services ^c	46.2	44.8	41.1	55.7	43.4	42.2	na	48.1	45.6

^a Refers to all prisoners released following a term of sentenced imprisonment including prisoners subject to correctional supervision following release, that is, offenders released on parole or other community corrections orders. Data include returns to prison resulting from the cancellation of a parole order. ^b The ACT did not report on either indicator, because for most of the reporting period the majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT were held in NSW prisons. ^c Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table C.5 provides a time series on the proportion of adult offenders released from prison who returned to prison under sentence within two years. Nationally, 40 per cent of prisoners released in 2008-09 returned to prison within two years. This proportion has remained relatively stable since 2006-07.

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

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA^a</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07	43.8	36.2	28.7	43.3	32.8	37.1	..	44.6	38.2
2007-08	43.0	35.6	33.6	42.3	33.2	36.0	..	44.8	38.9
2008-09	42.9	33.9	37.9	44.7	32.2	36.4	..	47.3	40.0
2009-10	42.4	33.7	33.5	45.3	30.2	31.7	..	47.9	38.5
2010-11	43.1	36.9	35.2	44.2	29.8	36.2	..	47.1	39.7

^a WA data for previous years have been revised to improve alignment with national counting rules. Australian averages have been amended accordingly. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Adult offenders discharged from community corrections orders

Table C.6 provides data on offenders who were discharged after serving orders administered by community corrections, including post-prison orders such as parole or licence, and then returned with a new correctional sanction within two years. Nationally, of those offenders who were released during 2008-09, 14 per cent had returned with a new correctional sanction to community corrections, and 25 per cent had returned to corrective services by 2010-11.

Table C.6 Offenders discharged from community corrections orders during 2008-09 who returned with a new correctional sanction within two years (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA^a</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT^b</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Offenders returning to:									
— community corrections	12.4	15.2	15.3	15.1	17.1	17.7	na	9.4	14.4
— corrective services ^c	23.1	21.7	30.7	22.2	25.2	25.2	na	32.7	25.1

^a Figures for SA include breaches of supervised bail, that has a home detention component. This group has a higher rate of return than home detainees on a sentenced order. In the majority of cases, this is for a minor breach. ^b The ACT will report on recidivism rates across all categories of offenders from 2011-12. ^c Includes a prison sentence or a community corrections order. **na** Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Justice staff

The number of justice staff employed relative to the population is an indicator of governments' aim to provide justice services in an equitable and efficient manner (box C.6). Staffing for police and courts are reported per 100 000 population.

Box C.6 Justice staff for police and courts

Justice staff for police and courts are defined by two measures:

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

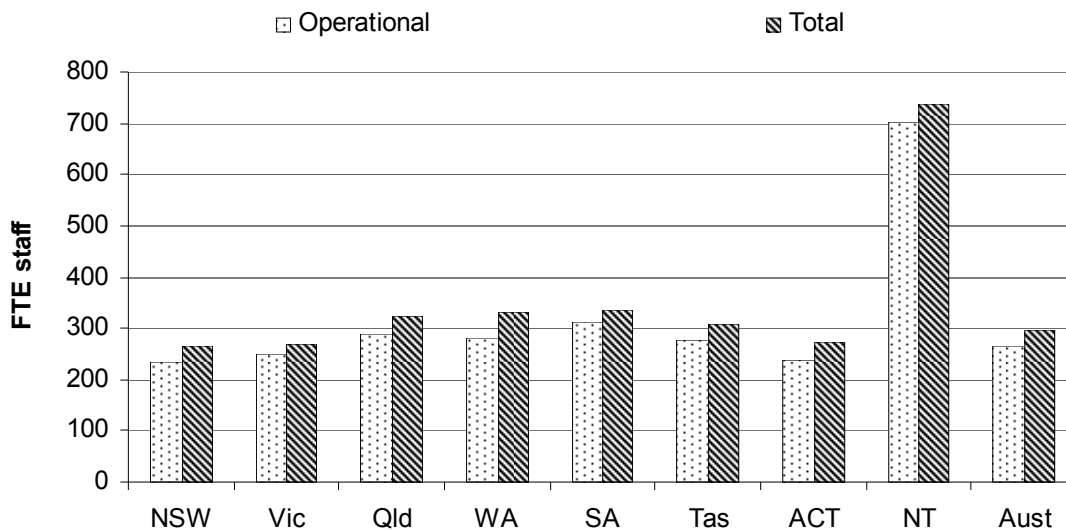
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Source: Chapters 6 and 7.

Police staff

Nationally, there was a total of 59 821 operational and 6 693 non-operational staff in 2010-11. Approximately 90 per cent of police staff were operational in Australia in 2010-11. Nationally, on average, there were 266 operational police staff per 100 000 people (figure C.8). The number of staff per 100 000 people varies across jurisdictions, in part, due to differing operating environments.

Figure C.8 Police staff per 100 000 people, 2010-11^a



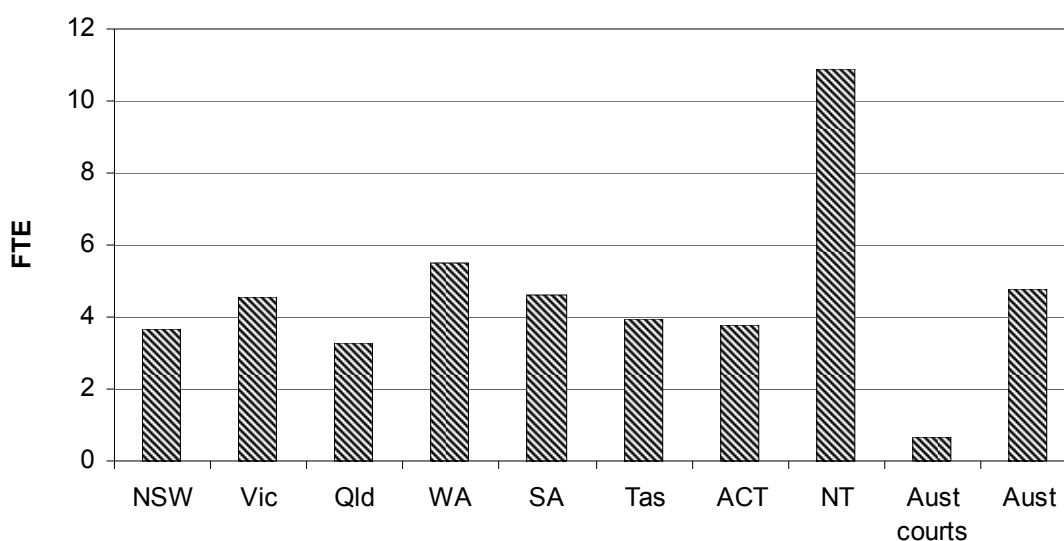
^a Data comprise all FTE staff except in the NT where data are based on a headcount at 30 June.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.5.

Judicial officers

Nationally, there were five FTE judicial officers per 100 000 population in 2010-11 (figure C.9). Factors such as geographical dispersion, judicial workload and population density should be considered when comparing data concerning judicial officers.

Figure C.9 **Judicial officers per 100 000 people, 2010-11**



Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table CA.6.

Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

‘Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to achieve efficient and effective court case management for judicial processing (box C.7).

Box C.7 Higher court defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding

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

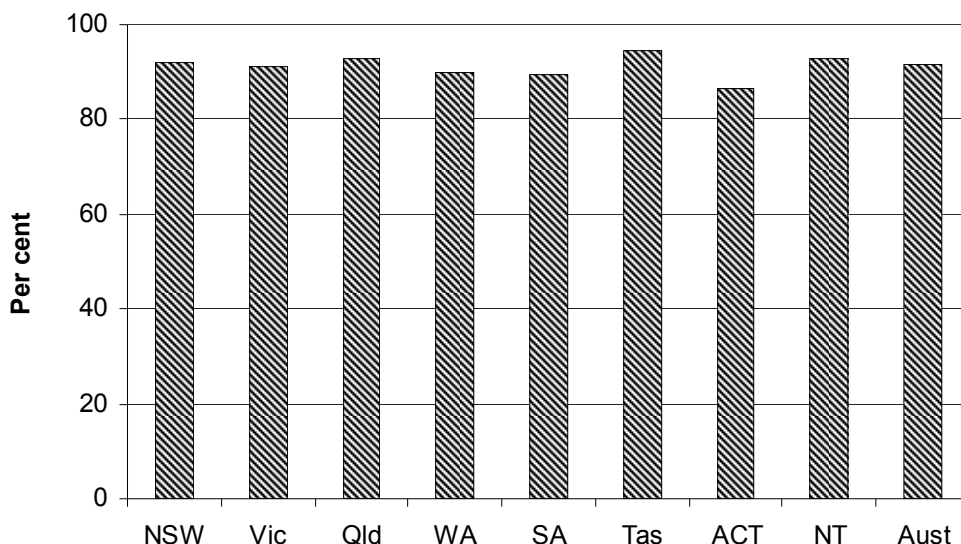
A high or increasing proportion of higher courts adjudicated defendants submitting a guilty plea or being the subject of a guilty finding is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants who either submitted a guilty plea or were found guilty in 2009-10 was 92 per cent nationally and similar across jurisdictions (figure C.10).

Figure C.10 Proportion of higher court finalised adjudicated defendants resulting in a guilty plea or finding, 2009-10 ^a



^a A defendant can be either a person or organisation against whom one or more criminal charges have been laid.

Source: ABS *Criminal Courts, Australia* 2011 Cat. no. 4513.0; table CA.7

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

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

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

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

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

- indicator interpretation boxes, which define the measures used and indicate any significant conceptual or methodological issues with the reported information

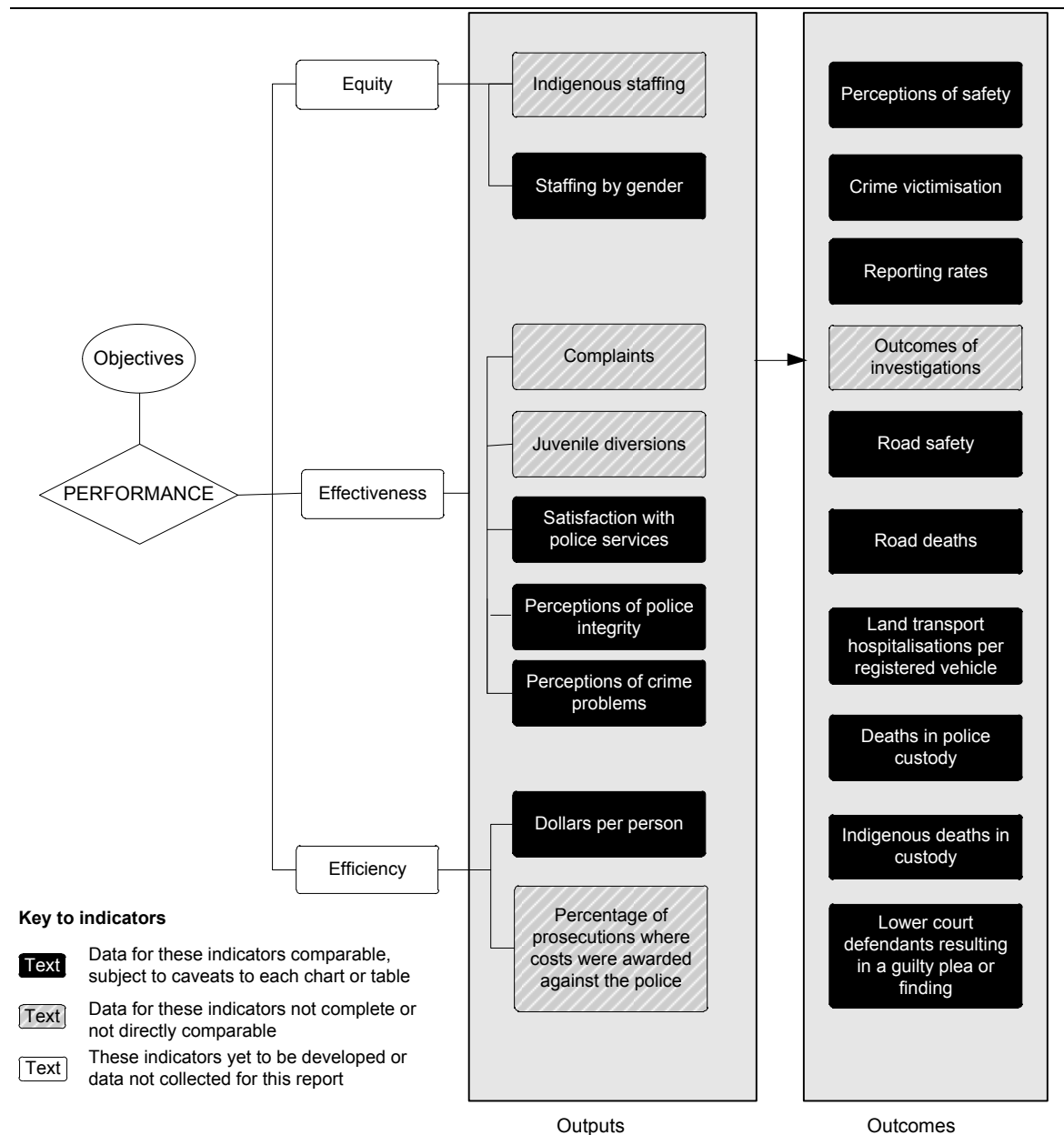
-
- caveats and footnotes to the reported data
 - additional measures and further disaggregation of reported measures
 - data quality information for many indicators, based on the ABS Data Quality Framework.

A full list of attachment tables and available data quality information are provided at the end of chapters 6, 7 and 8.

Police services

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

Figure C.11 Police services performance indicator framework



An overview of the police services performance indicator results for 2010-11 is presented in table C.7.

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Equity (access) indicators									
<i>Indigenous staffing, 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.17)</i>									
%	2	–	2	2	1	2	1	8	..
<i>Staffing by gender (proportion of all staff who are female), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.18)</i>									
%	33	31	36	29	30	35	34	37	33
Effectiveness (output) indicators									
<i>Complaints against police, 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.16)</i>									
No. per 100 000 pop	50	20	49	42	104	30	76	94	..
<i>Juvenile diversions (as a proportion of offenders), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.39)</i>									
%	57	33	44	49	51	60	38	49	..
<i>Satisfaction with police services (proportion of people 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'), 2010-11 (%)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.12)</i>									
In general	75	74	76	72	75	76	77	72	75
<i>Perceptions of police integrity (proportion of people who 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that police are...), 2010-11 (%)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.13–6A.15)</i>									
Fair and treat people equally	74	73	74	70	74	76	76	69	73
Professional	85	86	86	84	85	87	88	83	85
Honest	73	70	73	69	75	74	78	74	72
<i>Perceptions of crime problems, ('major problem' or 'somewhat of a problem') 2010-11 (%)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.22–6A.23)</i>									
Illegal drugs	52	47	40	48	40	42	38	46	46
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	72	73	69	75	76	73	71	63	72

Table C.7 (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>
Effectiveness (outcome) indicators									
<i>Perceptions of safety, 2010-11 (%)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.19–6A.21)</i>									
Home alone during the day	95	95	96	94	95	96	96	93	95
Home alone at night	86	88	90	85	85	89	89	82	87
Walking/jogging at night	46	48	47	44	43	54	49	36	46
Travelling on Public transport at night	26	22	30	20	23	24	34	17	25
<i>Crime victimisation, 2009-10 (rate per ^a100000 people/^b100000 households)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.24, 6A.27, 6A.28)</i>									
Physical assault ^a	1 890	2 103	2 692	3 039	2 620	2 295	2 085	2 986	2 300
Threatened assault ^a	2 271	2 785	2 897	2 586	2 926	3 502	2 141	4 040	2 650
Sexual assault ^a	185	242	177	233	98	158	225	132	196
Robbery ^a	243	369	360	458	233	336	169	527	323
Homicide ^a	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	6.1	1.2
Break in ^b	2 565	2 445	3 348	5 274	3 084	3 080	3 789	4 988	3 060
Attempted break-in ^b	2 003	2 319	2 550	3 967	2 036	2 445	3 195	5 273	2 450
Vehicle theft ^b	1 046	617	792	1 083	1 079	1 418	1 709	1 995	922
Theft from vehicle ^b	3 268	4 186	3 058	5 451	3 373	2 494	4 978	5 131	3 709
Malicious damage ^b	8 576	9 592	7 367	12 432	10 362	9 730	12 705	12 257	9 246
Other theft ^b	3 119	3 471	3 753	4 591	3 297	4 401	4 161	7 411	3 582
<i>Reporting rates, 2009-10 (%)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.29–6A.30)</i>									
Physical assault	55	46	52	52	43	47	61	49	51
Threatened assault	28	26	39	39	35	33	28	36	32
Sexual assault	46	32	42	23	np	np	62	–	37
Robbery	53	48	71	82	49	np	np	55	61
Break-in	70	76	77	82	78	76	86	80	76
Attempted break-in	46	36	37	45	44	50	44	38	42
Vehicle theft	85	91	100	86	93	np	np	79	90

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Theft from vehicle	54	62	47	54	61	61	57	44	55
Malicious damage	45	44	49	54	45	45	49	55	47
Other theft	36	42	33	39	37	37	38	35	37
<i>Outcomes of investigations, 30 day status, 2010 (% finalised)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.31–6A.32)</i>									
Homicide	68	79	81	65	65	100	np	np	75
Assault	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Sexual assault	32	38	50	46	42	60	29	65	40
Armed robbery	25	36	47	46	29	67	13	50	34
Unarmed robbery	24	31	45	33	26	62	23	47	29
Kidnapping	41	49	22	60	43	np	np	np	42
Unlawful entry	7	10	14	13	9	20	2	23	11
Vehicle theft	8	12	25	21	12	18	4	26	14
Other theft	14	18	24	15	16	29	7	22	17
<i>Road safety (people who had driven in previous 6 months 'rarely' or more often...), 2010-11 (%)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.33–6A.35)</i>									
Without a seatbelt	6	7	7	5	7	8	5	11	7
Over alcohol limit	9	9	8	14	12	11	12	15	10
Speeding >10km	60	54	60	66	54	58	65	65	59
<i>Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.36)</i>									
Rate	9	7	8	10	10	8	8	31	9
<i>Land transport hospitalisations per 100 000 registered vehicles, 2009-10</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.37)</i>									
Rate	261	229	223	214	257	155	356	490	240
<i>Deaths in police custody, 2010</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.38)</i>									
No.	7	–	1	5	2	1	–	1	17
<i>Indigenous deaths in police custody, 2010</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.38)</i>									
No.	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	7
<i>Lower court guilty plea or finding (of all adjudicated defendants), 2009-10</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.40)</i>									
%	95	90	99	99	100	87	97	97	96

Table C.7 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Efficiency indicators									
<i>Dollars per person (real recurrent expenditure on police services per person), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 6, attachment table 6A.10)</i>									
\$	393	347	385	472	380	399	418	1 065	395
<i>Percentage of prosecutions where costs are awarded against the police, 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 6, attachment tables 6A.41)</i>									
%	0.2	na	–	1.8	2.0	–	1.0	0.4	..

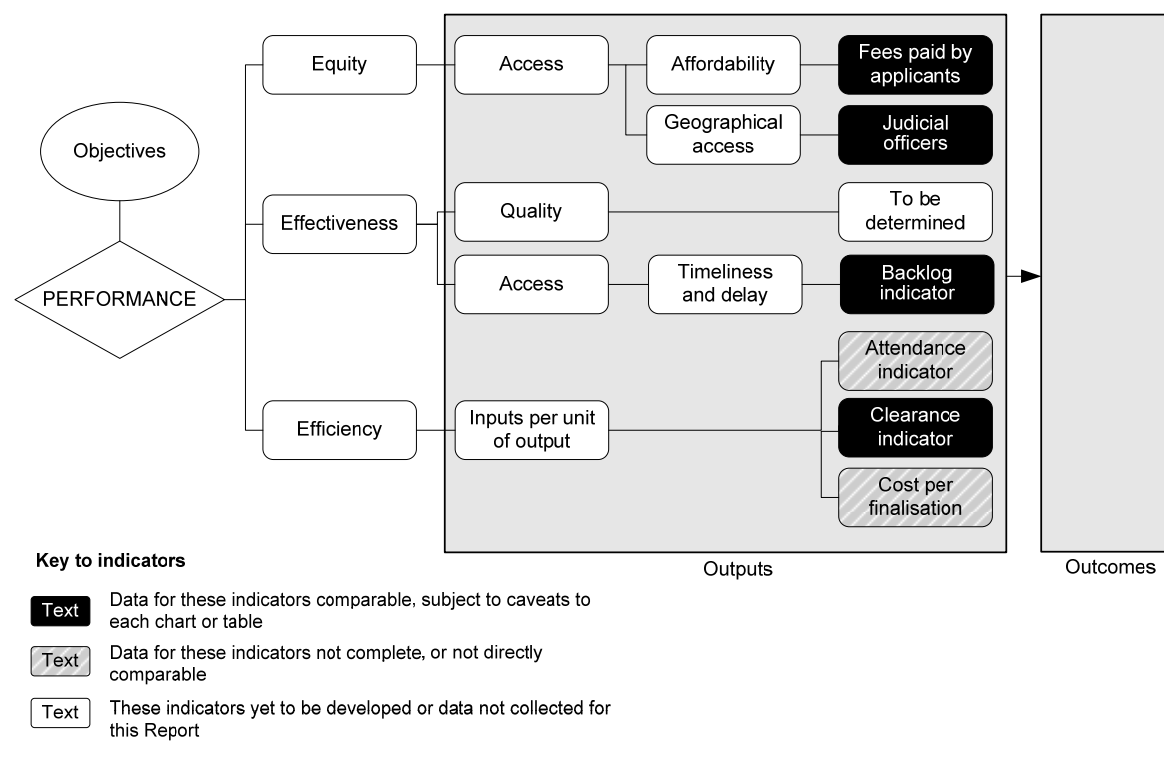
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 6 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A. **na** Not available.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

Source: Chapter 6 and Attachment 6A.

Court Administration

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

Figure C.12 Court administration performance indicator framework



An overview of the court administration performance indicator results for 2010-11 is presented in table C.8.

Table C.8 Performance indicators for court administration^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
Equity (access) indicators										
<i>Fees paid by applicants (average civil court fees collected per lodgment), 2010-11</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.16)</i>										
<i>Civil courts</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Supreme/Federal (excl. probate)	2 420	1 068	1 003	1 790	2 290	476	1 114	633	2 098	1 721
District/County Magistrates	1 266	1 177	726	666	833	..	..	..	..	978
Family courts	121	88	118	105	135	80	49	63	..	106
Fed Magistrates	..	..	..	222	..	..	..	..	129	172
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	333
<i>Judicial officers (full time equivalent), 2010-11</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.20)</i>										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total number	264.9	253.1	148.1	127.8	76.1	20.8	13.7	25.0	144.1	1 073.6
Number per 100 000 people	3.6	4.5	3.3	5.5	4.6	4.0	3.8	10.9	0.6	4.8
Effectiveness (access) indicator										
<i>Backlog (percentage of lodgments pending completion as at 30 June), 2010-11</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment tables 7A.17 and 7A.18)</i>										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Criminal matters</i>										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 months	1.7	20.4	6.3	8.6	1.1	—	8.6	—	..	..
>24 months	0.1	3.4	0.1	0.5	—	—	1.0	—	..	..
Higher (non-appeal)										
>12 months	11.0	24.2	18.4	5.9	23.2	16.7	47.3	6.8	..	..
>24 months	1.1	6.1	5.1	1.0	4.1	4.6	16.6	1.0	..	..
Magistrates										
>6 months	11.0	23.7	28.1	21.0	26.9	33.9	24.1	47.9	..	..
>12 months	2.2	7.7	13.1	7.7	10.5	14.9	8.9	33.0	..	..
Children's										
>6 months	8.4	16.1	25.7	26.1	18.6	29.2	19.0	39.5	..	..
>12 months	0.9	4.4	11.7	13.1	4.9	11.7	7.3	17.6	..	..

Table C.8 (continued)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Civil matters</i>										
Higher (appeal)										
>12 months	24.3	31.4	14.5	13.7	12.9	9.6	20.9	13.3	6.8	..
>24 months	7.2	7.2	1.3	3.9	2.4	1.9	–	3.3	1.5	..
Higher (non-appeal)										
>12 months	24.4	26.1	26.8	27.3	39.9	32.5	51.9	37.3	34.0	..
>24 months	8.2	9.0	5.5	10.2	19.9	12.3	27.1	18.7	20.9	..
Magistrates										
>6 months	na	30.0	44.2	30.8	39.9	44.6	36.0	35.6	..	..
>12 months	na	16.0	7.4	3.6	8.3	9.7	11.4	6.8	..	..
Family - appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	20.7	..	..	..	..	26.6	..
>24 months	..	..	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	8.4	..
Family – non appeal										
>12 months	..	..	..	33.2	..	..	..	..	29.7	..
>24 months	..	..	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	11.6	..
Fed Magistrates										
>6 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.1	..
>12 months	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	..
Coroners'										
>12 months	26.4	49.8	31.6	36.4	27.5	30.5	30.9	31.7	..	..
>24 months	4.3	31.0	11.8	14.6	8.7	10.4	12.0	13.1	..	..

Efficiency indicators

Attendance (average attendances per finalisation), 2010-11

Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 7, attachment table 7A.19)

	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<i>Criminal</i>										
Supreme	na	2.1	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.9	5.3	7.5	..	..
District/County	na	3.8	4.0	3.9	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	3.0	2.4	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.5	..	..
Children's	na	3.1	2.8	3.9	3.6	5.6	6.6	5.8	..	..
<i>Civil</i>										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	na	1.1	1.3	2.6	4.3	na	4.3	3.6	3.6	..
District/Country	na	2.1	0.8	1.9	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	na	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.8	1.1	..	..
Children's	na	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	na	1.8	1.1	..	..
Family	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	2.5	..
Fed Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	..
Coroners'	na	1.0	3.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.0	..	..

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
<i>Clearance (number of finalisations in reporting period divided by number of lodgments), 2010-11</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 7, attachment tables 7A.21 and 7A.22)</i>										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Criminal</i>										
Supreme – appeal	106.1	156.1	89.4	97.6	93.3	103.0	81.5	147.4	..	..
Supreme – non appeal	67.5	127.8	98.4	95.0	113.6	100.5	117.6	83.5	..	..
District/County – appeal	100.6	110.7	38.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District/County – non appeal	86.8	97.6	104.4	118.8	107.7	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	101.1	106.6	104.4	106.0	107.4	98.4	98.5	98.9	..	..
Children's	98.4	107.8	104.7	110.5	106.1	108.9	103.9	105.2	..	..
<i>Civil</i>										
Supreme/Federal - appeal	102.5	82.6	104.6	98.8	95.2	95.7	60.4	104.7	95.9	..
Supreme (excl probate)/Federal – non appeal	87.9	88.2	129.6	93.0	95.3	101.2	131.6	97.7	93.8	..
District/County – appeal	74.3	100.0	130.8	107.8	90.0	..	..	..	..	..
District/County – non appeal	96.3	86.1	93.2	93.6	104.9	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates	92.3	99.8	110.4	102.0	102.0	100.1	97.7	98.6	..	..
Children's	89.7	91.6	95.9	95.2	103.1	110.5	98.7	95.4	..	..
Family – appeal	..	..	..	93.1	..	..	..	..	99.1	..
Family – non appeal	..	..	..	101.4	..	..	..	..	106.2	..
Fed Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.5	..
Coroners'	108.8	115.0	99.8	68.7	95.8	93.0	96.8	100.4	..	..
<i>Cost per finalisation (total net recurrent expenditure divided by number of finalisations), 2010-11</i>										
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 7, attachment tables 7A.23 and 7A.24)</i>										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Criminal</i>										
Supreme	29 527	31 310	7 573	20 329	25 077	10 565	12 714	20 125	..	17 002
District/County	6 585	14 382	6 262	12 184	9 582	..	..	..	..	8 804
Magistrates	534	439	394	581	464	357	1 285	804	..	481
Children's	906	104	672	602	545	497	1 560	759	..	545
<i>Civil</i>										
Supreme (excl. probate)/Federal	4 267	5 040	1 481	8 267	4 797	3624	4 015	16 310	17 138	5 992
District/County	2 054	2 900	1 078	2 712	1 463	..	..	..	..	2 125
Magistrates	230	194	248	229	257	72	1 810	864	..	237
Children's	1 204	1 699	1 376	710	791	1 236	3 094	960	..	1 303
Family courts	..	..	..	1 356	..	..	..	..	5 315	..
Fed Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	..
Coroners	880	2 422	2 374	2 993	1 414	1 015	1 317	3 801	..	1 830

Table C.8 (continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov	Aust
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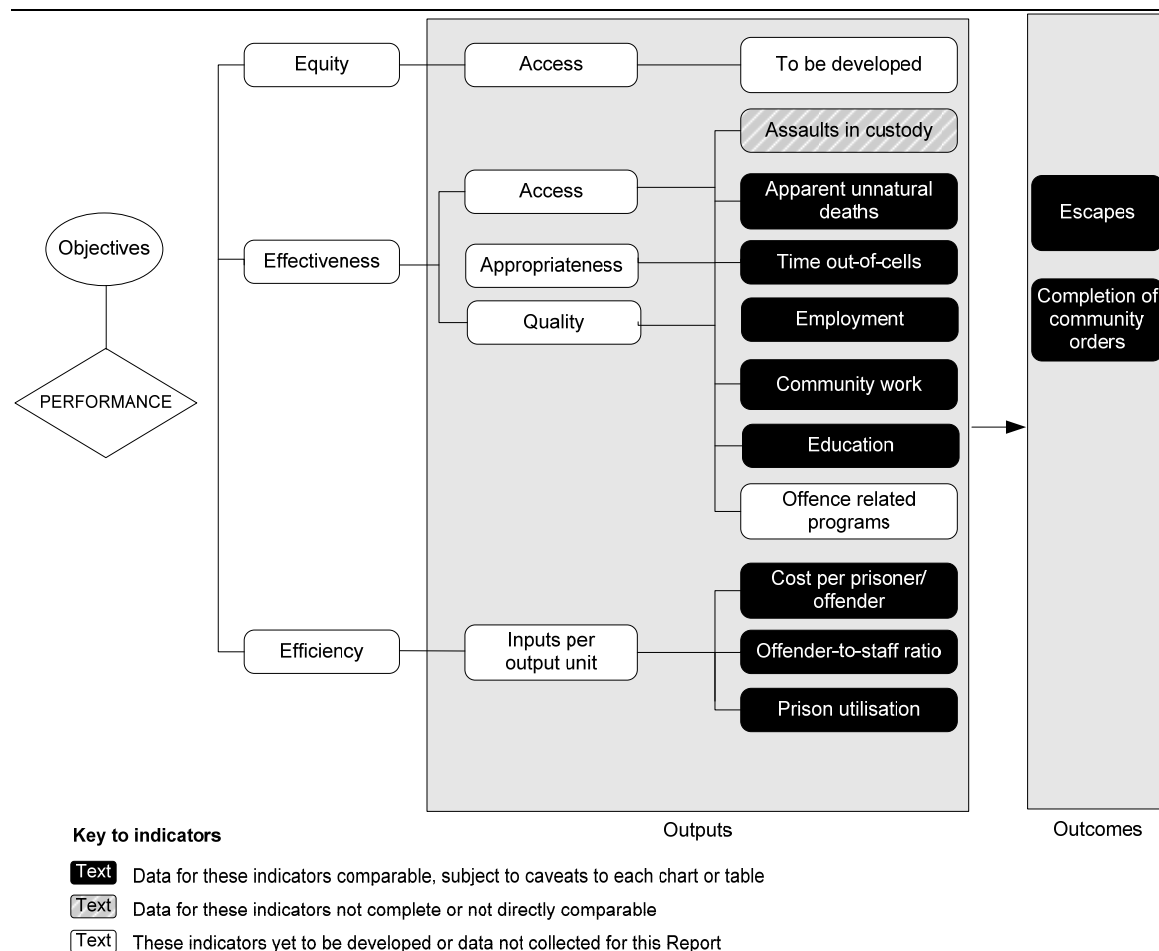
^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 7 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **-** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 7 and Attachment 7A.

Corrective services

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

Figure C.13 Corrective services performance indicator framework



An overview of the corrective services performance indicator results for 2010-11 is presented in table C.9.

Table C.9 Performance indicators for corrective services^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Effectiveness (access, appropriateness, quality) indicators									
<i>Assaults in custody, 2010-11 (rate per 100 prisoners)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator not complete or not directly comparable (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.14)</i>									
Prisoner on prisoner	13.1	7.6	3.3	5.7	8.4	9.1	na	2.4	8.2
Prisoner on officer	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	na	0.2	0.6
<i>Apparent unnatural deaths, 2010-11 (rate per 100 prisoners)</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.15)</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
All prisoners	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
<i>Time out of cells (average hours per day), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.18)</i>									
Total	11.4	na	11.2	12.1	9.5	9.5	13.3	12.6	11.4
<i>Employment (number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.20)</i>									
%	81.1	87.2	75.5	84.2	74.6	66.2	84.8	70.7	80.5
<i>Community work (ratio of number of hours directed to work and hours actually worked), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.20)</i>									
Ratio	na	na	2.0	1.8	3.7	na	2.4	2.6	na
<i>Education (number of prisoners in education courses as a percentage of those eligible), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.21)</i>									
%	30.3	40.4	27.8	36.3	48.9	52.5	89.8	32.7	35.0
<i>Escapes (number and rate per 100 prisoners), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.17)</i>									
Number. Open	22	–	1	4	–	–	–	6	33
Number Secure	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	8
Rate Open	0.60	–	0.19	0.41	–	–	..	1.59	0.53
Rate Secure	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.71	–	0.25	0.04
<i>Completion of community orders (percentage of orders completed), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.19)</i>									
%	81.1	66.3	62.7	58.4	73.1	87.9	83.5	64.0	70.7
Efficiency indicators									
<i>Cost per prisoner/offender (average net cost per day excluding capital and payroll costs), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.7)</i>									
Prisoner (\$)	199.5	257.3	187.9	244.0	194.0	322.9	334.8	186.3	215.9
Offender (\$)	24.5	21.2	12.0	41.2	14.9	10.4	13.6	36.1	20.3

Table C.9 (Continued)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Offender-to-staff ratio (daily average number of offenders per full time corrective services staff member), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.22)</i>									
Ratio	15.6	14.9	26.2	10.8	18.9	22.5	23.4	13.5	17.4
<i>Prison utilisation (average percentage of prison design capacity used during the year), 2010-11</i>									
<i>Data for this indicator comparable, subject to caveats (chapter 8, attachment table 8A.23)</i>									
%	102.6	na	82.8	134.9	na	76.0	76.0	104.5	100.6

^a Caveats for these data are available in Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A. Refer to the indicator interpretation boxes in chapter 8 for information to assist with interpreting data presented in this table. ^b Some data are derived from detailed data in Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Chapter 8 and Attachment 8A.

C.3 Cross-cutting and interface issues

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

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

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

C.4 Future directions in performance reporting

The Review continues to examine alternative indicators of performance, consistent with the ongoing development of performance evaluation and reporting frameworks in individual jurisdictions. New data sets such as that recently released by the ABS on the characteristics of offenders will suggest future directions in reporting.

Police services

The development of efficiency indicators for police services is a challenging and complex process. There are significantly different costing methodologies in each jurisdiction that affect the availability of comparative data. Research is ongoing into efficiency indicators used by police services overseas and other areas of government service delivery.

Court administration

Differences across states and territories in the jurisdiction of courts, and in the allocation of cases between courts, affect the comparability of equity, efficiency and effectiveness data. The different methods undertaken to collect the data can also have an impact on data consistency and quality. The Review, through the Court Administration Working Group (CAWG), the Courts Practitioner Group (CPG) and the Courts Finance Group (CFG), seeks to continuously improve performance indicators and data quality.

In July 2009, the Australasian Institute of Judicial Administrators (AIJA) held a seminar which was attended by Chief Justices, other members of the judiciary, and court administrators, to discuss the Court Administration chapter and ways in which performance indicators might be improved. A working group, funded by the AIJA, was subsequently established to investigate how performance indicators might be made more relevant and informative. The outcomes from this review group, as well as a number of other indicators, are currently being considered by the CAWG for potential inclusion in future reports.

Corrective services

In 2011 the second report on prisoner health, *The health of Australia's prisoners 2010* (AIHW 2011) was published. The report relates to the National Prisoner Health Indicators (aligned to the National Health Performance Framework), which were developed to assist in monitoring the health of prisoners and to inform and evaluate the planning, delivery and quality of prisoner health services. It is based on a survey that was conducted in 44 of the 45 public and private prisons throughout Australia (except NSW and Victoria) during late 2010 over a two week period on all prison entrants, all prisoners who visited a clinic, all prisoners who were taking prescribed medication while in custody, prison clinic services and staffing levels.

For the corrective services chapter, it is anticipated that prisoner health will be reported in the future, subject to the availability of external data sources and the development and trial of an appropriate indicator. The disaggregation of various

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

C.5 List of attachment tables

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

Table CA.1	Perceptions of safety at home alone, 2010-11
Table CA.2	Perceptions of safety in public places at night, 2010-11
Table CA.3	Estimated victims of physical and sexual assault, 2009-10
Table CA.4	Estimated victims of break-in and motor vehicle theft, 2009-10
Table CA.5	Police staff per population, 2010-11
Table CA.6	Court staff per population, 2010-11
Table CA.7	Proportion of higher court defendants found guilty, 2009-10

C.6 References

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *Information Paper: National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework, 2007*, Cat. no. 4525.0.

— 2011, *Crime Victimisation Australia, 2009-10*, Cat no. 4530.0.

— 2011, *Recorded Crime — Offenders, Australia, 2009-10*, Cat. no. 4519.0.

AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2011, *The health of Australia's prisoners, 2010*, Cat. no. PHE 149.

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Law and Justice Foundation of NSW 2006, *Justice made to measure: NSW legal needs survey in disadvantaged areas*. Report on access to justice and legal needs vol. 3.

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

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