
8 Corrective services

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

Corrective services aim to provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment in which prisoners and offenders are effectively managed, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. Additionally, corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by providing services and program interventions that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community and encourage offenders to adopt a law-abiding way of life.

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

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

- juvenile justice¹ (reported on in chapter 15, Protection and support services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are usually the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (reported on in chapter 6, Police services)
- people held in facilities such as immigration or military detention centres.

Jurisdictional data reported in this chapter provided by State and Territory governments are based on the definitions and counting rules from the National Corrections Advisory Group (unpublished) *Corrective Services Data Collection Manual 2010-11*.

Box 8.1 Terms relating to corrective services

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

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

Offenders refers to people serving community corrections orders.

This year data quality information for escapes, order completions, and unnatural deaths, is available at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

¹ From 2004-05, NSW Corrective Services continues to manage one 40-bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18. These young offenders are included in the daily average number of prisoners and are included in the calculation of indicators. As they represent only a very small proportion of NSW prisoners (less than one-half of one percent) they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and are not footnoted to each table and figure.

8.1 Profile of corrective services

Service overview

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

Roles and responsibilities

Corrective services are the responsibility of State and Territory governments, which may deliver services directly, purchase them through contractual arrangements, or operate a combination of both arrangements. All jurisdictions maintained Government-operated prison facilities during the reporting period. Private prisons operated in five jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA) in 2010-11. Two jurisdictions (NSW and the ACT) provided periodic detention for prisoners during the reporting period, for example, weekend detention in custody, whereby prisoners can return home and maintain work commitments outside corrections' facilities during the week.

Funding

Reported recurrent expenditure on prisons and periodic detention centres, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax and expenditure on transport/escort services², totalled \$2.3 billion nationally in 2010-11. The equivalent figure for community corrections was \$0.4 billion (table 8A.6).

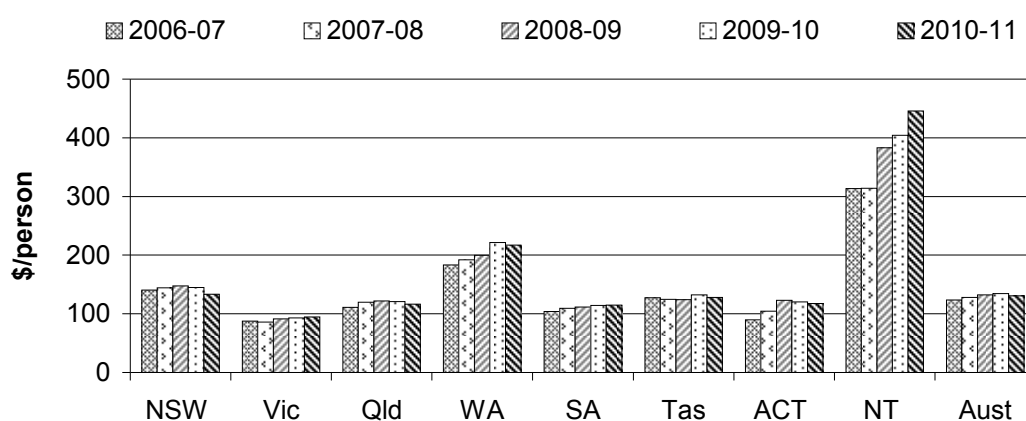
Recurrent expenditure relates to annual service costs and excludes payroll tax. For consistency with Sector Summary reporting, the annual expenditure on corrective

² Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating costs. NSW and Queensland are unable to fully disaggregate all such costs in 2010-11 and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.

services presented in figure 8.1 combines prisons and community corrections net operating expenditure plus depreciation, but excludes transport/escort services, payroll tax, and capital costs of debt servicing fees and user cost of capital. Net operating expenditure on corrective services including depreciation was \$2.9 billion in 2010-11 — a decrease of 1.8 per cent over the previous year (table 8A.12).

National expenditure per person in the population, based on net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, increased in real terms over the last five years, from \$124 in 2006-07 to \$130 in 2010-11 (figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2010-11 dollars)^{a, b, c}



^a Includes operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections (net of operating revenues) and depreciation; excludes payroll tax, transport/escort services costs where reported separately from prison expenditure, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital. ^b Per person cost is calculated using total population (all ages). ^c Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.39).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.13; table AA.2.

Size and scope of sector

Prison custody

Corrective services operated 115 custodial facilities nationally at 30 June 2011 (table 8A.2). These comprised 89 government-operated prisons, eight privately-operated prisons, three transitional centres, one periodic detention centre,

and fourteen 24-hour court-cell complexes (holding prisoners under the responsibility of corrective services in NSW) (table 8A.2).

On average, 28 711 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2010-11 — a decrease of 0.8 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 456 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2010-11 — a decrease of 48.3 per cent from the 2009-10 average. This is attributable to the abolition of periodic detention as a sentencing option in NSW during the reporting period.

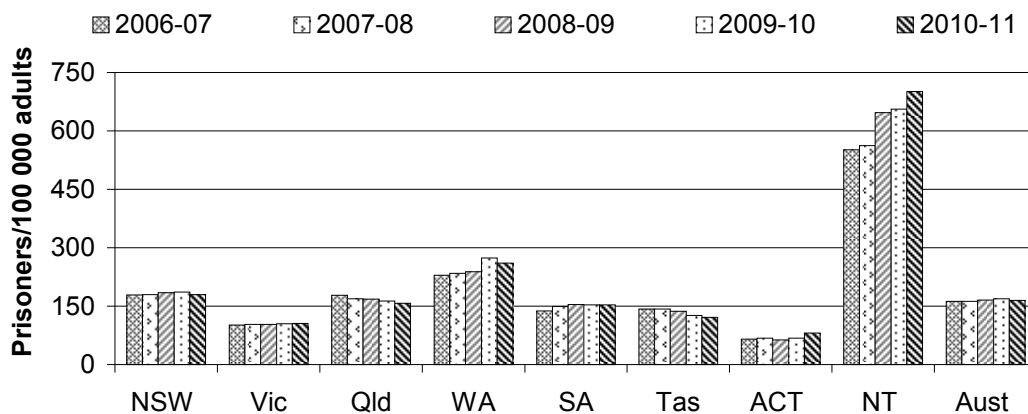
Excluding periodic detainees, 21.9 per cent of prisoners were held in open prisons and 78.1 per cent were held in secure facilities in 2010-11. A daily average of 5520 prisoners (19.2 per cent of the total Australian prisoner population, excluding periodic detainees) were held in privately operated facilities during the year (table 8A.1).

Nationally, the daily average number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) in 2010-11 comprised 26 650 males and 2061 females — 92.8 per cent and 7.2 per cent of the prison population respectively. The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 7507 — 26.1 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.1).

The rate of imprisonment represents the number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national (crude) imprisonment rate for all prisoners was 164.9 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2010-11, compared to 169.1 in 2009-10 (figure 8.2). On a gender basis, the national imprisonment rate was 310.2 per 100 000 adult males and 23.4 per 100 000 adult females in 2010-11 (table 8A.4).

Figure 8.2 Imprisonment rates, total prisoners, five-year trends^{a, b}



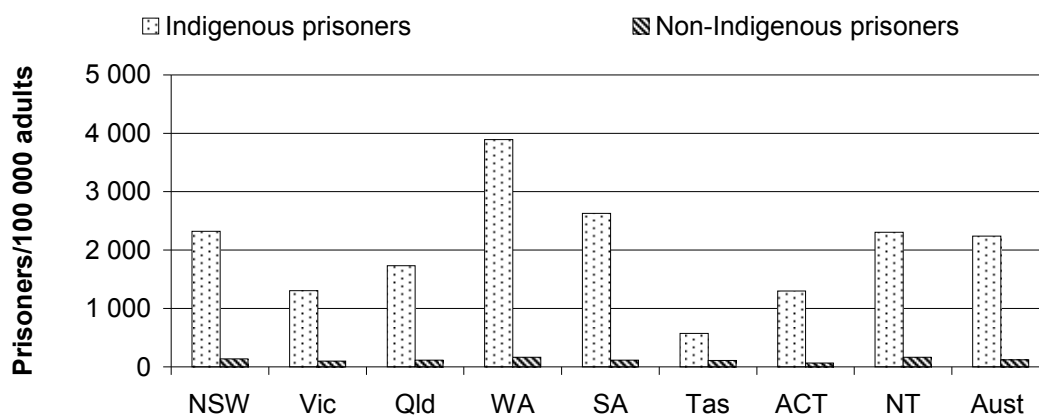
^a Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. ^b The ACT rates prior to 2009-10 include prisoners held in the ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons and NSW rates exclude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

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

The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2010-11 was 2241.7 compared with a corresponding rate of 121.5 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.3).

Imprisonment rate comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Indigenous populations. This is because small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

Figure 8.3 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2010-11^{a, b}**



^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates. ^b Excludes prisoners whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2010 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

The Indigenous population has a younger age profile compared with the non-Indigenous population, and that factor will contribute to higher rates when the overall (crude) imprisonment rate is compared between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Age standardisation is a statistical method that accounts for differences in the age structures of populations, allowing a more valid comparison to be made between populations.

The national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2010-11 was 1746.5 compared with a corresponding rate of 125.4 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.4). This represents a ratio of 13.9, compared with a ratio of 18.5 for the crude imprisonment rate.

Figure 8.4 Indigenous and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2010-11^a



^a Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2010 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

While imprisonment rates for Indigenous people, whether calculated on a crude or age standardised basis, are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Nationally, 72.3 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2010-11 (table 8A.1).

Statistical information on the profile of prisoners additional to that provided in the *Report on Government Services* is available through Australian Bureau of Statistics publications. For example, *Prisoners in Australia* (Cat. no. 4517.0) provides data on the offence types and length of sentences served by prisoners in each jurisdiction and nationally.

Community corrections

All jurisdictions provide community corrections services. Community corrections are responsible for a range of non-custodial sanctions (listed for each jurisdiction in table 8A.24) and also deliver post-custodial interventions, under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision.

These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or personal development program

attendance) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.

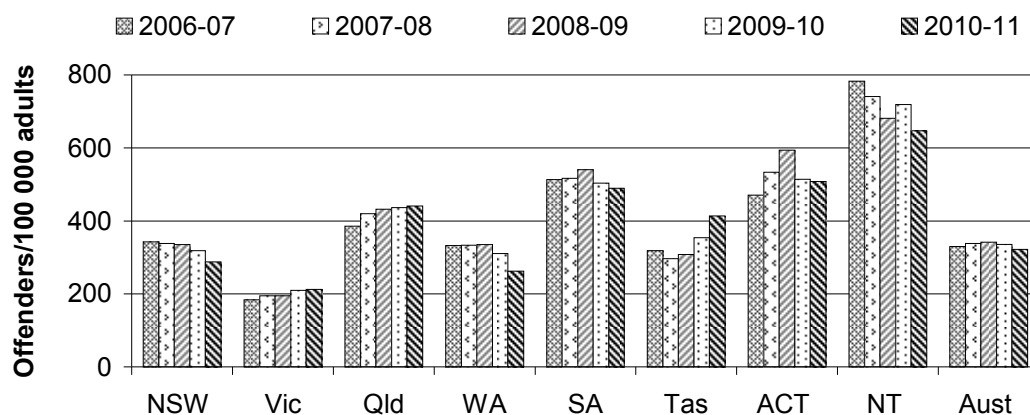
All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2010-11. In most states and territories, fine default orders are administered by community corrections. Corrective services are also involved in the supervision of unsentenced offenders in most jurisdictions. Table 8A.24 shows the range of sanctions involving corrective services that operated across jurisdictions during the reporting period.

Nationally, an average of 56 056 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2010-11 — a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 45 867 males (81.8 per cent), 10 136 females (18.1 per cent) and 53 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 10 854 Indigenous offenders (19.4 per cent of the total community correction population), 43 790 non-Indigenous offenders (78.1 per cent) and 1412 people whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.3).

The community corrections rate represents the number of offenders serving community corrections orders per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national community corrections rate was 322.0 per 100 000 adults in 2010-11 compared to 335.9 in 2009-10 (figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5 Community corrections rates, total offenders, 5 year trends^a



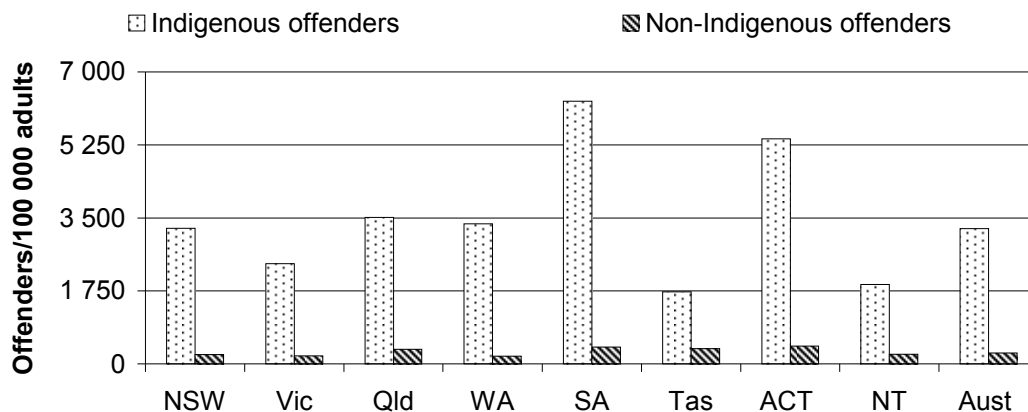
^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates.

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

The national rate for female offenders was 114.9 per 100 000 adult females, compared with the corresponding rate of 533.9 for adult males in 2010-11 (table 8A.4). The national rate for Indigenous offenders in 2010-11 was 3241.2 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 256.4 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.6).

Comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for those jurisdictions with relatively small Indigenous populations, because small changes in offender numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Further, community corrections rates presented in figure 8.6 are not age standardised (that is, they are not adjusted to account for the different age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations). Data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates.

Figure 8.6 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous community corrections rates, 2010-11^{a, b}**



^a Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates.
^b Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2010, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.4.

8.2 Framework of performance indicators

Corrective services performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions (box 8.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2012 Report (figure 8.7). For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability from a Report-wide perspective (see section 1.6).

Box 8.2 Objectives for corrective services

Corrective services contribute to the whole-of-government priority, in all jurisdictions, to create safer communities through the administration of correctional sentences and orders. Objectives common to all jurisdictions are outlined below.

Provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment

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

Provide an effective community corrections environment

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

Provide program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending

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

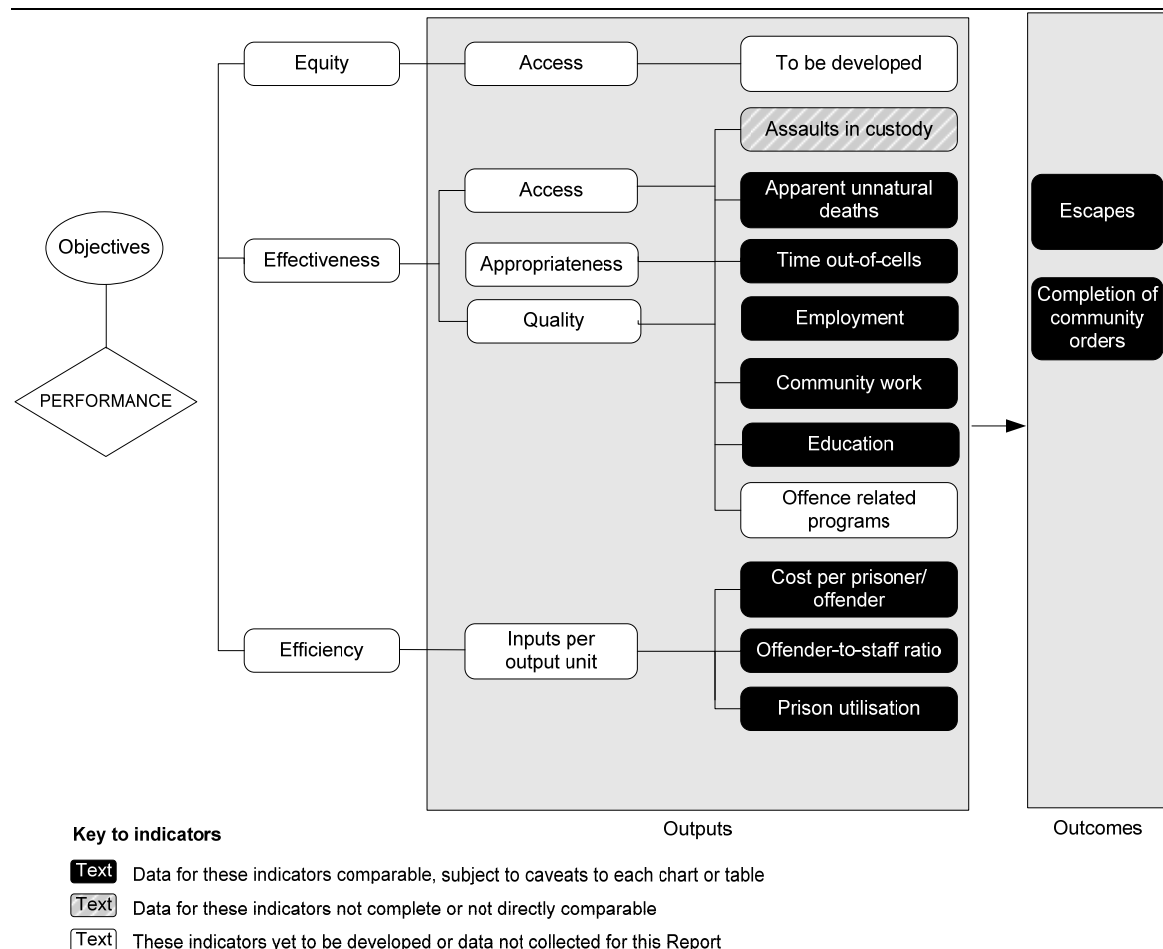
These objectives are to be met through the provision of services in an equitable and efficient manner.

Definitions and counting rules were refined during the reporting period as part of the continuing effort to improve comparability of indicators across jurisdictions. Data for previous years have been updated, where possible, in accordance with any revisions made to counting rules and definitions. As a result, this Report may present some historical data that vary from data published in previous reports. In other cases, it has not been possible to recalculate data for past years and inconsistencies within reported data are footnoted in relevant figures and tables.

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

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status) (Appendix A).

Figure 8.7 Corrective services performance indicator framework



8.3 Key performance indicator results

Performance is reported against the objectives for corrective services set out in box 8.2, using the indicator framework shown in figure 8.7. Jurisdictional differences in service delivery settings, geographic dispersal and prisoner/offender population profiles have an impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of correctional service systems.

Outputs

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

Equity, access

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

Box 8.3 Performance indicator — access

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

Effectiveness

Assaults in custody

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

Box 8.4 Assaults in custody

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

(Continued next page)

Box 8.4 (continued)

Low or decreasing rates of assaults in custody indicate better performance, however rates reported for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner or detainee populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population may represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2010-11, the rate of prisoner on prisoner assaults was 8.2 per 100 prisoners and the rate of prisoner on prisoner serious assaults was 0.6. Prisoner on officer rates were 0.7 per 100 prisoners for assaults and 0.1 for serious assaults (table 8A.14). Assault rates by jurisdiction for prisoners and periodic detainees are reported in table 8A.14. The ACT did not report on this indicator in 2010-11.

Apparent unnatural deaths

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

Box 8.5 Apparent unnatural deaths

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

A zero, low or decreasing rate of apparent unnatural deaths indicates better performance, however rates for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population can represent only a very small number of deaths.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.07 per 100 prisoners in 2010-11 (table 8A.15). Table 8.1 presents data on number and rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2010-11, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners.

Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2010-11

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Indigenous	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
Non-Indigenous	0.12	0.05	0.08	–	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.08
Number of deaths									
Indigenous	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3
Non-Indigenous	9	2	3	–	1	–	–	1	16

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

The national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes has continued to show the relatively low levels reported for past years in the five-year trend series for both Indigenous prisoners at 0.04 per 100 Indigenous prisoners in 2010-11 and 0.08 for non-Indigenous prisoners (table 8.2).

Table 8.2 Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, five year trends, by Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) ^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous									
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.03
2009-10	0.04	–	–	0.10	–	–	–	0.11	0.05
2010-11	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
Non-Indigenous									
2006-07	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.05	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.06
2009-10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2010-11	0.12	0.05	0.08	–	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.08

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

There were no deaths from apparent unnatural causes for periodic detainees in 2010-11 (table 8A.15).

Time out-of-cells

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

Box 8.6 Time out-of-cells

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

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

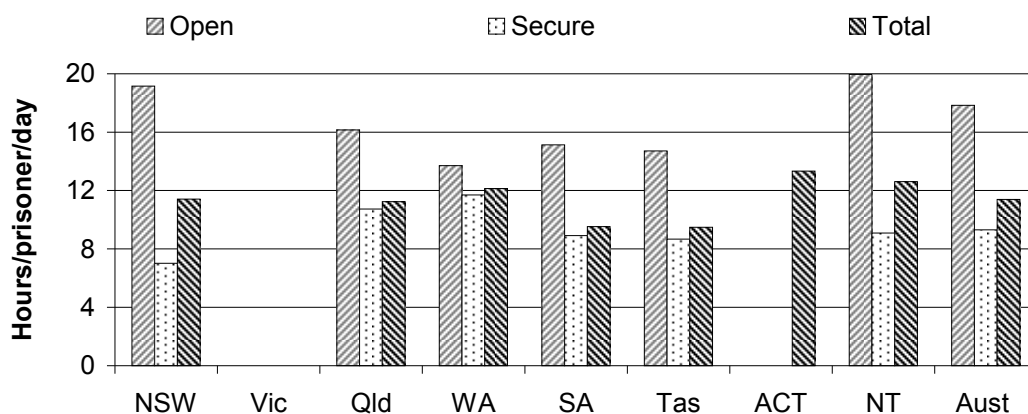
Prison systems with higher proportions of prisoners who need to be accommodated in more secure facilities because of the potentially greater risk that they pose to the community are more likely to report relatively lower time out-of-cells.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2010-11, the average number of hours of time out-of-cells per prisoner per day was 11.4 (figure 8.8). Average time out-of-cells was higher for prisoners in open custody than those held in secure custody (17.8 compared with 9.3 hours per prisoner per day, respectively).

Figure 8.8 Time out-of-cells (average hours per day), 2010-11^a



^a Victoria did not report on this indicator in 2010-11.

.. Not applicable.

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

Employment

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

Box 8.7 Employment

'Employment' for prisoners is defined as the number of prisoners employed as a percentage of those eligible to work (that is, excluding those unable to participate in work programs because of full-time education, ill health, age, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason). Employment for detainees is calculated as a percentage of the total daily average detainee population.

A high or increasing percentage of prisoners in employment indicates better performance. Addressing the limited vocational skills and poor employment history of some prisoners has been identified as a key contributor to decreasing the risk of re-offending.

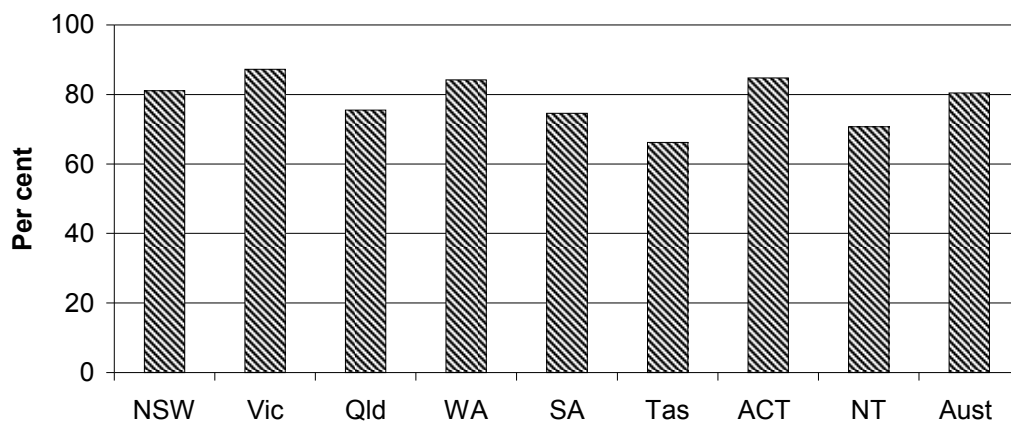
This indicator needs to be interpreted with caution because of factors outside the control of corrective services, such as local economic conditions, which affect the capacity to attract commercially viable prison industries, particularly where prisons are remote from large population centres.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2010-11, 80.5 per cent of the eligible prisoner population was employed (figure 8.9). Most prisoners were employed in service industries (47.5 per cent) or in commercial industries (32.4 per cent), with only a small percentage (0.6 per cent) on work release (table 8A.20).

Figure 8.9 Percentage of eligible prisoners employed, 2010-11



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

Community work

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

Box 8.8 Community work

‘Community work’ is measured as the ratio between (i) the number of hours directed to be worked on new orders made during the year, plus the hours of community work remaining on orders made in the previous year that were still in force and (ii) the hours actually worked during the current year.

This ratio indicates the extent to which corrective services were able to administer effectively the community work components of community corrections orders. Low or decreasing ratios of community work indicate that corrective services have been more effective in administering the community work hours required to be performed by offenders. Offenders are required to complete the community work requirements by the expiry of their orders. However, hours worked in the current counting period can relate to hours directed to be worked in orders made in the previous year and hours ordered to be worked in the current counting period may not have to be completed until the following year. Therefore, the ratio does not represent a direct correlation between the hours ordered to be worked and the hours actually worked in relation to individual orders. Neither is it a direct measure of the extent of compliance by an individual offender in completing the requirements of the order pertaining to that particular offender.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Data on community work are provided in table 8A.20. NSW and Tasmania did not report on this indicator in 2010-11 and Victoria did not report on the average hours of community work ordered. For other jurisdictions, the ratio ranged between 1.8 and 3.7 (that is, for every hour worked in the year, between 1.8 and 3.7 hours had been ordered to be worked in the year or had been carried over as incomplete work hours from the previous year) (table 8A.20).

Education

‘Education’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending, including providing access to programs that address the causes of offending and maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community (box 8.9).

Box 8.9 Education

'Education' is defined as the number of prisoners participating in one or more accredited education and training courses under the Australian Qualifications Framework as a percentage of those eligible to participate (that is, excluding those unable to participate for reasons of ill health, relatively short period of imprisonment or other reason). Education figures do not include participation in non-accredited education programs or a range of offence related programs that are provided in prisons, such as drug and alcohol programs, psychological programs, psychological counselling and personal development courses.

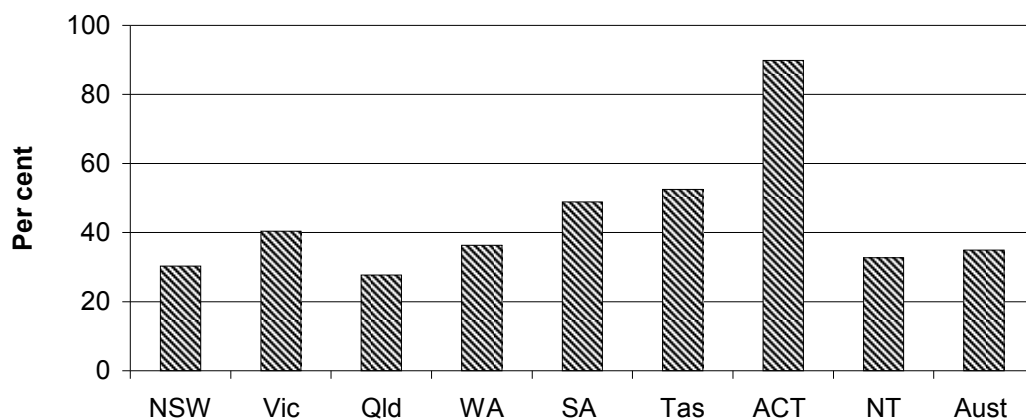
A high or increasing education participation rate of prisoners indicates better performance. The rates reported for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution as the indicator does not assess participation relative to individual prisoner needs, or measure successful completion of education programs.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally in 2010-11, 35.0 per cent of eligible prisoners participated in accredited education and training courses (figure 8.10). Vocational Education and Training courses had the highest participation levels (27.8 per cent). Nationally, 5.3 per cent of eligible prisoners took part in secondary school education, 3.7 per cent in pre-certificate Level 1 courses, and 1.6 per cent in higher education (table 8A.21).

Figure 8.10 Percentage of eligible prisoners enrolled in education and training, 2010-11



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

Offence related programs

‘Offence related programs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending including providing offence related programs that address criminogenic behaviour and, for prisoners released from custody, maximising their prospects for successful reintegration as law-abiding citizens into the community (box 8.10).

Box 8.10 Offence related programs

Offence related programs are yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2012 Report.

A case study of an innovation in community corrections is outlined in Box 8.11.

Box 8.11 Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place (Victoria)

Wulgunggo Ngalu is a culturally appropriate, residential diversion program for up to 20 Indigenous adult males on Community Based Orders. The objective of the program is to reduce breach rates of Indigenous men on community based orders imposed by the courts and to increase the rate at which they successfully complete these orders.

The program logic is based on the findings of the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody and on international empirical evidence that the exposure of Indigenous communities to the criminal justice system can only be successfully addressed through partnerships that respect and build on the cultural heritage of participants. It is a key initiative of the Victorian Aboriginal Justice Agreement (AJA) - a partnership between the Victorian Government and the Indigenous community of Victoria and was developed in response to the findings of the Royal Commission.

Indigenous offenders can be referred from Courts or from any Community Correctional Services location in Victoria to a purpose-built facility in the Gippsland region designed by an Indigenous architect.

Participants reside at the program for 3 to 6 months and their case plans include cultural, educational, employment and life skills programs. The program is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week and utilises the skills and knowledge of Indigenous staff to support the delivery of targeted programs and services.

The design of the program replicates community living wherever possible and encourages participants to take responsibility for their lives.

A state-wide Elders Group ensures the cultural integrity of the programs and provides positive support, role modelling and mentoring to participants and staff.

Learnings from this program will have relevance to other correctional jurisdictions, all of which are faced with similar challenges.

In 2010, the program won the community corrections category at the International Corrections and Prisons Association awards presented in Belgium. The award recognised the quality and innovation of its approach and it was acknowledged as a leader in its field.

Provisional data indicate a positive impact on improved order completion rates, but an independent program evaluation will be undertaken in 2012.

Efficiency

The data presented for efficiency indicators are affected by factors other than differences in efficiency, including:

-
- composition of the prisoner population (such as security classification and the number of female or special needs prisoners)
 - size and dispersion of the area serviced
 - scale of operations.

For community corrections, efficiency indicators are also affected by size and dispersion factors, particularly in jurisdictions where offenders reside in remote communities. These indicators can also be affected by differences in criminal justice system policies and practices — for example, the availability and use of sentencing options that impose particular program or supervision requirements.

Cost per prisoner/offender

‘Cost per prisoner/offender’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.12).

Box 8.12 Cost per prisoner/offender

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

Unit cost per prisoner and offender provides a measure of efficient resource management by corrective services. A low or decreasing unit cost suggests better performance towards achieving efficient resource management.

Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and should be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low cost per prisoner, for example, can reflect less emphasis on providing prisoner programs to address the risk of re-offending. Unit costs are also affected by differences in the profile of the prisoner and offender populations, geographic dispersion and isolation factors that limit opportunities to reduce overheads through economies of scale.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

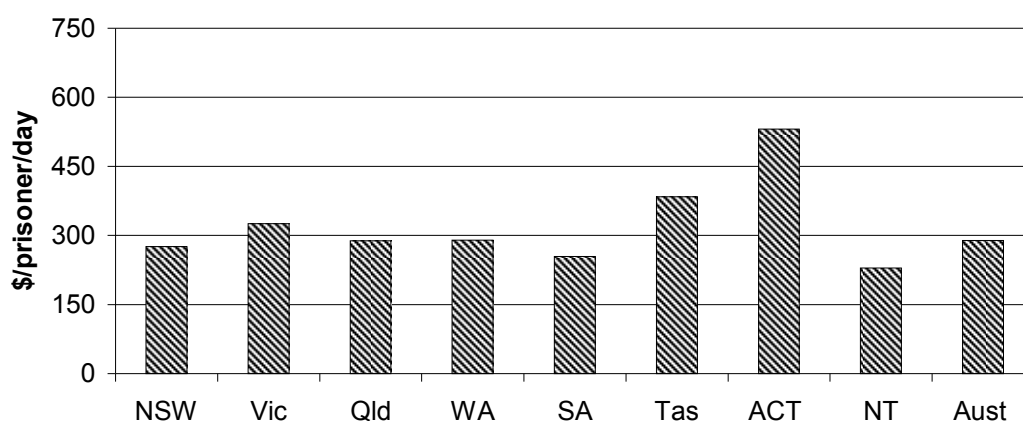
The capital costs included in this section are the user cost of capital, depreciation, and debt servicing fees. The user cost of capital is the cost of the funds tied up in government capital used to deliver services (for example, the land and buildings used to house prisoners). The user cost of capital makes explicit the opportunity cost of this capital (the return forgone by using the funds to deliver services rather than investing them elsewhere or using them to retire debt). The equivalent capital

costs for privately owned prisons are debt servicing fees. These fees are paid to private owners in addition to payments relating to prison operations.

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

Nationally in 2010-11, the total cost per prisoner per day, comprising net operating expenditure, depreciation, debt servicing fees and user cost of capital, was \$289 (figure 8.11).

Figure 8.11 Total cost per prisoner per day, 2010-11^a

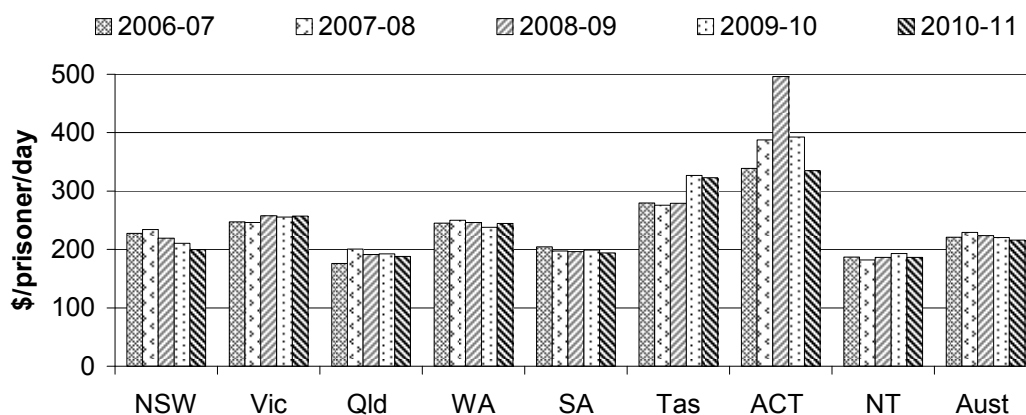


^a Total cost per prisoner per day is the combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding payroll tax. Capital costs include the user cost of capital (including land), depreciation and debt servicing fees where applicable. Total cost excludes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

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

The real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) per prisoner per day was \$216 nationally in 2006-07 compared with \$221 in 2010-11 (figure 8.12).

Figure 8.12 Real net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 dollars)^{a, b}

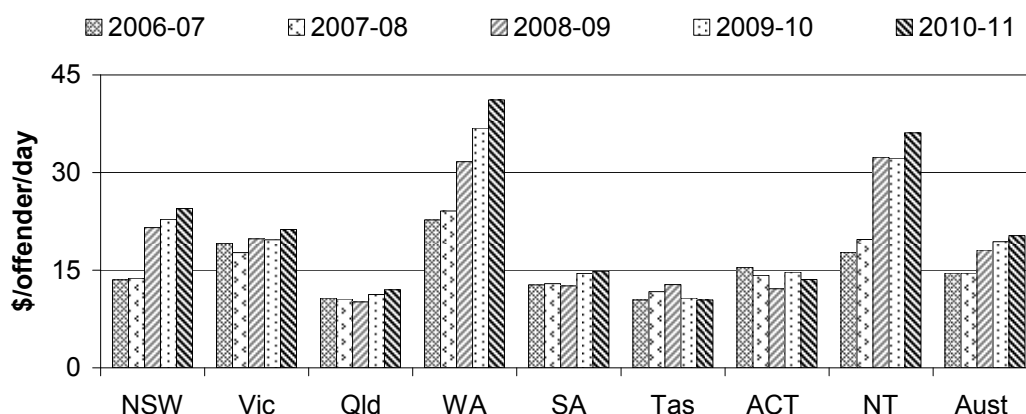


^a Based on operating expenditure on prisons, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax, capital costs, and transport and escort services expenditure where this is reported separately by jurisdictions. ^b Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.39).

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

Nationally, the real net operating expenditure (which excludes capital costs and payroll tax) per offender per day increased from \$15 in 2006-07 to \$20 in 2010-11 (figure 8.13).

Figure 8.13 Real net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 dollars)^{a, b}



^a Based on operating expenditure on community corrections, net of operating revenues, and excluding payroll tax and capital costs. ^b Real expenditure based on the ABS gross domestic product price deflator (2010-11 = 100) (table AA.39).

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.11.

Offender-to-staff ratio

‘Offender-to-staff ratio’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.13).

Box 8.13 Offender-to-staff ratio

‘Offender-to-staff ratio’ is defined as the daily average number of offenders per full-time community corrections staff member employed, and is reported separately for operational staff (who are involved in the direct supervision of offenders) and other staff.

The number of staff relative to the number of offenders provides a measure of efficient resource management by corrective services. A high or increasing ratio suggests better performance.

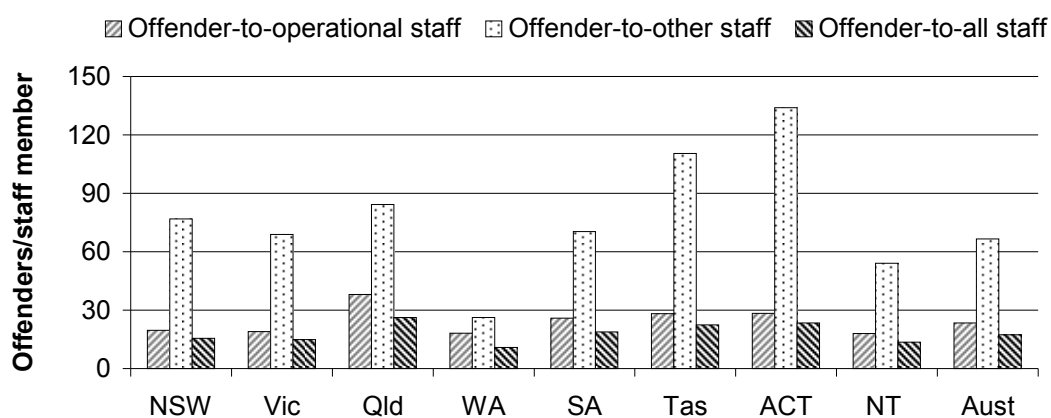
Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A low or decreasing ratio can, for example, represent more intensive levels of supervision and program provision, commensurate with the risk and offence-related needs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

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, on a daily average basis, there were 17 offenders for every one (full-time equivalent) community corrections staff member in 2010-11 (figure 8.14). The ratio was 24 offenders per operational staff member and 67 offenders per other staff member (table 8A.22).

Figure 8.14 **Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2010-11**



Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.22.

Prison utilisation

‘Prison utilisation’ is an indicator of governments’ aim to provide corrective services in an efficient manner (box 8.14).

Box 8.14 **Prison utilisation**

‘Prison utilisation’ is defined as the annual daily average prisoner population as a percentage of the number of single occupancy cells and designated beds in shared occupancy cells that is provided for in the design capacity of the prisons, reported separately for open and secure prisons.

It is generally accepted that prisons require spare capacity to cater for the transfer of prisoners, special-purpose accommodation such as protection units, separate facilities for males and females and different security levels, and to manage short-term fluctuations in prisoner numbers. Percentages close to but not exceeding 100 per cent indicate better performance towards achieving efficient resource management.

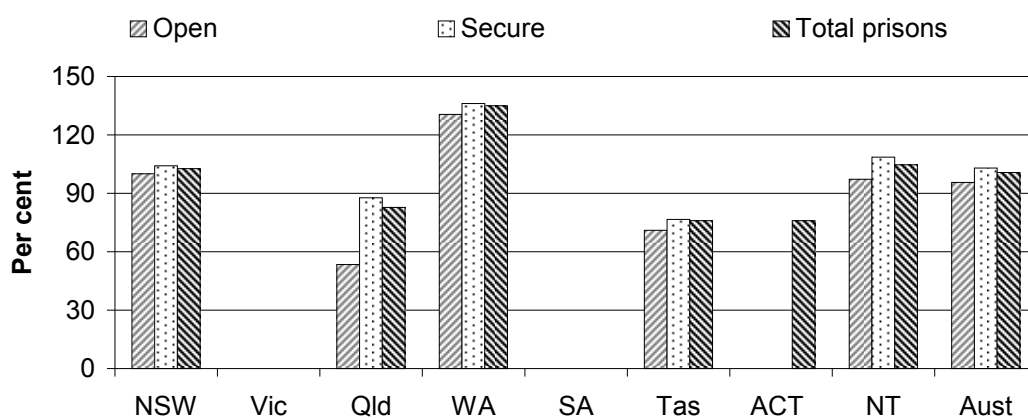
Efficiency indicators are difficult to interpret in isolation and need to be considered in conjunction with effectiveness indicators. A high utilisation percentage, for example, can impact adversely on effectiveness indicators such as ‘assaults’.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Nationally, prison utilisation was 101 per cent of prison design capacity in 2010-11. The figure for open prisons was 96 per cent and 103 per cent for secure facilities (figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15 **Prison design capacity utilisation, 2010-11^{a, b}**



^a Victoria and SA did not report on this indicator in 2010-11. ^b Open/secure breakdown is not applicable to the ACT as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility during the reporting period.

.. Not applicable.

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

Outcomes

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

Escapes

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

Box 8.15 Escapes

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

A zero, low or decreasing rate indicates better performance, however rates reported for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population can represent only a very small number of actual incidents.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

Table 8.3 presents data on number and rates of escapes in 2010-11. Nationally, the rate of escapes from open custody was 0.53 per 100 prisoners held in open prisons and the rate of escape from secure custody was 0.04 per 100 prisoners held in secure prisons.

Table 8.3 Rate and number of prisoner escapes, 2010-11^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Escapes/100 prisoners									
Open	0.60	–	0.19	0.41	–	–	..	1.59	0.53
Secure	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.71	–	0.25	0.04
Number of escapes									
Open	22	–	1	4	–	–	–	6	33
Secure	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	2	8

^a Open escapes are not applicable to the ACT as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was deemed to be a secure facility during the reporting period.

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

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

There were no escapes by periodic detainees in 2010-11 (table 8A.17).

Completion of community orders

'Completion of community orders' is an indicator of governments' objective of providing an effective community corrections environment, including ensuring that offenders comply at all times with the requirements of the court order that has

imposed particular conditions on their behaviour. This may include restrictions on the offender's liberty (as with home detention), a requirement to undertake community work or other specified activity (such as a drug or alcohol program), regularly attending a community corrections centre as part of supervision requirements, or other conditions (box 8.16).

Box 8.16 Completion of community orders

'Completion of community orders' is defined as the percentage of orders completed during the year that were not breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.

A high or increasing percentage of order completions indicates better performance towards achieving an effective community corrections environment.

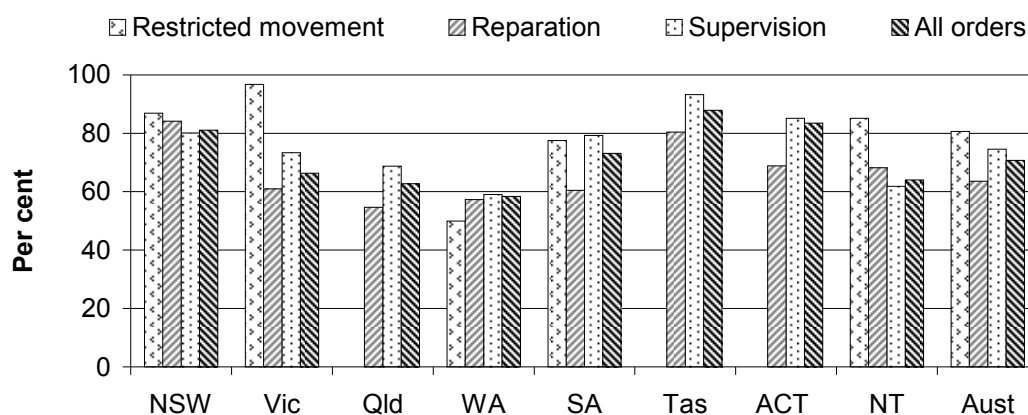
Completion rates need to be interpreted with caution. The indicator is affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations and risk assessment and breach procedure policies. High-risk offenders subject to higher levels of supervision have a greater likelihood of being detected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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

In 2010-11, 71 per cent of community corrections orders were completed. National completion rates were highest for restricted movement orders (81 per cent), followed by supervision orders at 75 per cent and reparation orders at 64 per cent (figure 8.16).

Figure 8.16 **Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2010-11^a**



^a Data for restricted movement orders are not applicable to Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT as these jurisdictions do not have this category of order.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.19.

8.4 Future directions in performance reporting

The Steering Committee, through the Corrective Services Working Group (CSWG) and the National Corrections Advisory Group, will continue to improve data quality of existing indicators and develop new indicators. Data quality information for three indicators has been completed (escapes, deaths in custody, and order completions) and priority will be given to developing data quality information for the remaining indicators.

Work will also continue in further improving the direct comparability of financial indicators, with a particular focus on the treatment of expenditure on prisoner health services.

The Prisoner Health Information Group led by the AIHW has been developing a set of indicators and data collection to monitor prisoner health and their access to services over time. The second report in this series was released in 2011, presenting information on the health of prisoners at the time of entry to prisons, their use of health services while in prison and some information on the prison environment. *The health of Australia's prisoners 2010* builds on the baseline national information published in the first report and this year includes some state and territory comparisons.

Box 8.17 Prisoner Health

Prisoner health is an important area of service provision for government. Information about the health status of prisoners and health service use (self-reported) is available through the results of the National Prisoner Health Census conducted by the AIHW and published in *'The health of Australia's prisoners 2010'* (AIHW 2011). The results confirmed that prisoners have significant health issues, with high rates of mental health problems, communicable diseases, alcohol misuse, smoking and illicit drug use on reception into prison.

Prisoner health services are delivered through a range of service delivery models and funding arrangements involving both corrective services agencies and health departments. In most jurisdictions, the health services to prisoners, including forensic mental health, are delivered by health departments, specialist agencies or private health services contractors rather than directly by corrective services agencies.

The setting for the delivery of the services also varies considerably – in some jurisdictions, the health facilities located within the prison system enable the delivery of secondary health care services while in others, the medical services delivered within prisons is limited to primary care and more complex services are delivered in external health facilities.

Even where medical facilities are located within prisons, performance-related information is generally maintained by the relevant health authority in the jurisdiction, and not necessarily available to corrective services. This limits the current capacity to develop and report meaningful comparative performance measures within the corrective services indicator framework.

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

8.5 Jurisdictions' comments

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

New South Wales Government comments

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NSW is responsible for managing the largest correctional system in Australia. In 2010-11, the NSW daily average prison population was 10,094, almost double that of any other State or Territory. The daily average community corrections offender population in 2010-11 was 16,217, or 28.9% of the total Australian daily average community offender population.

In 2010-11, Corrective Services NSW (CSNSW) continued to effectively manage inmate behaviour, with the result that rates for both prisoner on prisoner assaults, and prisoner on officer assaults, continued to decrease. In the past five years there have been no serious assaults on officers.

The rate of successful completions of community based orders remained high at 81.1% in 2010-11, with NSW continuing to perform above the national average. The introduction of risk assessments to identify high-risk offenders, enhanced monitoring of offenders by the Community Compliance and Monitoring Group and increases in services provided to community based offenders, including psychologists and cultural Client Service Officers, have all contributed to the high percentage of successful completions.

CSNSW has significantly reduced its total operating expenditure by over \$29 million. Workplace initiatives such as the introduction of Casual Correctional Officers, a centralised staff rostering system and correctional centre management plans have all contributed to this decrease.

On 12 November 2010, the new 500 bed South Coast Correctional Centre (SCCC) was officially opened with the first inmates arriving on 7 December 2010. The SCCC will provide maximum, medium and minimum security facilities for men and women.

On 1 October 2010, Periodic Detention ceased to be a sentencing option in NSW, and a new Intensive Correction Order (ICO) became available for offenders in the community. An ICO is a sentence of imprisonment, not exceeding 2 years, to be served in the community under intensive supervision by CSNSW. An ICO imposes strict conditions on offenders such as completing a minimum of 32 hours community work per month, and participating in programs to address offending behaviour. An ICO may also include conditions of electronic monitoring and a curfew.

In November 2010, CSNSW opened a new 30 bed Serious Offenders Assessment Unit at the Long Bay Correctional Complex. This unit identifies those sex offenders who will pose the greatest risk to community safety on their release from custody. After the initial assessment offenders are provided with a case plan for their time in custody which identifies their treatment needs.

Additionally, in 2010-11, CSNSW launched a new Aboriginal Strategic Plan. Part of this Plan includes the Affordable Housing Project, which enables selected Aboriginal inmates to participate in community-focused construction work (through Corrective Services Industries) whilst constructing modular houses for remote Aboriginal communities.

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Victorian Government comments

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Points of particular interest for Victoria in 2010-11 include the fact there were no escapes from prison custody; there were increases in the rates of prisoners in education and employment, and the daily average number of offenders under community correctional supervision increased from 8,969 to 9,226. These achievements occurred during a period of continued growth in the prison population, which increased to a daily average of 4586 prisoners in 2010-11, an increase of 2.1 per cent from the 2009-10 daily average of 4492.

Developments during 2010-11 included:

- Funding allocated in the 2011 – 12 State Budget for:
 - an additional 108 beds in the male prison system, delivering the first phase of the Victorian Coalition Government’s commitment for an extra 500 beds over four years
 - the development of a detailed business case for a new male prison, to improve the long-term management of the male prison population in Victoria
- Ongoing construction of a 350-bed expansion of the Ararat Prison, due for completion by the end of 2012, as a public-private partnership.
- Additional funding provided in the 2011 -12 State Budget for:
 - improving and expanding the scope of electronic monitoring of offenders, to enhance compliance with order conditions, improve community safety and reduce the risk of re-offending
 - enhanced management of serious sex offenders
 - the Graffiti Removal Program using offenders to remove graffiti from State and local government assets as unpaid community work.
- The introduction of a single flexible Community Correction Order to replace the existing range of community-based sentencing orders as part of the Victorian Coalition Government’s sentencing and offender management reforms. The new order will give courts a wide range of express powers to impose conditions that reflect the particular circumstance of the case and the offender. A further element of the sentencing reforms is the abolition of Home Detention.
- Service system enhancements were implemented to strengthen Community Correctional Services and to support the reforms, including additional staff, a new intensive case management model, improved program access for offenders, and an expanded community work program.

International and local recognition of innovation in service delivery in community corrections for the Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place and the Corrections Victoria Housing Project.

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Queensland Government comments

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The 2012 report shows that Queensland's average daily prison population has remained stable since 2006-07, whilst the average daily number of offenders under supervision in the community continues to grow, increasing by 20.9 per cent since 2006-07. This continued growth is a positive indicator of the judiciary's confidence in the improvements Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) continues to make in its probation and parole services.

Points of particular note in the 2012 report include no escapes from a secure custody prison; a low prisoner on prisoner assault rate; achievement of a design capacity utilisation rate for all prisons closest to 100% without exceeding capacity; and continued efficient management of both prisoners and offenders in the community.

QCS highlights for 2010-11 included:

- Launched and implemented the QCS Framework for reform 2010-14, *Delivering Justice – Improving Corrections* which sets out six key priorities for reform, how these will benefit the community and how success will be measured
- Launched and implemented the *Social Responsibility Charter* which sets out our commitment to rehabilitating offenders to become productive citizens who can participate in society within the law
- Launched the *QCS Northern Strategy* providing opportunities for northern prisoners, with a particular focus on the management of Indigenous offenders, to engage in visits, rehabilitation, reparation and case management specifically for North Queensland Communities
- Progressed our capital program to expand correctional centre infrastructure for the future including: continued construction of the first stage of the Southern Queensland Correctional Precinct at Gatton and the completion of the first stage of the redevelopment at the Lotus Glen Correctional Centre delivering 300 new cells and associated service and support areas
- Promoted prisoner and offender reparation through flood and cyclone relief assistance across the state through community work.

QCS is committed to maximising community safety and security by ensuring prisoners are securely and humanely contained in the custodial environment and carefully monitored in the community. During 2010-11 significant infrastructure projects were announced including the continuation of work to modify cells at Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre to increase prisoner safety with suicide resistant cells; construction of the new low security accommodation for women at Numinbah Correctional Centre; and the introduction of global positioning system (GPS) technology to monitor and track the movement of offenders on continuing supervision orders.

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Western Australian Government comments

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In 2010/11, the State's adult prisoner population decreased by 2.6%, though it has been trending steadily upwards since reaching a low of 4,493 in December 2010. There was a decrease in the State's adult Aboriginal prisoner population of 5.2%, while the non-Aboriginal population dropped only marginally by 0.9%.

Adult Community Corrections managed 10,522 adults during the financial year, including 3,855 Aboriginal adults. The daily average of 4,655 offenders is down 14% from 2009/10, due principally to reductions in the number of new community corrections orders originating from the courts and in the number new parole orders granted by the Prisoner Review Board.

To meet the predicted continued growth in the prisoner population, the Department has completed an intensive construction program during 2010/11 to expand operational capacity across the prison system by 844 beds. Therefore, the Custodial Infrastructure Program, initiated in 2009, will have added 2,661 beds to the system when it is completed. Included in this project is the creation of an 80-bed Young Adults Facility designed specifically for 18-24 year old males, recognising the unique needs of this age group and focussing on creating pathways out of offending.

Since the improvements in 2008/09 to perimeter fencing and security systems at a number of prisons and the introduction of improved prisoner assessment practices, there have been no escapes from secure perimeter facilities in WA and this trend continues in 2010/11. The open perimeter escape rate for 2010/11 of 0.41 escapes per 100 prisoners is also below the Australian average.

The State's employment and education rates are both above the respective national averages, with the employment rate of 84.2% being among the highest in Australia. WA's prison industries strive to deliver industry services that contribute to a reduction in re-offending, the protection of the community and the encouragement of prisoners towards law abiding lifestyles. Prison industries produce 80% of all clothing, food and textiles used within prisons, contributing to the Department's commitment to self-sustainability.

In relation to Community work, WA is the best performer nationally in enforcing the work component of community correction orders imposed by the courts. At any one time in 2010/11, offenders in WA were operating on about 400 projects, saving taxpayers almost \$2.4 million (based on an hourly rate of \$15.95).

In terms of its future direction, the Department is committed to implementing an integrated offender management system, for adults and young offenders, in custody and the community, that will include more and enhanced partnerships with its key community and service partners. It will also implement a revised organisational structure in 2012 to improve its effectiveness and support a more integrated approach to all aspects of its activities.

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South Australian Government comments

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South Australia continues to implement an agenda of change for improved service delivery firmly based on evidence-based practice aimed to enhance public safety. Important improvements in offender program services, a risk based Community Corrections offender management model and enhanced offender information services are some of the highlights in 2010-11.

The daily average prisoner population continues to increase in line with growth forecast with the approved infrastructure expansions now keeping pace with the rise in offender numbers. It is particularly pleasing that South Australia continues to report a reduction in offenders returning to prison with 29.8% in 2010-11 compared to the national average of 39.7%. SA also continues to perform well in the offender education and vocational training with 48.9% of eligible prisoners participating in such programs (Aust avg. 35.0%).

Highlights in 2010-11 included:

- Successful completion of pilot Sierra Program, an intensive intervention program for medium to high-risk young offenders and the Pre Release Education Opportunity Program (PREOP), a strategic initiative with BHP Billiton directly aimed to improve offender employment opportunities in the growing mining industry.
- Establishment of the Serious Offender Committee with responsibility for all decisions for high-risk and serious prisoners.
- Implemented a new education approach, firmly focussed on improving prisoner literacy and numeracy and basic language skills.
- Commissioned a new 36 bed unit for low security prisoners at Port Lincoln Prison incorporating special designed accommodation for aged and infirmed offenders.
- Commenced construction of a 80-bed high-security cellblock at Port Augusta Prison; and trialled a six-cell modular accommodation unit at the Cadell Training Centre in order to determine the concept effectiveness of modular construction for future prison expansion projects.
- Opened a new Community Corrections Office in the Gawler (Adelaide's northern region), an area of regional growth.
- Implemented Enhance Community Corrections program, a risk based offender management system, more effectively targeting resources and improving public safety.
- Introduced legislative amendments aimed to improve Parole management and increase security measures for South Australian prisons.

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In line with Government Policy expanded, the community service 'Repay SA' and 'detag' programs; 'detag' is a highly successful graffiti removal program.

Tasmanian Government comments

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

Tasmania’s daily average prisoner population fell to 474 in 2010-11 from a peak of 539 three years previously. Meanwhile the average number of Community Corrections offenders has continued to increase, rising from 1,177 in 2008-09 to 1,370 in 2009-10 and to 1,614 in 2010-11. (There are also a limited number of offenders supervised under Court-Mandated Diversion for Drug Offenders (CMD), who are not included in this figure.)

In April 2011 the Department of Justice launched a ten-year strategic plan for the Tasmanian corrections system, *Breaking the Cycle*. The plan focuses on reducing re-offending, improving collaboration between Corrective Services and our government and non-government partners, protecting the rights of individuals, and ensuring the safety of the Tasmanian community by providing a safe, secure, humane and effective correctional system.

In October 2010 the Minister for Corrections and Consumer Protection, Nick McKim MP, asked Mr Mick Palmer AO APM to conduct an independent inquiry into the Risdon Prison Complex. The Inquiry was tasked to investigate, examine and report on matters relating to the design, construction and operation of the Risdon Prison Complex (RPC). The resulting report was released publicly on 15 June 2011 and is available on the Department’s website.

As part of the Government’s response to the report, funding for the progression of Stage D of the Prison Infrastructure Redevelopment Program has been brought forward in the 2011-12 State budget. This will provide additional prison facilities within the Risdon Prison Complex (RPC).

Also, on 23 June 2011 Minister McKim announced that the government had agreed to commence a process to decommission the Hayes Prison Farm. The Department will refurbish two divisions at the Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison to enable the relocation of Hayes inmates and will develop additional prison industry facilities and pre-release accommodation at the Risdon site.

Tasmania’s figure for escapes from secure custody reflects two incidents: one in which two prisoners escaped custody very briefly during transport from court, and another in which a prisoner escaped from a temporarily re-commissioned maximum-security area and was recaptured within an hour.

Tasmania’s figure for assaults on staff reflects nine injuries to staff, two of them serious. These occurred in three separate incidents, including the court escape formerly mentioned, and a serious incident in September 2010 in which six correctional officers were injured, two of them seriously.

The TPS continues to deliver innovative programs and services including Pups in Prison, Books on CD, Risdon LINC and the NewPIN parenting program. Community Corrections also is expanding its range of offender programs, and is working with local stakeholders to diversify the range of CSO projects.

”

Australian Capital Territory Government comments

“

The Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC), the ACT's human rights compliant prison, was by the end of the 2010-11 financial year, in to its third year of operation.

An independent review of the first twelve months operations at the AMC conducted by the Queensland-based consultancy firm, Knowledge Consulting, was finalised with the report being received in March 2011. The report made many positive findings, acknowledging that the AMC has a strong commitment to achieve a culture that delivers initiatives to create best practice in corrections and commends the AMC's induction processes, the case management approach, the suite of programs for detainees, the therapeutic cottage and the transitional release centre models as well as accommodation, equipment and staff training.

The report also identifies a number of areas requiring attention including changes to the Crisis Support Centre and adjustments to the prisoner diet. An AMC Taskforce, headed by the Executive Director, ACT Corrective Services, was formed to advise the Government on an appropriate response to the report and then oversee the implementation of the Government's response. The response to the report was tabled in the ACT Legislative Assembly on 28 June 2011.

A topic of considerable local media attention is the proposal to introduce a Needle and Syringe Program (NSP) at the AMC. The trialling of an NSP was proposed in a review of drug policies and procedures at the AMC by the Burnet Institute. The ACT Government acknowledges that there are divergent views in regard to this subject and has welcomed feedback from stakeholders to assist it with its final considerations.

The average prisoner population rose 20 per cent during 2010-11 and although the ACT again recorded the highest costs per prisoner per day, ACT Corrective Services was successful in substantially reducing this cost. Other significant achievements include the percentage of prisoners enrolled in education and training programs being well above the national average, the high percentage of prisoners in employment and that the ACT again recorded the highest average of time out of cells.

Considerable work has been done to improve the delivery of programs aimed at meeting the specific needs of individual detainees.

We look forward to the appointment of a new Superintendent at the AMC during 2011-12, to assist in implementing the recommendations of the Knowledge Consulting review and other systemic improvements identified by the Executive Director

”

Northern Territory Government comments

“ The delivery of services and programs in the Northern Territory is influenced strongly by its two distinctive climatic zones and its geography, which includes much of the desert centre of the mainland continent. The NT has an estimated populace of only c.230,000 people, spread over a vast 1.349 million square kilometres, with c.30% of the population identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

The full-time custodial population continued to increase, rising from a daily average prisoner population of 1,081 in 2009-10 to 1,172 in 2010-11, an increase of 91 prisoners or 8.4%.

The NT Government is implementing significant policy reform aimed at reducing recidivism under the New Era in Corrections.

The Barkly Work Camp opened on 23 May 2011 and is able to accommodate up to 50 low security prisoners who have two years or less to serve of their sentence. Those prisoners from the Barkly region are prioritised for placement in the work camp, the primary goals of which are: community reparation; rehabilitation; and vocational training opportunities. The camp provides prisoners with the opportunity to be involved in meaningful work in a community environment which develops employability skills, thereby assisting prisoners to successfully transition to the community upon their release from full-time imprisonment. Community-based projects that are not currently undertaken by paid labour are undertaken by the prisoners, with a preference given to projects that provide a vocational training component.

In the NT, the overwhelming majority of sentenced prisoners are Indigenous, with extremely low levels of literacy and numeracy, and are serving short sentences. These factors limit their ability to complete certificate level courses or other qualifications. To address this limitation, prisoners attend basic literacy and numeracy courses. Meaningful prisoner education is an on-going focus for NT Correctional Services (NTCS) through partnerships with the Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (BIITE) and Charles Darwin University. In 2010, the *Chief Minister's Award for Excellence in the Delivering Quality Education and Training Category* was awarded to the Department of Justice (NTCS), Darwin Correctional Centre and BIITE for a training and construction partnership. Numerous construction and training projects have been undertaken by BIITE using prisoner labour, thereby delivering valuable construction industry training and work experience to Indigenous prisoners.

The NT Government has entered into a Project Deed with SeNTinel Partnership Pty Ltd for the design, construction and finance of the new Darwin Correctional Precinct which will be commissioned in July 2014. The site will include: the new correctional centre; the Mental Health and Behavioural Management Unit; the Supported Accommodation and Program Centre; and the staff training centre. ”

Note: Owing to the NT's small prisoner and offender population minor changes in numbers may result in significant changes to rates and/or percentages.

8.6 Definitions of key terms and indicators

24-hour court cell

Cells located in a court and/or police complex that are administered by corrective services.

Assault

An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries that may or may not have required medical treatment, but not overnight hospitalisation or on-going medical treatment. An assault is recorded where either:

- a charge is proved either by a jurisdictional correctional authority, a Governor's hearing or a court of law, or
- there is evidence that an assault took place because at least one of the following circumstances apply:
 - there is at least one apparently reliable witness to the assault, or the victim claims assault and there is no obvious reason to doubt this claim, or
 - a visible injury has occurred and there is sufficient circumstantial or other evidence to make an assault the most likely cause of the injury on the basis of the balance of probabilities.

The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the total number of assaults by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100. It is based on a count of victims of assaults not incidents, that is, an assault by two prisoners on one other prisoner is counted as one assault, whereas a single incident in which one prisoner assaults two other prisoners is counted as two assaults.

Apparent unnatural death

The death of a person:

- who is in corrective services custody (which includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility)
- whose death is caused or contributed to by traumatic injuries sustained, or by lack of proper care, while in such custody
- who dies or is fatally injured in the process of prison officers attempting to detain that person
- who dies or is fatally injured in the process of that person escaping or attempting to escape from prison custody
- there is sufficient evidence to suggest, subject to a Coroner's finding, that the most likely cause of death is homicide, suicide, an accidental cause or a drug overdose.

The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of deaths by the daily average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.

Average number of hours ordered per offender

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

Average number of hours worked per offender

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

Capital costs per prisoner/offender	The daily cost per prisoner/offender, based on the user cost of capital (calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government assets), depreciation, and debt servicing fees for privately owned facilities.
Community corrections	Community-based management of court-ordered sanctions, post-prison orders and administrative arrangements and fine conversions for offenders, which principally involve one or more of the following requirements: supervision; program participation; or community work.
Community corrections rate	The annual average number of offenders per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old.
Community corrections staff	Full-time equivalent staff employed in community corrections. Operational staff refers to staff whose main responsibility involves the supervision or provision of support services directly to offenders, for example, probation/parole/community corrections officers, home detention officers, case managers, program co-ordinators, and court advice workers. Other staff refers to staff based in Head Office or officers in the field whose responsibilities are managerial or administrative in relation to offender management. Staff members who perform a mix of caseload and administrative functions are allocated proportionately to each category based upon the workload assigned to that position.
Community work (offenders)	Unpaid community work (hours) by offenders serving community corrections orders during the counting period.
Completion of community orders	The percentage of community orders that were completed successfully within the counting period (by order type). An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.
Detainee	A person subject to a periodic detention order.
Education	The number of prisoners actively participating in education as a percentage of those who are eligible for education. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for education may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prisoners in centres where education programs are not provided as a matter of policy or where education programs are not available (for example, remand centres, 24-hour court cells) • remandees for whom access to education is not available • hospital patients who are medically unable to participate • fine defaulters (who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time).

Employment	<p>The number of prisoners or periodic detainees employed as a percentage of those eligible to participate in employment. Prisoners excluded as ineligible for employment includes those undertaking full time education and prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in work programs, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remandees who choose not to work • hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work • prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work • fine defaulters (who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time).
Escapes	<p>The escape of a prisoner under the direct supervision of corrective services officers or private providers under contract to corrective services, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility and escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment. The rate is expressed per 100 prisoners, calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average open/secure prison population, multiplied by 100. The rate for periodic detainees relates to those detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody, and is calculated by dividing the number of escapes by the daily average detainee population, multiplied by 100.</p>
Home detention	<p>A corrective services program requiring offenders to be subject to supervision and monitoring by an authorised corrective services officer while confined to their place of residence or a place other than a prison.</p>
Imprisonment rate	<p>The annual average number of prisoners per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old.</p>
Indigenous status	<p>Persons identifying themselves as either an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person if they are accepted as such by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community.</p>
Net operating expenditure per prisoner/offender	<p>The daily cost of managing a prisoner/offender, based on operating expenditure net of operating revenues (see definitions below) divided by (i) the number of days spent in prison or detention by the daily average prisoner population and the daily average periodic detention population on a 2/7th basis or (ii) the number of days spent under community corrections supervision by the daily average community corrections population respectively.</p>
Offence-related programs	<p>A structured, targeted, offence focused learning opportunity for prisoners/offenders, delivered in groups or on a one-to-one basis, according to assessed need.</p>
Offender	<p>An adult person subject to a current community-based corrections order (including bail supervision by corrective services).</p>
Offender-to-staff ratio	<p>The daily average number of offenders divided by the number of fulltime (equivalent) staff employed in community corrections.</p>

Open prison	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners does not require them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier, irrespective of whether a physical barrier exists.
Operating expenditure	Expenditure of an ongoing nature incurred by government in the delivery of corrective services, including salaries and expenses in the nature of salary, other operating expenses incurred directly by corrective services, grants and subsidies to external organisations for the delivery of services, and expenses for corporate support functions allocated to corrective services by a broader central department or by a 'shared services agency', but excluding payroll tax.
Operating revenues	Revenue from ordinary activities undertaken by corrective services, such as prison industries.
Periodic detention	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.
Periodic detention rate	The annual average number of periodic detainees per 100 000 population aged 17 years or over in those jurisdictions where persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody at 17 years of age, or 18 years or over in those jurisdictions where the age for adult custody is 18 years old.
Periodic detention utilisation	The extent to which periodic detention centre capacity meets demand for periodic detention accommodation, calculated as the total daily average periodic detention population attending a residential component of the order, divided by average periodic detention design capacity.
Prison	A legally proclaimed prison or remand centre, which holds adult prisoners, excluding police prisons or juvenile detention facilities.
Prison utilisation	The extent to which prison design capacity meets demand for prison accommodation, calculated as the total daily average prisoner population divided by average prison design capacity.
Prisoner	A person held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency.
Private prison	A government or privately owned prison (see prison) managed under contract by a private sector organisation.
Recurrent expenditure	The combined total of operating expenditure (see previous definitions) and capital costs, that is, depreciation, debt servicing fees, and user cost of capital.
Remand	A legal status where a person is held in custody pending outcome of a court hearing, including circumstances where the person has been convicted but has not yet been sentenced.
Reparation order	A subcategory of community-based corrections orders that refers to an order with a community service bond/order or fine option that requires them to undertake unpaid work.

Restricted movement order	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to an order that limits the person's liberty to their place of residence unless authorised by corrective services to be absent for a specific purpose, for example, Home Detention Orders.
Secure prison	A custodial facility where the regime for managing prisoners requires them to be confined by a secure perimeter physical barrier.
Serious assault	An act of physical violence committed by a prisoner that resulted in physical injuries requiring medical treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility (e.g. prison clinic, infirmary, hospital or a public hospital) or on-going medical treatment. Serious assaults include all sexual assaults. The criteria for reporting described for 'assaults' above also apply.
Supervision order	A subcategory of community-based corrections that refers to an order that includes a range of conditions other than those categorised as restricted movement or reparation.
Time out-of-cells	The average number of hours in a 24-hour period that prisoners are not confined to their own cells or units, averaged over the year.
Total cost per prisoner/offender	The combined operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day, net of operating revenues and excluding transport/escort expenditure where reported separately by jurisdictions.
Transitional Centres	Transitional Centres are residential facilities administered by corrective services where prisoners are prepared for release towards the end of their sentences.
Transport and escort services	Services used to transport prisoners between prisons or to/from external locations (for example, court), whether by corrective services officers or external contractors involved in escorting prisoners as part of the transport arrangements.

8.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an '8A' prefix (for example, table 8A.1). Attachment tables are provided on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.6 of the chapter. Data in this chapter are examined by the Corrective Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Corrections Advisory Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from corrective services agencies in State and Territory governments. Data for previous years presented in this Report may vary from figures published in previous Reports for these years. Disaggregated figures may not add to the total figure because of rounding. Further, because of rounding of numbers and the application of national counting rules, figures presented in the Report may differ from counts published elsewhere, such as in jurisdictions' annual reports.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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Table 8A.1

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

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2010-11										
All prisons	no.	10 094	4 586	5 537	4 633	1 987	474	228	1 172	28 711
Secure/open										
Open	no.	3 648	513	515	970	206	49	—	378	6 279
Secure	no.	6 446	4 073	5 022	3 663	1 781	425	228	794	22 432
Open — share	%	36.1	11.2	9.3	20.9	10.4	10.3	—	32.3	21.9
Secure — share	%	63.9	88.8	90.7	79.1	89.6	89.7	100.0	67.7	78.1
Male/female										
Male	no.	9 369	4 271	5 120	4 257	1 860	440	214	1 119	26 650
Female	no.	725	315	417	376	127	34	14	53	2 061
Male — share	%	92.8	93.1	92.5	91.9	93.6	92.8	94.0	95.5	92.8
Female — share	%	7.2	6.9	7.5	8.1	6.4	7.2	6.0	4.5	7.2
Indigenous/non-Indigenous										
Indigenous	no.	2 230	287	1 661	1 783	475	69	37	965	7 507
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 480	4 251	3 876	2 850	1 490	404	189	207	20 747
Indigenous status unknown	no.	385	48	—	—	22	1	2	—	458
Indigenous — share	%	22.1	6.3	30.0	38.5	23.9	14.6	16.2	82.3	26.1
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.1	92.7	70.0	61.5	75.0	85.2	82.8	17.7	72.3
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.8	1.0	—	—	1.1	0.2	1.0	—	1.6
Privately operated prisons										
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	1 496	1 530	1 340	991	162	—	—	—	5 520
Privately operated prisons — share	%	14.8	33.4	24.2	21.4	8.2	—	—	—	19.2
Periodic detention (b)										
Total detainees	no.	400	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	456
Attending residential component	no.	153	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	193

Table 8A.1

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

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

Table 8A.1

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

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

(b) Figures for NSW and Australia in 2010-11 reflect changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 that abolished periodic detention as a sentencing option.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.2

Table 8A.2 Correctional custodial facilities, at 30 June 2011 (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>
Total facilities	52	14	14	14	9	6	2	4	115
Government operated prisons	34	11	12	13	8	6	1	4	89
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	8
Transitional centres	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
24-hour court cell complexes	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Periodic detention centres	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

– Nil.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.3

		Average daily community corrections offender population (a)									
Units		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
2010-11											
Total offenders	no.	16 217	9 226	15 502	4 655	6 330	1 614	1 430	1 083	56 056	
Male/female											
Male	no.	13 675	7 543	12 441	3 596	5 178	1 289	1 212	932	45 867	
Female	no.	2 493	1 680	3 061	1 059	1 150	325	217	151	10 136	
Gender unknown	no.	49	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	53	
Male — share	%	84.3	81.8	80.3	77.3	81.8	79.9	84.8	86.1	81.8	
Female — share	%	15.4	18.2	19.7	22.7	18.2	20.1	15.2	13.9	18.1	
Gender unknown — share	%	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
Indigenous/non-Indigenous											
Indigenous	no.	3 122	527	3 369	1 540	1 139	208	153	798	10 854	
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 229	8 296	12 133	3 114	5 149	1 381	1 203	285	43 790	
Indigenous status unknown	no.	867	403	-	1	42	25	74	-	1 412	
Indigenous — share	%	19.2	5.7	21.7	33.1	18.0	12.9	10.7	73.7	19.4	
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.4	89.9	78.3	66.9	81.3	85.6	84.2	26.3	78.1	
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	5.3	4.4	-	-	0.7	1.5	5.2	-	2.5	
Offenders per order type (b)											
Restricted movement	no.	126	37	..	1	380	..	..	26	570
Reparation	no.	3 435	2 751	2 875	1 407	1 455	845	202	130	13 100	
Supervision	no.	13 623	6 709	13 636	4 183	4 494	1 097	1 483	986	46 211	

Table 8A.3

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

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

(b) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2010-11									
Imprisonment (c)									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	164.9
Male prisoners	338.8	200.0	293.6	475.3	293.7	231.3	153.9	1 286.7	310.2
Female prisoners	25.3	14.2	23.5	42.7	19.2	17.0	9.7	66.0	23.4
Indigenous prisoners	2 320.8	1 305.6	1 730.1	3 889.0	2 628.2	574.0	1 302.6	2 304.2	2 241.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners	135.1	98.2	113.3	164.8	116.8	106.7	67.7	165.1	121.5
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	17.2	13.3	15.3	23.6	22.5	5.4	19.2	14.0	18.5
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 852.4	1 027.5	1 362.4	2 992.7	2 019.3	452.6	962.4	1 745.3	1 746.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	140.5	99.9	116.3	166.7	128.4	125.4	63.4	151.0	125.4
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	13.2	10.3	11.7	18.0	15.7	3.6	15.2	11.6	13.9
Periodic detention (c)									
All periodic detainees	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	2.6
Male detainees	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	36.0	..	4.8
Female detainees	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	4.0	..	0.4
Indigenous detainees	37.1	..	..	..	..	..	230.3	..	12.6
Non-Indigenous detainees	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	16.1	..	2.1
Community corrections									
All offenders	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	322.0
Male offenders	494.6	353.3	713.4	401.5	817.6	677.5	871.4	1 071.7	533.9
Female offenders	86.9	75.9	172.5	120.4	174.2	162.2	152.4	188.0	114.9
Indigenous offenders	3 248.8	2 398.6	3 508.7	3 358.4	6 299.7	1 730.2	5 390.9	1 905.4	3 241.2
Non-Indigenous offenders	220.9	191.7	354.5	180.1	403.6	364.7	431.6	227.3	256.4

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Table 8A.4

Table 8A.4 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2009-10									
Imprisonment									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	169.1
Male prisoners	351.1	199.3	303.8	499.3	293.7	238.9	127.5	1 208.0	317.5
Female prisoners	27.5	14.3	24.7	45.0	19.1	19.5	10.8	59.3	24.6
Indigenous prisoners	2 454.7	1 277.8	1 773.7	4 293.1	2 575.4	567.9	1 070.8	2 163.8	2 325.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	138.4	96.1	118.7	168.2	118.6	112.7	58.3	158.9	123.5
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	17.7	13.3	14.9	25.5	21.7	5.0	18.4	13.6	18.8
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 962.2	1 007.7	1 396.4	3 299.1	1 981.0	450.1	789.0	1 629.7	1 811.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	143.4	97.5	121.5	169.9	130.1	131.5	54.6	144.6	127.1
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	13.7	10.3	11.5	19.4	15.2	3.4	14.4	11.3	14.3
Periodic detention									
All periodic detainees	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
Male detainees	27.9	..	..	..	..	..	34.8	..	9.6
Female detainees	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	4.7	..	0.8
Indigenous detainees	94.6	..	..	..	..	..	93.6	..	28.0
Non-Indigenous detainees	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	18.8	..	4.6
Community corrections									
All offenders	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	335.9
Male offenders	544.2	350.1	704.0	475.1	840.7	580.8	871.6	1196.3	555.8
Female offenders	98.0	74.6	172.6	143.4	181.2	139.1	165.7	203.2	120.8
Indigenous offenders	3 357.6	2 290.7	3 305.2	4 151.7	6 546.8	1 505.8	5 461.0	2 095.3	3 345.3
Non-Indigenous offenders	229.7	189.8	356.9	209.1	416.1	308.3	427.3	258.1	262.1

Table 8A.4

Table 8A.4 Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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(a) Rates are based on daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations, calculated against adult population figures for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Male/female and Indigenous/Non-Indigenous breakdowns are calculated against the relevant population, that is, per 100 000 male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Total population data relate to 31 December so that Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 31 December 2010 is used as the denominator for 2010-11. Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In the absence of estimates of the Indigenous population for 31 December, rates in this table are calculated using derived estimates based on averaging estimates for the preceding 30 June and the following 30 June. Calculations of rates for the Non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from Total population estimates and should be used with care.

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

(c) Rates for NSW and Australia in 2010-11 reflect changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 that abolished periodic detention as a sentencing option.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 8A.5

Table 8A.5

**Imprisonment, periodic detention and community
corrections rates, by year (per 100 000 adults) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Imprisonment (b)									
2006-07	178.6	101.6	177.8	229.4	137.6	142.7	65.4	551.6	162.0
2007-08	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	162.6
2008-09	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	165.6
2009-10	186.3	105.2	163.1	274.1	153.5	126.3	68.3	655.8	169.1
2010-11	179.2	105.4	157.4	261.0	153.6	121.3	80.9	700.6	164.9
Periodic detention									
2006-07	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	21.7	..	5.0
2007-08	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	..	4.8
2008-09	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	4.8
2009-10	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.5	..	5.2
2010-11	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	2.6
Community corrections									
2006-07	342.8	183.6	385.5	331.9	513.6	318.5	470.6	782.4	329.4
2007-08	338.7	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	338.3
2008-09	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	341.8
2009-10	318.3	210.0	436.0	310.7	503.9	354.1	513.8	718.9	335.9
2010-11	287.9	212.1	440.6	262.3	489.3	413.1	507.6	647.4	322.0
Total corrective services									
2006-07	535.5	285.2	563.3	561.3	651.2	461.3	557.6	1334.0	496.4
2007-08	531.9	298.5	588.7	568.1	666.0	439.2	623.0	1302.7	505.7
2008-09	533.2	298.8	599.7	573.8	693.7	444.8	676.6	1328.0	512.3
2009-10	519.5	315.1	599.0	584.8	657.4	480.5	601.7	1374.7	510.1
2010-11	474.2	317.5	598.0	523.3	642.8	534.5	608.2	1348.0	489.5

(a) Relates to non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee and offender populations supplied by states and territories. The population figures used are people aged 17 or over for Queensland and people aged 18 or over in the other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which persons are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Total population data relate to 31 December so that Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 31 December 2010 is used as the denominator for 2010-11.

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

(c) Rates for NSW and Australia in 2010-11 reflect changes to NSW legislation introduced in October 2010 that abolished periodic detention as a sentencing option.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 8A.6

Table 8A.6 Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2010-11 (a)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Prisons (b)										
Net operating expenditure (c)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	250 477	39 680	36 030	98 449	14 416	4 666	1 223	na	444 941
Secure	\$'000	493 257	391 364	343 931	314 446	126 375	51 225	28 584	na	1 749 182
All prisons	\$'000	743 734	431 045	379 961	412 895	140 791	55 891	29 807	79 730	2 273 853
Capital costs, all prisons (d)	\$'000	285 414	114 349	203 944	77 762	43 643	10 562	17 500	18 577	771 751
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	\$'000	1 029 148	545 394	583 905	490 656	184 434	66 453	47 307	98 307	3 045 604
Transport and escort services (e)	\$'000	34 707	10 390	10 939	22 852	2 778	na	2 743	na	84 409
Payroll tax										
Open plus periodic detention	\$'000	9 941	1 018	859	-	443	147	-	na	12 408
Secure	\$'000	19 071	7 400	7 799	-	4 140	1 628	-	na	40 038
All prisons	\$'000	29 012	8 418	8 658	-	4 583	1 775	-	2 503	54 948
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure (c)	\$'000	144 994	71 511	67 985	69 970	34 338	6 159	7 097	14 289	416 343
Capital costs (d), (f)	\$'000	15 918	3 417	2 344	1 447	1 980	-	56	514	25 677
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs (b)	\$'000	160 912	74 928	70 329	71 417	36 318	6 159	7 153	14 803	442 020
Payroll tax	\$'000	6 276	2 072	1 984	-	1 288	281	-	400	12 301

Table 8A.6 Total recurrent expenditure on prisons and community corrections, 2010-11 (a)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.
- (c) Net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.
- (d) Capital costs comprise user cost of capital, depreciation expense, and debt service fees where applicable.
- (e) Tasmania and the NT are unable to disaggregate prisoner transport costs from other prison operating costs. NSW and Queensland are unable to fully disaggregate all such costs in 2010-11 and therefore some transport and escort costs are included under operating expenditure.
- (f) Tasmania does not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.7

Table 8A.7 **Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, 2010-11 (a)**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Prisons										
Net operating expenditure per prisoner (b), (c)										
Open plus periodic detention	\$/day	182.28	211.83	191.44	277.85	191.60	260.87	210.23	na	201.98
Secure	\$/day	209.49	263.08	187.49	235.04	194.27	329.99	343.47	na	221.32
All prisons	\$/day	199.46	257.35	187.86	244.00	193.99	322.85	334.76	186.25	215.85
Capital costs per prisoner										
User cost of capital (d)	\$/day	56.56	32.05	61.55	34.81	41.79	43.75	133.66	24.57	48.25
Land	\$/day	3.01	6.20	3.76	2.09	5.86	2.78	5.84	4.15	3.78
Other assets	\$/day	53.55	25.85	57.79	32.72	35.93	40.97	127.82	20.41	44.47
Debt servicing fees (e)	\$/day	..	22.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.52
Depreciation	\$/day	19.99	14.08	39.28	11.14	18.34	17.25	62.88	18.83	21.49
Total capital cost (e)	\$/day	76.55	68.27	100.83	45.95	60.13	61.01	196.54	43.40	73.26
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (e)	\$/day	276.01	325.62	288.70	289.95	254.37	383.86	531.30	229.65	289.11
Community corrections										
Net operating expenditure per offender (b)	\$/day	24.48	21.22	12.01	41.15	14.85	10.45	13.59	36.12	20.33
Capital costs per offender	\$/day	2.69	1.01	0.41	0.85	0.86	-	0.11	1.30	1.25
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day	\$/day	27.17	22.24	12.42	42.00	15.71	10.45	13.70	37.42	21.59

Table 8A.7 **Net recurrent expenditure, per prisoner and offender, 2010-11 (a)**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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- (a) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.
- (b) Net operating expenditure excludes payroll tax and is net of operating revenues from ordinary activities.
- (c) NT is unable to disaggregate costs into open and secure custody because NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons and each prison operates as a combined entity for financial management purposes.
- (d) Calculated as 8 per cent of the value of government owned assets.
- (e) Debt servicing fees are accommodation services fees paid to privately owned prisons, equivalent to the user cost of capital for government owned facilities. This item is only applicable to Victoria.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.8

Table 8A.8 Real net operating expenditure on prisons (2010-11 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	
2006-07	\$'000	803 803	364 567	362 660	323 757	125 791	54 618	23 024	56 898	2 115 118
2007-08	\$'000	840 671	375 187	401 738	347 037	133 766	54 361	27 755	58 136	2 238 650
2008-09	\$'000	822 800	405 352	392 855	359 993	138 591	53 224	33 741	70 203	2 276 760
2009-10	\$'000	813 761	419 608	395 783	413 268	142 420	58 363	29 235	76 064	2 348 502
2010-11	\$'000	743 734	431 045	379 961	412 895	140 791	55 891	29 807	79 730	2 273 853

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.9 Real net operating expenditure, per prisoner per day (2010-11 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07	227.36	246.82	175.77	244.73	204.27	279.78	338.85	186.78	220.73
2007-08	233.86	245.95	200.32	249.88	197.43	276.07	387.33	181.96	228.90
2008-09	219.08	258.14	191.07	245.66	196.09	279.29	496.18	186.61	223.46
2009-10	210.40	255.74	192.45	237.75	198.64	326.95	392.43	192.65	220.14
2010-11	199.46	257.35	187.86	244.00	193.99	322.85	334.76	186.25	215.85

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.10

Table 8A.10 Real net operating expenditure on community corrections (2010-11 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)	
2006-07	\$'000	88 803	51 024	48 026	43 524	29 312	4 541	6 898	7 681	279 807
2007-08	\$'000	90 551	51 106	52 689	47 571	30 311	4 802	7 294	8 293	292 618
2008-09	\$'000	142 469	58 726	53 463	65 093	31 255	5 488	7 098	12 815	376 407
2009-10	\$'000	147 459	64 392	61 901	72 581	34 143	5 355	7 627	13 947	407 406
2010-11	\$'000	144 994	71 511	67 985	69 970	34 338	6 159	7 097	14 289	416 343

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.11 Real net operating expenditure, per offender per day (2010-11 dollars)
(a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07	13.53	19.13	10.73	22.74	12.75	10.42	15.44	17.78	14.55
2007-08	13.78	17.70	10.56	24.09	12.96	11.72	14.19	19.71	14.55
2008-09	21.52	19.84	10.12	31.68	12.60	12.76	12.14	32.34	18.09
2009-10	22.83	19.66	11.26	36.84	14.50	10.70	14.73	32.22	19.39
2010-11	24.48	21.22	12.01	41.15	14.85	10.45	13.59	36.12	20.33

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.12 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation (2010-11 \$'000) (a), (b)

Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
2006-07	\$'000 962 369	451 225	459 187	381 052	163 940	62 606	30 273	66 614	2 577 267
2007-08	\$'000 999 830	452 395	505 508	408 903	173 742	61 736	35 585	68 334	2 706 032
2008-09	\$'000 1 037 487	490 258	530 090	439 590	179 520	62 136	42 718	84 886	2 866 687
2009-10	\$'000 1 040 708	510 413	540 999	502 531	187 034	66 696	42 615	92 019	2 983 017
2010-11	\$'000 971 119	527 445	528 828	502 577	189 091	65 037	42 541	102 424	2 929 062

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.13 Real net operating expenditure on prisons and community corrections plus depreciation, per head of population per year (2010-11 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07	140.39	87.36	111.13	183.11	104.04	127.33	89.98	313.40	123.61
2007-08	144.34	86.23	119.55	191.90	109.14	124.52	104.41	314.10	127.77
2008-09	147.34	91.38	121.87	199.45	111.36	124.20	122.81	382.92	132.46
2009-10	144.71	92.86	120.95	221.35	114.47	131.97	120.08	404.10	134.66
2010-11	133.54	94.43	116.26	216.90	114.57	127.70	117.54	445.57	130.31

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

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

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

Table 8A.14 **Assaults in custody, 2010-11 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
Prisoner on prisoner									
Serious assault	0.13	0.92	1.32	0.35	0.86	0.63	na	0.34	0.59
Assault	13.06	7.63	3.25	5.68	8.35	9.07	na	2.39	8.24
Prisoner on officer									
Serious assault	–	0.02	0.09	0.19	–	0.42	na	–	0.06
Assault	0.34	0.59	0.72	1.27	0.81	1.48	na	0.17	0.65
Periodic detainees									
Detainee on detainee									
Serious assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Assault	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Detainee on officer									
Serious assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..
Assault	–	..	..	..	..	..	na	..	..

(a) The assault rate is calculated as the number of victims of violent physical attacks reported over the year, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.15 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
All prisoners	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
Indigenous prisoners	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.12	0.05	0.08	–	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.08
Periodic detainees									
All detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

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

.. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.16 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All prisoners									
2006-07	0.07	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.03
2008-09	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.05
2009-10	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.13	–	–	–	0.09	0.07
2010-11	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.10	–	–	0.09	0.07
Indigenous prisoners									
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	0.06	–	–	–	–	0.03
2009-10	0.04	–	–	0.10	–	–	–	0.11	0.05
2010-11	0.04	–	–	0.06	0.21	–	–	–	0.04
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2006-07	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.05	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.06
2009-10	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.14	–	–	–	–	0.08
2010-11	0.12	0.05	0.08	–	0.07	–	–	0.48	0.08

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.17 Escapes, 2010-11 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisoners									
Open (b)	0.60	–	0.19	0.41	–	–	..	1.59	0.53
Secure	0.02	–	–	–	0.11	0.71	–	0.25	0.04
Periodic detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

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

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.18

Table 8A.18	Time out-of-cells, 2010-11 (average hours per day)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total — all prisons	11.4	na	11.2	12.1	9.5	9.5	13.3	12.6	11.4
Open	19.1	na	16.2	13.7	15.1	14.7	..	20.0	17.8
Secure	7.0	na	10.7	11.7	8.9	8.7	..	9.1	9.3

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.19 Completion of community corrections orders, by type of order, 2010-11 (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>
All orders	81.1	66.3	62.7	58.4	73.1	87.9	83.5	64.0	70.7
Restricted movement	86.9	96.8	..	50.0	77.5	..	..	85.1	80.7
Reparation	84.2	61.0	54.6	57.3	60.5	80.4	68.9	68.2	63.6
Supervision	80.1	73.4	68.7	59.0	79.2	93.2	85.1	61.8	74.6

.. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.20

Table 8A.20 **Prisoner/detainee employment (per cent of relevant population) and offender community work (average hours), 2010-11 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisons (b)									
Total	81.1	87.2	75.5	84.2	74.6	66.2	84.8	70.7	80.5
Commercial industries	44.2	38.9	32.4	18.5	20.9	20.5	–	2.6	32.4
Service industries	35.4	48.3	43.2	65.8	52.6	45.0	84.8	66.5	47.5
Work release	1.4	..	..	..	1.1	0.6	..	1.6	0.6
Periodic detainees									
Total	81.5	..	..	..	..	..	71.6	..	..
Service industries	24.2	..	..	..	..	..	37.3	..	..
Community work	57.2	..	..	..	..	..	34.3	..	..
Community corrections (c)									
Average hours ordered per offender	na	na	72	62	132	na	170	91	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	65	37	35	36	na	70	35	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	2.0	1.8	3.7	na	2.4	2.6	na

(a) For prisoners, relevant population refers to the percentage of prisoners eligible to work. Prisoners excluded from this count include those in full-time education or other full-time programs as well as those whose situation may preclude their participation in employment, such as prisoners whose protection status precludes their access to employment, fine defaulters who are in prison custody for only a few days, hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work, prisoners at centres where the jurisdiction's policy is not to provide work or where work is not available (for example 24-hour court cells), and remandees who choose not to work. For detainees, percentages are calculated against the total detainee population. In the case of offenders, averages are based on the number of offenders serving a work order or where there is a work condition as part of the community order(s) being served.

(b) Data for Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia and the NT are based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and are calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Percentages for all other jurisdictions are based on an average of the number of prisoners employed on the first day of each month, calculated against the daily average prisoner population.

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

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.21 **Prisoner education and training, 2010-11 (per cent of eligible prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total prisoners in education (c), (d)	30.3	40.4	27.8	36.3	48.9	52.5	89.8	32.7	35.0
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	2.9	3.9	5.8	–	5.8	8.9	8.5	9.9	3.7
Secondary school education	12.2	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.4	22.7	17.9	–	5.3
Vocational Education and Training	20.0	35.1	19.0	35.2	50.3	19.9	75.5	22.6	27.8
Higher education	0.6	2.7	3.4	1.8	0.3	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.6

(a) Prisoners whose situation may exclude their participation in education programs include hospital patients who are medically unable to participate, fine defaulters who are incarcerated for only a few days at a time, prisoners held at centres where education programs are not provided as a matter of policy (for example, 24-hour court cells), and remandees for whom access to education is not available.

(b) Classification of education courses is based on the Australian Qualifications Framework. The Vocational Education and Training category includes advanced diplomas, diplomas, and certificates I to IV; the secondary schools education category includes senior secondary and certificate of education; and the higher education category includes doctoral and masters degrees, graduate diplomas, bachelor degrees, diplomas and advanced diplomas.

(c) Figures for NSW, Victoria, WA, Tasmania and the NT are based on the number of prisoners in education on the last day of term preceding 30 June, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. Other jurisdictions use a monthly count of prisoners in education averaged over the 12-month period, calculated against the daily average prisoner population.

(d) Percentage of total prisoners in education may not equal the sum of percentages for each education category, as an individual may be participating in more than one type of education course.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.22

Table 8A.22 Community corrections offender-to-staff ratios, 2010-11

	<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>
Offender-to-all staff	15.6	14.9	26.2	10.8	18.9	22.5	23.4	13.5	17.4
Offender-to-operational staff	19.6	19.1	38.0	18.3	25.8	28.2	28.4	18.1	23.5
Offender-to-other staff	76.8	68.8	84.2	26.3	70.3	110.5	134.0	54.2	66.6

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.23 **Prison/detention centre design capacity utilisation, 2010-11
(per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Prisons									
Total — all prisons	102.6	na	82.8	134.9	na	76.0	76.0	104.5	100.6
Open	100.0	na	53.5	130.6	na	71.0	..	97.2	95.6
Secure	104.1	na	87.8	136.1	na	76.6	..	108.5	102.9
Periodic detention centres	35.4	..	..	..	..	..	61.6	..	..

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of correctional sanctions (operating during 2010-11)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Community corrections								
Unsentenced								
Supervised bail (a)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓
Conditionally deferred conviction/sentence (b)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-
Sentenced								
Fine option/conversion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓
Community service	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Probation, Community Based Order, Good Behaviour Bond	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supervised Suspended Sentence (c)	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensive Corrections Order, Intensive Supervision Order (d)	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-
Home detention	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Post-prison order, eg. parole, release on licence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prison custody								
Unsentenced								
Remand (unconvicted or unsentenced)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sentenced								
Periodic detention	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Imprisonment (e)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pre-release transition								
Transition/Re-entry order (f)	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-

- (a) *NSW*: The determination of the sentence for a person convicted of an offence may be deferred and bail granted while the offender participates in an intervention program. *SA*: Accused persons may be granted bail on condition that they agree to be under supervision by community corrections and may also be subject to a home detention condition and/or electronic monitoring by community corrections. *WA*: Accused persons may be granted bail with an electronic monitoring condition and/or a curfew and/or a program condition that includes involvement by community corrections. Bail conditions may include a requirement to participate in a program of personal development, training or rehabilitation. *NT*: Community corrections may supervise the bail conditions of an accused person at the request of a court.
- (b) Specialist courts, e.g. drug courts, have been established in several jurisdictions which may defer passing a conviction or sentence on an accused person pending their participation in a rehabilitation program and community corrections is involved in their supervision. *NSW*: Drug Court Program. *VIC*: Drug Treatment Order issued by a Drug Court. *QLD*: Intensive Drug Rehabilitation Order issued by a Drug Court. *WA*: Pre-Sentence Orders issued by a Drug Court. *Tas*: Orders under the Court-Mandated Diversion for Drug Offenders (CMD).
- (c) *SA*: Supervised bonds may also have a suspended sentence component.

Table 8A.24 **Categorisation of correctional sanctions (operating during 2010-11)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>VIC</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
(d)	<p><i>NSW</i> : An order of imprisonment for not more than 2 years served in the community under strict supervision, requiring compliance with conditions such as a minimum of 32 hours of community service per month, being subject to drug testing, and participating in programs to address his or her offending behaviour as directed. An ICO may also require an offender to be subject to electronic monitoring, to alcohol testing, or to random unannounced home visits and to comply with a curfew or with other restrictions or requirements. <i>VIC & QLD</i>: Intensive Correction Orders are imposed when the court is considering, or has sentenced, an offender to a term of imprisonment, but decides that the sentence can be served by way of an Intensive Corrections Order in the community. Offenders on ICO's must report twice weekly, undertake up to 12 hours of community work per week and participate in programs. <i>WA</i>: An Intensive Supervision Order is similar to a Community Based Order but is subject to more stringent conditions. An ISO has mandatory supervision and may include a combination of other requirements such as programs, community service and curfew.</p>							
(e)	<p><i>NSW</i>: An offender may be sentenced to imprisonment in Compulsory Drug Treatment Correctional Centre by a Drug Court. In the last stage of the sentence, the offender may be released from prison on a Community Supervision Order, subject to approval by the Drug Court. <i>VIC</i>: An offender may be sentenced to a Combined Custody and Treatment Order to undertake drug treatment in prison and subsequently released to serve part of the order under intensive supervision by community corrections.</p>							
(f)	<p><i>WA</i>: The Prisoners Review Board may release a prisoner on a Re-entry Release Order where the person has been in custody under sentence for at least 12 months and be eligible for release within six months. The purpose of the order is to facilitate re-entry into the community and includes conditions related to the offender seeking work, vocational training and participation on programs.</p>							

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

Table 8A.25

New South Wales
Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	9 468	9 634	10 068	10 352	10 094
Male, Indigenous, open prison	617	637	621	652	640
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	2 700	2 736	2 608	2 586	2 655
Male, unknown, open prison	14	17	30	59	45
Female, Indigenous, open prison	89	98	113	115	103
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	169	176	189	186	198
Female, unknown, open prison	6	4	2	9	8
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 137	1 160	1 325	1 410	1 394
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	4 063	4 148	4 471	4 474	4 346
Male, unknown, secure prison	238	220	266	394	289
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	113	122	105	108	93
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	286	295	313	312	281
Female, unknown, secure prison	37	20	25	48	43
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	8 768	8 918	9 320	9 575	9 369
Female prisoners, all prisons	699	716	748	778	725
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 956	2 018	2 164	2 285	2 230
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	7 217	7 355	7 580	7 558	7 480
Unknown, all prisons	295	260	323	509	385
Total — open/secure					
Open	3 595	3 669	3 562	3 608	3 648
Secure	5 872	5 965	6 505	6 745	6 446
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	163	153	145	239	298
Non-Indigenous prisoners	590	614	630	944	1 134
Unknown	2	2	4	58	63
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	756	769	779	1 241	1 496
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
All prisoners/100 000	178.6	179.5	184.8	186.3	179.2
Male prisoners/100 000	337.3	339.1	349.0	351.1	338.8
Female prisoners/100 000	26.0	26.2	26.9	27.5	25.3
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 286.9	2 296.3	2 391.4	2 454.7	2 320.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	138.1	139.1	141.4	138.4	135.1
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	30	31	33	33	34
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	2	2
Transitional centres	3	3	2	2	2
24-hour court cell centres	14	14	14	14	14

Table 8A.25

New South Wales

Table 8A.25 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	48	49	50	51	52
Prison design capacity (c)					
Open	3 415	3 538	3 698	3 506	3 649
Secure	5 511	5 645	5 807	5 954	6 192
Total — all prisons	8 926	9 183	9 505	9 460	9 841
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	850 981	883 026	861 179	854 144	773 886
Operating revenues, all prisons	47 179	42 355	38 379	40 383	30 152
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	301 329	295 313	274 677	260 742	250 477
Secure	502 474	545 358	548 123	553 019	493 257
All prisons	803 803	840 671	822 800	813 761	743 734
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	871 432	907 034	887 709	884 876	818 272
Capital costs					
All prisons	274 191	280 104	279 352	300 170	285 414
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	1 077 993	1 120 776	1 102 152	1 113 931	1 029 148
Transport and escort services (e)	49 503	49 581	50 215	55 161	34 707
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	11 460	12 017	10 451	10 153	9 941
Secure	20 400	21 242	20 166	20 166	19 071
All prisons	31 859	33 259	30 617	30 319	29 012

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

(b) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.27.

(c) Includes 24-hour court cell centre capacity.

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

(e) During 2010-11, management responsibility and associated budgets were transferred from the Court Escort Security Unit to various correctional centres within NSW. Therefore, as of 2010-11, transport and escort costs are not fully disaggregated from operational expenditure.

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

Table 8A.26

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.49	0.31	0.26	0.15	0.13
Assaults	13.26	13.07	12.83	13.43	13.06
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.01	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.71	0.92	0.59	0.56	0.34
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	2	–	1	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	4	4	5	9
Total — all prisoners	7	4	5	6	10
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	2	1	–	3	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	13	6	9	11	9
Total — all prisoners	15	7	9	14	9
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (c)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1	1	1	1
Total — all prisoners	–	1	1	1	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.10	–	0.05	0.04	0.04
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.12
Total — all prisoners	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.10
Number of escapes					
Open	6	6	11	2	22
Secure	–	1	4	1	1
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (d)					
Open	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.06	0.60
Secure	–	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.02
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	12.6	11.9	13.4	19.1	19.1
Secure	7.6	7.2	7.1	6.7	7.0
Total — all prisons	9.5	8.9	9.3	11.2	11.4
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	43.4	44.7	41.1	40.2	44.2
Service (no fee for service) industries	34.1	34.9	33.3	35.3	35.4
Work release	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Total — all industries	78.7	80.6	75.9	76.9	81.1

Table 8A.26

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.9
Secondary school education	15.8	15.8	14.5	13.1	12.2
Vocational Education and Training	30.1	24.9	23.6	22.6	20.0
Higher Education	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6
Total — all education	34.7	32.3	33.9	34.0	30.3

- (a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2010-11, there was one incident of serious assault by a prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex on another prisoner and none on officers. There were three prisoner on prisoner assaults and five prisoner on officer assaults in 24-hour court cell complexes.
- (b) Past year data have been revised to include deaths of prisoners in 24 hour court cells administered by corrective services.
- (c) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (d) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were five escapes of this type in 2010-11. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There was one escape from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.
- (e) In 2010-11, figures are based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.27

New South Wales**Table 8A.27 Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	741	728	752	828	400
Male, Indigenous	57	59	62	80	33
Male, non-Indigenous	606	588	575	671	292
Male, unknown	9	11	55	12	42
Female, Indigenous	9	10	3	9	3
Female, non-Indigenous	59	60	51	57	26
Female, unknown	1	1	5	1	5
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	672	658	692	762	366
Female detainees	69	71	60	66	34
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	66	69	66	88	36
Non-Indigenous detainees	665	647	626	728	318
Unknown	10	12	60	12	47
Average daily population attending (residential only)	470	468	478	493	153
Periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	14.1	13.7	13.9	14.9	7.1
Male detainees/100 000	26.1	25.3	26.1	27.9	13.3
Female detainees/100 000	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.2
Indigenous detainees/100 000	77.2	79.0	72.7	94.6	37.1
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	12.9	12.4	11.8	13.3	5.7
Number of periodic detention centres	8	7	7	7	–
Useable periodic detention capacity	677	657	608	546	431

(a) The number of periodic detainees decreased in 2010-11 following the abolition of periodic detention as a sentencing option in NSW in October 2010. Following the legislative change, the remaining detainees were progressively moved from the residential to the non-residential stage of the program. The last residential attendance was on 29 May 2011. As at 30 June 2011 all periodic detainees in NSW were managed under the non-residential stage of the program.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.28

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	–	–	0.13	–	–
Assaults	1.89	2.06	1.06	0.84	0.25
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.54	0.14	–	–	–
Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	–	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	26.1	23.3	27.1	20.5	24.2
Community work	46.8	54.1	65.9	62.1	57.2
Total employed	72.9	77.4	93.1	76.9	81.5

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.29

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	216.71	208.56	199.09	185.70	182.28
Secure prisoners	234.27	250.30	230.70	224.48	209.49
Total — all prisoners	227.36	233.86	219.08	210.40	199.46
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	58.43	59.46	57.10	59.22	56.56
Land	4.36	3.99	3.01	3.08	3.01
Other Assets	54.07	55.47	54.09	56.14	53.55
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	19.13	18.46	17.28	18.39	19.99
Total capital — all prisoners	77.56	77.92	74.38	77.61	76.55
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	304.92	311.78	293.47	288.01	276.01
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	105.3	103.7	96.3	102.9	100.0
Secure	106.6	105.7	112.0	113.3	104.1
Total	106.1	104.9	105.9	109.4	102.6
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent) (b)	69.4	71.2	78.6	90.4	35.4

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

(b) Rates for 2010-11 are based on the period (47 weeks) that periodic detention centres were operational during the reporting period.

.. Not applicable.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.30

New South Wales

Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	9	7	11	5	4
Male, non-Indigenous	171	117	133	92	82
Male, unknown	0.3	0.3	4	15	3
Female, Indigenous	2	3	5	3	3
Female, non-Indigenous	28	22	21	26	28
Female, unknown	1	1	2	4	4
Gender not recorded	1	1	0.4	3	1
Total persons	213	152	175	148	126
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	457	437	441	449	389
Male, non-Indigenous	2 993	2 704	2 609	2 472	2 230
Male, unknown	239	242	345	485	206
Female, Indigenous	118	133	128	123	124
Female, non-Indigenous	516	473	475	467	414
Female, unknown	43	37	58	114	55
Gender not recorded	19	25	31	29	18
Total persons	4 386	4 051	4 088	4 139	3 435
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	2 109	2 202	2 198	2 159	2 202
Male, non-Indigenous	9 726	10 100	9 739	8 985	8 894
Male, unknown	256	465	848	1 219	507
Female, Indigenous	609	661	638	607	586
Female, non-Indigenous	1 472	1 496	1 441	1 298	1 279
Female, unknown	55	115	197	289	121
Gender not recorded	39	40	49	45	33
Total persons	14 265	15 079	15 109	14 602	13 623
Daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	2 420	2 464	2 460	2 429	2 442
Male, non-Indigenous	12 274	12 009	11 681	10 810	10 550
Male, unknown	490	668	1 108	1 601	683
Female, Indigenous	691	748	720	692	677
Female, non-Indigenous	1 941	1 891	1 833	1 692	1 643
Female, unknown	98	148	246	387	173
Total persons, Indigenous	3 112	3 213	3 185	3 126	3 122
Total persons, non-Indigenous	14 265	13 952	13 570	12 546	12 229
Total persons, unknown	592	822	1 368	2 011	867
Total males	15 184	15 141	15 250	14 840	13 675
Total females	2 729	2 786	2 798	2 771	2 493

Table 8A.30

New South Wales

Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	56	60	76	72	49
Total persons	17 970	17 988	18 123	17 683	16 217
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	342.8	338.7	334.5	318.3	287.9
Male offenders/100 000	591.0	581.8	574.1	544.2	494.6
Female offenders/100 000	102.1	102.8	101.3	98.0	86.9
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 662.9	3 674.2	3 531.5	3 357.6	3 248.8
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	276.6	267.1	254.7	229.7	220.9
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	89 525	91 585	144 852	150 721	146 458
Operating revenues	722	1 034	2 383	3 262	1 464
Net operating expenditure	88 803	90 551	142 469	147 459	144 994
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	90 937	92 796	149 779	155 832	152 847
Capital costs	3 025	3 258	14 815	16 990	15 918
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	91 827	93 809	157 284	164 449	160 912
Payroll tax	4 218	4 164	5 950	6 470	6 276

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

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

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

na Not available.

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

Table 8A.31

Table 8A.31 Effectiveness, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	82.8	87.5	79.7	83.0	86.9
Reparation orders	79.9	81.2	82.3	83.2	84.2
Supervision orders	81.3	80.2	79.3	80.6	80.1
Total — all orders	81.0	80.6	80.0	81.3	81.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

(a) NSW has the discretion to terminate the supervision component of a recognisance/bond prior to the order's expiry date. This practice results in the offender being released to his/her own recognisance and required to remain on good behaviour for the duration of the order. This discretion is exercised by NSW only when the case management goals have been addressed and the offender poses no foreseeable threat to the community. These orders are counted as completions.

na Not available.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.32

Table 8A.32 Efficiency, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	13.53	13.78	21.52	22.83	24.48
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	0.46	0.50	2.24	2.63	2.69
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	13.99	14.28	23.76	25.46	27.17
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	27.3	27.0	23.0	22.6	19.6
Offender-to-other staff	113.7	113.8	90.6	90.2	76.8
Offender-to-all staff	22.0	21.8	18.3	18.0	15.6

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

Source: NSW Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

Table 8A.33

Victoria

Table 8A.33 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	4 044	4 177	4 299	4 492	4 586
Male, Indigenous, open prison	11	9	13	9	20
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	315	370	383	405	440
Male, unknown, open prison	7	1	4	7	3
Female, Indigenous, open prison	2	0.2	1	2	3
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	40	43	43	48	46
Female, unknown, open prison	0.2	0.4	1	3	0.5
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	197	212	219	238	240
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 187	3 334	3 376	3 412	3 529
Male, unknown, secure prison	80	6	47	111	39
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	13	15	17	21	23
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	186	183	189	218	237
Female, unknown, secure prison	6	3	7	18	5
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 797	3 932	4 042	4 182	4 271
Female prisoners, all prisons	247	244	257	310	315
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	222	236	249	271	287
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 728	3 930	3 991	4 083	4 251
Unknown, all prisons	93	10	59	138	48
Total — open/secure					
Open	376	423	445	474	513
Secure	3 668	3 753	3 855	4 018	4 073
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	82	81	83	101	107
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 344	1 345	1 355	1 358	1 404
Unknown	35	1	19	49	19
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 461	1 426	1 457	1 507	1 530
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	101.6	103.2	103.6	105.2	105.4
Male prisoners/100 000	195.0	198.5	198.7	199.3	200.0
Female prisoners/100 000	12.1	11.8	12.2	14.3	14.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 165.7	1 197.6	1 219.3	1 277.8	1 305.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	94.2	97.6	96.6	96.1	98.2
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	12	11
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres (b)	—	—	—	—	1
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.33

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total correctional custodial facilities	14	14	14	14	14
Prison design capacity					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	372 502	384 757	413 178	427 899	438 958
Operating revenues, all prisons	7 935	9 570	7 826	8 291	7 913
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	29 244	32 756	36 648	38 143	39 680
Secure	335 323	342 431	368 703	381 465	391 364
All prisons	364 567	375 187	405 352	419 608	431 045
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	399 085	400 325	430 497	444 567	454 627
Capital costs					
All prisons (d)	108 917	97 604	91 285	92 889	114 349
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	473 484	472 791	496 636	512 497	545 394
Transport and escort services	8 778	9 118	9 697	10 769	10 390
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	817	896	923	1 000	1 018
Secure	6 722	7 029	7 171	7 439	7 400
All prisons	7 539	7 925	8 094	8 438	8 418

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

(b) In March 2011, Corrections Victoria decided to report the Judy Lazarus Transition Centre as a transitional centre, rather than as a prison.

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

(d) Capital cost per prisoner per day in 2010-11 reflects increased land and building values established in a 5-year asset reevaluation that occurred during the reporting period.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.34

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.64	0.67	1.12	0.98	0.92
Assaults	8.68	7.73	7.47	7.64	7.63
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.02	–	0.05	0.02	0.02
Assaults	0.87	0.79	0.53	0.85	0.59
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	2	2	4	2
Total — all prisoners	–	2	2	4	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	12	5	3	4
Total — all prisoners	2	12	5	4	5
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	3
Total — all prisoners	–	–	1	–	3
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05
Total — all prisoners	–	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.04
Number of escapes					
Open	1	2	9	3	–
Secure	–	3	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	0.27	0.47	2.02	0.63	–
Secure	–	0.08	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	na	na	na	na	na
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	35.3	36.4	34.2	36.1	38.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	52.2	49.7	50.5	48.7	48.3
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	87.5	86.1	84.7	84.8	87.2

Table 8A.34

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.7	3.9	0.6	1.5	3.9
Secondary school education	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2
Vocational Education and Training	30.1	29.0	32.5	33.2	35.1
Higher Education	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7
Total — all education	32.5	32.5	34.7	35.6	40.4

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2010-11.
- (c) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) Figures are based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.35

Victoria**Table 8A.35 Efficiency, prisons**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	213.11	211.80	225.67	220.32	211.83
Secure prisoners	250.27	249.80	261.89	259.92	263.08
Total — all prisoners	246.82	245.95	258.14	255.74	257.35
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a), (b)					
User cost of capital	19.83	17.87	16.91	15.79	32.05
Land	3.36	3.12	2.89	2.75	6.20
Other Assets	16.46	14.75	14.02	13.04	25.85
Debt servicing fees	30.54	29.63	25.21	25.61	22.14
Depreciation	23.37	16.48	16.01	15.21	14.08
Total capital — all prisoners	73.74	63.98	58.13	56.61	68.27
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	320.56	309.93	316.28	312.36	325.62
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

(b) Capital cost per prisoner per day in 2010-11 reflects increased land and building values established in a 5-year asset reevaluation that occurred during the reporting period.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.36

Victoria

Table 8A.36 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Male, non-Indigenous	–	0.3	0.2	1	2
Male, unknown	18	25	27	27	23
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	–	0.2	–	–	1
Female, unknown	4	5	5	7	10
Gender not recorded	2	3	1	–	1
Total persons	24	34	32	34	37
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	59	81	78	118	126
Male, non-Indigenous	1 217	1 534	1 337	1 810	1 751
Male, unknown	208	252	327	174	156
Female, Indigenous	30	40	36	47	64
Female, non-Indigenous	345	498	467	598	587
Female, unknown	106	146	131	68	67
Gender not recorded	7	7	3	1	1
Total persons	1 972	2 558	2 380	2 816	2 751
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	183	200	227	271	290
Male, non-Indigenous	4 019	4 197	4 292	5 027	5 306
Male, unknown	349	232	463	122	118
Female, Indigenous	43	46	56	71	77
Female, non-Indigenous	738	755	727	848	888
Female, unknown	88	59	117	24	31
Gender not recorded	20	14	4	0.4	0.3
Total persons	5 440	5 502	5 886	6 364	6 709
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	232	270	291	371	391
Male, non-Indigenous	5 128	5 602	5 503	6 657	6 858
Male, unknown	585	500	800	318	294
Female, Indigenous	72	83	88	115	135
Female, non-Indigenous	1 057	1 218	1 163	1 408	1 438
Female, unknown	198	206	249	98	106
Total persons, Indigenous	305	354	380	485	527
Total persons, non-Indigenous	6 204	6 837	6 671	8 066	8 296
Total persons, unknown	796	714	1 052	417	403
Total males	5 945	6 373	6 594	7 346	7 543
Total females	1 327	1 508	1 501	1 621	1 680

Table 8A.36

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	32	25	8	1	3
Total persons	7 304	7 905	8 103	8 969	9 226
Crude Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	183.6	195.3	195.2	210.0	212.1
Male offenders/100 000	305.3	321.7	324.1	350.1	353.3
Female offenders/100 000	65.3	72.9	70.9	74.6	75.9
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 596.5	1 794.5	1 858.6	2 290.7	2 398.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	156.7	169.7	161.6	189.8	191.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	18 578	17 944	18 118	18 970	18 341
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	51 024	51 106	58 726	64 392	71 511
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	51 024	51 106	58 726	64 392	71 511
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	52 140	52 070	59 761	65 846	72 818
Capital costs	1 559	1 154	1 212	3 492	3 417
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	52 582	52 260	59 939	67 884	74 928
Payroll tax	1 555	1 645	1 704	1 979	2 072

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

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

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

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.37

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	94.9	98.9	97.7	96.9	96.8
Reparation orders	62.7	58.4	62.8	62.7	61.0
Supervision orders	61.4	67.8	68.8	68.9	73.4
Total — all orders	62.2	62.8	65.7	65.6	66.3
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	55	68	69	66	65
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.38

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	19.13	17.70	19.84	19.66	21.22
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	0.58	0.40	0.41	1.07	1.01
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	19.71	18.10	20.25	20.72	22.24
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	21.0	20.1	18.4	20.3	19.1
Offender-to-other staff	70.5	71.1	70.8	64.4	68.8
Offender-to-all staff	16.2	15.7	14.6	15.5	14.9

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

Table 8A.39

Queensland
Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	5 649	5 491	5 629	5 631	5 537
Male, Indigenous, open prison	156	127	138	168	141
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	537	424	381	435	316
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	24	15	10	6	6
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	66	65	58	59	52
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 241	1 217	1 246	1 345	1 372
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 291	3 316	3 428	3 252	3 291
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	98	91	109	124	143
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	236	235	259	241	217
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	5 225	5 085	5 193	5 200	5 120
Female prisoners, all prisons	424	406	436	431	417
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 519	1 451	1 504	1 643	1 661
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	4 130	4 040	4 125	3 988	3 876
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	783	632	587	668	515
Secure	4 866	4 859	5 042	4 963	5 022
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	208	189	193	243	253
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 085	1 095	1 050	1 074	1 088
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 294	1 284	1 243	1 317	1 340
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	177.8	168.7	168.0	163.1	157.4
Male prisoners/100 000	332.1	315.5	312.6	303.8	293.6
Female prisoners/100 000	26.4	24.7	25.8	24.7	23.5
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 827.8	1 684.0	1 683.6	1 773.7	1 730.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	133.5	127.5	126.5	118.7	113.3
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	11	12	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.39

Queensland
Table 8A.39 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	14	14	14	14
Prison design capacity					
Open	986	982	973	963	963
Secure	4 711	4 742	5 466	5 723	5 723
Total — all prisons	5 697	5 724	6 439	6 686	6 686
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	383 648	429 493	421 494	429 595	407 680
Operating revenues, all prisons	20 988	27 756	28 638	33 812	27 719
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	50 576	51 772	47 669	36 865	36 030
Secure	312 084	349 966	345 186	358 918	343 931
All prisons	362 660	401 738	392 855	395 783	379 961
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	409 886	451 462	474 901	477 639	459 417
Capital costs					
All prisons	140 285	185 097	220 037	216 264	203 944
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	502 944	586 835	612 892	612 048	583 905
Transport and escort services	9 970	9 789	8 914	9 732	10 939
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	1 019	971	916	888	859
Secure	6 395	6 851	7 210	7 984	7 799
All prisons	7 413	7 822	8 126	8 872	8 658

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

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.40

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.74	0.51	0.83	1.12	1.32
Assaults	4.20	3.68	3.73	3.18	3.25
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.09
Assaults	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.43	0.72
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	1	4	4	3
Total — all prisoners	2	1	4	4	3
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	2	4	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	3	7	3	2	8
Total — all prisoners	4	7	5	6	8
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.08
Total — all prisoners	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.05
Number of escapes					
Open	6	9	6	10	1
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open	0.77	1.42	1.02	1.50	0.19
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	15.3	17.9	19.0	17.9	16.2
Secure	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.7
Total — all prisons	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.2
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	29.0	26.9	26.9	34.1	32.4
Service (no fee for service) industries	42.4	40.8	40.7	41.7	43.2
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	71.4	67.8	67.6	75.7	75.5

Table 8A.40

Queensland
Table 8A.40 Effectiveness, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	9.0	9.6	5.0	6.5	5.8
Secondary school education	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.6
Vocational Education and Training	14.6	16.4	17.7	17.6	19.0
Higher Education	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.4
Total — all education	27.0	29.0	27.1	27.4	27.8

- (a) Past year data have been revised to include deaths of prisoners in custody that occurred in external hospitals.
- (b) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were two escapes of this type in 2010-11.
- (d) In 2010-11, data are based on an average over the period February to June 2011.
 .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.41

Queensland**Table 8A.41 Efficiency, prisons**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	176.85	224.40	222.21	151.08	191.44
Secure prisoners	175.59	197.18	187.45	198.01	187.49
Total — all prisoners	175.77	200.32	191.07	192.45	187.86
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	45.10	67.50	67.12	65.35	61.55
Land	1.95	4.00	4.00	4.02	3.76
Other Assets	43.15	63.50	63.11	61.34	57.79
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	22.89	24.79	39.90	39.80	39.28
Total capital — all prisoners	67.99	92.29	107.02	105.16	100.83
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	243.76	292.61	298.09	297.60	288.70
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	79.4	64.3	60.4	69.4	53.5
Secure	103.3	102.5	92.2	86.7	87.8
Total	99.2	95.9	87.4	84.2	82.8
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	0.3	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	4	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	–	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	0.1	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	0.3	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	–	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	–	..	..	..	..
Total persons	4	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	471	385	351	485	595
Male, non-Indigenous	1 732	1 511	1 402	1 646	1 682
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	169	139	117	143	177
Female, non-Indigenous	576	459	451	471	422
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	2 947	2 494	2 322	2 745	2 875
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 323	1 611	1 829	2 039	2 184
Male, non-Indigenous	6 918	8 084	8 647	8 698	8 838
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	465	557	567	606	646
Female, non-Indigenous	1 573	1 777	1 909	1 938	1 969
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	10 279	12 029	12 952	13 281	13 636
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 610	1 868	2 046	2 348	2 588
Male, non-Indigenous	8 038	9 028	9 519	9 701	9 854
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	586	659	656	714	781
Female, non-Indigenous	2 016	2 110	2 246	2 291	2 279
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	2 196	2 528	2 702	3 062	3 369
Total persons, non-Indigenous	10 054	11 138	11 765	11 992	12 133
Total persons, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total males	9 648	10 896	11 565	12 049	12 441
Total females	2 602	2 769	2 902	3 005	3 061

Table 8A.42

Queensland
Table 8A.42 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	12 250	13 665	14 467	15 054	15 502
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	385.5	419.9	431.7	436.0	440.6
Male offenders/100 000	613.3	676.1	696.1	704.0	713.4
Female offenders/100 000	162.2	168.6	171.8	172.6	172.5
Indigenous offenders/100 000	2 642.3	2 934.4	3 024.7	3 305.2	3 508.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	324.9	351.6	360.7	356.9	354.5
Work hours ordered/100 000	23 000	19 292	18 356	20 491	19 433
Work hours performed/100 000	13 139	11 341	10 035	11 200	9 834
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure	48 836	53 970	54 885	62 057	68 899
Operating revenues	811	1 281	1 422	156	914
Net operating expenditure	48 026	52 689	53 463	61 901	67 985
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	49 301	54 046	55 189	63 360	69 411
Capital costs	1 788	2 190	2 627	2 446	2 344
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	49 813	54 879	56 090	64 348	70 329
Payroll tax	1 513	1 690	1 769	1 899	1 984

- (a) Restricted movement orders (home detention) were removed as a sentencing option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006 with the program continuing to operate until all outstanding orders were completed.
- (b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. The adult population figures used relate to people aged 17 and over, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody in Queensland.
- (d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.
 .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.43

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	84.5	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	62.4	55.7	57.3	63.4	54.6
Supervision orders	60.9	68.4	66.0	68.0	68.7
Total — all orders	61.7	63.4	62.9	66.1	62.7
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	69	74	76	74	72
Average hours worked per offender	39	44	42	41	37
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.75	1.70	1.83	1.83	1.98

.. Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.44

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	10.73	10.56	10.12	11.26	12.01
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	0.40	0.44	0.50	0.44	0.41
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	11.13	10.99	10.61	11.70	12.42
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	32.2	34.6	29.1	33.3	38.0
Offender-to-other staff	98.8	105.1	128.4	95.3	84.2
Offender-to-all staff	24.3	26.0	23.7	24.7	26.2

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

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

Table 8A.45

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population (a)					
Total — all prisons	3 622	3 802	4 012	4 759	4 633
Male, Indigenous, open prison	317	347	371	299	240
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	536	580	664	535	624
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	41	54	45	43	40
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	40	50	59	55	66
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 024	1 080	1 151	1 425	1 374
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 455	1 498	1 519	2 113	2 020
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	115	106	101	146	130
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	94	87	102	143	139
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 332	3 505	3 705	4 372	4 257
Female prisoners, all prisons	290	298	307	387	376
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 497	1 588	1 668	1 913	1 783
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 125	2 215	2 344	2 846	2 850
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	934	1 031	1 139	932	970
Secure	2 688	2 771	2 873	3 827	3 663
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	247	254	287	329	372
Non-Indigenous prisoners	521	525	537	624	619
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	768	779	823	954	991
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	229.4	234.6	238.9	274.1	261.0
Male prisoners/100 000	420.7	430.6	437.7	499.3	475.3
Female prisoners/100 000	36.9	36.9	36.8	45.0	42.7
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	3 664.5	3 779.5	3 854.5	4 293.1	3 889.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	138.2	140.3	143.3	168.2	164.8
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	12	13
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.45

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	13	13	13	14
Prison design capacity					
Open	836	838	872	743	743
Secure	2 542	2 543	2 561	2 691	2 691
Total — all prisons	3 378	3 381	3 433	3 434	3 434
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	340 669	363 883	379 740	433 972	435 781
Operating revenues, all prisons	16 912	16 847	19 748	20 705	22 887
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	68 652	72 861	76 011	93 744	98 449
Secure	255 106	274 176	283 982	319 524	314 446
All prisons	323 757	347 037	359 993	413 268	412 895
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	337 044	360 353	373 623	429 005	431 751
Capital costs					
All prisons	66 629	65 718	66 954	69 590	77 762
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	390 386	412 755	426 946	482 858	490 656
Transport and escort services	na	na	18 298	20 727	22 852
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Daily average in years prior to 2009-10 is based upon the personal security rating of prisoners not the type of prison.

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

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

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

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

Table 8A.46

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.41	0.66	0.77	0.08	0.35
Assaults	6.18	6.39	7.38	9.94	5.68
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.06	0.08	0.12	–	0.19
Assaults	0.77	0.34	0.65	0.95	1.27
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	1	2	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	2	–	4	–
Total — all prisoners	1	2	1	6	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	3	3	2	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1	2	–	–	3
Total — all prisoners	2	5	3	2	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	1	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.07	–	0.06	0.10	0.06
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	0.09	–	0.14	–
Total — all prisoners	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.13	0.02
Number of escapes					
Open	16	10	3	1	4
Secure	3	9	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open	1.71	0.97	0.26	0.11	0.41
Secure	0.11	0.32	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	13.6	15.1	14.4	13.1	13.7
Secure	11.2	11.1	11.4	12.1	11.7
Total — all prisons	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.2	12.1
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	14.2	12.8	11.3	10.6	18.5
Service (no fee for service) industries	68.6	64.4	66.3	60.2	65.8
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	82.7	77.1	77.6	70.8	84.2

Table 8A.46

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	–	–	–
Secondary school education	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Vocational Education and Training	40.2	35.6	47.4	35.5	35.2
Higher Education	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
Total — all education	40.9	36.2	48.7	37.1	36.3

- (a) Data for 2008-09 have been revised. Coronial enquiries for four deaths from unknown deaths (previously not recorded) have been determined to be three deaths from natural causes and one death from unnatural causes.
- (b) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known. The death in 2007-08 was deemed an open finding by the Coroner and therefore continues to be counted as unknown cause.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were six escapes of this type in 2010-11, which includes five escapes from Work Camp Centres.
- (d) Prisoners ineligible for education programs also include prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. In 2010-11, figures are based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

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

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.47

Western Australia**Table 8A.47 Efficiency, prisons**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	201.24	193.43	182.75	275.38	277.85
Secure prisoners	259.84	270.89	270.59	228.59	235.04
Total — all prisoners	244.73	249.88	245.66	237.75	244.00
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11\$) (a)					
User cost of capital	40.32	37.73	36.39	30.98	34.81
Land	2.22	2.63	2.48	2.09	2.09
Other Assets	38.10	35.10	33.91	28.89	32.72
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	10.04	9.59	9.30	9.05	11.14
Total capital — all prisoners	50.36	47.32	45.69	40.04	45.95
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	295.09	297.20	291.35	277.79	289.95
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	111.7	123.1	130.6	125.4	130.6
Secure	105.7	109.0	112.2	142.2	136.1
Total	107.2	112.5	116.9	138.6	134.9
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.48

Western Australia

Table 8A.48 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	1	1	–	1	–
Male, non-Indigenous	4	5	3	3	1
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	–	1	1	–	–
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	5	7	4	4	1
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	594	529	562	613	494
Male, non-Indigenous	800	679	623	698	556
Male, unknown	–	2	3	3	1
Female, Indigenous	255	231	240	253	181
Female, non-Indigenous	272	231	210	219	175
Female, unknown	–	–	2	2	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 921	1 672	1 640	1 788	1 407
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 010	1 082	1 201	1 029	903
Male, non-Indigenous	2 673	2 826	2 850	2 651	2 360
Male, unknown	–	2	3	3	–
Female, Indigenous	362	393	414	402	351
Female, non-Indigenous	608	653	618	616	569
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	4 653	4 956	5 086	4 701	4 183
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 223	1 238	1 408	1 309	1 098
Male, non-Indigenous	2 853	2 965	2 993	2 846	2 497
Male, unknown	–	8	5	5	1
Female, Indigenous	478	485	531	541	442
Female, non-Indigenous	687	707	685	691	617
Female, unknown	–	3	3	2	–
Total persons, Indigenous	1 701	1 723	1 939	1 850	1 540
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 540	3 672	3 678	3 537	3 114
Total persons, unknown	–	11	8	7	1
Total males	4 076	4 211	4 406	4 160	3 596
Total females	1 165	1 195	1 219	1 234	1 059

Table 8A.48

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	5 241	5 406	5 625	5 394	4 655
Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	331.9	333.5	334.9	310.7	262.3
Male offenders/100 000	514.7	517.4	520.5	475.1	401.5
Female offenders/100 000	148.0	148.1	146.4	143.4	120.4
Indigenous offenders per 100 000	4 163.9	4 101.8	4 481.6	4 151.7	3 358.4
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	230.2	232.6	224.8	209.1	180.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	24 846	21 172	18 252	19 478	14 880
Work hours performed/100 000	10 928	9 270	9 682	11 184	8 433
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure	50 117	50 373	68 356	76 113	74 020
Operating revenues	6 593	2 802	3 264	3 531	4 050
Net operating expenditure	43 524	47 571	65 093	72 581	69 970
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	44 008	48 550	65 967	73 526	70 826
Capital costs	2 599	3 107	2 224	2 098	1 447
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	46 123	50 678	67 316	74 679	71 417
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8A.49

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent) (a)					
Restricted movement orders	48.3	50.0	70.6	56.3	50.0
Reparation orders	53.9	53.6	57.5	58.5	57.3
Supervision orders	61.2	60.6	60.8	60.9	59.0
Total — all orders	58.5	58.3	59.8	60.0	58.4
Reparation — employment (hours) (b)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	80	82	70	69	62
Average hours worked per offender	35	36	37	40	35
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.27	2.28	1.89	1.74	1.76

(a) Restricted movement orders relate only to Conditional Bail Orders with an electronic monitoring component. Those without an electronic monitoring component are counted as supervision order completions.

(b) Figures exclude early release orders with a work component.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.50

Western Australia**Table 8A.50 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	22.74	24.09	31.68	36.84	41.15
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a), (b)	1.36	1.57	1.08	1.06	0.85
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	24.09	25.67	32.76	37.91	42.00
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	25.2	16.9	16.6	22.8	18.3
Offender-to-other staff	27.7	54.6	55.7	24.2	26.3
Offender-to-all staff	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.7	10.8

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

(b) Capital cost in 2010-11 has been affected by a significant reduction in the user cost of capital component, due to the transfer of land assets from Adult to Youth Community Corrections during the reporting period.

Source: WA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

Table 8A.51

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population (a)					
Total — all prisons	1 686	1 855	1 935	1 963	1 987
Male, Indigenous, open prison	21	20	22	20	20
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	168	178	193	187	184
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	1	2
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	295	363	377	401	422
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 091	1 171	1 216	1 216	1 216
Male, unknown, secure prison	4	—	—	13	16
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	28	29	30	31	33
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	79	94	96	93	90
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	1	1	4
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 579	1 732	1 808	1 838	1 860
Female prisoners, all prisons	107	123	127	125	127
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	344	412	429	452	475
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 338	1 443	1 505	1 496	1 490
Unknown, all prisons	4	—	1	15	22
Total — open/secure					
Open	189	198	215	208	206
Secure	1 497	1 657	1 720	1 755	1 781
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	9	13	14	12	13
Non-Indigenous prisoners	107	126	133	144	149
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	116	139	147	156	162
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	137.6	149.6	153.8	153.5	153.6
Male prisoners/100 000	263.7	285.7	294.0	293.7	293.7
Female prisoners/100 000	17.1	19.4	19.8	19.1	19.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 138.9	2 493.0	2 519.5	2 575.4	2 628.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	110.6	117.9	121.3	118.6	116.8
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.51

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total correctional custodial facilities	9	9	9	9	9
Prison design capacity					
Open	189	205	na	na	na
Secure	1 194	1 206	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	1 383	1 411	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	136 945	145 917	148 818	150 947	148 598
Operating revenues, all prisons	11 154	12 151	10 227	8 527	7 807
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	12 907	12 816	14 203	14 623	14 416
Secure	112 884	120 950	124 388	127 797	126 375
All prisons	125 791	133 766	138 591	142 420	140 791
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	134 233	142 916	147 782	152 393	154 102
Capital costs					
All prisons	27 875	30 553	31 232	41 190	43 643
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	153 666	164 319	169 823	183 609	184 434
Transport and escort services	2 488	2 473	2 476	2 813	2 778
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	472	433	434	455	443
Secure	4 099	4 124	4 146	4 249	4 140
All prisons	4 570	4 558	4 580	4 704	4 583

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

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

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

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.52

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.89	0.49	1.09	0.51	0.86
Assaults	4.15	8.57	8.63	7.90	8.35
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	0.30	0.65	0.62	0.61	0.81
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	–	1	–	1
Total — all prisoners	2	–	1	–	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	4	4	5	2
Total — all prisoners	2	4	4	5	2
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	0.21
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.15	–	0.07	–	0.07
Total — all prisoners	0.12	–	0.05	–	0.10
Number of escapes					
Open	3	2	5	–	–
Secure	1	4	–	3	2
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	1.59	1.01	2.33	–	–
Secure	0.07	0.24	–	0.17	0.11
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	15.3	15.9	16.0	16.0	15.1
Secure	10.4	9.0	9.4	9.5	8.9
Total — all prisons	11.5	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.5
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	23.5	22.2	21.5	20.4	20.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	49.1	47.4	48.7	52.9	52.6
Work release	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1
Total — all industries	74.9	71.1	71.8	74.8	74.6

Table 8A.52

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	7.1	3.3	13.8	6.1	5.8
Secondary school education	2.2	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.4
Vocational Education and Training	36.0	41.1	49.2	39.1	50.3
Higher Education	1.0	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
Total — all education	46.4	47.2	66.0	45.9	48.9

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were two escapes of this type in 2010-11.
- (c) In 2010-11, figures are based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) Prisoners at court and prisoners confined to James Nash House (a forensic psychiatric facility that provides secure accommodation for prisoners undergoing psychiatric assessment and treatment) are also excluded from this count. In 2006-07 and 2010-11, figures are based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.53

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	186.97	177.21	180.87	192.48	191.60
Secure prisoners	206.45	199.84	198.00	199.37	194.27
Total — all prisoners	204.27	197.43	196.09	198.64	193.99
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	31.56	31.59	31.19	43.54	41.79
Land	9.43	9.18	6.39	6.29	5.86
Other Assets	22.13	22.41	24.80	37.25	35.93
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	13.71	13.50	13.00	13.91	18.34
Total capital — all prisoners	45.27	45.09	44.19	57.45	60.13
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	249.53	242.52	240.28	256.08	254.37
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	100.0	96.6	na	na	na
Secure	125.4	137.4	na	na	na
Total	121.9	131.5	na	na	na
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.54

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	43	40	59	47	54
Male, non-Indigenous	291	275	313	296	285
Male, unknown	3	3	1	3	2
Female, Indigenous	4	6	7	8	8
Female, non-Indigenous	38	33	43	33	32
Female, unknown	1	1	0.3	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	380	359	423	387	380
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	178	182	186	199	169
Male, non-Indigenous	1 020	966	967	936	956
Male, unknown	13	8	11	8	11
Female, Indigenous	60	61	66	66	60
Female, non-Indigenous	308	276	293	252	256
Female, unknown	2	2	2	1	4
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	0.4
Total persons	1 581	1 495	1 525	1 462	1 455
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	509	551	658	653	667
Male, non-Indigenous	3 069	3 171	3 349	3 097	3 018
Male, unknown	20	12	19	23	18
Female, Indigenous	119	149	174	176	182
Female, non-Indigenous	612	666	638	635	602
Female, unknown	4	3	5	11	6
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	1
Total persons	4 333	4 552	4 843	4 595	4 494
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	729	773	903	899	889
Male, non-Indigenous	4 381	4 412	4 629	4 328	4 259
Male, unknown	36	23	31	35	31
Female, Indigenous	183	216	247	250	250
Female, non-Indigenous	959	976	974	921	889
Female, unknown	6	6	7	12	11
Total persons, Indigenous	912	988	1 150	1 149	1 139
Total persons, non-Indigenous	5 340	5 388	5 603	5 249	5 149
Total persons, unknown	42	29	38	47	42
Total males	5 146	5 208	5 563	5 262	5 178
Total females	1 148	1 197	1 228	1 183	1 150

Table 8A.54

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	1
Total persons	6 294	6 405	6 791	6 445	6 330
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	513.6	516.5	539.9	503.9	489.3
Male offenders/100 000	859.3	859.1	904.7	840.7	817.6
Female offenders/100 000	183.2	188.9	190.9	181.2	174.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000	5 670.6	5 980.1	6 753.5	6 546.8	6 299.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	441.5	440.3	451.6	416.1	403.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	42 600	41 043	40 460	38 216	40 323
Work hours performed/100 000	11 643	10 987	10 553	10 909	10 855
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	30 994	31 943	32 377	36 244	36 311
Operating revenues	1 682	1 632	1 121	2 101	1 973
Net operating expenditure	29 312	30 311	31 255	34 143	34 338
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	29 706	30 827	31 738	34 641	34 989
Capital costs	1 623	1 812	1 686	1 862	1 980
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	30 935	32 123	32 941	36 006	36 318
Payroll tax	1 226	1 184	1 114	1 315	1 288

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.55

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	69.3	70.5	75.2	74.7	77.5
Reparation orders	57.4	57.1	59.6	58.0	60.5
Supervision orders	71.8	77.2	80.9	77.7	79.2
Total — all orders	66.6	70.1	73.7	71.1	73.1
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	121	126	129	126	132
Average hours worked per offender	33	34	34	36	36
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	3.66	3.74	3.83	3.50	3.71

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.56

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	12.75	12.96	12.60	14.50	14.85
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	0.71	0.77	0.68	0.79	0.86
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	13.46	13.73	13.28	15.30	15.71
Offender to staff ratios (b)					
Offender-to-operational staff	30.6	32.8	34.8	27.4	25.8
Offender-to-other staff	64.9	67.4	71.4	70.1	70.3
Offender-to-all staff	20.8	22.0	23.4	19.7	18.9

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

(b) Excludes very short term casual or temporary employee numbers.

Source: SA Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — Tas

Table 8A.57

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	534	539	522	489	474
Male, Indigenous, open prison	6	7	6	6	4
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	59	53	50	45	45
Male, unknown, open prison	1	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	52	56	55	53	58
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	378	386	375	346	332
Male, unknown, secure prison	2	—	1	—	1
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	8	8	7	7	7
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	27	29	28	32	27
Female, unknown, secure prison	2	—	—	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	497	502	486	450	440
Female prisoners, all prisons	37	37	36	39	34
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	67	70	68	66	69
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	463	469	453	423	404
Unknown, all prisons	4	—	1	—	1
Total — open/secure					
Open	66	60	56	51	49
Secure	468	479	466	438	425
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	142.7	142.5	136.6	126.3	121.3
Male prisoners/100 000	273.2	272.8	261.5	238.9	231.3
Female prisoners/100 000	19.2	19.1	18.1	19.5	17.0
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	642.1	652.3	604.7	567.9	574.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	127.3	127.6	122.1	112.7	106.7
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	6	6	6	6	6
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.57

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total correctional custodial facilities	6	6	6	6	6
Prison design capacity					
Open	69	69	69	69	69
Secure	557	581	574	553	555
Total — all prisons	626	650	643	622	624
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (b)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	58 271	58 042	57 147	62 020	59 383
Operating revenues, all prisons	3 653	3 681	3 922	3 657	3 492
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	5 404	4 986	4 495	5 011	4 666
Secure	49 214	49 376	48 730	53 353	51 225
All prisons	54 618	54 361	53 224	58 363	55 891
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	58 065	56 933	56 648	61 341	58 878
Capital costs					
All prisons	12 468	11 233	11 770	11 158	10 562
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	67 086	65 594	64 995	69 522	66 453
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	157	156	157	155	147
Secure	1 554	1 592	1 557	1 659	1 628
All prisons	1 711	1 748	1 715	1 814	1 775

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

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

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

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

Table 8A.58

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.37	0.19	1.92	2.05	0.63
Assaults	5.05	3.52	4.79	10.84	9.07
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	0.41	0.42
Assaults	0.19	0.37	0.96	1.02	1.48
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	1	1	2	–
Total — all prisoners	2	1	1	2	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of escapes				–	–
Open	–	3	–	–	–
Secure	2	–	–	–	3
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	–	4.97	–	–	–
Secure	0.43	–	–	–	0.71
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	14.2	14.1	14.7	14.7	14.7
Secure	11.6	11.8	11.9	8.8	8.7
Total — all prisons	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.5	9.5
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	16.5	18.3	18.3	17.5	20.5
Service (no fee for service) industries	40.9	51.3	45.4	50.8	45.0
Work release	..	0.4	–	0.4	0.6
Total — all industries	57.4	70.1	63.7	68.8	66.2

Table 8A.58

Tasmania
Table 8A.58 Effectiveness, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	13.3	–	6.2	8.7	8.9
Secondary school education	24.5	27.2	18.3	21.6	22.7
Vocational Education and Training	35.6	37.6	7.4	14.0	19.9
Higher Education	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.0
Total — all education	61.8	50.5	33.9	46.2	52.5

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2010-11.
- (c) Figures exclude prisoners accommodated at the Wilfred Lopes Secure Mental Health Unit and inpatients at the Risdon Prison Complex Primary Health Centre and Royal Hobart Hospital. Due to the decommissioning and commissioning of three prisons and staged transition to new facilities during 2006-07, out of cell hours was calculated as at 30 June 2007 for the 2006-07 counting period.
- (d) Figures are based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (e) As of 2008-09 figures are based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.59

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	223.77	226.14	221.73	268.93	260.87
Secure prisoners	287.68	282.36	286.14	333.71	329.99
Total — all prisoners	279.78	276.07	279.29	326.95	322.85
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	46.21	43.98	43.80	45.83	43.75
Land	1.17	1.11	2.69	2.87	2.78
Other Assets	45.04	42.88	41.11	42.96	40.97
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	17.66	13.06	17.96	16.68	17.25
Total capital — all prisoners	63.87	57.04	61.76	62.51	61.01
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	343.64	333.11	341.05	389.46	383.86
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	95.8	87.5	80.4	73.9	71.0
Secure	84.1	82.4	81.2	79.2	76.6
Total	85.4	82.9	81.1	78.6	76.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.60

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	49	47	53	59	79
Male, non-Indigenous	381	351	378	437	562
Male, unknown	37	12	20	28	21
Female, Indigenous	12	11	13	17	29
Female, non-Indigenous	115	111	106	111	154
Female, unknown	13	5	1	4	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	607	537	571	656	845
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	74	72	83	105	113
Male, non-Indigenous	508	507	541	640	778
Male, unknown	10	10	5	7	4
Female, Indigenous	24	21	22	28	39
Female, non-Indigenous	114	103	127	156	161
Female, unknown	3	5	0.3	1	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	733	718	777	937	1 097
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	109	104	114	137	152
Male, non-Indigenous	786	765	799	923	1 114
Male, unknown	44	21	24	34	23
Female, Indigenous	33	29	30	38	56
Female, non-Indigenous	206	193	209	234	267
Female, unknown	15	10	2	4	2
Total persons, Indigenous	142	133	144	175	208
Total persons, non-Indigenous	992	958	1 008	1 157	1 381
Total persons, unknown	59	31	26	38	25
Total males	939	890	937	1 094	1 289
Total females	254	232	241	276	325

Table 8A.60

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 193	1 122	1 177	1 370	1 614
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	318.5	296.7	308.2	354.1	413.1
Male offenders/100 000	515.7	483.5	503.7	580.8	677.5
Female offenders/100 000	132.0	119.5	122.7	139.1	162.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 364.9	1 231.9	1 284.5	1 505.8	1 730.2
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	272.4	260.7	271.8	308.3	364.7
Work hours ordered/100 000 (c)	13 837	10 899	11 300	15 298	17 100
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (d)					
Operating expenditure	4 583	4 806	5 489	5 358	6 159
Operating revenues	42	3	1	3	–
Net operating expenditure	4 541	4 802	5 488	5 355	6 159
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	4 541	4 802	5 488	5 355	6 159
Capital costs	–	–	–	–	–
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	4 541	4 802	5 488	5 355	6 159
Payroll tax	195	219	249	264	281

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8A.61

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders	80.9	77.5	78.6	85.3	80.4
Supervision orders	93.1	92.0	92.4	91.2	93.2
Total — all orders	86.0	85.3	86.5	88.5	87.9
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Average hours worked per offender	na	na	na	na	na
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.62

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	10.42	11.72	12.76	10.70	10.45
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a) (b)	–	–	–	–	–
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	10.42	11.72	12.76	10.70	10.45
Offender to staff ratios (c)					
Offender-to-operational staff	31.4	28.9	29.0	34.1	28.2
Offender-to-other staff	91.8	76.8	76.0	90.1	110.5
Offender-to-all staff	23.4	21.0	21.0	24.7	22.5

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

(b) Tasmania does not own any community corrections assets over \$5000 in value.

(c) Excludes staff managing the federally funded Court Mandated Diversion (CMD) program.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — ACT

Table 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	170	180	171	189	228
Male, Indigenous, open prison	9	6	5	—	—
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	63	59	47	—	—
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	0.3	0.4	1	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	4	6	5	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	0.2	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	11	12	17	27	34
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	77	88	87	146	177
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	2
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	0.4	2	2	2	3
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	6	6	6	13	11
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	159	165	157	173	214
Female prisoners, all prisons	10	15	14	15	14
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	21	21	25	29	37
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	149	160	146	159	189
Unknown, all prisons	0.2	—	—	—	2
Total — open/secure (a)					
Open	76	72	57	—	—
Secure	94	108	114	189	228
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	65.4	68.3	63.4	68.3	80.9
Male prisoners/100 000	124.9	127.5	117.9	127.5	153.9
Female prisoners/100 000	7.9	11.0	10.5	10.8	9.7
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	830.7	803.8	961.2	1 070.8	1 302.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	57.9	61.1	54.5	58.3	67.7
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	2	2	1	1	1
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.63

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.63 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	2	2	1	1	1
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open	..	..	35	..	..
Secure	..	..	118	..	..
Total — all prisons	99	99	153	300	300
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (e)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	23 024	27 755	33 741	29 235	29 807
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	7 837	8 345	10 409	1 060	1 223
Secure	15 188	19 410	23 332	28 176	28 584
All prisons	23 024	27 755	33 741	29 235	29 807
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	23 344	28 207	35 598	34 949	35 406
Capital costs (f)					
All prisons	1 618	1 630	2 999	18 540	17 500
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	24 642	29 385	36 740	47 775	47 307
Transport and escort services	1 947	1 884	2 536	2 318	2 743
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Data for 2009-10 have been revised.

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

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

Table 8A.64

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	–	1.21	na	na	na
Assaults	6.21	7.28	na	na	na
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	na	na	na
Assaults	1.55	–	na	na	na
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	1	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1.01	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	0.85	–	–
Number of escapes					
Open	–	–	–	–	–
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	..	..	–	..	..
Secure	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open	..	..	17.3	..	..
Secure	..	..	9.5	..	..
Total — all prisons	9.5	9.5	10.8	14.1	13.3
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	..	..	na	–	–
Service (no fee for service) industries	..	..	na	92.3	84.8
Work release	..	..	na	..	..
Total — all industries	..	..	na	92.3	84.8

Table 8A.64

Australian Capital Territory
Table 8A.64 Effectiveness, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	na	1.7	8.5
Secondary school education	na	15.2	17.9
Vocational Education and Training	na	84.8	75.5
Higher Education	na	1.9	1.8
Total — all education	na	92.0	89.8

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There were zero escapes of this type in 2010-11.
- (c) Open and secure custody disaggregations are not applicable to the ACT prior to 2008-09 or as of 2009-10. Figures for 2008-09 are based on the three-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre was operating during the reporting period.
- (d) Employment figures are not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only, who were not required to work. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of employment across the reporting period.
- (e) Education figures were not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) was only operational for three months — an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of education across the reporting period.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.65

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
Total	56	56	53	54	56
Male, Indigenous	3	2	2	2	5
Male, non-Indigenous	49	49	44	45	41
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	4
Female, Indigenous	0.4	1	–	0.3	1.6
Female, non-Indigenous	3	4	7	6	4
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	52	51	46	47	50
Female detainees	4	5	7	7	6
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	4	3	2	3	7
Non-Indigenous detainees	53	53	51	51	45
Unknown	–	–	–	–	4
Average daily population attending (residential only)	37	40	35	35	40
Crude periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	21.7	21.3	19.8	19.5	19.8
Male detainees/100 000	41.1	39.4	34.6	34.8	36.0
Female detainees/100 000	2.9	3.8	5.4	4.7	4.0
Indigenous detainees/100 000	143.3	114.1	80.7	93.6	230.3
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	20.5	20.4	19.1	18.8	16.1
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	30	30	45	45	65

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.66

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	1.78	–	na	na	na
Assaults	1.78	–	na	na	na
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	na	na	na
Assaults	–	–	na	na	na
Death rates (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	–	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	28.4	56.3	42.3	22.3	37.3
Community work	34.3	11.5	21.9	44.5	34.3
Total employed	62.8	67.8	64.1	66.8	71.6

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.67

Australian Capital Territory**Table 8A.67 Efficiency, prison and periodic detention**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	232.50	259.26	392.37	188.44	210.23
Secure prisoners	443.54	491.77	562.57	409.08	343.47
Total — all prisoners	338.85	387.33	496.18	392.43	334.76
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a), (b)					
User cost of capital	19.11	16.44	16.80	172.16	133.66
Land	0.68	10.67	10.76	9.81	5.84
Other assets	18.43	5.77	6.03	162.35	127.82
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	4.70	6.30	27.31	76.70	62.88
Total capital — all prisoners	23.81	22.75	44.10	248.86	196.54
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a), (b)	362.66	410.07	540.28	641.28	531.30
Prison utilisation rates (per cent) (c)					
Open	..	..	55.4	..	..
Secure	..	..	82.9	..	..
Total	65.1	83.3	76.7	62.9	76.0
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	122.5	133.7	77.1	78.3	61.6

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

(b) Data for 2009-10 have been revised.

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.68

Australian Capital Territory

Table 8A.68 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
Total persons	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	4	4	12	18	16
Male, non-Indigenous	72	99	125	126	130
Male, unknown	4	7	6	12	12
Female, Indigenous	1	1	2	3	2
Female, non-Indigenous	19	20	29	42	39
Female, unknown	2	3	3	3	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	102	134	176	204	202
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	81	97	121	134	140
Male, non-Indigenous	823	905	1 019	1 034	1 063
Male, unknown	66	84	59	84	61
Female, Indigenous	13	21	36	34	26
Female, non-Indigenous	129	149	177	189	186
Female, unknown	10	17	12	16	8
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 121	1 273	1 424	1 490	1 483
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	85	101	134	118	129
Male, non-Indigenous	895	1 004	1 143	984	1 019
Male, unknown	70	91	65	84	65
Female, Indigenous	14	22	38	31	24
Female, non-Indigenous	149	169	206	184	184
Female, unknown	11	21	15	17	9
Total persons, Indigenous	99	123	172	149	153
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 043	1 173	1 349	1 168	1 203
Total persons, unknown	81	111	80	101	74
Total males	1 049	1 196	1 342	1 186	1 212
Total females	174	212	259	232	217

Table 8A.68

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 223	1 407	1 601	1 418	1 430
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	470.6	533.4	593.4	513.8	507.6
Male offenders/100 000	821.7	922.2	1 010.0	871.6	871.4
Female offenders/100 000	131.5	157.7	189.2	165.7	152.4
Indigenous offenders/100 000	4 002.8	4 814.0	6 504.4	5 461.0	5 390.9
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	405.2	449.0	505.1	427.3	431.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	12 583	19 637	22 862	26 927	30 552
Work hours performed/100 000	7 328	9 649	11 917	12 081	12 555
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	6 898	7 294	7 098	7 627	7 097
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	6 898	7 294	7 098	7 627	7 097
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	6 930	7 378	7 120	7 666	7 135
Capital costs	32	117	37	60	56
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	6 930	7 411	7 135	7 687	7 153
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8A.69

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	..	..	..	..	..
Reparation orders (a)	85.0	66.7	73.7	58.9	68.9
Supervision orders	88.1	89.5	90.0	88.9	85.1
Total — all orders	88.0	88.0	88.9	86.2	83.5
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	142	164	141	151	170
Average hours worked per offender	83	81	73	68	70
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	1.72	2.04	1.92	2.23	2.43

(a) This figure excludes offenders on Community Service Order (CSO) bail orders returned to corrections on bail so as to eliminate double counting of CSO orders.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.70

Australian Capital Territory**Table 8A.70 Efficiency, community corrections**

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	15.44	14.19	12.14	14.73	13.59
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	0.07	0.23	0.06	0.11	0.11
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	15.51	14.42	12.21	14.84	13.70
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	26.6	29.0	31.4	25.6	28.4
Offender-to-other staff	86.0	104.5	123.1	132.0	134.0
Offender-to-all staff	20.3	22.7	25.0	21.4	23.4

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished).

Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

Table 8A.71

Northern Territory
Table 8A.71 Descriptors, prisons

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average daily prison population					
Total — all prisons	834	875	1 030	1 081	1 172
Male, Indigenous, open prison	187	195	255	274	311
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	24	40	42	34	50
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	6	9	8	13	13
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	4	3	4	5	4
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	470	493	554	570	609
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	117	108	131	156	149
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	21	24	31	27	32
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	5	4	5	2	4
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	798	835	982	1 034	1 119
Female prisoners, all prisons	36	39	48	47	53
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	684	720	848	884	965
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	150	155	182	197	207
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open	221	246	309	326	378
Secure	613	629	721	755	794
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	551.6	562.2	646.7	655.8	700.6
Male prisoners/100 000	1 012.7	1 028.6	1 186.6	1 208.0	1 286.7
Female prisoners/100 000	49.7	52.9	62.7	59.3	66.0
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 805.0	1 851.8	2 127.2	2 163.8	2 304.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	132.4	132.9	152.4	158.9	165.1
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	4	4	4	4	4
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Transitional centres	—	—	—	—	—
24-hour court cell centres	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.71

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total correctional custodial facilities	4	4	4	4	4
Prison design capacity					
Open	230	230	238	284	389
Secure	620	620	620	664	732
Total — all prisons	850	850	858	948	1 121
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	56 898	58 136	70 203	76 064	79 730
Operating revenues, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	56 898	58 136	70 203	76 064	79 730
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	58 786	59 973	71 976	77 950	87 791
Capital costs					
All prisons	7 180	6 293	6 032	12 176	18 577
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	64 078	64 428	76 236	88 240	98 307
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	2 171	2 119	2 238	2 536	2 503

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8A.72

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.84	0.46	0.29	0.46	0.34
Assaults	3.12	4.80	6.89	3.24	2.39
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.12	–	–	0.09	–
Assaults	0.48	0.69	0.87	0.28	0.17
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	1	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	–	–	5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	1	–	–	1	5
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	0.11	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	0.48
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	0.09	0.09
Number of escapes					
Open	5	–	2	3	6
Secure	–	1	–	1	2
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open	2.26	–	0.65	0.92	1.59
Secure	–	0.16	–	0.13	0.25
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open	19.7	19.6	20.0	20.0	20.0
Secure	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.1
Total — all prisons	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.6
Employment (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	3.6	3.6	3.2	4.6	2.6
Service (no fee for service) industries	76.4	85.7	59.5	52.4	66.5
Work release	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6
Total — all industries	81.1	90.2	63.6	58.0	70.7

Table 8A.72

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	1.5	14.6	9.9
Secondary school education	35.5	1.2	0.4	–	–
Vocational Education and Training	39.4	24.1	23.2	15.3	22.6
Higher Education	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2
Total — all education	74.2	26.4	25.3	30.1	32.7

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude incidents such as prisoners failing to return from unescorted leave, work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision. There was one escape of this type in 2010-11.
- (c) In 2010-11, figures are based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) In 2010-11, figures are based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.73

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
Open plus periodic detention prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Secure prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	186.78	181.96	186.61	192.65	186.25
Capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11 \$) (a)					
User cost of capital	17.37	13.94	11.32	26.06	24.57
Land	0.85	0.78	0.63	4.79	4.15
Other Assets	16.52	13.16	10.69	21.28	20.41
Debt servicing fees	..	..	..	..	..
Depreciation	6.20	5.75	4.71	4.78	18.83
Total capital — all prisoners	23.57	19.70	16.03	30.84	43.40
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per prisoner per day (2010-11\$) (a)	210.35	201.65	202.64	223.48	229.65
Prison utilisation rates (per cent)					
Open	96.1	106.9	129.8	114.8	97.2
Secure	98.9	101.4	116.3	113.7	108.5
Total	98.1	102.9	120.0	114.0	104.5
Periodic detention utilisation rate (per cent)	..	..	..	..	..

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

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.74

Northern Territory

Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Average number of offenders					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	14	12	9	10	7
Male, non-Indigenous	17	19	15	18	11
Male, unknown	–	–	1	–	–
Female, Indigenous	3	2	4	3	4
Female, non-Indigenous	3	1	2	3	4
Female, unknown	1	–	–	1	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	38	34	31	35	26
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	138	139	112	96	85
Male, non-Indigenous	38	36	32	28	26
Male, unknown	–	–	–	2	–
Female, Indigenous	30	26	22	18	13
Female, non-Indigenous	6	5	5	7	6
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	212	206	171	151	130
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	652	630	632	687	623
Male, non-Indigenous	217	208	164	262	232
Male, unknown	2	1	–	3	–
Female, Indigenous	78	91	95	112	107
Female, non-Indigenous	25	18	18	29	24
Female, unknown	–	–	–	1	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	974	948	909	1 094	986
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	772	755	733	731	679
Male, non-Indigenous	267	259	208	285	253
Male, unknown	2	1	1	8	–
Female, Indigenous	107	113	118	125	119
Female, non-Indigenous	34	24	25	35	32
Female, unknown	1	–	–	1	–
Total persons, Indigenous	879	868	851	856	798
Total persons, non-Indigenous	301	283	233	320	285
Total persons, unknown	3	1	1	9	–
Total males	1 041	1 015	942	1 024	932
Total females	142	137	143	161	151

Table 8A.74

Northern Territory

Table 8A.74 Descriptors, community corrections

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
Total persons	1 183	1 152	1 085	1 185	1 083
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000 adults	782.4	740.4	681.3	718.9	647.4
Male offenders/100 000	1 321.0	1 249.7	1 138.3	1 196.3	1 071.7
Female offenders/100 000	196.1	184.2	186.9	203.2	188.0
Indigenous offenders/100 000 adults	2 319.6	2 233.5	2 134.7	2 095.3	1 905.4
Non-Indigenous/100 000	265.7	242.5	195.1	258.1	227.3
Work hours ordered/100 000	25 619	22 306	17 529	na	16 717
Work hours performed/100 000	11 328	7 832	7 299	na	6 393
Recurrent expenditure (2010-11 \$'000) (c)					
Operating expenditure	7 681	8 293	12 815	13 947	14 289
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	7 681	8 293	12 815	13 947	14 289
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 828	8 361	12 911	14 069	14 633
Capital costs	154	101	163	188	514
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 835	8 394	12 978	14 135	14 803
Payroll tax	307	343	396	442	400

- (a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.
- (b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively.
- (c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator. Operating expenditure excludes estimated costs attributable to juvenile justice functions (that is, supervision of young offenders by community corrections staff), which falls outside the scope of the corrective services function as defined in the Report.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.75

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Completion of orders (per cent)					
Restricted movement orders	86.1	88.0	92.3	90.2	85.1
Reparation orders	74.6	59.1	69.9	83.1	68.2
Supervision orders	59.1	58.3	53.2	71.4	61.8
Total — all orders	65.0	60.5	59.0	75.0	64.0
Reparation — employment (hours)					
Average hours ordered to be worked per offender	87	85	80	na	91
Average hours worked per offender	38	30	34	na	35
Ratio of ordered to worked hours	2.26	2.85	2.40	na	2.61

na Not available

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Table 8A.76

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

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Net operating expenditure per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	17.78	19.71	32.34	32.22	36.12
Capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a), (b)	0.36	0.24	0.41	0.43	1.30
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs per offender per day (2010-11 \$) (a)	18.13	19.95	32.75	32.66	37.42
Offender to staff ratios					
Offender-to-operational staff	24.1	16.7	16.2	16.5	18.1
Offender-to-other staff	118.3	67.8	49.3	65.8	54.2
Offender-to-all staff	20.1	13.4	12.2	13.2	13.5

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

(b) The NT does not own land and buildings used to operate community corrections programs with the exception of two offices in remote areas. The asset value and cost of depreciation on these two facilities comprise the total capital costs for community corrections. There is no capital cost associated with the land that these buildings are located on as it is not owned by corrective services. Capital cost per offender per day in 2010-11 reflects the revaluation of the value of one of these buildings that occurred during the reporting period.

Source: NT Government (unpublished).

Data quality information — Corrective Services, chapter 8

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) was prepared for the first time for the 2011 Report on Government Services. The 2012 Report provides DQI against the ABS data quality framework dimensions for three performance indicators in the Corrective Services chapter.

DQI are available for the following performance indicators:

Escapes	2
Order completions	4
Unnatural deaths	6

Escapes

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - outcome indicator
Indicator	Rate of escapes from corrective services custody (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of escapes from corrective services custody in each State/Territory during the reference period:</p> <p>Numerator: Number of escapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons▪ Periodic detainees <p>Denominator: Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons▪ Periodic detainees <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of escapes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of escapes disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ open prisons, secure prisons and periodic detention centres▪ State/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p>Numerator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p>Denominator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for the rate of escapes is recorded and compiled for the Report on Government Services by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>The rate of escapes is an outcome indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents, for prisoners, all escapes by prisoners under the direct supervision of corrective services officers or private providers under contract to corrective services, including escapes during transfer between prisons, during transfer to or from a medical facility and escapes that occurred from direct supervision by corrective services outside a prison, for example during escort to a funeral or medical appointment. The rate for periodic detainees relates to those detainees who have been convicted of escape from lawful custody.</p> <p>The escape rates exclude circumstances where the prisoner or detainee is not under direct corrective services supervision, for example, failure to return to prison from unescorted leave. Incidents occurring during transfer to/from court or from within a court complex are also excluded, as such security arrangements are usually delivered by other agencies.</p> <p>The numerator for the escape rate is derived from same target population as the denominator, that is, the total population of prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisons, and periodic detainees in corrective services</p>

CORRECTIVE SERVICES DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

	custody.
Timeliness	Data on escapes of prisoners and periodic detainees is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the escapes occurred.
Accuracy	All escape incidents are recorded by corrective services agencies and the escape rates are calculated on the basis of all prisoner and periodic detainee escapes that occur during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition and classification of prisoner and periodic detainee escapes and no substantive changes have been made to the rate of escapes indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	The data for the numerators and denominators for the escape rates in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Rates of escape of prisoners and periodic detainees should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations.
Key data gaps/issues	None

Order completions

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - outcome indicator
Indicator	Completion of community corrections orders (per cent)
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator is defined as the number of orders successfully completed as a percentage of all community corrections orders completed during the reference period:</p> <p>Numerator: Number of orders successfully completed in the counting period</p> <p>Denominator: Number of orders completed in the counting period</p> <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of orders successfully completed, divided by the number of total number of orders completed, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the percentage of orders successfully completed disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Order category <p>State/Territory and Australian total</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p>Denominator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	The data for community corrections order completions is recorded and compiled for the Report on Government Services by corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.
Relevance	<p>Completion of community corrections orders is an outcome indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing an effective community corrections environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents all community based orders administered by Corrective Services that were successfully and unsuccessfully completed in the reference period.</p> <p>An order is successfully completed if the requirements of the order are satisfied. An order is unsuccessfully completed if the requirements of the order were breached for failure to meet the order requirements or because further offences were committed.</p> <p>Orders discharged by corrective services or set aside by the court for reasons other than completion of the order or breaches of the conditions, for example, due to death or illness of the offender, are excluded from the count of completed orders.</p> <p>The numerator for community corrections order completions is a subset of the orders included in the denominator.</p>

CORRECTIVE SERVICES DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

Timeliness	Data on community corrections order completions is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the completions occurred.
Accuracy	The percentage of community corrections orders completed is based on all orders completed during the reference period.
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definitions and counting rules for community corrections order completions and there have been no substantive changes to the order completions indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	Completion rates disaggregated by order category are reported in the attachment tables in the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	Community corrections order completions need to be interpreted with caution. The percentage of order completions may be affected by differences in the overall risk profiles of offender populations in jurisdictions and in the risk assessment and breach procedures applied by jurisdictions.
Key data gaps/issues	None

Unnatural deaths

Indicator definition and description

Element	Corrective services performance indicator framework - Effectiveness
Indicator	Rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes in corrective services custody (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
Measure (computation)	<p>The indicator is defined as the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes of prisoners and periodic detainees in the custody of corrective services in each State/Territory during the reference period.</p> <p>Numerator: Number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisonsPeriodic detainees <p>Denominator: Annual average population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prisoners, disaggregated by open and secure prisonsPeriodic detainees <p>The indicator is calculated as the number of deaths from apparent unnatural causes, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.</p> <p>The indicator is reported as the annual rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prisons and periodic detention centresIndigenous statusState/Territory and Australian total
Data source/s	<p>Numerator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p> <p>Denominator: Corrective Services agencies in each State/Territory</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The data for the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees in corrective services custody is provided for the Report on Government Services by the corrective services agencies in each State/Territory.</p> <p>Coroners investigate the circumstances surrounding all 'reportable deaths' to establish the cause of death. Reportable deaths include deaths of persons held in custody.</p> <p>Deaths that occur in corrective services custody are also reported to the National Deaths in Custody Program.</p>
Relevance	<p>The rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes is an indicator of governments' achievement against the objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment.</p> <p>The indicator represents all deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes in corrective services custody. This includes deaths that occur within prisons and periodic detention centres, during transfer to or from prison, within a medical facility following transfer from prison, or in the custody of corrective services outside a custodial facility.</p> <p>The rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes does not include deaths</p>

CORRECTIVE SERVICES DATA QUALITY INFORMATION

	<p>from apparent natural or apparent unknown causes, or deaths of persons in the custody of police or juvenile justice agencies.</p> <p>The numerator for the rate of deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes is derived from same target population as the denominator, that is, the population of prisoners and periodic detainees in corrective services custody.</p>
Timeliness	Data on deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes is published annually following the end of the reference period in which the deaths occurred.
Accuracy	<p>The rates of deaths from apparent unnatural causes are calculated on the basis of all prisoner and periodic detainee deaths that occur during the reference period.</p> <p>Deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees in corrective services are initially classified as apparent natural or unnatural based on the circumstances of the death, but the classification may be revised at the conclusion of the coronial inquiry.</p> <p>In a small number of cases, it is not possible to conclusively identify the cause of death immediately and such cases are provisionally classified as apparent unknown deaths until a coroner determines the cause of death. If the coroner finds that the cause of death was unnatural, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes is recalculated.</p>
Coherence	All States/Territories apply the same definition and classification of prisoner and periodic detainee deaths and no substantive changes have been made to the indicator since reporting commenced.
Accessibility	The data for the numerators and denominators for the rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in each jurisdiction are reported in the attachment tables of the corrective services chapter of the Report on Government Services.
Interpretability	The rates of deaths of prisoners and periodic detainees from apparent unnatural causes should be interpreted with caution. A single occurrence in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner population, can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger prisoner populations
Key data gaps/issues	None